

ANNEX 12

ON SANITARY-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL WELFARE OF POPULATION

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No 361 of 4 December 2002

This Law sets out the legal, economic and social environment of sanitary-epidemiological welfare of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Chapter 1. General Provisions

Article 1. Main concepts used in this Law.

This Law uses the following main concepts:

1) **sanitary-epidemiological examination report** means a document issued by an official carrying out state sanitary-epidemiological supervision based on the assessment of the conformity to the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of sanitary-epidemiological welfare of the population;

2) **favorable human life environment** means a state of the environment with no harmful impact on human health;

3) **harmful occupational factor** means an environment and labor process factor, the impact of which on a worker under certain conditions may cause occupational, temporary or permanent reduction in capacity to work, increase the frequency of body and infectious diseases or cause health disorder;

4) **harmful impact** means the impact of environment threatening human life or health;

5) **hygienic norm** means a research-based allowable maximum or minimum quantitative and/or qualitative indicator characterizing an environmental factor in terms of safety and/or harmlessness;

6) **state sanitary-epidemiological surveillance** means the activities of epidemiological service authorities in preventing, detecting and suppressing incompliance with the Kazakh sanitary-epidemiological welfare laws to protect human health and habitat;

6-1) **sanitary-epidemiological welfare authority** means a government agency and its territorial units assigned by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan to perform within the competence of the authorized body in the field of healthcare the executive, control and surveillance functions, as well as sanitary-epidemiological welfare guidance;

7) **disinfection, disinsection and deratization** means a set of actions designed to destroy infectious and parasitic disease agents and household insects and rodents in a systematic manner in industrial and residential buildings, vehicles, and public places and areas;

8) **disinfection, disinsection and deratization services** mean activities related to the manufacturing, production, processing and wholesale of disinfection, disinsection and deratization means and preparations, as well as services related to using these;

9) **decreed population** means people working in the service area that is the most hazardous for contamination with infectious and parasitic diseases;

10) **infectious and parasitic diseases** mean human diseases that occur and spread due to biological habitat impact;

11) **personal medical book** means a personal document issued to a decreed population representative to record obligatory medical examinations;

12) **sanitary-epidemiological surveillance objects** mean a team, natural and juridical persons, buildings, facilities, products and other objects, the activities, use or operation of which can affect human health or environment;

13) **restrictive actions including quarantine** mean actions designed to prevent spread of infectious diseases and providing for a special business and other regime;

14) **poisoning** means a human disease occurring under acute or chronic impact of chemical, biological or other habitat factors;

14-1) **risk assessment** means a research-based probability assessment for the entry and spread of agents or vectors of infectious and parasitic diseases, as well as production and importation of goods hazardous for human health due to chemical, microbiological, radiological contamination including epidemiological/preventive actions that could be applied and related potential medical, biological and economic implications, carried by the sanitary-epidemiological service;

15) **periodic medical examinations** mean examinations intended for dynamic health monitoring, timely detection of initial disease signs, and prevention of general, occupational, infectious and parasitic diseases, carried out within the timelines set by the authorized body in the field of healthcare;

16) **potentially hazardous chemical and biological substances** mean substances that under certain conditions and in certain concentrations can have harmful impact on human health or future generations and the application and use of which shall be regulated by sanitary rules and hygienic norms;

17) **preliminary medical examinations** mean the examinations of persons hired or enrolled as students to assess their health, prevent accidents and general, occupational, infectious and parasitic diseases;

18) **hazardous products** mean products listed by the sanitary-epidemiological welfare authority that can have harmful impact on human health when applied or used;

19) **food raw materials** mean vegetable, animal, microbiological, mineral or artificial raw materials used for making food;

20) **sanitary passport** means a document certifying the conformity to sanitary-epidemiological welfare laws and regulations of an object or vehicle subject to state sanitary epidemiological supervision, and entitling to operate or use such an object or vehicle;

21) **sanitary-epidemiological standardization** means the activities of the sanitary-epidemiological service in the development, systematization and enforcement of sanitary-hygienic and epidemiological rules and norms (standards);

22) **sanitary-epidemiological rules and norms** (hereinafter referred to as sanitary rules) mean regulatory legal acts setting out sanitary-epidemiological requirements (including safety and (or) harmlessness human habitat criteria), the incompliance with which will create threat to human life or health, as well as threat of disease occurrence and spread;

23) **sanitary epidemic/preventive actions** mean any actions intended to eliminate or minimize harmful effect of habitat factors on human, prevent the occurrence and spread of infectious or parasitic disease or mass poisoning and their elimination;

24) **sanitary-epidemiological welfare** means people's health condition when there is no harmful effect of habitat factors and favorable conditions are provided for people's life;

25) **sanitary-epidemiological situation** means state of people's health and habitat within a certain area and in certain time;

26) **sanitary-epidemiological report** means a document certifying that design documentation, habitat factors, business or other activities, products, works and services comply (do not comply) with sanitary rules and hygienic norms;

27) **sanitary-epidemiological monitoring** means the state system designed to monitor, analyze, assess and predict human health and habitat, and to identify any causality between health and habitat factors;

28) **sanitary-epidemiological examination** means a set of organoleptic, sanitary-hygienic, epidemiological, microbiological, parasitological, sanitary-chemical, toxicological, radiological and other tests and measurements of physical factors, as well as design examination to verify that products, services or business or other objects conform to sanitary rules and hygienic norms;

29) **sanitary-quarantine control** means control of people and goods crossing the National Frontier to prevent any infectious or parasitic diseases and potentially hazardous substances and products from entering into the country;

30) **social hygienic monitoring** means a state system designed to observe, assess and predict people's health and environment and to identify any causality between the two;

31) **human habitat** (habitat) means a set of natural, anthropogenic and social factors of the environment (natural or artificial) that determine human life conditions;

32) **authorized body in the field of healthcare** means a central executive body carrying out state regulation in the field of healthcare of citizens, medical and pharmaceutical science, medical and pharmaceutical education, sanitary-epidemiological welfare of the population, drugs circulation and medical service quality control;

33) **habitat factors** mean biological, chemical, physical, social or other habitat factors that have or may have impact on a human being and/or future generations' health;

34) **epidemic** means a mass spread of an infectious disease that significantly exceeds normally recorded morbidity;

35) **epidemiologically important objects** mean objects whose products and/or activities when failing to comply with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of sanitary-epidemiological welfare, may result in food poisoning or infectious disease outbursts among the population.

