

About children's rights

Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan

This Law defines the rights and freedoms of children in the Republic of Azerbaijan, the main principles of state policy regarding children, the duties of state bodies and other legal and natural persons in the field of their protection in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international legal norms.

Chapter I

General Provisions

Article 1. Scope of the law

The rights and duties of children provided for in this Law apply to every person who has not reached the age of 18 (adulthood) and has not attained full functional capacity . [\[1\]](#)

Article 2. Legislation on children's rights

Legislation on children's rights consists of this Law and other normative legal acts of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Norms of other normative legal acts cannot limit the rights and freedoms of children defined by this Law.

Article 3. State policy on children

The state policy on children is aimed at ensuring that every child grows up and is educated in the necessary material and household conditions, receives education based on progressive requirements, and is formed as a worthy citizen.

State policy is implemented on the basis of targeted children's social programs, created taking into account national and local characteristics. In addition to state bodies, other legal and natural persons can participate in the implementation of these programs.

Article 4. Bodies, associations and organizations protecting children's rights

In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the state controls the implementation of children's rights. [\[2\]](#)

The protection of children's rights in the Republic of Azerbaijan should be ensured by the relevant executive power, court , *prosecutor's office and other law enforcement agencies, the Human Rights Commissioner (ombudsman) of the Republic of Azerbaijan, municipalities, as well as public associations and trade union organizations.* These bodies, associations and organizations should base their activities on the principle of superior protection of children's rights. [\[3\]](#)

Article 5. Predominance of children's interests

State bodies, all individuals and legal entities should prioritize the interests of children in their activities and create conditions for ensuring their rights. Normative legal acts of the Republic of Azerbaijan and decisions of relevant bodies should not be against children's interests, and their implementation should not harm the life, development and upbringing of children. Any agreement that limits the rights and interests of the child is invalid.

Article 6. Equality of rights of children

All children have equal rights. Children cannot be discriminated against, regardless of their social and property status, health, race and nationality, language, education, religion, political views, and place of residence of children, their parents or their substitutes. Children are not responsible for the actions of their parents or other persons replacing them, and their rights may not be restricted for reasons related to their parents.

Children have the same rights over their parents, regardless of whether they are born in or out of wedlock.

Article 7. Representatives of the child

The child's parents, as well as adoptive parents, guardians, guardians, the management of orphanages are representatives who protect the rights and interests of children.

Article 8. The child's right to live and develop

Every child has the right to live, to develop physically, mentally and spiritually under normal conditions. The state undertakes to take economic, social-legal and other measures that ensure these conditions, and to create a healthy and safe environment.

Article 9. The right to protect the life and health of the child

It is legal to protect the life and health of every child. The state ensures the protection of children's lives and healthy development, creates conditions that ensure their environmental safety, and takes appropriate measures to provide them with quality food and clean drinking water.

To undergo dispensation of children in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Compulsory Dispensation of Children", to receive medical care in ambulatory, inpatient or sanatorium-resort conditions based on medical instructions depending on the results of dispensation, the results of dispensation, including the performed examination and treatment measures, as well as health have the right to receive complete and objective information about their situation. [4]

Sale of alcoholic and energetic drinks, tobacco products to children, in workplaces with harsh and harmful working conditions, as well as in underground tunnels, mines and other underground works, night clubs, bars, which have a negative effect on children's moral integrity, sale of alcoholic and energetic drinks, tobacco products, toxic drugs It is prohibited to use child labor in production, transportation, sale and storage, in other activities related to the circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors and which may endanger the life, health or morals of children. [5]

Article 10. The child's right to a name and citizenship

After birth, each child is registered in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan and acquires citizenship, *except for the cases provided for in the first and second parts of Article 12 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan". [6]*

A name is given to a child with the mutual consent of the parents, and in the absence of parents, on the basis of the consent or instructions of the guardianship authorities.

Article 11. The child's right to education

Every child has the right to develop comprehensively, to be educated according to national and universal values, based on humanism and moral principles.

The upbringing of the child is carried out in the family *and in educational institutions. [7]*

The state creates various institutions for the development of children's creativity and aesthetic education, as well as assists public organizations in the creation of such institutions.

