

REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
TH PARLIAMENT

DRAFT LAW

NO _____ DATE _____ 2008

ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH

Based on articles 78 and 83, number 1, of the Constitution, and upon the proposal of the Council of Ministers,

THE PARLIAMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

D E C I D E D

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Aim of the law

The aim of this law is the protection of health and promotion of a healthy life-style of the population in the Republic of Albania, through the organized actions, whose impact is equally distributed on all groups of the population

Article 2

Objective

This Law defines the functions and the services of the public health, their implementation, the role of the state in ensuring and funding them and sharing of responsibilities among the responsible institutions

Article 3

Definitions

In this law the following terms mean:

a) Public health: Includes all organized efforts of the society for life prolongation ,

disease prevention and health promotion of the whole population.

b) Public Health Surveillance: Systematic collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of health data on a continuous basis to obtain information on the pattern and emergence of the diseases in a given population in order to control and prevent the disease in that population

c) Burden of disease: The health, social and economical expenditures incurred from a given health condition or disease.

d) Disease prevention: All measures that aim to prevent the disease, like immunization or disease vector control or the activity against tobacco but also, stopping its progress and reducing its consequences once it has emerged.

e) Disease control: Is the reduction of incidence, prevalence of a disease, morbidity or mortality from it, as result of the deliberate efforts in order that disease could not be of a importance for the public health. It needs continuous intervention to maintain this reduction.

f) Epidemic: The occurrence of much more cases of a disease than it would have been expected, in a given area or among specific groups, during a given period of time.

g) Epidemiology: The study of the distribution and determinants of the health status or health event in a given population and application of this study to control the health problems

h) Evidence based health care: Conscientiously using the best current evidence , with regard to care for individual patients and provision of the health services

i) Health: Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

j) Health Information System: Is a combination of the health statistics from various sources which is used to retrieve information related to the health status, health care, health service provision and use, and health impact

k) Risk factor: An aspect of the personal behavior or the lifestyle, exposure or an individual characteristic that can be inherited, which is known to be linked with the damage of health and that is considered important in the prevention of health problems and that can be modified by the implementation of a health programme.

l) Disease register: Is the systematic collection of the data while being part of the system of the disease surveillance

Article 4

Public health principles

The basic public health principles are:

- a . Collective responsibility for health
- b . Leading role of the state in protection and improving population' health
- c . Actions extended on the whole population
- d . Impact of the action in an equally manner on all groups of population
- e . Focusing on socio-economic determinants of health
- f . Focusing on the risk factors for populations based on evidence
- g . Multidisciplinary approach
- h . Partnership with the whole population

CHAPTER II

ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH

Article 5

The basic activities of the public health:

- a) Monitoring the health status of the population in order to identify its health problems
- b) Diagnosis and investigation the health problems and risk factors in the population
- c) Assessing the effectiveness, accessibility and the quality of health services towards the individual and community
- d) Developing health policies and plans that support the health efforts of the individual and community
- e) Strengthening laws and regulations protecting and guaranteeing health as well as the implementing capacities
- f) Researching new knowledge and innovative solutions for the health problems
- g) Promoting and supporting equal access to the basic health care services
- h) Ensuring and developing through continuous training, skilled human resources in public health
- i) Informing, educating and making aware the community (population) about the health problems
- j) Mobilizing the community for the identification and solution of health problems and well as the health promotion.
- k) Preparedness, planning and taking measures to mitigate the impact of civil emergencies and natural and man-made disasters on population health

Article 6

The package of public health services

1. The package of public health services includes the basic services and supportive services of public health which are in function of the solution of the problems and needs of the population's health.
2. The package of the public health services is approved by a decision of the the Council of Ministers.

Article 7

The basic public health services

1. The package of the basic service of public health includes:

- a. Health promotion
- b. Health education
- c. Disease prevention, including immunization, screening
- d. Food safety
- e. Occupational health
- f. Environmental health, including urban waste
- g. Reproductive health, including mother and child health and sexual health
- h. Prevention and control of the abuse with substances (tobacco products, alcohol, narcotic and psychotropic etc)
- i. Mental health
- j. Public health information system
- k. Public health surveillance
- l. Public health laboratories
- m. Monitoring the public health services in the Primary Health Care
- n. Scientific research in public health
- o. Training in public health

2. The state, through the competent institutions takes measures to guarantee the basic public health services

Article 8

Public health professionals and workers

1. Public health professionals are people specialized in public health who carry out activities and services as defined in article 5 and 6 of this law
2. In public health exercise their activity also other workers who support in carrying out activities and service as defined in the article 5 and 6 of this law.
3. The recruitment criteria of the public health professionals are approved by the Minister of Health.