Article 2. Legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Field of Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare

1. The Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare Legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan and consists of this Law and other regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. If an international treaty ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan sets other rules than those herein, the international treaty rules shall be applied.

Article 3. Objectives and Principles of Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare of the Population

The objectives and principles of sanitary-epidemiological welfare are:

1) implementation of citizen rights and obligations for health protection, good life conditions and sanitary-epidemiological welfare;

2) preventive activities for sanitary-epidemiological welfare, prevention of harmful habitat impact on health;

3) publicity in the area of sanitary-epidemiological welfare;

4) sanitary epidemic/preventive actions and obligatory compliance by officials, natural and juridical persons of the Kazakh sanitary-epidemiological welfare laws;

5) research-based actions for sanitary-epidemiological welfare;

6) liability for incompliance with the Kazakh sanitary-epidemiological welfare laws;

7) obligation to compensate damage inflicted to human health by natural and juridical persons as a result of incompliance with the Kazakh sanitary-epidemiological welfare laws.

Chapter 2. State Regulation in the Field of Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare of the Population

Article 4. Sanitary-epidemiological service system

Sanitary-epidemiological service of the Republic of Kazakhstan is a unified system including state bodies and sanitary-epidemiological service organizations.

1. State bodies of sanitary-epidemiological service include:

- 1) State body in the field of sanitary-epidemiological welfare and its territorial subdivisions on the State border and in transport;
- 2) local Oblast executive bodies (Republican city, capital city);
- 3) subdivisions of state bodies carrying out activities in the field of sanitary-epidemiological welfare.

2. Sanitary-epidemiological service organizations include:

- 1) Republican sanitary-epidemiological station;
- 2) state organizations performing sanitary-epidemiological examination on the State boarder, in the territories, and in transport as well as state organization performing sanitary-epidemiological examination within official actions involving state officials;
- 3) Republican scientific research institutions operating according to the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of sanitary-epidemiological welfare;
- 4) state anti-plague institutions.

Article 5. Funding the Sanitary-epidemiological service of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The sanitary-epidemiological service shall be funded from:

- 1) state budget;
 - 2) funds received for the services provided by sanitary-epidemiological service institutions based on the contracts with natural and juridical persons;
 - 3) voluntary contributions and donations from natural and juridical persons;
 - 4) other sources not prohibited by Kazakh law.
- 2-4. Removed according to [Law](#) of 20.12.04 No 13-III

Article 6. Competence of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Area of Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare

The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall:

- 1) develop the national sanitary-epidemiological welfare policy;
- 2) direct central and local executive government bodies for sanitary-epidemiological welfare;
- 3) develop the procedures for sanitary-quarantine control of the entry and spread of infectious and parasitic diseases at the National Frontier of the Republic of Kazakhstan and for sanitary border and territory protection;
- 4) in case of epidemic in Kazakhstan, set special conditions and regimes for life and business;
- 5) develop sanitary-epidemiological welfare programs;
- 6) approve sanitary-epidemiological welfare laws and regulations;
- 7) Excluded according to [Law](#) of 20.12.04 No 13-III

- 8) based on the proposal of the Director of the authorized body in the field of healthcare, appoints and dismisses the Principal Sanitary Physician of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 9) set the procedures prohibiting the import, production, application and sale in Kazakhstan of those products that are designed to be used and applied in life and business;
- 10) set the list of diseases for preventive inoculation procedures, timelines and target population;
- 11) set the procedures for restrictive actions, including quarantine;
- 12) set the infectious diseases list for restrictive actions, including quarantine, to be taken under threat of their occurrence and spread.

Article 7. The Competence of the State Authorized Body in the Field of Healthcare

The state authorized body in the field of healthcare shall:

- 1) conduct the unified national policy in the field of sanitary-epidemiological welfare;
- 2) submit to the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan proposals for the introduction/cancellation of restrictive actions, including quarantine, in Kazakhstan;
- 3) develop actions to strengthen the financial and equipment framework of the Sanitary-epidemiological service;
- 4) carry out international cooperation in sanitary-epidemiological welfare;
- 5) organize public procurement according to the procedures set out in the Kazakh Public Procurement Law and develop the procedures for storing, transporting and using preventive (immunobiological, diagnostic and disinfecting) preparations;
- 6) approve sanitary regulations for sanitary-epidemiological service agencies and institutions;
- 7) set the procedures for registration, record and reporting of infectious, parasitic and occupational diseases and poisonings;
- 8) set the procedures for record, reporting and forms of documentation in the area of sanitary-epidemiological welfare;
- 9) set the procedures and frequency for obligatory medical pre-examinations for decreed population to be hired or admitted to work;
- 10) set the list of harmful occupational factors and occupations requiring obligatory preliminary and periodic medical examinations;
- 11) set the procedures for issue, registration and record of medical documents;
- 12) set the procedures for sanitary-epidemiological and social hygienic monitoring;
- 13) set the procedures for sanitary-epidemiological examination;
- 14) set the procedures for assessment of sanitary-epidemiological service laboratories for conformity to sanitary rules and right to assess risks and issue an appropriate document;
- 15) set the procedures for the sanitary issue, registration and record;
- 16) approve the forms of reports, minutes and orders and approve their writing and issue procedures;
- 17) set the procedures for investigation by sanitary-epidemiological service specialists any cases of infectious, parasitic, occupational diseases and poisoning;
- 18) set the procedures for State registration, re-registration and withdrawal of a decision of the State registration of baby nutrition, food and biologically active additives (nutriceutics), genetically modified sources, dyes, materials and products contacting with water and foodstuffs; chemical substances and individual products and substances that have harmful impact on human health.

