



RAVI KUMAR KOUL <koulravikumar@gmail.com>

Clarification on Registration for a Foreign Medical Students who study medicine in Georgia

hoc.yerevan <hoc.yerevan@mea.gov.in>

Wed, Sep 14, 2022 at 4:17 PM

To: koulravikumar@gmail.com

Cc: "amb .yerevan" <amb.yerevan@mea.gov.in>, "Attache,Cons" <cons.yerevan@mea.gov.in>, RAMNEEK SINGH <admn.yerevan@mea.gov.in>, EAM <eam@mea.gov.in>

Dear Mr. Koul,

Reference your mail below. Embassy will put an advisory on its website soon.

Regards,

Tejas Pagar

Second Secretary & HOC

Embassy of India, Yerevan (Armenia)

Tel: 00-374-10-539180



From: koulravikumar@gmail.com

To: "amb .yerevan" <amb.yerevan@mea.gov.in>, "hoc.yerevan" <hoc.yerevan@mea.gov.in>, "Attache,Cons" <cons.yerevan@mea.gov.in>, "RAMNEEK SINGH" <admn.yerevan@mea.gov.in>

Cc: "EAM" <eam@mea.gov.in>

Sent: Wednesday, September 14, 2022 1:05:28 PM

Subject: Fwd: Clarification on Registration for a Foreign Medical Students who study medicine in Georgia

[Quoted text hidden]

ADVISORY TO INDIAN STUDENTS
SEEKING ADMISSION IN GEORGIA

Embassy of India
Yerevan

In response to the various queries received from Indian students, aspiring for medical studies in Georgia, the following are the few answers provided by the Georgian authorities, for information of all concerned:

i) What is the duration of the Undergraduate Medical (MD) Program in Georgia for Indian students?

Ans: Following national regulations for programs in medicine and Medical Sector Benchmarks, which is mandatory to be fulfilled in order to get state accreditation, the duration of undergraduate MD programs in Georgia is 6 years.

ii) What is the duration of Internship/Clinical rotations in the medical course (MD)?

Ans: Up to 3rd course, the students take pre-clinical subjects, acquire clinical skills in simulation centers. Starting from the 4th course, MD students start mandatory clinical rotations. Usually, the 5th and 6th semesters are almost entirely dedicated to such rotations in clinical setting, amounting to roughly 120 ECTS on the span of the last 4 semesters.

iii) Do medical universities in Georgia provide internships in the same medical university hospitals and Indian Students (MD students) allowed to do internship in Georgia?

Ans: Some of the HEIs do have their own university clinics in Georgia, and those who do not own the clinic/hospital, usually sign the MoUs with several clinics. Such agreements shall indicate the medical directions to be served, number of students to enroll on traineeship, duration of internship, etc. All in all, HEIs provide internships/rotations either at their own or affiliated clinics. Indian students and other foreign nationals have the same right as Georgians to take these clinical courses following and fulfilling the general curriculum of the program. If they wish to undergo extra clinical activities/internships at various clinics, this can be facilitated in agreement with the HEI and clinics themselves and it always helps if the students know the local language in order to communicate with the patients. Most of the MD programs do offer the Georgian language courses within their study plan.

iv) Are Indian medical students allowed to touch the patients and practice during the internship/clinical rotations?

Ans: Students in Georgia, regardless of their nationality, are allowed to touch and physically examine the patients under the supervision of their instructor and by the consent of the patient;

v) Does an Indian (MD) student get registered under any professional regulatory body or otherwise under any institution that is competent to grant a license at par to the citizens of Georgia?

Ans.: MD students, regardless of their nationality, do not get registered under any regulatory body, as they are not allowed to perform any independent medical practice. Once they finish with the program, students usually take a national post-diploma qualification exam, which allows the graduates to continue with postgraduate studies/residency at the clinics/hospitals that are accredited by the Ministry of Health to provide such residency programs (in specialized fields of medicine). The national post-diploma qualification exam for MD graduates is administered by the Medical and Pharmaceutical Regulation Agency, operating under the guidance of the Ministry of Health. The test is in Georgian and there is no specific rule that prohibits Indian students to take it.

vi) Does an Indian (MD) student allowed to get a license to practice in Georgia as a medical practitioner? If yes, what is the process?

Ans.: That an Indian student completes the MD program, passes the PDQE successfully, gets on the track of specialized residency program and accomplishes the residency successfully, they are allowed to pursue a job in the medical/clinical sphere locally and run independent practice with the limits of law.

Yerevan

15 September 2022

REVISED ADVISORY TO INDIAN STUDENTS

SEEKING ADMISSION IN MEDICAL STUDIES IN GEORGIA

Embassy of India

Yerevan

In response to the various queries received from Indian students, aspiring for medical studies in Georgia, the following are the few revised answers provided by the Georgian authorities, for information of all concerned:

i) What is the duration of the Undergraduate Medical (MD) Program in Georgia for Indian students?

Ans: Following national legislation and related regulations on higher medical education and Medical Sector Benchmarks, which is mandatory to be fulfilled in order to get state accreditation, the duration of undergraduate MD programs in Georgia (equal to MBBS qualification in India and UK) is 6 years (360 ECTS) including internship during the 6th, graduating year.

ii) What is the duration of Internship/Clinical rotations in the medical course (MD)?

Ans: Up to 3rd course, the students take fundamental and basic pre-clinical subjects, acquire clinical skills in Clinical Skills Centers. Starting from the 4th year of study, MD students start clinical rotations (internship). During 9-12th semesters (5th and 6th years of study) students have clerkships/internship in clinical settings (university hospitals, teaching hospitals, primary care settings that meet requirements stipulated by national regulations and Sector benchmarks in Medicine), the 6th year completely comprises studies in clinical environment. Clinical clerkships/internship during this period of study comprise 120 ECTS.

iii) Do medical universities in Georgia provide internships in the same medical university hospitals and Indian Students (MD students) allowed to do internship in Georgia?