CHAPTER III

PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM AND SHARING OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Article 9

Public health system

Public health system includes a network of various services and institutions like public health specialized institutions, health care institutions, social care institutions, public

information institutions, academic and educational institutions, employers and employee representative organizations, local government, civil society, humanitarian organizations, civil emergency management services, public security services, sport and cultural organizations etc.

The public health system ensures the conditions for protection and improvement of population's health . Institutions and services that are part of the public health system take part in carrying out the functions of the public health services.

Article 10

The responsible institutions for public health

The main institutions for public health are:

All central and local governments which during the exercising of their functions influence the improvement of the public health..

MoH is the responsible institution for drafting, coordinating and leading the public health policies

Institute of Public Health supports the MoH and Regional Structures of Public Health to perform the public health functions and services.

The public and private institutions of the PHC provide public health services under the supervision of the Regional Structures of Public Health , according to the PHC package which is approved by Council of Minister

The state guarantees the financing of the public health service provided in the PHC

The humanitarian, religious, sport and other organizations , employers, families and citizens are also responsible for protection and improving the public health

The role and responsibilities of other actors in the public health system are defined in separate legal acts and by-laws.

Article 11

National Council of Public Health

To coordinate the functioning of the public health system and to provide a broad basis for the development of public health policies, the National Council of Public Health is established, as an advisory body to Minister of Health.

National council for Public Health is informed over population's health, implementation of the public health policies. It fosters and supports the collaboration of the stakeholders

of public health.

The composition, the selection criteria of the members, skills, tasks and the way it functions, are defined in a decree of Council of Minister

The Council of Minister submits the Report of Public Health every two years to the Albanian Parliament. The report is drafted by the Ministry of Health after being reviewed by the National Council of Public Health

CHAPTER IV

ORGANIZATION AND FUNTIONING OF THE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH (IPH)

Article 12

The organization of the IPH

IPH is a public, budget institution, administratively under the Minister of Health

IPH is a research center for public health, a reference center for the public health services, university training center for public health and information center for public health.

Article 13

Organizational structure

Leading bodies of IPH are:

The director,

The scientific council

Appointment and release from duty of the director of the IPH is done by the Minister of Health. The requirements and criteria for the appointment and release of the director are defined by an order of the Minister of Health

The scientific council is an advisory body of the PHI .Its establishment, organisation and functions are approved by a decree of Council of Minister

Article 14

Responsibilities IPH

The IPH is responsible for:

1. Informing, advising and supporting the Minister of Health in the drafting of the policies and strategies in the public health sector
2. Providing expertise in public health
3. Conducting independent studies and producing evidence based information
4. Taking part in the capacity building of human resource for public health

Article 15

Functions

The Institute of Public Health performs the following functions:

- a. Surveillance of communicable and non-communicable diseases
- b. Management of national registers
- c. Scientific research in public health
- d. Following up the latest international health news including system and practices
- e. Training and education in public health
- f. Reference center in public health
- g. Informing population about public health issues

Article 16

Financing

The Public Health Institute is funded by:

- 1 - State budget
- 2 - Revenues from scientific and education activities
- 3 - Grants, funds for scientific activities, development programs
- 4- Donations, gifts
- 5 – Other legal sources

CHAPTER V

REGIONAL STRUCTURES OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Article 17

The regional structures of public health

1. The regional structures of public health are budgetary public institutions , part of the public health system , whose mission is to protect and improve the health of the population in the territory they cover, under the Ministry of Health.