Article 7-1. The competence of the Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare Authority

Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare Authority shall:

- 1) carry out state sanitary-epidemiological supervision in Kazakhstan;
- 2) organize sanitary protection actions in Kazakhstan from the entry and spread of infectious and parasitic diseases;
- 3) control preventive inoculations from infectious diseases;
- 4) organize and carry out a set of sanitary epidemic/preventive actions from food poisoning, infectious, parasitic and other diseases, including of unknown etiology;
- 5) participate in State project examination within its competence;
- 6) take decisions in the area of sanitary-epidemiological welfare binding for all the natural and juridical persons in Kazakhstan;
- 7) coordinate the activities of government agencies and institutions of sanitary-epidemiological service;
- 8) lay disciplinary action on the heads of government agencies and institutions of sanitary-epidemiological service in case of incompliance with this Law;
- 9) submit to government agencies any proposals for sanitary-epidemiological welfare;
- 10) carry out inter-sector coordination and interaction with community organizations to implement national, sectoral and regional sanitary-epidemiological welfare programs;
- 11) approve hygienic norms and acts regulating government agencies and institutions of sanitary-epidemiological service;
- 12) set the inspection frequency for sanitary-epidemiological surveillance objects;
- 13) issue sanitary-epidemiological reports on conformity/non-conformity to sanitary rules and hygienic norms;
- 14) present requirements for bringing sanitary-epidemiological welfare regulations and programs in line with the Kazakh sanitary-epidemiological welfare laws;
- 15) within its competence, issue licenses for licensable activities and control compliance with Kazakh law by licensees;
- 16) create and keep the Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances banned in Kazakhstan, and the State Register of Substances and Products allowed in Kazakhstan
- 17) agree draft national standards for products, goods, processes, services and designing norms;
- 18) coordinate sanitary-epidemiological welfare research and other institutions developing and implementing research thematic plans and implementing scientific achievement in practice;
- 19) participate in promotion of healthy life style and inform people on diseases, habitat and sanitary epidemic/preventive actions on the timely manner;
- 20) establish expert commissions for State registration, re-registration and withdrawal of a decision of the State registration of baby nutrition, food and biologically active additives (nutriceutics), genetically modified sources, dyes, materials and products contacting with water and foodstuffs; chemical substances and individual products and substances that have harmful impact on human health.
- 21) carry out State registration, re-registration and withdrawal of a decision of the State registration of baby nutrition, food and biologically active additives (nutriceutics), genetically modified sources, dyes, materials and products contacting with water and foodstuffs; chemical substances and individual products and substances that have harmful impact on human health; and publish the State Register of Substances and Products allowed in Kazakhstan in periodicals;
- 22) agree sanitary-epidemiological welfare laws and regulations;
- 23) organize hygienic education and healthy life style promotion;
- 24) organize and conduct sanitary-epidemiological and social hygienic monitoring;
- 25) register infectious, parasitic, occupational and other diseases and poisonings;

26) based on internationally accepted risk assessment methods, develops a common methodology for each organization entitled to assess risks; and set the procedures for risk assessment;

27) acknowledge sanitary epidemic/preventive actions of other countries as equivalent, if these actions provide proper level of sanitary-epidemiological welfare in Kazakhstan;

28) identify disease-free or low-incidence territories or parts thereof;

29) conduct sanitary-epidemiological examination.

Article 7-2. The competence of the territorial units of the sanitary-epidemiological welfare authority at the National Frontier and transport

The territorial units of the sanitary-epidemiological welfare authority at the National Frontier and transport shall:

1) perform state sanitary-epidemiological supervision over railway and air vehicles within and at the border of Kazakhstan;

2) organize sanitary-epidemiological examination;

3) organize sanitary protection actions against the entry and spread of infectious, parasitic diseases;

4) carry out sanitary-quarantine control at railway and air border pass points and perform sanitary epidemic/preventive actions in case of the entry and spread of infectious, parasitic diseases, as well as potentially hazardous substances and products;

5) organize and carry out, within their competence, a set of sanitary epidemic/preventive actions in case of poisonings, infectious parasitic and other diseases, including those of unknown etiology;

6) participate in implementing sanitary-epidemiological welfare programs;

7) carry out sanitary-epidemiological and social hygienic monitoring, establish an appropriate data bank, conduct records and statistics;

8) inspect vehicles used for transporting people, food, raw materials, industrial and drinking water, chemical toxic and radiation substances for conformity to sanitary rules and hygienic norms, and agree for the operation of such vehicles;

9) interact with other government agencies and institutions in the area of sanitary-epidemiological welfare;

10) inform people about diseases, habitat and sanitary epidemic/preventive actions;

11) train decreed population to sanitary rules and hygienic norms and participate in healthy life style promotion;

12) consider and agree pre-project and project documentation within their competence;

13) organize disinfection, disinsection and deratization and control disinfection, disinsection and deratization actions at objects and loci;

14) sanitary-epidemiological examination of projects; and

15) organize risk assessments.

Article 8. The Competence of Executive Oblast Bodies (Republican city, Capital city) in the Area of Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare

Executive Oblast bodies (major cities city, capital city) shall:

1) *Removed according to [Law](#) of 20.12.04 No 13-III*

2) implement national policy in the area of sanitary-epidemiological welfare;

3) make decisions and enforce to implement sanitary-epidemiological welfare;