It is prohibited to distribute and show films, literature and other materials among children that promote violence, cruelty, or are on the subject of eroticism and pornography, as well as have a harmful effect on the mental and spiritual development of children, as well as the involvement of children in their preparation.

Article 11-1. Protection of children in advertising

11-1.1. In order to prevent psychological and physical harm to children, the following are prohibited in advertising:

11-1.1.1. providing information that harms the reputation of parents, guardians, guardians, tutors and other persons and weakens trust in them;

11-1.1.2. inculcating rudeness, hatred, aggressiveness, and harmful habits in relation to another person;

11-1.1.3. information aimed at persuading parents and other persons to buy this product by creating the idea of the possibility of obtaining the product regardless of the family's financial situation through empowering and differentiating words;

11-1.1.4. by demonstrating actions that are dangerous to life and health, inciting them to repeat;

11-1.1.5. placement of advertising of goods that do not belong to children in mass media, television and radio programs (broadcasts), audio and video materials intended for them;

11-1.1.6. use of elements that harm children's interests in advertisements addressed to children or published with their participation;

11-1.1.7. showing children in situations that may cause psychological stress;

11-1.1.8. appealing to children regarding the use of alcoholic and energy drinks, interrupting programs (broadcasts) for children with advertising of alcoholic and energy drinks. [8]

11-1.2. Advertisements may not be placed in textbooks, textbooks, educational materials, school diaries, notebooks, albums, or children's books.

11-1.3. Programs for children cannot be interrupted by advertising in accordance with Article 20 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Advertising".

11-1.4. Advertising that can have a harmful effect on children from a moral and physical point of view cannot be placed closer to the territory of preschool and general education institutions than the distance determined by the relevant executive authority. [9]

Article 12. The child's right to freedom and personal integrity

The child has the right to freedom and privacy.

As an exceptional case, arrest and detention of a child may be allowed only if there are grounds provided for in the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan. When a child is caught or arrested, his parents or other legal representatives must be informed about it immediately.

When the rights and legal interests of children are violated, including when their parents (one of them) do not fulfill their duties regarding the education and upbringing of the child or abuse their parental rights, the child has the right to apply to the relevant executive authorities, and when he reaches the age of 14, to the court to protect his rights. [10]

Any natural or legal person who observes cases of cruel treatment of children can apply to the relevant authorities to prevent such treatment.

If parents or other persons allow cruel treatment of children, apply mental and physical force against them, violate children's rights, it leads to deprivation of parental rights, as well as administrative or criminal responsibility, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Article 13. The child's right to necessary financial support

The child has the right to receive financial support not less than the minimum subsistence expenses determined by the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Article 14. The child's freedom of conscience, opinion and speech

Every child has freedom of conscience, opinion and speech.

Parents, other persons and state authorities must respect the child's freedom of conscience, opinion and speech.

It is forbidden to involve the child in the performance of religious rituals that have a harmful effect on his health.

Article 15. Freedom of information of the child

According to the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, every child has the right to search, obtain, transmit and distribute any information necessary for his mental and physical development.

Protection of children from harmful information is regulated by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Protection of Children from Harmful Information". [\[11\]](#)

Article 16. Basic duties of the child

To follow the rules of behavior in society, to be familiar with the state symbols of the Republic of Azerbaijan, to acquire knowledge, to prepare oneself for useful activities, to respect parents, the rights and interests of other citizens, the ancestors and cultural resources of one's own people and other peoples, to protect historical and cultural monuments, the environment and performing other duties stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan is the child's duty.

Understanding and implementation of these tasks by the child is achieved through explanations and propaganda among children by parents, relevant authorities and educational institutions.

Chapter II

Children and family

Article 17. The right of the child to live in the family

The child has the right to live together with his parents in the family and take care of them. It is forbidden to separate the child from the parents against their will, except in the cases provided by law.

Article 18. The right of a child living apart from his parents

A child who lives apart from both or one of his parents has the right to know them, as well as to communicate with his parents, if this does not adversely affect him.