2. The regional structures of public health report periodically to the local administration bodies of the territory they cover

Article 18

Responsibilities

The regional structures of Public Health are responsible for the coordination and implementation of the activities in the area of public health for health promotion, disease prevention and health protection from harmful impact of the environment

Article 19

Functions

The main functions of the regional structures of public health are:

- a. Collection and processing of health information
- b. Analyses of the health status of population and risk factors
- c. Analyses and interventions to maintain and improve the quality of public health services in PHC
- d. Health education and promotion
- e. Disease control and prevention through specific programme of public health
- f. Protection of health from the impact of environment in collaboration with the local administration and specific regional agencies.
- g. Informing of the population

Article 20

Services

The Regional Structure of Public Health provide the basic service of the public health and other supportive services according to the package of the public health services

Article 21

Organizational structures

The regional structure of public health are part of the Regional Directorates of Health.

The Regional Directorates of Health in addition to the functions and services as specified in this law , perform other functions and services as defined by the Minister of health

The organization of the Regional Structures for Public Health is approved by the Minister of Health on the basis of the main functions and services as specified in the articles 19 and 20 of this law.

The geographical organization of the regional structures of public health is approved by the Minister of Health

Article 22

Human resources

Based on the organizational structure approved by the Minister of Health , the director of the Regional Health Directorate makes appointments according to provisions of the article 8 of this law.

Article 23

The relation of the Regional Structures of Public Health with IPH

1. Regional Structures for Public Health refer to IPH for expertise, specialized service and professional development in the area of public health
2. Regional Structures of Public Health send information to the IPH. The way how the information is sent is approved by an order of the Minister of Health

Article 24

The relations of Regional Structures of Public Health with other institutions and organizations

The functions of the Regional Structures of Public Health can be performed also through special programmes, in collaboration with the local administration and other participants of the public health system.

The Regional Structures for Public Health can provide service to the third parties in the framework of the realization of the functions as specified in article 19 of this law.

Article 25

Financing

The Regional Structures for Public Health are funded by:

1. State budget
2. Local administration
3. Revenues from scientific and education activities
4. Grants, funds for scientific activities, development programs
5. Donations, gifts
6. Other legal sources

CHAPTER VI

HEALTH INSPECTION

Article 26

Aim and scope

The health inspection is an activity which supervises and controls the implementation of rules set out by the legislation in force which maintains and improves the public health.

The health inspection carries out also the evaluation, supervision and monitoring of the public health services provided in health care facilities

The health inspection is carried out systematically without prior notice and in addition to the activities based on the analyses of facts and events , it makes use also of the indications of the citizen, central and local government bodies

Article 27

Structure

1. The health inspection is performed by the State Head Inspector under the Minister of Health .It is led by the head state inspector and is composed by the inspectors of the Regional Structures of the of Public Health and IPH.
2. State Head Inspector leads the health inspection work all over the territory of the Republic of Albania
3. State Head Inspector is technically supported by the IPH
4. State Head Inspector issues guidelines to be implemented by all health inspection structures
5. The functioning of the health inspection in the Republic of Albania according to the areas of work is regulated by a separate law

CHAPTER VII

PREVENTION AND CONRTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Article 28

Object

Prevention and control of communicable diseases includes the surveillance of the communicable diseases and risk factors as well as all measures whose intent is to prevent the development of infectious agents, minimize of the exposure to infections, reduce of the sensibility of the individual and population towards the communicable diseases, prevent the development of the biological and clinical symptoms of communicable diseases , make an early diagnosis and evidence based treatment of communicable diseases and prevent or minimize the complications from communicable diseases. The prevention and control of the communicable disease in the Republic of Albania respect the principles set out in the International Health Regulations The activity, structure and functions of the health services with regard to the prevention and control of the communicable diseases are regulated by a separate law

Article 29

Responsibilities

Minister of Health leads and supervises the prevention and control of communicable diseases.

Minister of Health drafts the necessary the by-laws and legal acts for the prevention and control of communicable diseases.

IPH, in collaboration with the Regional Structure of Public Health studies, analyses and scientifically generalizes the epidemiological situation of the country and proposes the solutions and strategies for its continuous improvement.

The local administration bodies support the activities of the health workers for the implementation of measures for the prevention and control of the communicable diseases.

The public and private health structures and services at all levels, regularly inform and implement the measures recommended for the prevention and control of the communicable diseases, based on the guideline of the Minister of Health .

Minister of health defines the approach towards the communicable diseases and their list to be notified by the public health institution at all levels.