4) *Removed according to [Law](#) of 20.12.04 No 13-III*

- 5) control the organization and implementation of infectious diseases prevention;
 - 6) implement state sanitary-epidemiological supervision;
 - 7) organize sanitary-epidemiological examination;
 - 8) organize sanitary protection actions for a respective territory from the entry and spread of infectious, parasitic diseases;
 - 9) consider and agree pre-project and project documentation; regional standards for products, goods, processes and services, and issue opinions, within their competence, for licensable activities;
 - 10) carry out sanitary-quarantine control at automobile and sea border pass points and take sanitary epidemic/preventive actions in case of entry and spread of infectious and parasitic diseases, potentially hazardous substances and products;
 - 11) submit proposals for draft epidemiological standards and regulations in the area of sanitary-epidemiological welfare, and recording and reporting forms;
 - 12) organize and implement within their competence a set of sanitary epidemic/preventive actions in case of poisoning, infectious, parasitic and other diseases, including those of unknown etiology;
 - 13) implement regional programs in the area of sanitary-epidemiological welfare;
 - 14) implement sanitary-epidemiological and social hygienic monitoring within a respective territory, form a respective data bank, keep register and statistics;
 - 15) train the decreed population to sanitary rules and hygienic norms and participate in healthy life style promotion;
 - 16) verify sanitary-epidemiological service labs for conformity to sanitary rules;
 - 17) inspect vehicles used for transporting people, food, raw materials, industrial and drinking water, chemical toxic and radiation substances for conformity to sanitary rules and hygienic norms, and agree for the operation of such vehicles;
 - 18) interact with other government agencies and institutions in the area of sanitary-epidemiological welfare;
 - 19) organize research in the area of sanitary-epidemiological welfare;
 - 20) inform people about diseases, habitat and sanitary epidemic/preventive actions
 - 21) organize disinfection, disinsection and deratization and control disinfection, disinsection and deratization actions at objects and loci;
 - 22) organize public procurement according to the procedures set out in the Kazakh Public Procurement Law and develop the procedures for storing, transporting and using preventive (immunobiological, diagnostic and disinfecting) preparations;
 - 23) sanitary-epidemiological examination of projects;
 - 24) organize risk assessment within their competence.
- Executive Oblast bodies in the area of sanitary-epidemiological welfare shall have their representatives in Raions (Oblast cities).

Article 9. The Competence of Sanitary-Epidemiological Service Institutions:

1. Republican sanitary-epidemiological station shall:
 - 1) provide organizational and methodological assistance to government agencies and institutions of sanitary-epidemiological service for the issues of sanitary-epidemiological welfare;
 - 2) provide practical assistance to government agencies and institutions of sanitary-epidemiological service in organizing epidemic/preventive actions in case of entry in Kazakhstan and spread of infectious, parasitic diseases and poisonings;
 - 3) implement sanitary-epidemiological and social hygienic monitoring within a respective territory, form a respective data bank, keep register and statistics;
 - 4) develop sanitary-epidemiological standards;

- 5) diagnose infectious and parasitic diseases;
- 6) carry out sanitary-chemical, bacteriological, virological, parasitological, radiological and toxicological lab tests, noise and vibrations measurements, electric magnetic fields and other human habitat factors;
- 7) participate in verifying sanitary-epidemiological service labs and accrediting test centers and labs for conformity to sanitary rules;
- 8) test and introduce new devices and equipment, lab test methods and measures in the area of sanitary-epidemiological welfare;
- 9) participate on the contractual basis in certification tests based on applications from citizens and legal entities;
- 10) carry out sanitary-epidemiological examination in terms of lab test and habitat measures;
- 11) review the financial and equipment condition of government agencies and institutions of sanitary-epidemiological service;
- 12) consider pre-project and project documentation; and standards for products, goods, processes and services;
- 13) assess risks.

2. the Government agency carrying out sanitary-epidemiological examination at the border, in territories and transport and the Government agency carrying out any sanitary-epidemiological examination when performing official actions involving government officials within their competence shall:

- 1) carry out sanitary-epidemiological examination in terms of lab test and habitat measures;
- 2) carry out sanitary-chemical, bacteriological, virological, parasitological, radiological and toxicological lab tests, noise and vibrations measurements, electric magnetic fields and other human habitat factors;
- 3) carry out disinfection;
- 4) participate in sanitary-epidemiological and social hygienic monitoring;
- 5) diagnose infectious and parasitic diseases;
- 6) participate on the contractual basis in certification tests based on applications from citizens and legal entities;
- 7) test and introduce new devices and equipment, lab test methods and measures in the area of sanitary-epidemiological welfare;
- 8) store preventive (immunobiological, diagnostic, disinfecting) preparations;
- 9) assess risks.

3. Republican research institutions operating in the area of sanitary-epidemiological welfare:

- 1) review, assess and predict epidemic processes of infectious and parasitic diseases in various Kazakh regions and develop research-based prevention programs;
- 2) carry out sanitary epidemic/preventive actions for infectious, parasitic diseases and poisoning;
- 3) produce immunobiological preparations and develop the production of new vaccines, media and diagnosticums;
- 4) develop and justify sanitary-epidemiological standards;
- 5) review the health of population or its individual groups in relation to adverse habitat factors and develop recommendations;
- 6) provide practical assistance to government agencies and institutions of sanitary-epidemiological service in carrying out sanitary epidemic/preventive actions in Kazakhstan;
- 7) participate in sanitary-epidemiological and social hygienic monitoring;
- 8) carry out sanitary-chemical, bacteriological, virological, parasitological, radiological and toxicological lab tests, noise and vibrations measurements, electric magnetic fields and other human habitat factors;
- 9) assess risks.

4. State plague institutions shall:

- 1) organize and implement a set of preventive actions for plague epidemic welfare;

- 2) ensure that medical institutions are constantly ready for epidemic;
- 3) participate in organization and implementing epidemic actions to localize and liquidate the loci of plague, cholera and other high-hazard infections;
- 4) ensure that laboratories detecting Class I-II high-hazard infection agents, irregardless of ownership, had an anti-epidemic regime; and
- 5) participate in sanitary-epidemiological monitoring;
- 6) perform risk assessment.

Article 10. Officials Carrying Out State Sanitary-Epidemiological Supervision

1. The officials of the sanitary-epidemiological service of the Republic of Kazakhstan who authorized by this Law to carry out state sanitary-epidemiological supervision, are: the Principal State Sanitary Physician of the Republic of Kazakhstan and his/her deputies; the head and specialists of a structural unit of the Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare Authority;

heads of the territorial units of the transport sanitary-epidemiological welfare authority: principal transport state sanitary physicians, and their deputies and specialists;

heads of the respective units of local executive Oblast bodies (Republican city, capital city), operating in the area of sanitary-epidemiological welfare: principal state sanitary physicians of respective territories, their deputies and specialists;

heads and specialists of the territorial units of the sanitary-epidemiological welfare authority on the National Frontier;

heads and specialists of the units of government agencies operating in the area of sanitary-epidemiological welfare.