Article 19. Rights and duties of parents

Parents have equal rights and duties in the upbringing of the child. They should raise the child healthy, educate them based on universal and national values, and prepare them for an independent life. Developing the child's abilities, providing for his material and moral needs, and protecting his rights and interests are the main duties of parents.

Interference of state authorities in the implementation of the rights and duties of parents regarding children can be allowed only in cases provided by law and in the interest of the child.

Parents, adoptive parents, guardians or custodians are responsible for material damage caused by children in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Article 20. The child's right to housing

Every child has the right to housing. Children have equal rights to the housing area they live in with other members of the family.

Children who have been deprived of parental care retain their rights to the housing they previously lived in when they are transferred to a state children's institution, relatives or guardians (guardians) for upbringing. If it is not possible to move to this apartment, those children, as well as children deprived of parental care who previously did not have an apartment, should be provided with an apartment. The conclusion of contracts related to these apartments is carried out in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Children belonging to low-income youth in need of social protection are given residential areas based on a social rental contract in accordance with the procedure established by the Housing Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan. [\[12\]](#)

Article 21. The child's right to inheritance and maintenance at the expense of his parents' property

Every child has the right to inherit the property of their parents and adoptees, and if both or one of the parents is declared missing or dead without notice by the court's decision, they have the right to be kept at the expense of their property. [\[13\]](#)

Chapter III

Children and society

Article 22. The child's right to education

Every child has the right to education in accordance with the education legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The education system of the state should provide conditions for the development of the child's personality and the full acquisition of the necessary knowledge and skills.

Distraction of children from compulsory general secondary education is prohibited.

Article 23. State care for children with special needs

The state takes measures to identify children with innate talent from an early age and evaluate their abilities, determines named and special scholarships for them, creates and finances the system of special educational institutions, develops international relations in this field.

Article 24. Labor rights of the child

Children have the right to work according to their age, health, general education and vocational training level.

The conditions for the creation and implementation of children's right to work are determined by the labor legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Article 25. Child's right to rest

Every child has the right to rest and leisure time. The child is independent in choosing the type of extracurricular activities and activities according to his interests and abilities. Parents (other persons replacing them) and relevant state authorities should take measures to prevent children from being exposed to negative influences during their leisure time.

The state creates and develops a wide network of out-of-school institutions, children's and youth sports, cultural and health centers and other recreational places in order to effectively organize rest and leisure time for children, and to ensure their access to cultural life and creative activities, and the rules of free and discounted use of these facilities. determines.

It is prohibited to cancel places related to the organization of children's out-of-school rest and leisure time and use them for other purposes, except for cases related to the performance of special state-important works.

In state and municipal physical education and sports organizations, physical education and sports services are provided free of charge to children from low-income families, children who have lost their parents and are deprived of parental care, preschool children, and children with limited health. [\[14\]](#)

Article 26. The right of children to join public organizations

Children have the right to form and join public associations and public self-activity bodies in the places of education or residence in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Involvement of children and children's public associations and public self-activity bodies in political activities is not allowed.

Article 27. The right to protect the honor and dignity of the child

Every child has the right to defend his honor and dignity. Disciplinary rules in educational institutions, ~~pre-school and out-of-school institutions should be based on the principle of justice, should be educational and in the spirit of mutual respect.~~ Insulting children, humiliating their personalities is unacceptable. [\[15\]](#)

Violation of children's honor and dignity leads to responsibility provided for in the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Article 28. Protection of the child from exploitation and harmful effects

With social, legal, economic, medical and educational means, the state protects children from all types of exploitation, hard, harmful and dangerous work *and influences*. [\[16\]](#)

~~Physical and mental violence against children, sexual exploitation of children, involving them in alcoholism, begging, gambling, prostitution, drug addiction, toxicomania, and using them for criminal purposes lead to the corresponding responsibility provided by the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.~~ [\[17\]](#)

Article 28-1. Protection of children from sexual exploitation and sexual violence [\[18\]](#)

28-1.1. To raise awareness of children's protection and their rights among persons who are in regular contact with children in the fields of education, health care, social protection, judiciary, law enforcement, sports, culture and recreation, and to instruct those persons on the means of identifying children who have been subjected to sexual exploitation and sexual violence. and local self-government

bodies, legal and official persons take measures. If there are grounds for the child to be a victim of sexual exploitation or sexual violence among persons who are in regular contact with children, publicizing and campaigning is carried out on the possibility of providing information to the bodies protecting children's rights, observing confidentiality.