Article 30

Immunisation

Immunization with immunological preparations is carried out for the whole population living in the territory of the Republic of Albania according to the National a programme of Immunisation

Based on the epidemiological situation IPH drafts and proposes the National programme of Immunisation,

The compulsory vaccination calendar is included in the National a programme of Immunisation.

Immunization with the immunological preparations according to the compulsory vaccination calendar is ensured by the state and is free of charge for the whole population residing in the territory of Republic of Albania.

IPH manages and supervises the EPI.

Minister of Health approves and evaluates the National a programme of Immunisation.

The public and private PHC services, implement the National a programme of Immunisation under the supervision of the Regional Structures of Public Health and IPH.

Article 31

1. In the MoH exists the “National Committee of Immunization”, as a body which defines the vaccination policy at country level and approves the compulsory vaccination calendar
2. The composition and functioning of this committee are approved by an order of Minister of health

Article 32

The sanitary anti-epidemic service at the boarder crossing-points

MoH organizes the anti-epidemic sanitary service at the boarder crossing points in line with norms as defined in the International Health Regulations.
IPH coodinates the network of institutions which have obligations for the implementation of the International Health Regulation.
IPH is a reference center for the travelers’ medicine.
The implementation of the International Health Regulation is regulated by a by a decree of Council of Ministers.

Article 33

Desinfection, desinsection, deratisation

Disinfection, desinsection, deratisation are preventive and controlling measures for the communicable diseases.
The list of substances used for desifention, desinsection, deratisation is approved each year by the Minister of Health.
The use of substances for desifention, desinsection, deratisation is regulated by an order of Minister of Health.

Article 34

Prevention of the spreading of HIV/AIDS

The responsible structures for the prevention for the spreading of HIV/AIDS are regulated by a separate law.

Article 35

Blood safety

The prevention of transmission of the infectious agents through blood transfusion is

regulated by a separate law.

CHAPTER VIII

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

Article 36

Structure

1. The public health laboratories perform their activity in support of the basic functions of the public health.
2. The laboratories of the public health are microbiological and biochemical laboratories.
3. The laboratories of the public health are located within the regional structures of public health and in the IPH.
4. The list of laboratories of the public health, where the type of laboratory and the analyses they are authorised to do, is approved by an order of Minister of Health. .
5. In order for the laboratories of the public health to carry out basic activities and services for third parties, they should meet the conditions as defined in the good laboratory practices and the guideline of the Minister of Health.

Article 37

Reference laboratory

The reference laboratories should assess the public health laboratories within the regional structures of public health, according to the respective guidelines that are approved by the MoH.

The laboratories of the public health within the IPH are reference laboratories. One laboratory could be a reference laboratory for one or more analyses

An independent institution should accredit the reference laboratories.

The reference laboratories should provide support for laboratory activities, technical standards and analyses methods.

The reference laboratories should guide and guarantee the use of the system of internal management of the quality in each laboratory of public health.

CHAPTER IX

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Article 38

Object

Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases includes surveillance of risk factors for establishment, manifestation and development of non-communicable diseases, screening of the conditions at their start as well as all intervention measures for the prevention of establishment, manifestation and development of the diseases

Article 39

Responsibility

1. MoH drafts, updates and supervises the implementation of the Integrated Strategy for the prevention and control of the non-communicable diseases.
2. IPH and the Regional Structures of the Public Health coordinate the implementation of the Integrated Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases
3. All responsible institutions for public health take part in the implementation of the Integrated Strategy for the Prevention and Control of the Non-communicable Diseases.
4. MoH sets up coordinating mechanisms that regulate the prevention services and the control of chronic non-communicable diseases at different level of the health care system

Article 40

Surveillance

The National Epidemiological Observatory and specific National Registries are in place for the surveillance of the risk factors and burden of diseases

National Epidemiological Observatory of risk factors and specific national registries are located in the IPH.

CHAPTER X

ENVIROMENTAL HEALTH

Article 41

Object

Environmental health includes all measures for the protection of health from direct impact on it by environmental factors like physical, chemical, biological factors and indirect impact on health and well-being like psychosocial factors, including, stress,

housing, urban development, use of land and transport

Article 42

Measures in the environmental health

1. All measures for the environment health include monitoring of environment, food safety, supervision of the sanitary norms, assessment of the impact of environment on health , citizen education with regard to the protection of environment and health and the intervention for the elimination and reduction at maximum of the direct or indirect environment impact on the health.