Ans: All medical schools in Georgia provide the same clinical settings (university hospitals, affiliated teaching hospitals, primary care settings) for all MD students for their clinical studies regardless their nationality and citizenship. Some of the Higher Educational Institutions (HEI) do have their own university clinics in Georgia, and those who do not own the clinic/hospital, usually sign the MoUs

with several clinics. Such agreements shall indicate the medical field to be served, number of students to enroll on traineeship, duration of internship, etc. Indian students and other foreign nationals have the same rights as Georgians to take these clinical courses following and fulfilling the general curriculum of the program. If they wish to undergo extra clinical activities/internships at other clinics, this can be facilitated in agreement with the HEI and clinics themselves and it always helps if the students know the local language in order to communicate with the patients. All medical schools/universities MD programs provide the Georgian language course for international students within their curricula to facilitate communication with patients.

iv) Are Indian medical students allowed to touch the patients and practice during the internship/clinical rotations?

Ans: All students in Georgia, regardless of their nationality, are allowed to perform physical examination and certain medical procedures, determined by the educational curriculum, on the patients under the supervision of their instructor and after obtaining informed consent from the patient (according to the Law of Georgia on Patients' Rights).

v) Does an Indian (MD) student get registered under any professional regulatory body or otherwise under any institution that is competent to grant a license at par to the citizens of Georgia?

Ans: Indian MD students as well as other MD students regardless their nationality who study in accredited and authorized medical schools/universities by accredited agency NCEQE (National Center for Educational Quality Enhancement), which is internationally recognized as accredited Agency by World Federation of Medical Education (WFME) are registered by the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia. International accreditation implies that all MD diplomas of graduates from accredited by NCEQE MD programs in Georgia are recognized worldwide.

According to the Georgian legislation, Graduates of MD program have the right:

- a) to be employed as a junior doctor – position that may be occupied by a MD graduate from state-accredited higher medical institution who shall perform the duties of a doctor according to the instructions (*Article 5 - Law of Georgia On Medical Practice*),

- b) to take the postgraduate residency course and after passing the Unified State Certification Exam get the right of independent medical practice (*Article 17, Law of Georgia on Medical Practice*),
- c) to continue doctoral studies (i.e., research career in biomedical sciences leading to PHD degree, comprising 3 years), engage in pedagogical and/or scientific activities (*Article 17, Law of Georgia on Medical Practice*).

After passing NPDQE graduates are allowed to continue with postgraduate studies/residency at the clinics/hospitals that are accredited by the Ministry of Health to provide such residency programs (in specialized fields of medicine). The national post-diploma qualification exam for MD graduates is administered by the Medical and Pharmaceutical Regulation Agency, operating under the guidance of the Ministry of Health of Georgia.

After completion residency license for independence medical practice is granted by the Ministry of Internally Displaced persons from the occupied territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia (abbr. Ministry of Health of Georgia) regardless nationality and citizenship of residency graduates.

vi) Does an Indian (MD) student allowed to get a license to practice in Georgia as a medical practitioner? If yes, what is the process?

Ans: Based on aforementioned, Indian (MD) students after graduation of undergraduate studies can work as junior doctors, or they can pass NPDQE, take the track of residency program on specialty they choose and get the license for running independent medical practice according the following regulations: A student of a higher medical educational institution, a medical resident, a physician job seeker, a junior doctor regardless of nationality, have rights to perform the duties of a doctor according to Law of Georgia on Medical Education (*Article 14 - Law of Georgia on Medical Practice*)

Yerevan

29 September 2022

I CHECKED THE

Article 5 - Law of Georgia on Medical Practice

Article 14 - Law of Georgia on Medical Practice

Article 17, Law of Georgia on Medical Practice

Nothing has changed between the two advisories in GEORGIA but the language in advisory

<https://www.matsne.gov.ge/en/document/download/15334/14/en/pdf>

Article 5 - Definition of terms The terms used in this Law have the following meanings:

- a) **medical practice** – professional activities of a person with medical education, appropriate skills and practical experience, who aims to protect, maintain, and restore the health of human beings and relieve their suffering by applying nationally recognised medical standards and ethical norms, as well as considering medical traditions;
- b) **independent medical practice** – professional activities of a person with a higher medical education who holds a state certificate confirming his/her right to engage in independent medical practice, for the results of which he/she shall be responsible under the legislation of Georgia;
- c) **residency** – a postgraduate stage of higher medical education consisting of educational programmes and medical practice that aims at providing professional training in one of the medical specialties on the basis of a state order (private financing is allowed for dental specialties) within the time limits determined for residency programmes;
- d) **resident** – a person undergoing a residency programme in one of the medical specialties;
- e) **medical specialist** – a person who has completed a residency programme in one of the medical specialties and obtained a state certificate for independent medical practice in that field;
- f) **independent medical practitioner** – a person who is engaged in independent medical practice as provided for by the legislation of Georgia;
- g) **telemedicine** – remote provision of medical services by health care professionals through information and communication technologies with the intent to exchange information for the purposes of disease diagnosis, treatment and prevention, as well as for the purpose of continuing education of medical personnel, medical research and evaluation of its results;

h) **university hospital** – a high quality multi-profile medical institution having appropriate basic infrastructure with qualified doctors and tutors, participating in state health care programmes and focusing on the public health care system, where clinical disciplines are taught and research works are carried out, and where junior doctors gain necessary practical skills. A university hospital belongs to a state-accredited higher medical education institution, or concludes an agreement with such institution on carrying out educational and scientific and research activities as provided for by the legislation of Georgia;

i) **continuing professional development** – the period following higher medical education and postgraduate education (vocational training), that lasts <http://www.matsne.gov.ge> 470.010.000.05.001.000.925 throughout the professional life of independent medical practitioners and is an integral part of medical practice, and intends to ensure compliance of theoretical knowledge and practical skills of the independent medical practitioners with the achievements and techniques of contemporary medicine;

j) **one-time medical service** - health care services provided to a patient (patients) the duration of which does not exceed one month;

k) **allied specialties** – medical specialties belonging to one field of medicine, the educational programmes and nature of professional practice of which to some extent coincide with each other; l) temporary medical practice – an independent medical practice performed by foreign nationals within the timelimits and in accordance with the procedures specified by the legislation of Georgia;

m) junior doctor – a position that may be occupied by a graduate with a diploma of a state-accredited higher medical institution. A person appointed to this position shall perform the duties of a doctor according to the instructions and under the responsibility of an independent medical practitioner;