28-1.2. Persons convicted of a crime related to sexual abuse or sexual violence against children may not be employed (appointed) or involved in regular contact with children.

28-1.3. Children who are victims of sexual exploitation or sexual violence enjoy the rights and guarantees provided for children who are victims of human trafficking.

Article 29. Social assistance to children

The state provides social assistance to children in the form of one-time payments, monthly allowances, compensations.

Relevant executive authorities may apply additional assistance and privileges to children in need.

Social assistance should be spent in accordance with the interests of children.

Chapter IV

Protection of disadvantaged children

Article 30. State programs for the protection of children living in unfavorable conditions

The state ensures the protection of children who live in the zone of military operations, epidemics, natural and ecological disasters or are affected by them, as well as children *who have lost their parents*, *children of incomplete (without one of the parents)*, *children of disadvantaged families*, *children of martyrs*, on the basis of special programs. [19]

Article 31. Protection measures for children deprived of parental care

The protection of children deprived of parental care is ensured by giving them to adoption, guardianship, guardianship, another family, and if this is not possible, placing them *in social service institutions for children*. [20]

When determining the method of protection, the child's ethnic origin, religious and cultural affiliation, language, inheritance of education should be taken into account.

Children deprived of parental care, who are kept *in social service institutions for children*, are fully provided for by the state. They enjoy concessions and privileges provided by the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan. [21]

Article 32. Adoption

Adoption of a child is permitted in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan for the benefit of the child. The adopter must have appropriate opportunities for the normal development and upbringing of the child. It is prohibited to adopt a child for personal gain. The secret of the adopter is protected by the state.

The rules for the adoption of a child who is a citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan by foreigners, as well as the adoption of a foreign child by a citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan, are determined by interstate agreements and the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Article 33. Conditions of keeping and raising children in boarding facilities

Heads of these institutions are responsible for the organization and quality of children's education in orphanages and boarding-type children's institutions.

Persons who have committed antipedagogical and immoral actions are not allowed to work in children's institutions.

Children's homes and children's boarding facilities provide the necessary material and spiritual-psychological conditions that approach family conditions for the comprehensive physical and spiritual development of children and the formation of their personality.

Article 34. Protection of boarding school graduates

The protection of the rights and interests of the graduates of boarding institutions deprived of parental care is carried out by the heads of these institutions and guardianship bodies.

Graduates of boarding institutions who go to continue their education or get a job have the right to receive the amount of insurance specified in the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Graduates without a place of residence are allowed to stay in these institutions until they reach the age of majority.

Article 35. Protection of children with disabilities

Children with disabilities have the right to receive extraordinary medical and defectological assistance in the manner determined by the relevant executive authority, *as well as free psychological assistance in the manner determined by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Psychological Assistance"*. [22]

The state supports the development of these children's social skills, professional-labor and psychological-pedagogical rehabilitation, as well as psychological correction, and takes measures to prevent disability among children. [23]

Article 36. Benefits granted to persons caring for a disabled person under the age of 18 [24]

The period of care for a disabled person up to the age of 18 is included in the length of service giving the right to a pension, and the person caring for that person is paid an allowance in the amount in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Social Benefits". [25]

When a minor falls ill due to a post-vaccination complication, *in accordance with Article 3.1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the Rights of Persons with Disabilities"*, one of his parents or his legal representative shall receive an allowance in the amount of 100 percent of the average salary regardless of the continuous work experience until the disability is determined. has the right. [26]

Article 37. Protection of children during military conflicts

The state of Azerbaijan undertakes to ensure the protection of children in the territory where it is involved in military conflicts in accordance with international legal norms.

Military authorities should use all possible means to transfer children in the war zone to safe places and protect their life and health.

Direct participation of children under the age of 15 in military operations is prohibited. The rules for involving children in military education schools are determined by the relevant legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Article 38. Protection of children affected by natural disasters, accidents and accidents

The state provides immediate and free assistance to children who have been put in unfavorable conditions or suffered damage as a result of natural disasters, accidents and accidents, and takes immediate measures to relocate them to safe places.