2. All measures for the environmental health for the state and private sectors, for various activities, are carried out by Albanians or foreign physical and juridical persons in the following premises or objects

- in the premises of production, storage , transport and sale of products of any kind and in all categories of mining works;

- in all objects carrying out social, cultural, health, educational and research activities;

- in the structures under the Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Public Order, at the border points, ports, airports, custom offices , as well as in the Albanian and foreign means of transport (terrestrial ,maritime, railway and air).

3. The directorate of Public Health in the MoH, in collaboration with the Institute of Public Health, drafts the sanitary and hygienic norms, which are approved by the Council of Minister

4. The Council of Minister approves the hygienic and sanitary regulation compulsory for implementation by the Ministries and their subordinate bodies as well as by the foreign and national juridical and physical persons

5. In collaboration with the Regional Structures of the Public Health, the IPH studies, controls and scientifically proves the adverse factors and the consequences for the population's health that derive form them in those areas as defined in the article

Article 43

The process of the assessment of the impact on health

1. The public and private projects of Albanian or foreign physical and juridical persons, who want to exercise activities in the territory of the Republic of Albania, which may have an impact on health.

2. The health assessment impact is carried out by the State Health Inspectorate

3. The necessary rules, procedures and documentation for the health assessment impact

are defined by the Minister of Health.

4. The complain for the health assessment impact is done in line with the Code of the Administrative Procedure and the law on the Administrative violation

CHAPTER XI

HEALTH AND RADIATION

Article 44

Protection from radiation

The adverse impact of the ionizing and non ionizing radiation are object of the supervision, investigation and assessment of the impact on health.

Protective measures towards possible risks for the employees that in their profession are exposed to the ionizing radiation coming from all activities and instruments that use radioactive substances as well as for the population and for the environment exposed to this radiation , are regulated by a separate law.

CHAPTER XII

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Article 45

Object

Nutrition includes all measures for the protection and promotion of health through the provision of the adequate quantity of foods with nutritional values.

Article 46

Responsibility

1. Minister of Health approves the national guidelines for a healthy nutrition for different groups of the population.
2. Minister of Health drafts the necessary legal and sub-legal acts to support the healthy nutrition based on the national priorities.
3. IPH and the Regional Structures of Public Health lead, maintain and improve all the activities of nutritional surveillance as well as provide full information for the population.

4. IPH and the Regional Structures of Public Health lead, maintain and improve all the activities of epidemiological and laboratory diagnosis of the food borne diseases.
5. All the actors of public health take part in securing in a sustainable and affordable way the adequate quantity of safe and healthy food for each individual.
6. The protection of health of people and the interest of consumers by guaranteeing that food does not cause harmful effects on the health of people, is regulated by a separate law.

CHAPTER XIII

HEALTH EDUCATION AND HEALTH PROMOTION

Article 47

Object

Health promotion aims at the improvement of the health of the population and individuals through social and political processes at national, regional and local level, directed towards creating the social, environmental and economical conditions which results in health as well as through the actions that strengthen the skill and potential of the communities and individuals

Article 48

General principles

1. Health promotion aims at ensuring an equal impact on all groups of population
2. The MoH, IPH, HII and the Regional Structures of the Public Health take part and develop the health promotion within their specific mandate, through strengthening of the partnership among the public and private sector and civil society
3. The written and electronic media takes part in the health education and promotion in line with the legislation in force for the organization of their activity

Article 49

The package of the health promotion

Health education and promotion constitutes a package which serves all individuals, regardless of ability to pay at all level of the health care system

The package of the health education and promotion is developed by IPH and approved by MoH.