Article 17 - Rights of graduates holding a higher medical institution diploma
A graduate holding a higher medical institution diploma shall have the right to:

a) complete a postgraduate vocational training programme and acquire the right to perform an independent medical practice after **passing a state certification examination**;

b) carry out research and teaching activities in the theoretical fields of medicine or other fields of health care that do not include an independent medical practice;

c) work as a junior doctor. (Do see the definition of junior doctor under Article 5 please)

Article 14 - Performing the duties of a doctor

1. A person without the right to independent medical practice shall perform the duties of a doctor as his/her medical practice.
2. The following persons shall have the right to perform the duties of a doctor:
 - a) **a student of a higher medical institution**, only at a university hospital or a medical facility with an appropriate academic department of the higher medical institution, within the scope of educational programmes of clinical medicine and **under the direction and supervision of a specially assigned tutor**, who shall be responsible for the health care services provided to a patient;
<http://www.matsne.gov.ge> 470.010.000.05.001.000.925
 - b) **a resident and a physician job-seeker**, only at the medical institutions determined by Article 15 of this Law, within the scope of postgraduate educational (vocational training) programmes and **under the direction and supervision of a specially assigned medical specialist**, who shall be responsible for the health care services provided to a patient, except for the cases specified by paragraph 3 of this article;
 - c) **a junior doctor. (Do see the definition of junior doctor under Article 5 please)**
3. A person, who obtained a state certificate before the commencement of a postgraduate educational (vocational training) programme, shall have the right to perform an independent medical practice during his/her postgraduate education (vocational training) only in the medical specialty specified in the state certificate.
4. **Residents and physician job-seekers shall have no right to independent medical practice** within the scope of a postgraduate educational (vocational training) programme, except for the cases where a patient is in a life-threatening condition or requires emergency medical care and it is impossible to find an independent medical practitioner in time.
5. **Junior doctors shall have no right to independent medical practice, except for the cases** where a patient is in a life-threatening condition or requires emergency medical care and it is impossible to find an independent medical practitioner in time.
6. **Students of higher medical institutions shall have no right to independent medical practice**, except for the cases where a patient is in a lifethreatening condition or requires emergency medical care and it is impossible to find an independent medical practitioner in time.

Article 1 - Purpose of the Law

The purpose of this Law is to ensure appropriate professional education and practical training of independent medical practitioners, proper state supervision of their professional activity and protection of their rights, as well as to ensure high-quality medical services of the population of Georgia by introducing nationally recognised medical standards and ethical norms in the medical practice.

Article 2 - Scope of the Law

This Law regulates legal relations between independent medical practitioners and state authorities, as well as natural and legal persons.

Article 3 - Legislation of Georgia on medical practice

The legislation of Georgia on medical practice comprises the Constitution of Georgia, treaties and international agreements of Georgia, the Law of Georgia on Health Care, this Law and other normative acts.

Article 4 - List of medical specialties

The Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Protection of Georgia ('the Ministry') shall determine:

- a) a list of medical specialties;
- b) a list of allied medical specialties;
- c) a list of medical specialties where independent medical practitioners who are suffering from certain diseases, may not work.

Article 5 - Definition of terms

The terms used in this Law have the following meanings:

- a) medical practice – professional activities of a person with medical education, appropriate skills and practical experience, who aims to protect, maintain, and restore the health of human beings and relieve their suffering by applying nationally recognised medical standards and ethical norms, as well as considering medical traditions;
- b) independent medical practice – professional activities of a person with a higher medical education who holds a state certificate confirming his/her right to engage in independent medical practice, for the results of which he/she shall be responsible under the legislation of Georgia;
- c) residency – a postgraduate stage of higher medical education consisting of educational programmes and medical practice that aims at providing professional training in one of the medical specialties on the basis of a state order (private financing is allowed for dental specialties) within the time limits determined for residency programmes;
- d) resident – a person undergoing a residency programme in one of the medical specialties;
- e) medical specialist – a person who has completed a residency programme in one of the medical specialties and obtained a state certificate for independent medical practice in that field;
- f) independent medical practitioner – a person who is engaged in independent medical practice as provided for by the legislation of Georgia;
- g) telemedicine – remote provision of medical services by health care professionals through information and communication technologies with the intent to exchange information for the purposes of disease diagnosis, treatment and prevention, as well as for the purpose of continuing education of medical personnel, medical research and evaluation of its results;
- h) university hospital – a high quality multi-profile medical institution having appropriate basic infrastructure with qualified doctors and tutors, participating in state health care programmes and focusing on the public health care system, where clinical disciplines are taught and research works are carried out, and where junior doctors gain necessary practical skills. A university hospital belongs to a state-accredited higher medical education institution, or concludes an agreement with such institution on carrying out educational and scientific and research activities as provided for by the legislation of Georgia;
- i) continuing professional development – the period following higher medical education and postgraduate education (vocational training), that lasts



throughout the professional life of independent medical practitioners and is an integral part of medical practice, and intends to ensure compliance of theoretical knowledge and practical skills of the independent medical practitioners with the achievements and techniques of contemporary medicine;

j) one-time medical service – health care services provided to a patient (patients) the duration of which does not exceed one month;

k) allied specialties – medical specialties belonging to one field of medicine, the educational programmes and nature of professional practice of which to some extent coincide with each other;

l) temporary medical practice – an independent medical practice performed by foreign nationals within the timelimits and in accordance with the procedures specified by the legislation of Georgia;

m) junior doctor – a position that may be occupied by a graduate with a diploma of a state-accredited higher medical institution. A person appointed to this position shall perform the duties of a doctor according to the instructions and under the responsibility of an independent medical practitioner;

n) (Deleted);

o) (Deleted);

p) certification – the process of granting the right to independent medical practice that is intended to evaluate the performance of independent medical practice;

q) continuing medical education – a component of continuous professional development that implies both self-education and participation in formal educational/training programmes; also different activities that contribute to the consolidation and improvement of a doctor's professional knowledge and skills (participation in congresses and conferences, publishing research papers, teaching practice, etc.);

r) continuing medical practice – a component of continuing professional development that implies continuing clinical practice in a certain medical specialty and is evaluated by relevant indicators (number of patients, number of manipulations to be carried out, duration of medical practice, etc.);