When such children lose their parents, they are protected by the state in the manner provided for other children deprived of parental care.

Article 39. Protection of refugee or forcibly displaced children

Refugee or internally displaced children have the right to receive appropriate status. The state takes urgent appropriate measures to provide them with the necessary protection and humanitarian assistance, organizes the search for the parents of such children, cooperates with international organizations for this purpose, and provides necessary assistance to the activities of non-governmental organizations.

Article 39-1 . Prevention of child neglect and delinquency [\[27\]](#)

The state implements the prevention of child neglect and legal violations in accordance with the legislation.

Article 40. Features of consideration of cases of children who have committed an administrative error [\[28\]](#)

The cases of children who have committed an administrative error are considered by the authorities in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan. When making a decision about these children, the child should be approached from a humane standpoint.

When choosing disciplinary measures, the circumstances of the case, the child's age, living conditions, health, mental development and education should be taken into account.

Article 41. Rights of children in special educational institutions

Sending children to special education or specialized medical institutions is allowed only in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Children in special educational or specialized medical institutions have the right to humane treatment, health protection, necessary education and professional training, leave, correspondence, and meeting with their parents and relatives.

Article 42. Features of application of criminal procedure rules to children

The features of the pre-trial proceedings regarding children, as well as the proceedings of the first, appeal and cassation instances are determined by the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Pre-trial proceedings for crimes committed by children are conducted only in the form of a preliminary investigation. It is allowed to apply preventive measure of detention to children only if they are accused of committing a less serious violent crime, as well as a serious or particularly serious crime. Punishment measures related to the deprivation of liberty of children should be applied by the courts only after thorough consideration of the issue and should be set as low as possible . [\[29\]](#)

It is prohibited to keep the detained child together with adults except in cases where his interests require it. Children sentenced to deprivation of liberty are kept in educational institutions in accordance with the Code of Execution of Sentences of the Republic of Azerbaijan. [\[30\]](#)

The management of educational institutions where children are kept should create appropriate conditions for them to grow up as honest and worthy citizens, to acquire appropriate education and professional skills. [\[31\]](#)

Chapter V

Final conclusions

Article 43. Organization of control over observance of children's rights and fight against child neglect

Organization of control over observance of children's rights and fight against child neglect is carried out by relevant executive authorities.

Article 44. Liability for violation of this Law

Persons guilty of violating the requirements of this Law shall be held responsible in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Article 45. International agreements

If there is a conflict between the interstate agreements to which the Republic of Azerbaijan is a party and this Law, those international agreements shall be applied.

HEYDAR Aliyev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Baku city, May 19, 1998

№ 499-IQ

LIST OF SOURCE DOCUMENTS USED

1. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 88-IIQD dated February 20, 2001 (**Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 3, Article 143**)
2. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 183-IIQD dated October 5, 2001 (**Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 11, Article 676**)
3. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 194-IIQD dated October 12, 2001 (**Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 11, Article 687**)
4. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 214-IIQD dated November 15, 2001 (**Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 12, Article 731**)
5. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 311-IIQD dated April 23, 2002 (**Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2002, No. 5, Article 241**)
6. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 333-IIQD dated May 24, 2002 (**Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2002, No. 6, Article 328**)
7. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 568-IIQD dated December 30, 2003 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2004, No. 2, Article 57**)

8. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 598-IIQD dated March 5, 2004 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2004, No. 3, Article 133**)
9. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 652-IIQD dated May 18, 2004 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2004, No. 7, Article 507**)
10. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 50-IIIQD dated December 30, 2005 (**Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2006, No. 2, Article 75**)
11. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 313-IIIQD dated April 17, 2007 (**Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2007, No. 6, Article 560**)
12. 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**)
13. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 924-IIIQD dated December 4, 2009 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, February 13, 2010, No. 34, **Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2010, No. 2, Article 70**)
14. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 971-IIIQD dated March 5, 2010 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, April 18 , 2010 , No. 82, **Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2010, No. 04, Article 275**)
15. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 803-IVQD dated October 29, 2013 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, November 29, 2013, No. 263; **Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2013, No. 11, Article 1317**)
16. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 1237-IVQD dated April 3, 2015](#) (" Respublika " newspaper, May 7, 2015, No. 097, **Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2015, No. 5, Article 484**)
17. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 211-VQD dated April 29, 2016](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 7, 2016, No. 121, **Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2016, No. 6, Article 968**)
18. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 697-VQD dated May 31, 2017](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 12, 2017, No. 147 , **Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2017, No. 7, Article 1263**)
19. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 1387-VQD dated December 7 , 2018](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, January 18, 2019, No. 13 , **Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2019, No. 01, Article 9**)
20. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 1675-VQD dated October 8, 2019](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, November 15, 2019, No. 253 , **Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2019, No. 11, Article 1684**)
21. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 1691-VQD dated November 19, 2019](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, December 21, 2019, No. 284 , **Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2019, No. 12, Article 1881**)
22. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 1722-VQD dated December 3, 2019](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, December 27, 2019, No. 289, **Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2019, No. 12, Article 1908**)
23. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 92-VIQD dated May 8, 2020](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 1, 2020, No. 124 , **Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 6, Article 670**)
24. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 109-VIQD dated May 19, 2020](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 18, 2020, No. 139 , **Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 7, Article 827**)
25. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 182-VIQD dated October 6, 2020](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, November 15, 2020, No. 238 , **Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 11, Article 1332**)
26. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. [351-VIQD dated June 22, 2021](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, August 19, 2021 , No. 173 , **Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2021, No. 8 Article 89 7**)
27. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 776-VIQD dated December 27, 2022](#) (**official website of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan , February 1 , 2023 , "Azerbaijan" newspaper, February 2, 2023 , No. 23**)

LIST OF AMENDMENTS AND AMENDMENTS TO THE ACT

[1] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 194-IIQD dated October 12, 2001 (**Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 11, Article 687**) the word "minor" in Article 1 is defined as "(minor) and has been replaced by the words "not fully functional"

[2] With the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 924-III QD dated December 4, 2009 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, February 13, 2010, No. 34, Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2010, No. 2, Article 70) The text of Article 4 was considered the second part and the first part was added to the article.

[3] Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 776-VI QD dated December 27, 2022 (official website of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, February 1, 2023 newspaper, February 2, 2023, No. 23) In the first sentence of the second part of the article, the words "and prosecutor's offices" were replaced by the words **prosecution and other law enforcement agencies, the human rights commissioner (ombudsman) of the Republic of Azerbaijan**

[4] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 803-IV QD dated October 29, 2013 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, November 29, 2013, No. 263; Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2013, No. 11, Article 1317) The second part of Article 9 was considered the third part of that article and the second part was added to the article.

[5] With the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 924-III QD dated December 4, 2009 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, February 13, 2010, No. 34, Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2010, No. 2, Article 70) In the second part of Article 9, **and others that may endanger the life, health or morals of children** " were added after the word "related

With the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 652-II QD dated May 18, 2004 (Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2004, No. 7, Article 507), the second part of Article 9 was revised.

The previous editorial said:

~~It is prohibited to sell alcohol and tobacco products to children, as well as to use child labor in their production and sale.~~

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 313-III QD dated April 17, 2007 (Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2007, No. 6, Article 560), in the second part of Article 9, the words " , narcotic drugs and preparations " were removed, " in cases " , and also in cases related to the circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors " were added after the word " .

Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 92-VI QD dated May 8, 2020 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 1, 2020, No. 124 , Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 6, Article 670) in the third part of the article , the words " Alcohol and " were replaced by the words " **Alcoholic and energetic drinks, as well as** " and the word " alcoholic " was replaced by the words " **alcoholic and energetic** " .

The Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 182-VI QD dated October 6, 2020 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, November 15, 2020, No. 238 , Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 11, Article 1332) the third part of the article is given in a new edition.