2. the Principal State Sanitary Physician of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be appointed and dismissed by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan as proposed by the director the sanitary-epidemiological welfare authority.

3. Principal transport state sanitary physicians and the heads of the territorial units of the sanitary-epidemiological welfare authority on the National Frontier shall be appointed and dismissed by the Principal Sanitary Physician of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

4. Principal state sanitary physicians of respective territories shall be appointed and dismissed according to the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan as agreed with the Principal Sanitary Physician the Republic of Kazakhstan.

5. Appointed heads of sanitary-epidemiological service bodies shall be Kazakh nationals graduated from special medical educational institutions of sanitary-epidemiological discipline, according to the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 10-1. Inspections of State Sanitary-Epidemiological Objects Under Supervision by Sanitary-Epidemiological Service Officials

1. Sanitary-epidemiological service officials shall perform the following inspections:

1) planned/routine inspection: an inspection planned by a state body within time intervals set by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in relation to previous inspections;

2) surprise inspection: an inspection appointed due to a social and economic situation requiring immediate elimination a threat to the life and health of individuals and environment; based on the facts set out in applications or other information on violated rights and legitimate interests of natural and juridical persons by direct detection of incompliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan; as well as to enforce any incompliance detected during a routine inspection;

3) a raid: an inspection covering several businesses at the same time to verify their compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on sanitary-epidemiological welfare.

2. The timeline for any inspection should not exceed thirty calendar days from the report issue date, unless otherwise envisaged in the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. An inspection can be based on the following:

1) an inspection planned by a government agency of the sanitary-epidemiological service to check compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on sanitary-epidemiological welfare;

2) enforcement of orders issued to eliminate any incompliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on sanitary-epidemiological welfare and conduct sanitary epidemic actions;

3) any emergencies related to the inspected subject that can create threat for the health and sanitary-epidemiological well-fare and result in an outburst of infectious, parasitic, occupational diseases and poisoning;

4) occurrence and spread of infectious, parasitic, occupational diseases and poisoning among people;

5) occurrence and spread of group and mass infectious, parasitic, occupational diseases and poisoning, including those of unknown etiology;

6) any applications related to the operation of an object, bad sanitary-epidemiological situation or bad products.

4. Sanitary-epidemiological service officials mentioned in par 1 and 2, Article 10-1 of this Law shall inspect sanitary-epidemiological objects on the bases provided for in sub-pars 3), 4) and 5) of item 3 of this Article.

5. Sanitary-epidemiological service officials mentioned in pars 4, 5 and 6 of item 1 of Article 10 of this Law shall inspect sanitary-epidemiological objects on the bases provided for in item 3 of this Article.

Article 11. The Rights of Officials Carrying Out State Sanitary-Epidemiological Supervision

Officials carrying out state sanitary-epidemiological supervision may:

1) freely inspect (by presenting service ID) entrepreneurs once a quarter or once a month based on the epidemiological importance of the entrepreneur, as well as state sanitary-epidemiological control objects other than entrepreneurs, according to the frequency set by the sanitary-epidemiological welfare authority, to verify compliance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on sanitary-epidemiological welfare;

2) issue orders to natural and juridical persons to eliminate any incompliance with the Kazakh sanitary-epidemiological welfare laws;

3) request and receive from central and local governments, individual entrepreneurs and legal entities any information on sanitary-epidemiological welfare;

4) ban any import, production, application and sale in Kazakhstan of products developed for the use and application by the population and businesses, according to the procedures set by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

5) consider and issue, within legal timelines, design sanitary-epidemiological reports for: development in inhabited localities; lay out, construction and reconstruction of industrial and civil facilities;

sub-soil use contracts, sanitary protection zones; and conditions of water use and sewerage, disposal and burial of toxic, radioactive and other contaminants;

standards and specifications for new raw materials and equipment and production processes for food, industrial feedstock, industrial products, building materials, ionizers, chemical

substances and products, biological, medicinal, disinfection, disinsection and deratization means; packaging and polymer materials contacting with food raw materials, foodstuffs and drinking water; perfumery and cosmetic and consumers goods; medical immunobiological preparations, equipment, devices and implements;

6) enforce sanitary protection from the entry and spread of infectious and parasitic diseases, potentially hazardous products and chemical, toxic, radiation and biological substances;

7) consider and issue opinions for children's goods and food additives for compliance with the Kazakh sanitary-epidemiological welfare laws;

8) consider and issue opinions for training and labor loading and learning-teaching regime in educational institutions;

9) call natural and juridical persons to sanitary-epidemiological service bodies to consider any facts of incompliance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on sanitary-epidemiological welfare;

10) issue orders on suspension of decreed population representatives who are the sources of infectious and parasitic diseases and those have not passed medical examination on the timely basis;

11) set restrictive actions including quarantine at individual objects;

12) send people who are potential sources of spread of infectious and parasitic diseases, those who were in contact with infectious patients, to medical examination and suspend them until test results are ready;

13) hospitalize people who are sources of infectious and parasitic diseases;

14) require obligatory vaccination, preventive and locus disinfection, disinsection and deratization in buildings and vehicles, areas and loci of infectious and parasitic diseases;

15) suspend, till incompliance with sanitary rules and hygienic norms is eliminated, individual works; buildings that exist or under construction as per the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

16) ban any production, application and sale of new raw materials, equipment, processes and tools in case these are duly acknowledged as hazardous for human life and health according to the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

17) consider administrative cases in the area of sanitary-epidemiological welfare according to the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

18) verify the decreed population for the knowledge of sanitary rules and hygienic norms;

19) sample products for sanitary-epidemiological examination in required quantities without compensating the cost of such products.

In case of epidemics, infectious diseases outbursts and poisoning, as well as emergencies threatening people's health and life, extra examinations shall be carried out without notice and registration in the Special Legal Statistics and Special Records Authority, with subsequent presentation of the inspection report to the Special Legal Statistics and Special Records Authority during the working day following the beginning of the inspection.