s) professional rehabilitation – a component of continuing professional development that implies completion of a relatively long-term (1-5 months) educational/training programme intended to restore the professional competence of a doctor in a particular medical specialty;

t) continuous improvement of the quality of health care services – a component of continuing professional development that implies periodic evaluation of a doctor's clinical practice in terms of its quality and solutions/results, and gradual improvement of the relevant indicators;

u) postgraduate education (vocational training) – a professional training following undergraduate medical education that is based on medical practice and is intended to acquire a medical specialty;

v) postgraduate education (vocational training) alternative to residency – a type of postgraduate education (vocational training) carried out beyond the state order that includes completion of all modules of a residency programme within the specified time limits;

w) physician job-seeker – a person with a postgraduate education (vocational training) alternative to residency who practices in a medical specialty as provided for by this Law;

x) module – an independent unit of a postgraduate education (vocational training) programme in a specific field that defines the purpose of training, the list of issues and skills to be acquired, the types, methods and duration of the training, the expected outcomes and the evaluation criteria;

y) unified postgraduate qualification examination – a procedure after successful completion of which a graduate with a diploma of a higher medical institution may participate in postgraduate education (vocational training) programmes for acquiring a medical specialty;

z) guidelines for clinical practice – a scheme of prevention, diagnosis, treatment or rehabilitation for specific clinical conditions that is prepared by using the data from Evidence Based Medicine;

z¹) National Guidelines for Clinical Practice – the guidelines officially approved in the country for the management of specific clinical problems, that are based on current internationally recognised scientific evidence;

z²) medical sub-specialty – an additional competence of a medical specialist with the right to independent medical practice that implies the knowledge of prevention, diagnosis, treatment or rehabilitation technologies or methods, or the management of diseases of any organ or organ system. Acquisition of a medical sub-specialty requires completion of an appropriate training programme approved under the legislation of Georgia.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 - LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 323

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 6 - Professional independence of an independent medical practitioner

An independent medical practitioner shall be free and independent when making professional decisions. A person may not require an independent medical practitioner to act against the principles and ethical norms of medical practice determined by this Law irrespective of the position, national, ethnic and social affiliation and religion of the demanding person.



Article 7 - Granting the right to independent medical practice to graduates of higher medical institutions of Georgia

1. A citizen of Georgia or of a foreign country, or a stateless person, who graduated from a state-accredited higher medical institution of Georgia and obtained a state certificate of independent medical practice under this Law ('a state certificate'), shall have the right to engage in independent medical practice.
2. A person identified by paragraph 1 of this article shall have the right to engage in independent medical practice only in the medical specialty (specialties) determined by his/her state certificate, except for the cases specified by this Law.

Article 8 - Granting the right to independent medical practice to the graduates of higher medical institutions abroad

1. A citizen of Georgia or of a foreign country, or a stateless person, who acquired higher medical education at a foreign higher medical institution the diploma of which is recognised in Georgia, shall have the right to engage in independent medical practice as provided for by this Law.
2. The list of foreign countries, whose diplomas of higher medical institutions are recognised in Georgia, shall be determined by the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Protection and the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia.

Article 9 - Granting the right to independent medical practice to persons who obtained such right or completed a postgraduate educational (vocational training) programme abroad

1. A citizen of Georgia or of a foreign country, or a stateless person, who obtained a state certificate of independent medical practice in a country determined by paragraph 3(a) of this article, shall be granted a state certificate in the same medical specialty (specialties) in Georgia without taking a state certification examination as provided for by this Law.
2. A citizen of Georgia or of a foreign country, or a stateless person, who has completed a postgraduate education (vocational training) programme in a country determined by paragraph 3(b) of this article, shall be granted a state certificate in the same medical specialty (specialties) in Georgia by passing a state certification examination as provided for by this Law, after satisfying the requirements determined by the immigration legislation of Georgia.
3. The Ministry shall determine:
 - a) a list of the countries issuing state certificates of independent medical practice that entitle their holders to engage in independent medical practice in appropriate medical specialty (specialties) in Georgia without passing a state certification examination;
 - b) a list of the countries whose postgraduate education (vocational training) programmes correspond to the criteria determined by the Ministry.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 - LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 323

Article 10 - Knowledge of the official language of Georgia

Knowledge of the official language of Georgia is mandatory for performing an independent medical practice in Georgia, except if a foreign specialist is engaged in temporary independent medical practice or provides one-time medical care.

Article 11 - Granting to foreign specialists the right to temporary independent medical practice or one-time medical care in Georgia

1. Foreign specialists may be invited to Georgia for temporary medical practice or one-time medical care as provided for by this Law.
2. The Ministry, in coordination with the professional associations of physicians, shall determine a list of medical specialties for the development of which, or for satisfying the demand for appropriate health care services of the population of Georgia, it is advisable to invite foreign specialists to Georgia and grant the right to temporary independent medical practice to them.
3. Foreign specialists may be invited to Georgia for temporary independent medical practice:
 - a) from the countries enlisted in Article 9(3)(a) of this Law;
 - b) in the medical specialties determined by paragraph 2 of this article.
4. A foreign specialist of any medical specialty may be invited for one-time medical care only from the countries determined by Article 9(3)(a) of this Law.
5. The right to perform a temporary independent medical practice or to provide one-time medical care in Georgia shall be granted to a foreign specialist by the Professional Development Council ('the Council') upon the recommendation of an appropriate professional association of physicians.
6. The place, period and purpose of temporary independent medical practice of a foreign specialist in Georgia shall be determined by the Ministry in coordination with the foreign specialist and an appropriate professional association of physicians.



7. The basis for suspension and/or annulment of the right of a foreign specialist to perform a temporary independent medical practice in Georgia shall be equivalent to the conditions for suspension and/or revocation of a state certificate under this Law.

8. A foreign specialist shall be granted the right to perform a temporary independent medical practice in Georgia not more than once a year. In each specific situation the Ministry shall have the right to extend the above timeframe. The decision in this regard shall be made in coordination with an appropriate professional association of physicians.

9. The Ministry shall have the right to invite a foreign specialist to Georgia for temporary independent medical practice or for one-time medical care. Before inviting a foreign specialist a written consent is required from the institution where the foreign specialist is to provide a temporary independent medical practice or one-time medical care.