The previous editorial said:

~~*Sale of alcoholic and energy drinks, as well as* tobacco products to children, in workplaces with harsh and harmful working conditions , including in underground tunnels, mines and other underground works, as well as night clubs and bars, which have a negative effect on their moral integrity, as well as *alcoholic and* It is prohibited to use child labor in the production, transportation, sale and storage of *energy* drinks, tobacco products , as well as in the circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors and in other cases that may endanger the life, health or morals of children.~~

[6] With the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 1237-IV QD dated April 03, 2015 ("Respublika" newspaper, May 07, 2015, No. 097, Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2015, No. 5, Article 484) citizenship " in the first part of Article 10, the words "On Citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan" were added, **except for the cases stipulated in the first and second parts of Article 12 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan**

[7] With the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 1387-V QD dated December 7, 2018 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, January 18, 2019, No. 13, Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2019, No. 01, Article 9) In the second part of Article 11, the words "school, pre-school and out-of-school child education" were replaced by the words **and education**

[8] With the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [92-VIQD dated May 8, 2020](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 1, 2020, No. 124, Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 6, Article 670) In Article 11-1.1.8, and **energetic** were added after the word **alcoholic**

[9] With the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [697-VQD dated May 31, 2017](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 12, 2017, No. 147, Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2017, No. 7, Article 1263) Article 11-1 has been added.

[10] The third part of Article 12 was revised by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 194-IIQD dated October 12, 2001 (Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 11, Article 687). The previous editorial said:

~~A child has the right to be protected by the relevant executive and prosecutorial bodies, public organizations, if he is subjected to cruel treatment by his parents or their substitutes.~~

[11] With the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [211-VQD dated April 29, 2016](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 7, 2016, No. 121, Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2016, No. 6, Article 968) added to Article 15.

The Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. [1691-VQD dated November 19, 2019](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, December 21, 2019, No. 284, Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2019, No. 12, Article 1881) In the second part of the article, the words "harmful to health and development" were replaced by the word "harmful", and the words "according to the relevant law" were replaced by the words "On the protection of children from harmful information" by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

[12] With the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [92-VIQD dated May 8, 2020](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 1, 2020, No. 124, Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 6, Article 670) A third part was added to Article 20 with a new content.

[13] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 311-IIQD dated April 23, 2002 (Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2002, No. 5, Article 241) after the words **missing** in Article 21, "**or dead**" words are added.

[14] With the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. [971-IIIQD dated March 5, 2010](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, April 18, 2010, No. 82, Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2010, No. 04, Article 275) The fourth part was added to Article 25.

[15] With the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No.1387-VQD dated December 7, 2018](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, January 18, 2019, No. 13, Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2019, No. 01, Article 9) From the second sentence of Article 27, the words "in pre-school and out-of-school institutions" have been removed.

[16] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 183-IIQD dated October 5, 2001 (Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 11, Article 676), in the first part of Article 28, after the word "work" "**and effects**" words are added.

[17] The second part of Article 28 was removed by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 183-IIQD dated October 5, 2001 (Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 11, Article 676).

[18] In new content with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No.776-VIQD dated December 27, 2022](#) (official website of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, February 1, 2023, "Azerbaijan" newspaper, February 2, 2023, No. 23) Article 28-1 has been added.

[19]. With the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [1722-VQD dated December 3, 2019](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, December 27, 2019, No. 289, Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2019, No. 12, Article 1908) In Article 30, the word "orphan" is replaced by the words **lost parents**

[20]. With the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [1722-VQD dated December 3, 2019](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, December 27, 2019, No. 289, Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2019, No. 12, Article 1908) In part 1 of Article 31, in the relevant institutions caring for children" have been replaced by the words **in social service institutions for children**

[21]. With the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [1722-VQD dated December 3, 2019](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, December 27, 2019, No. 289, Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2019, No. 12, Article 1908) In the part of Article 31, the words "In children's institutions" have been replaced by the words **In social service institutions for children**

[22]. In the first part of Article 35 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 214-IIQD dated November 15, 2001 (Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 12, Article 731) the words "for free or with a discount" in the manner determined by the relevant executive power body" was replaced by the words ".

Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 1675-VQD dated October 8, 2019](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, November 15, 2019, No. 253, Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2019, No. 11, Article 1684) in the first paragraph of the article, the words "medical, defectological and psychological" were replaced by the words " **medical and defectological, as well as free psychological**" in the manner established by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Psychological Assistance".