Article 12. Responsibilities of Officials Carrying Out Sanitary-Epidemiological Supervision

Sanitary-epidemiological service officials must:

1) inform government on any complication of the sanitary-epidemiological situation or incompliance with sanitary rules and hygienic norms;

2) detect and analyze causes and conditions of occupational poisoning and diseases, infectious and parasitic diseases;

3) warn natural and juridical persons about the consequences of any incompliance with sanitary rules and hygienic norms;

4) enforce actions intended to ensure population immunity;

5) consider any applications of natural and juridical persons related to sanitary-epidemiological welfare and take appropriate actions; and

6) keep medical secret in relation to the information they learned when fulfilling their service duties.

Article 13. Acts of Officials Carrying out Sanitary-Epidemiological Supervision

1. To take legal measures based on state sanitary-epidemiological supervision and depending on incompliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on sanitary-epidemiological welfare, officials shall issue the following acts:

1) sanitary-epidemiological examination report;

2) incompliance report;

3) resolutions of principal state sanitary physicians on preventive and anti-epidemic actions;

4) resolutions on disciplinary actions, bringing to administrative account, worker and business suspension in case of incompliance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on sanitary-epidemiological welfare according to the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan; on banning any import, production, application and sale in Kazakhstan of products developed for the use and application by the population and businesses; on application and sale of new raw materials, products, equipment, processes and tools in case these are duly acknowledged as hazardous for human life and health;

5) resolutions on elimination of any incompliance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on sanitary-epidemiological welfare and on carrying out any sanitary epidemic actions.

2. The forms of acts, reports, resolutions and prescriptions and procedures for their writing and issue shall be approved by the authorized body in the field of healthcare.

3. Any acts of officials carrying out sanitary-epidemiological surveillance are binding for natural and juridical persons.

4. Those guilty in non-performance of surveillance officials resolutions and prescriptions shall be liable according to laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 14. Disputing the Actions/Inactions of Sanitary-Epidemiological Service Officials

Any actions/inactions of sanitary-epidemiological surveillance officials may be disputed by natural and juridical persons in the higher bodies of state sanitary-epidemiological supervision or court.

Article 15. National Sanitary-Epidemiological Standardization

1. National sanitary-epidemiological standardization includes:
development and enforcement of common requirements for laws and regulations;
development/processing, examination, approval and publication of laws and regulations;
review and generalization of the laws and regulations application and enforcement practice;
forming and keeping an integrated sanitary-epidemiological welfare laws and regulations data base;

harmonization of sanitary-epidemiological standards with internationally accepted standards.

2. Sanitary-epidemiological regulations include sanitary rules, hygienic norms, instructions, guidelines, methodologies, orders, regulations, rules and standards.

3. Sanitary rules and hygienic norms are binding for all the natural and juridical persons in Kazakhstan.

4. Government agencies must agree their sanitary-epidemiological welfare laws and regulations with the Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare Authority.

5. Sanitary rules and hygienic norms of normative technical nature are not subject to any State registration.

Article 16. State Registration of Some Products and Substances Affecting Human Health

1. Some products and substances affecting human health are subject to State registration in the government agencies of sanitary-epidemiological service:

1) newly-introduced or previously unused substances and materials and preparations based thereon (hereinafter referred to as substances) that are potentially hazardous for people;

2) food additives, dyes, products and materials contacting with water and food and imported in Kazakhstan for the first time.

2. State registration of substances and some products mentioned in par 1 of this Article shall be based on:

1) expert assessment of the danger of substances and some products for population and habitat;

2) verification of substances and some products for conformity to sanitary rules and hygienic norms;

3) special actions including disposal and liquidation of substances and some products to prevent the bad impact thereof on people and habitat.

3. State registration of substances and some products mentioned in par 1 of this Article shall be based on the procedures set by the authorized body in the field of healthcare.

4. The Register of Substances and Products Allowed in Kazakhstan shall be published in periodicals

Article 17. Sanitary-Epidemiological Requirements

Sanitary rules and hygienic norms shall set out sanitary-epidemiological requirements for:

1) maintenance and operation of industrial, community, residential and other buildings, facilities, equipment, vehicles and passenger/cargo transportation conditions;

2) selection of construction land;

3) design, construction and commissioning;

4) industrial products;

5) personal and household products and production technologies;

6) food stuff production, transportation, storage and sale;

7) products imported in Kazakhstan;

8) catering;

9) application of chemical, biological and medicinal means and materials;

10) household and drinking water supply and cultural-household water use places;

11) urban and rural air; air in industrial, residential and other buildings;

12) soil; maintenance of urban and rural areas and industrial sites;

13) collection, use, decontamination, transportation, storage and burial of production and consumption waste;

14) labor conditions, household service, medical care, and special and preventive/treatment nutrition;

15) dealing with biological substances, biological and microbiological organisms and toxins;

16) dealing with the physical impact factors;

- 17) raising, teaching and industrial practice of children and teenagers;
- 18) hygienic education;
- 19) radiation security;
- 20) normative technical documents (standards, specifications, recipes) developed to organize services, new raw materials, equipment and processes, tools, industrial feedstock and food stuffs, building materials, ionizers, package, chemical, biological and medicinal substances, package and polymer materials, perfumery and cosmetics, polygraph products and other consumer products.

Chapter 3. Rights and Responsibilities of Natural Persons, Individual Entrepreneurs and Juridical Persons in the Area of Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare

Article 18. Rights and Responsibilities of Natural Persons in the Area of Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare

- 1. Natural persons have the right to:
 - 1) have good habitat without any factors affecting the health of a human and his/her future generations;
 - 2) receive reliable information on sanitary-epidemiological situation, including sanitary-epidemiological examination reports, on the timely basis according the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
 - 3) establish associations to participate in sanitary-epidemiological welfare actions and enforce the Kazakh sanitary-epidemiological welfare laws;
 - 4) apply to government and institutions with letters, complaints and applications in regards to sanitary-epidemiological welfare issues and demand the solution thereof;
 - 5) to be reimbursed of the damage caused to their health or property by other natural persons, individual entrepreneurs or juridical persons as a result of incompliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on sanitary-epidemiological welfare;
 - 6) request and receive sanitary-epidemiological examination reports to identify the reasons of bad health.
- 2. Natural persons must:
 - 1) take care of their and others' health and teach their children to health life style;
 - 2) not commit any actions resulting in violation of the rights of other people to health protection and good habitat;
 - 3) observe sanitary rules and hygienic norms and the Kazakh sanitary-epidemiological welfare laws.