10. A medical institution shall have the right to invite a foreign specialist for temporary independent medical practice or one-time medical care upon its initiative and/or upon the request of a patient on the basis of a written permit of the Ministry.

11. In case of inviting a foreign specialist for one-time medical care, if a patient is in a life-threatening condition or requires emergency medical care, the documents determined by paragraphs 5, 9 and 10 of this article may be prepared after health care services have been rendered.

12. (Deleted).

13. The work period of a resident or a physician job-seeker under the supervision of a foreign specialist shall be considered as an integral part of his/her postgraduate education (vocational training) in the respective medical specialty. For this purpose the work performed under the supervision of a foreign specialist shall comply with a postgraduate educational (vocational training) programme that must be confirmed by the Council.

14. The work period of a person with a state certificate of Georgia under the supervision of a foreign specialist shall be considered as his/her participation in the continuing professional development system in accordance with the conditions and criteria determined by the Council.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 - LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 323

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 12 - Right to independent medical practice in the medical specialty (specialties) other than as determined by a state certificate

1. An independent medical practitioner holding a state certificate in any medical specialty (specialties) shall have the right to obtain a state certificate in another specialty (specialties) as provided for by this Law.

2. If a new medical specialty chosen by an independent medical practitioner is not allied to the medical specialty specified in the state certificate already held by him/her, in order to obtain a new state certificate the independent medical practitioner shall complete an approved postgraduate educational (vocational training) programme in the respective medical specialty and obtain an appropriate state certificate after passing a state certification examination.

3. If a new medical specialty chosen by an independent medical practitioner is allied to the medical specialty specified in the state certificate already held by him/her, in order to obtain a new state certificate the independent medical practitioner shall partially complete an approved postgraduate educational (vocational training) programme in the respective medical specialty, the scope and duration of which shall be determined by the Council in coordination with the professional associations of physicians.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 - LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 323

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 13 - Compliance of medical specialties with educational programmes (faculties) of higher medical institutions

A medical specialty, in which a person is granted the right to independent medical practice, shall comply with his/her qualification conferred under a higher medical institution certificate (diploma). The compliance of professional education with the right of employment at medical institutions shall be determined by the Ministry.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Article 14 - Performing the duties of a doctor

1. A person without the right to independent medical practice shall perform the duties of a doctor as his/her medical practice.

2. The following persons shall have the right to perform the duties of a doctor:

a) a student of a higher medical institution, only at a university hospital or a medical facility with an appropriate academic department of the higher medical institution, within the scope of educational programmes of clinical medicine and under the direction and supervision of a specially assigned tutor, who shall be responsible for the health care services provided to a patient;



b) a resident and a physician job-seeker, only at the medical institutions determined by Article 15 of this Law, within the scope of postgraduate educational (vocational training) programmes and under the direction and supervision of a specially assigned medical specialist, who shall be responsible for the health care services provided to a patient, except for the cases specified by paragraph 3 of this article;

c) a junior doctor.

3. A person, who obtained a state certificate before the commencement of a postgraduate educational (vocational training) programme, shall have the right to perform an independent medical practice during his/her postgraduate education (vocational training) only in the medical specialty specified in the state certificate.

4. Residents and physician job-seekers shall have no right to independent medical practice within the scope of a postgraduate educational (vocational training) programme, except for the cases where a patient is in a life-threatening condition or requires emergency medical care and it is impossible to find an independent medical practitioner in time.

5. Junior doctors shall have no right to independent medical practice, except for the cases where a patient is in a life-threatening condition or requires emergency medical care and it is impossible to find an independent medical practitioner in time.

6. Students of higher medical institutions shall have no right to independent medical practice, except for the cases where a patient is in a life-threatening condition or requires emergency medical care and it is impossible to find an independent medical practitioner in time.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 - LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 323

Article 15 - Postgraduate education (vocational training)

1. The types of postgraduate education (vocational training) are:

a) residency

b) postgraduate education (vocational training) alternative to residency.

2. A graduate with a diploma of a higher medical institution, who earned a specified number of scores at a unified postgraduate qualification examination, shall have the right to enrol in a postgraduate educational (vocational training) programme. A unified postgraduate qualification examination shall be organised by the Council. The procedures and conditions for organising a unified postgraduate qualification examination shall be determined by a normative act of the Minister of Labour, Health and Social Protection of Georgia.

3. Residency training shall be carried out under a residency programme that is approved by the Ministry in coordination with the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia on the basis of the residency programme accredited by the Council. Residency training shall be funded by the State as required.

3¹. The criteria and procedures for accreditation of a residency programme shall be developed by the Council and approved by a joint normative act of the Minister of Labour, Health and Social Protection and the Minister of Education and Science of Georgia.

3². Admissions procedure for residency shall be developed by the Council and approved by a normative act of the the Minister of Labour, Health and Social Protection of Georgia.

3³. A citizen of Georgia, admitted to residency under this Law, shall have the right to residency training.

4. Technical support and monitoring of a state-funded training of residents shall be provided by an appropriate agency of the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Protection of Georgia as provided for by the legislation of Georgia.

5. A residency programme consists of modules covering the purpose of training, the list of issues and skills to be trained, the forms, methods and duration of training, expected outcomes and the evaluation criteria. The programme also includes organisational and methodological issues related to the training. Division of a residency programme into modules shall be coordinated by the Council.

6. The admission limit for a residency programme shall be determined annually by the Ministry according to the medical specialties taking into consideration the health care system of the country and the demands on the labour market.

7. Postgraduate education (vocational training) alternative to residency implies completion of all modules of a residency programme without specifying the exact duration of individual modules and of the overall programme. In addition, the maximum total duration of postgraduate education (vocational training) alternative to residency shall not be less, and shall not exceed twice the length of the residency programme for a relevant medical specialty. The procedures for participation in, implementation and evaluation of postgraduate education (vocational training) alternative to residency shall be determined by a normative act of the Minister of Labour, Health and Social Protection of Georgia. Postgraduate education (vocational training) alternative to residency shall be financed through funds raised by a private person.

8. Postgraduate education (vocational training) alternative to residency may be completed only at medical institutions and/or educational institutions accredited as provided for by the Ministry. For granting the right to participate in postgraduate education (vocational training) alternative to residency, the institutions and/or educational institutions shall be accredited by the Council. Institutions and/or educational institutions may be accredited within one or more modules of a certain medical specialty (specialties).