[23]. The Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [648-IIIQD dated June 13, 2008](#) (Azerbaijan, 2008, No. 7, Article 602) in the title and in the first part, the words "Disabled, mentally and physically handicapped" It was replaced by the words **disability** the word "disability" was replaced by the words **disability**

Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. [1675-VQD dated October 8, 2019](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, November 15, 2019, No. 253, Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2019, No. 11, Article 1684) in the second paragraph of the article, the words "social and psychological rehabilitation" were replaced by the words " **social rehabilitation, psychological rehabilitation and psychological correction**".

Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 109-VIQD](#) dated May 19, 2020 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 18, 2020, No. 139, Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 7, Article 827) the second part of the article is given in a new edition.

The previous editorial said:

~~The state assists these children in their social rehabilitation, psychological rehabilitation and psychological correction, their education according to their capabilities, their selection of professions, and their involvement in labor, and it takes appropriate measures to prevent the limitation of children's health opportunities.~~

With the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. [351-VIQD dated June 22, 2021](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, August 19, 2021, No. 173, Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2021, No. 8 Article 89 7) in the second part of the article, the words " children's health disability" were replaced by the words " **disability among children**".

[24]. 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 by the words "Limited health capabilities" in the first part, the words "disabled under the age of 16" were replaced by the words "under the age of 18 with limited health capabilities", the words "until the disability group was assigned" were replaced by the words "until the limitation of health capabilities was determined"

The Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. [351-VIQD dated June 22, 2021](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, August 19, 2021, No. 173, Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2021, No. 8 Article 89 7) in the title of the article, the words " to a child with limited health capabilities" were replaced by the words " **to a person with a disability under the age of 18**".

[25]. With the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [351-VIQD dated June 22, 2021](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, August 19, 2021, No. 173, Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2021, No. 8 Article 897) In the first part of Article 36, the words **to a child under the age of 18 with limited health capabilities** are replaced by the words **to a person whose disability is determined under the age of 18** the

words "defined in the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan"are replaced by the words "*in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Social Benefits"*"and"words"to the child and to that person " was replaced by the words "

[26].The second part was added to Article 36 by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 88-IIQD dated February 20, 2001 (Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 3, Article 143

Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. [351-VIQD dated June 22, 2021](#) ("*Azerbaijan*" newspaper, August 19, 2021 , No. 173 , Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2021, No. 8, Article 897) of Article 36 in the second part, the words " **limitation of health opportunities in accordance with the law** "were replaced by the words "**disability in accordance with Article 3.1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the rights of persons with disabilities** ".

[27].Article 39-1 was added by the Law of the Republic of AzerbaijanNo. 50-IIIQD dated December 30, 2005Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2006, No. 2, Article 75

[28].According to the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 568-IIQD of December 30, 2003 (Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2004, No. 2, Article 57the words"**offence**" and"**error**"in the title and text of Article 40replaced by the word

[29].The first and second parts of Article 42 were revised by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 598-IIQD dated March 5, 2004 (Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2004, No. 3, Article 133)

The previous editorial said:

~~Investigative actions regarding children should be carried out on the basis of a special methodology that protects their dignity and identity, taking into account their age and individual characteristics. A child suspect is provided with a defense attorney from the moment he or she is arrested or charged as a defendant. In cases determined by the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, investigative actions are carried out with the participation of the child's parents, other legal representatives or teacher. It is forbidden to exert mental and physical influence on a child, to force him to give a witness statement or to confess his guilt.~~

~~Depending on the circumstances of the case, the lower limit of the punishment provided by the law may be set when the punishment of deprivation of liberty is applied to a child.~~

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[30].With the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 333-IIQD dated May 24, 2002 (Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2002, No. 6, Article 328)"**or convicted**"were removed from the third part of Article 42, a second sentence has been added to that part.

The previous editorial said:

~~It is forbidden to keep a child who has been arrested or sentenced together with adults, except in cases where his interests require it.~~

[31].By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 333-IIQD dated May 24, 2002 (Legislative Collection of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2002, No. 6, Article 328the words"**places of deprivation of liberty**"inthe fourth part of Article 42**enterprises**" were replaced by the words