Article 19. Rights and Responsibilities Individual Entrepreneurs and Juridical Persons in the Area of Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare

- 1. Individual entrepreneurs and juridical persons operating in Kazakhstan have the right to:
 - 1) receive on the timely manner, according to the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, information on sanitary-epidemiological condition of an area or facility;
 - 2) participate in developing actions to ensure sanitary-epidemiological welfare;
 - 3) apply to government and sanitary-epidemiological service for examinations to comply with sanitary rules and hygienic norms.
- 2. Individual entrepreneurs and legal entities, according to activities, must:
 - 1) carry out sanitary epidemic/preventive actions;

- 2) follow requirements sanitary rules and hygienic norms, and the acts and sanitary-epidemiological reports issued by sanitary-epidemiological surveillance officials;
- 3) ensure that services and products are safe when being produced, transported, stored and sold;
- 4) within their competence, carry out industrial control, including lab tests, over services provided and products produced, transported, stored and sold;
- 5) inform the population, local governments, sanitary-epidemiological service of the Republic of Kazakhstan on emergencies, suspension of production or processes that threat the sanitary-epidemiological well being in case of mass and group infectious, parasitic, occupational diseases or poisoning;
- 6) provide occupational and hygienic training of workers and let professionally trained specialists to work;
- 7) provide sanitary-epidemiological service officials possibility to sample products, raw materials, goods or industrial environment to carry out lab tests;
- 8) keep away or suspend decreed groups ill with infectious diseases and various disease carriers and those who did not pass preliminary or periodical medical examinations;
- 9) disallow goods, products or raw materials non-conformant to sanitary rules and hygienic norms and decide on their use or disposal;
- 10) have sanitary passport;
- 11) submit to sanitary-epidemiological service the records and reports concerning sanitary-epidemiological welfare;
- 12) suspend business or other activities that threaten the life or health of people.

Article 20. Industrial Control

1. Industrial control shall be carried out by persons working in industry or another industrial and economic activity and includes lab research and tests over observance of sanitary rules and execution of sanitary anti-epidemic (preventive) actions in the process of manufacturing, storage, shipment or sale of products, providing works and rendering services.

2. *Removed according to Law of 07.07.06 No 171-III*

3. Persons carrying out industrial control shall be liable for its timeliness, completeness and reliability.

Chapter 4. Sanitary-Epidemiological Examination

Article 21. Sanitary-Epidemiological Examination

Sanitary-epidemiological examination is a part of sanitary-epidemiological welfare and carried out by the sanitary-epidemiological service to provide:

- 1) complex assess of the habitat impact on the sanitary-epidemiological situation and health;
- 2) investigation of the causes and conditions of infectious, parasitic diseases and poisoning;
- 3) conformity assessment of decisions made in the course of economic or other activity with the requirements of sanitary rules and hygienic norms.

Article 22. Sanitary-Epidemiological Examination Carrying Out

1. Sanitary-epidemiological examination shall be based on a resolution or prescription of sanitary-epidemiological service officials or the applications of natural and juridical persons.

2. Prior to any examination based on the applications of natural and juridical persons, appropriate funding and documentation shall be duly provided according to the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. Excluded according to Law of 20.12.04 No 13-III

4. Based on sanitary-epidemiological examination, sanitary-epidemiological service institutions shall issue an opinion and be liable for its quality and objectiveness according to Laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

5. To carry out any sanitary-epidemiological examination, sanitary-epidemiological service officials may request materials to assess the impact of the inspected subject on environment and health of people.

6. Sanitary-epidemiological examination shall not be carried out in case of unconditionally unusable foodstuffs or industrial raw materials.

In case of an epidemic, infectious disease outbursts, poisoning and emergencies threatening human health and life, extra examination shall be carried out without any notice and registration of the inspection purpose report in the Special Legal Statistics and Special Records Authority. The inspection purpose report shall be submitted to the Special Legal Statistics and Special Records Authority during the working day following the beginning of the inspection.

Article 23. Sanitary-Epidemiological Conclusion

Sanitary-epidemiological conclusion shall be issued by sanitary-epidemiological service officials based on an inspection and sanitary-epidemiological examination.

Sanitary-epidemiological conclusion shall be issued for the:

- lay out, construction and reconstruction of atomic, industrial, cosmic and sub-soil use facilities emitting chemical and biological substances in the environment; physical factors; facilities in ecologic disaster zones and facilities with new unmatched technological processes;
 - lay out of production forces, urban/rural and resort area development master plans; feasibility studies, industrial/civil construction and reconstruction projects;
 - materials on sanitary-epidemiological situation of a development site to be reconstructed and functionally modified;
 - feasibility studies, designs and other normative documents for maximum allowable emissions and discharges of harmful substances and physical factors into the environment, sanitary protection zones, geologic studies and technologies;
 - draft regulations for raw materials, foodstuffs, goods, products, substances, mechanisms, machinery, equipment, building materials, as well as schedules for training, education, physical development, labor, recreation, food, water supply, and medical care;
 - conditions for production, transportation, storage, application and sale of raw materials, foodstuffs, drinking water, building materials, consumer goods, toxic, radioactive and biological substances, as well as works and services;
 - conditions for training, education, physical development, labor, recreation, food, water supply, and medical care;
- materials characterizing a sanitary-epidemiological situation, health condition and information on occupational, infectious diseases and poisoning;
- materials on chemical, biological, toxicological, radiological and pesticide loading on soil, reservoirs and atmospheric air;
- new products and technologies; and

industrial/civil objects under design, construction or operation; industrial products and transport, as well as other objects potentially hazardous and/or important for human health.