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 - LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 323



Article 16 - (Deleted)

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 - LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 323

Article 17 - Rights of graduates holding a higher medical institution diploma

A graduate holding a higher medical institution diploma shall have the right to:

- a) complete a postgraduate vocational training programme and acquire the right to perform an independent medical practice after passing a state certification examination;
- b) carry out research and teaching activities in the theoretical fields of medicine or other fields of health care that do not include an independent medical practice;
- c) work as a junior doctor.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 - LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 323

Chapter III – State Certificate

Article 18 - Certification

1. Certification of medical personnel includes assessment of their professional knowledge and practical skills.
2. Certification is required in order to obtain the right to independent medical practice in all medical specialties that are specified by the Ministry in the list under Article 4(a) of this Law, except for the cases specified by Article 11(5) of this Law.

Law of Georgia No 4122 of 17 December 2010 - LHG I, No 76, 29.12.2010, Art. 507

Article 19 - State certificate

1. A state certificate:
 - a) is a state-issued licence certifying the right to independent medical practice;
 - b) determines a medical specialty.
2. A state certificate shall be mandatory only for performing an independent medical practice.
3. The form of a state certificate shall be determined by an appropriate statutory instrument of the Ministry. The same statutory instrument may not restrict the rights of an independent medical practitioner, and require imparting information or incurring expenses other than determined by this Law.
4. A state certificate is a document of strict accounting with a serial number and other protective marks.
5. A state certificate may not be assigned to another person.
6. A state certificate may be annulled by the decision of an authority issuing such licence:
 - a) in the case of the death of a holder of a state certificate, or declaring him/her dead by a court;
 - b) on the basis of a written request of the holder of the state certificate;
 - c) in the case of detecting that the state certificate was granted on the basis of a forged document.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 20 - Authority issuing state certificates



1. State certificates are issued by the Council.

2. The Council shall be established under the auspices of the Ministry by an order of the Minister of Labour, Health and Social Protection of Georgia.

3. The chairperson of the Council is the Minister of Labour, Health, and Social Affairs of Georgia.

4. The Council comprises:

- a) representatives of the Ministry;
- b) representatives of medical institutions of higher education;
- c) representatives of state authorities with medical service;
- d) representatives of professional associations of physicians;
- e) civil society representatives;
- f) representatives of medical institutions;
- g) representatives of medical scientific institutions.

5. The operation of the Council shall be regulated by this Law and the statute of the Council which is drawn up by the Ministry in coordination with the professional associations of physicians.

6. The statute of the Council shall be approved the Minister of Labour, Health, and Social Affairs of Georgia.

7. The Council shall:

- a) approve the programme, procedure, schedule and place of a state certification examination and a candidate's knowledge evaluation criteria;
- b) establish examination commissions in appropriate medical specialties upon recommendation of state-accredited medical institutions of higher education and professional associations of physicians;
- c) review and approve the results of a state certification examination;
- d) determine the mechanisms for meeting the requirements specified in Article 10 of this Law by foreign citizens or stateless persons;
- e) organise, administer and monitor the processes in postgraduate education (vocational training), certification, continuing medical education and professional development; also study the professional activities of medical personnel and take appropriate measures as provided for by the legislation of Georgia.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 21 - Basis for issuing state certificates

1. A state certificate of a medical specialist shall be issued on the basis of:

- a) a written application of a state certificate seeker, drawn up according to a determined template;
- b) a copy of a higher medical education certificate (diploma);
- c) a state certificate of postgraduate education (vocational training) (residency or postgraduate education (vocational training) alternative to residency) in an appropriate medical specialty;
- d) a nomination and recommendation of the postgraduate education (vocational training) programme director, or a nomination and recommendation of the head of the medical institution where a state certificate seeker worked;
- e) a state certificate of passing a state certification examination in an appropriate medical specialty;
- f) (Deleted);
- g) a document certifying labour relations if a state certificate seeker holds such document;
- h) description of the works performed by a state certificate seeker in an appropriate medical specialty for the past two years.

2. A citizen of Georgia or of a foreign country or a stateless person, who has completed a postgraduate education (vocational training) programme in a country determined by Article 9(3)(a) of this Law and has obtained a state certificate of independent medical practice, shall be granted a state certificate of permanent independent medical practice in the same medical specialty (specialties) in Georgia on the basis of:

- a) a written application of a state certificate seeker specifying his/her name, surname, place and date of birth, residential address, citizenship, workplace address (if employed), as well as specifying the medical specialty in which the applicant is applying to obtain a state certificate;



b) a copy of a higher medical education certificate (diploma);

c) a state certificate of independent medical practice in an appropriate medical specialty that is issued in a country determined by Article 9(3)(a) of this Law.

3. A citizen of Georgia or of a foreign country or a stateless person, who has completed a postgraduate education (vocational training) programme in a country determined by Article 9(3)(b) of this Law, shall be granted a state certificate in the same medical specialty (specialties) in Georgia on the basis of:

a) a written application of a state certificate seeker specifying his/her name, surname, place and date of birth, residential address, citizenship, workplace address (if employed), as well as specifying the medical specialty in which the applicant is applying to obtain a state certificate;

b) a copy of a higher medical education certificate (diploma);

c) a state certificate of postgraduate education (vocational training) in an appropriate medical specialty that is issued in a country determined by Article 9(3)(b) of this Law;

d) a state certificate of passing a state certification examination in an appropriate medical specialty.

Law of Georgia No 1135 of 26 October 2001 - LHG I, No 33, 10.11.2001, Art. 133

Law of Georgia No 593 of 11 November 2004 - LHG I, No 34, 16.11.2004, Art. 161

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 - LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 323

Law of Georgia No 2224 of 4 December 2009 - LHG I, No 45, 21.12.2009, Art. 341

Law of Georgia No 4122 of 17 December 2010 - LHG I, No 76, 29.12.2010, Art. 507

Article 22 - Review of the documents submitted for obtaining state certificates

1. After reviewing the submitted documents the Council shall take a decision on granting or denying a state certificate.

2. The Council shall take a decision not later than two months after submission of an application by a state certificate seeker.

3. The Council shall be obliged to inform a state certificate seeker of the results of review of the submitted documents within 10 days after making a decision.