Health workers in the PHC take part in the health promotion, while implementing the package of health promotion

Article 50

Responsibilities

IPH and the Regional Structures of Public Health systematically organize specific programmes for health education and promotion focusing on the population groups with low access

CHAPTER XIV

TE CONTROL OF THE ABUSE WITH TOBACCO PRODUCTS, ALCOHOL AND NARCOTIC AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Article 51

The protection of health from tobacco products

1. The protection of health from tobacco products includes all measures undertaken to :
 - a) restrict of the use of the tobacco products and protection of the public from the harm due to involuntary exposure towards the tobacco smoke
 - b) raise the public awareness from the harm caused by smoking and guaranteeing of an effective and continuous information of tobacco users about this harm
 - c) prevent the start, to promote and support quit smoking and reduction of the consumption of the tobacco products
2. The way and organisation of the protection of the public health from the tobacco products is regulated by a separate law

Article 52

The protection of health from the abuse with narcotic and psychotropic substances

The protection of health from the abuse with narcotic and psychotropic substances includes all measures undertaken to:

eliminate the cultivation, production and marketing of the illegal narcotic and psychotropic substances

control of production, selling and use of the narcotic and psychotropic substances

eliminate of the abusive use of the narcotic and psychotropic substances

treat, rehabilitate and reintegrate in the society of the abusive user of narcotic and psychotropic substances

2. The way and organization of the protection of health from the abuse of the narcotic and psychotropic substances is regulated by a separate law

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CHAPTER XV

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Article 54

The Organization

Organization, functioning and supervision of all activities in the area of reproductive health, in the public and private health institutions, the safeguarding of the reproductive rights of the of the individual and couples are regulated by a separate law
All children and women during the pregnancy, labor and after it have the right to benefit from the health care regardless of their ability to pay .
Minister of Health approves by an order the health care to be provided to the above mentioned categories in point 2

CHAPTER XVI

ORAL PUBLIC HEALTH

Article 55

Oral public health

The oral public health includes all structures and measures that aim at safeguarding and improving of oral health.

The oral public health implements the education and promotion of oral health and early prevention of dental disorders.

IPH develops programs for the education and promotion and early prevention for oral disorders.

Minister of health approves the education and promotion of oral health and early prevention of oral and dental disorders, as well as the geographical distribution of the public dental health.

Organization and functioning of public and private dentistry service is regulated by a separate law.

CHAPTER XVII

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Article 56

Object

Occupational health includes all the preventive measures for the elimination or reduction of the direct or indirect impact of the working processes and working environment on the health of workers

Article 57

Regulation of occupational health

All employers and employees are obliged to obey the regulation of the occupational health

IPH based on the Regional Structures of Public Health, study, control and scientifically highlights the harmful factors for the health of workers as well as the consequences deriving from them

The regulations of occupational are regulated by a separate law.

CHAPTER XVIII

INFORMATION SYSTEM IN PUBLIC HEALTH

Article 58

Object

The system of health information in the public health is part of the unique system of health information led by MoH.

Article 59

The health indicators

IPH proposes the health indicators for the population and the necessary tools for collection, elaboration and development of the health indicators for the population.

Minister of health approves the health indicators of the population and the necessary tools for collection, elaboration and development of the health indicators of the population.

Public and private health institutions are obliged to report on the set of indicators using the tool approved by the MoH.

All responsible institutions as defined in article 9, of this law are obliged to report regularly to the Regional Structures of Public Health for each activity related to public health.

Article 60

Annual reports

Regional Structures of Public Health produce annual reports about the health status of the population of the respective region. The annual reports are discussed with the local administration and all other responsible institutions for public health. Each individual has access to the indicators of the health status of the population of each region.

IPH produces the annual report for the health status of the population in the country. The annual report is discussed with all actors as defined in the article 9. Each individual has access to the indicators of the health status of the population of the country.

CHAPTER XIX

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 61

Sub-legal acts

The Council of Minister is charged with the issuing within 12 month from the entering into force of this law of the sub-legal acts for the implementation of the following article : 7 point 2, 10 point 3, 36 point 4, 45 point 3 and 4 and a 59 point 3

The ministry of Health is charged with the issuing within 12 month from the entering into force of this law of the normative acts for the implementation of the articles 12 point 4, 13 point 2, 21 point 4, 23 point 2, 32 point 2, 34 point 6, 39 point 4 and 5, 40 point 1, 46 point 3, 56 point 2, 58 point 4, 59 point 4, 61 point 2

Article 62

Entering into force

This law enters into force 15 days after the publication in the Official Gazette

THE SPEAKER

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