Chapter 5. Organization and Conduction of Sanitary Anti-Epidemic (preventive) Measures

Article 24. Prevention of Spread of Infectious, Parasitic Diseases and Poisoning

1. To prevent any occurrence and spread of infectious, parasitic diseases and poisoning, sanitary anti-epidemic measurements stipulated by sanitary rules and other regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be carried out, including measurements on sanitary protection of the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, introduction of restrictive measurements, including quarantine; industrial control; measurements in relation to patients having infectious and parasitic diseases, on carrying out medical examinations, preventive inoculations, and hygienic education of citizens.

2. Sanitary anti-epidemic (preventive) actions are subject to inclusion into the programs of territory development, health protection and improvement, ensuring sanitary-epidemiological welfare, as well as regional programs being developed in this sphere.

3. Patients with infections or parasitic diseases, suspects thereof and bacteria carriers shall be isolated and treated; people they contacted are subject to medical observation and isolation and treatment, if appropriate.

4. Patients with chronic infections or parasitic diseases and chronic bacteria carriers representing a hazard for others are subject to suspension from their work according to the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 25. Sanitary Protection of Territories of the Republic of Kazakhstan

1. At the border points, sanitary-epidemiological control shall be carried out over passengers, train and other crews, vehicles and goods hazardous for human health.

2. Border sanitary-quarantine control shall be carried out by the territorial units of the sanitary-epidemiological welfare authority at the National Frontier of the Republic of Kazakhstan, transport and by local executive authorities of Oblasts (Republican city, capital city).

3. Hazardous goods import of which is banned by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall not be allowed to be imported into the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as freights and goods in relation to which the sanitary-quarantine control has revealed that their import into the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan may cause threat of the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases or mass non-infectious diseases and poisoning.

Article 26. Obligingness of Preventive Inoculations

1. Natural persons in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan must receive preventive inoculations against infectious and parasitic diseases at the expense of state budget.

2. List of diseases requiring preventive inoculations, procedures and timelines for preventive inoculations and population groups subject to planned inoculations shall be determined by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 27. Obligingness of Passing Medical Examinations

1. To protect health of people, prevent infectious and parasitic diseases, prevent occupational diseases and poisoning, accidents; to ensure that business and/or industrial workers are safe, natural persons carrying out any type of economic and (or) industrial activity shall pass preliminary and periodic medical examinations.

2. Procedures for and frequency of decreed groups' obligatory medical examinations and access to work shall be set by the authorized body in the field of healthcare.

3. List of harmful occupational factors and professions requiring obligatory preliminary and periodic medical examinations shall be set by the authorized body in the field of healthcare.

4. Business or industrial individual entrepreneurs or organizations shall not allow access to work for those who failed to pass preliminary and periodic medical examinations or acknowledged as incapable to work due to bad health.

5. Data on medical examinations of workers shall be included in their personal medical books and recorded by preventive and treatment institutions. Procedures for medical document issue, record and maintenance shall be set by the authorized body in the field of healthcare.

Article 28. Conditions for Introduction of Restrictive Measurements, Including Quarantine, in case of Threat of Pandemic Infectious Diseases

1. In case of threat of any entry and spread of infectious and parasitic diseases bodies authorized in accordance with the present Law shall introduce restrictive measurements including quarantine at border pass points and respective territories, keeping special economic and life conditions.

2. Operational coordination of central and local executive bodies, natural and juridical persons in case of introduction of restrictive measurements, including quarantine, shall be laid upon the Republican and territorial emergency anti-epidemic commissions according to the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. Restrictive measurements, including quarantine shall be introduced/cancelled at certain objects by the decision of the Principal state sanitary physician of a respective territory/transport system and his/her deputies, and at ministerial objects by the head of the units of state bodies operating in the area of sanitary-epidemiological welfare.

4. Procedures for any restrictive measurements, including quarantine, and a list of infectious diseases, in case of threat and spread of which restrictive measurements will be introduced, including quarantine, shall be set by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 29. Registration and Investigation of Cases of Infectious, Parasitic, Occupational diseases and poisoning

1. All the cases of infectious, parasitic, occupational diseases and poisoning are subject to registration by health institutions at the location of detection, state recording and reporting by state bodies and sanitary-epidemiological service of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The procedures for the State registration and reporting of these diseases and poisonings shall be set by the authorized body in the field of healthcare.

2. Any cases of human infectious, parasitic, occupational diseases and poisoning are subject to investigation by specialists of sanitary-epidemiological service as per procedures set by the authorized body in the field of healthcare.

Article 30. Disinfection, Deratization and Insecticide actions

1. To prevent infectious and parasitic diseases, individual entrepreneurs and juridical persons must at their own expenses carry out disinfection, deratization and insecticide actions according to epidemiological indications and prescription of state bodies of sanitary-epidemiological service.

2. In case of epidemic emergencies, at the expense of state budget, special unscheduled obligatory disinfection, deratization and insecticide actions shall be carried out on the basis of decisions of Oblast (Republican city, capital city) executive bodies based on the proposal of government bodies sanitary-epidemiological service.

3. Spot disinfection shall be carried out by medical institution and sanitary-epidemiological service of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Chapter 6. Final Provisions

Article 31. Liability for violation of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on sanitary-epidemiological welfare

1. Persons guilty of violation of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on sanitary-epidemiological welfare, shall be liable according to the laws of The Republic Of Kazakhstan.

2. Penalties or other charges shall not free those guilty from damage reimbursement in accordance with the procedures established in the civil legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 32. The procedures of Enforcement of this Law

1. This law shall be effective from the official publication date.

2. Invalidate:

1) Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan of 8 July 1994 “On Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare” (Gazette of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 1994 , No 8, Article 131; Gazette of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 1998 , No 17-18, Article 225; 1999 , No 23, Article 931; 2002 , No 17, Article 155);

2) Supreme Council Resolution of the Republic of Kazakhstan of 8 July 1994 “On the Effectiveness Procedures for Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare” (Gazette of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 1994 , No 8, Article 132).

**President of the
Republic of Kazakhstan**

N. Nazarbayev