4. If a state certificate seeker is not notified of granting or denying a state certificate within 70 days, he/she shall have the right to commence the activities specified in the application upon the expiration of the above timeframe.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Article 23 - Denying a state certificate

1. The Council shall have the right to deny the issuance of a state certificate to a state certificate seeker if:

a) the documents submitted by a state certificate seeker fail to meet the requirements determined by this Law;

b) a state certificate seeker requests a state certificate for such activity for which he/she has been deprived of the right to perform;

c) a state certificate of a state certificate seeker is suspended and the reason for suspension has not been eliminated.

2. In case of denial to issue a state certificate the Council shall inform a state certificate seeker in writing of the reasons for such decision.

3. Issuance of a state certificate may not be denied on the grounds of limiting the number of independent medical practitioners.

4. In case of denial to issue a state certificate a state certificate seeker shall have the right to apply to a court as provided for by the legislation of Georgia.

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 24 - (Deleted)

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Article 25 - Validity of state certificates



1. State certificates shall be valid for an indefinite period.
2. The medical practice determined by a state certificate shall be performed by its holder from the moment of making a decision to issue the state certificate by the Council.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 26 - Registry of state certification

1. Keeping a state certification registry shall be the basis for creating a complete and unified database of the issuance, suspension, renewal, revocation and issuance of the copies of a state certificate.
2. The state certification registry shall be kept by the Council secretariat.
3. The following data shall be included in the state certification registry:
 - a) data on a state certificate holder (name, surname, residential address, citizenship, workplace address (indicating simultaneous employment at a state or private medical institution));
 - b) type (types) of the state-certified activity;
 - c) serial number and dates of granting and issuance of a state certificate;
 - d) data on the suspension, renewal, revocation and issuance of the copy of a state certificate;
 - e) legal address of the Council and the identity of a signatory to a state certificate.
4. The Council secretariat shall include the data determined by paragraph 3 of this article into the state certification registry not later than two weeks after making a decision.
5. Any person shall have the right to review and obtain in writing the data from the state certification registry as provided for by the legislation of Georgia.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Article 27 - Copy of a state certificate

1. If a state certificate is lost or damaged, its holder may apply to the Ministry with a request to issue a copy of the certificate.
2. A copy of the certificate shall be issued not later than two weeks after making a decision by the Council.
3. Upon the issuance of a copy of the state certificate, the Council shall make appropriate changes in the state certification registry.
4. A copy of a state certificate shall have the same legal force as the original certificate.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Article 28 - State certification examination

1. A state certification examination is united and unified throughout the country.
2. The following persons shall be allowed to take a state certification examination in order to acquire a state certificate:
 - a) persons who have completed a postgraduate education (vocational training) programme in a respective medical specialty that is certified with an appropriate document;
 - b) persons who have completed a postgraduate education (vocational training) programme in a country determined by Article 9(3)(b) of this Law in a respective medical specialty that is certified with an appropriate document.
3. In the case of negative results of a state certification examination, a person shall have the right to take again the examination only twice during the following year with the interval of six months between the state certification examinations.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 - LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 323



Article 29 - (Deleted)

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 29¹ - Continuing professional development

1. An independent medical practitioner may take part in a continuing professional development system, organise his/her medical practice in accordance with the achievements of contemporary medicine and improve all aspects of his/her practice.

2. Continuing professional development consists of the following components:

- a) continuing medical education;
- b) continuing medical practice;
- c) professional rehabilitation;
- d) continuing improvement of the quality of health care service.

3. The Council shall develop and the Ministry shall approve the procedures for individual types of continuing medical education and professional rehabilitation, as well as the rules and criteria for accreditation.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 30 - (Deleted)

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 - LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 323

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 31 - (Deleted)

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 - LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 323

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 32 - (Deleted)

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 33 - (Deleted)

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 34 - (Deleted)

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74



Article 35 - (Deleted)

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 36 - (Deleted)

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 37 - (Deleted)

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Chapter IV¹ – Medical Sub-specialty

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Article 37¹ - Right to Independent Medical Practice in a sub-specialty

1. A medical specialist, who has obtained a certificate in a respective sub-specialty under this Law, shall have the right to engage in independent medical practice in that sub-specialty.
2. Medical specialists must complete an appropriate training programme to obtain a sub-specialty certificate, except for those medical specialists who have at least one year of work experience in that sub-specialty before the entry into force of this Law. In addition, the work experience in that sub-specialty shall not be less than the duration of the training programme.
3. Only medical specialists, whose specialties comply with a certain sub-specialty, shall have the right to complete a training programme in the sub-specialty and obtain a sub-specialty certificate. The Council shall develop the lists of specialties and sub-specialties corresponding with these specialties, in coordination with the professional associations of physicians, and the Ministry shall approve them.
4. The scope and duration of a training programme in a sub-specialty shall be determined by the Council in coordination with the professional associations of physicians and shall be approved by the Ministry.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 37² - Sub-specialty certificate

1. A sub-specialty certificate is a document certifying the right to independent medical practice in a certain sub-specialty.
2. The template for a sub-specialty certificate shall be developed and approved by the Ministry.
3. A sub-specialty certificate is a document of strict accounting with a serial number and other protective marks.
4. A sub-specialty certificate may not be assigned to another person.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Article 37³ - Issuance of sub-specialty certificates

1. A sub-specialty certificate may be issued on the basis of:
 - a) a written application of a sub-specialty certificate seeker that must meet the requirements determined by Article 78 of the General Administrative Code of Georgia, and also must specify the sub-specialty which the seeker is applying to acquire;
 - b) a copy of the state certificate in the respective specialty;
 - c) a document certifying completion of a training programme or work experience in a respective sub-specialty, including the description of the performed work.



2. A decision on the issuance of a sub-specialty certificate shall be made by the Council.

3. A sub-specialty certificate shall be issued for an indefinite period.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 37⁴ - (Deleted)

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 37⁵ - Suspension, resumption and revocation of sub-specialty certificates

Sub-specialty certificates may be suspended, resumed and revoked as provided for by Articles 77-79 of this Law.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Chapter V – Obligations of Independent Medical Practitioners towards Patients

Article 38 - Ethical principles and a conflict of interests of independent medical practitioners

1. In fulfilling professional obligations an independent medical practitioner shall observe the following principles:

a) to promote healthy lifestyle practices among patients and society by personal example;

b) to be guided only by professional standards, humanity principles, the legislation of Georgia and to respect the honour, religion and traditions of a patient;

c) to act in the interests of health of the patient as much as possible;

d) to be gratuitous and to be free and independent when making professional decisions;

e) to impartially observe the doctor's oath.

2. An independent medical practitioner is obliged to observe the ethical principles and the norms of conflicts of interest determined by the Law of Georgia on Health Care, violation of which shall result in professional liability as determined by this Law and administrative liability under the Law of Georgia on Administrative Offences.

Law of Georgia No 4133 of 17 December 2010 - LHG I, No 76, 29.12.2010, Art. 509

Article 39 - Providing information to patients

1. An independent medical practitioner is obliged to provide patients with complete, impartial, timely and understandable information in a manner acceptable for them on the following:

a) their health condition, including:

a.a) on proposed preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitation, palliative interventions and their alternatives, accompanying risks and effectiveness;

a.b) on the results of medical examinations;

a.c) on expected outcomes in case of refusal of the proposed medical intervention;

a.d) on the diagnosis and probable prognosis and on the progress of the treatment;

b) the factors facilitating or negatively impacting health maintenance;

c) the types and possibilities for applying health care services necessary for a patient, and fees for health care services rendered or proposed to the patient and the procedure for their payment.

2. Information determined by paragraph 1(a-c) of this article shall be provided to a patient by an independent medical practitioner only upon the consent of a patient, except if failure to provide such information may seriously damage the health and/or life of the patient and/or a third person.

3. An independent medical practitioner shall not provide a patient with the information determined by paragraph 1(a, b) of this article if there is a



reasonable belief that provision of such information may seriously damage the health of the patient. A decision on withholding information shall be approved by a commission on medical ethics, or in case of its absence, by another independent medical practitioner. If a patient insists on acquiring information, an independent medical practitioner is obliged to provide him/her with the information.

4. In the case of failure to provide a patient with the information determined by paragraph 1(a-c) of this article an independent medical practitioner is obliged to make an appropriate record in the patient's medical documentation specifying the basis for withholding the information from him/her.

Law of Georgia No 4721 of 8 May 2007 - LHG I, No 18, 22.5.2007, Art. 151

Article 40 - Providing information to minors or patients without decision-making capacity

If a patient is a minor or lacks the capacity to make conscious decisions, or unless a patient has stated otherwise in the past when he/she was conscious with decision-making capacity, an independent medical practitioner shall provide information determined by Article 39(1)(a-c) of this Law to a relative or a legal representative of the patient.

Law of Georgia No 3378 of 20 March 2015 - website, 31.3.2015

Article 41 - Communicating information included in medical records to patients, their relatives or legal representatives

1. Upon the request of a patient, an independent medical practitioner is obliged to communicate to the patient, or if the patient is a minor or lacks the capacity to make conscious decisions-to his/her relative or legal representative the information on his/her health status included in the patient's medical records, including the results of diagnostic examinations, the data related to treatment and care, and the records of consultations provided by another independent medical practitioner.

2. In the cases determined by Article 39(3,4) of this Law an independent medical practitioner shall have the right not to communicate information provided in a patient's medical records to the patient with legal capacity or limit the volume of the communicated information, and if the patient insists on communicating the information provided in his/her medical records, the independent medical practitioner is obliged to communicate such information to the patient.

3. An independent medical practitioner shall have the right to communicate information, provided in a patient's medical records determined by paragraph 1 of this article, to a relative and/or legal representative of the patient who is legally capable and/or able to make conscious decisions only with the consent of the patient.

Law of Georgia No 3378 of 20 March 2015 - website, 31.3.2015

Article 42 - Making changes, amendments or explanations to medical records

1. An independent medical practitioner is obliged to make changes, amendments or explanations to a patient's medical records, as well as to update his/her private life-related and medical data upon the justified request of the patient.

2. If a patient is a minor or lacks the capacity to make conscious decisions, an independent medical practitioner is obliged to make changes, amendments or explanations to the patient's medical records as provided for by paragraph 1 of this article upon the justified request of the patient's relative or legal representative.

3. A medical practitioner shall have the right not to alter the information provided in medical records upon the request of a patient, his/her relative or legal representative if the necessity to register such information is provided for by the legislation of Georgia.

Law of Georgia No 3378 of 20 March 2015 - website, 31.3.2015

Article 43 - Obligation to inform patients on the identity and professional status of an independent medical practitioner

An independent medical practitioner is obliged to inform a patient with legal capacity and/or with decision-making capacity on his/her identity and professional status before rendering health care services, except for the cases where the patient is in a life-threatening condition and/or requires emergency medical care that prevents the independent medical practitioner from informing the patient.

Article 44 - Informed consent

1. Prior to rendering health care services an independent medical practitioner is obliged to obtain a verbal or written informed consent from a patient to a proposed medical intervention.

2. An independent medical practitioner is obliged to obtain a written informed consent from a patient prior to the following medical interventions:

- a) any surgery (except for minor surgical manipulations)
- b) abortion
- c) vascular catheterisation (except for peripheral venous cannulation)



- d) hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis
- e) artificial insemination
- f) surgical contraception and sterilisation
- g) genetic testing
- h) gene therapy
- i) radiation therapy
- j) chemotherapy of malignant tumours.

Article 45 - Right to provide health care services to minors or patients without decision-making capacity

1. An independent medical practitioner shall have the right to provide health care services to minors or unconscious patients lacking decision-making capacity only after obtaining a written informed consent from the patient's relative or legal representative.
2. If a minor or an unconscious patient lacking decision-making capacity is in a life-threatening condition or under the risk of serious deterioration of health status and/or disability due to which he/she requires emergency medical care but the patient's relative or legal representative cannot be found, an independent medical practitioner shall make a decision on rendering health care services based on the best interests of the patient's health.
3. If a minor or an unconscious patient lacking decision-making capacity is in a life-threatening condition and requires emergency medical care, but the patient's relative or legal representative is against providing health care services, an independent medical practitioner shall make a decision on rendering health care services based on the best interests of the patient's health.
4. If a relative or legal representative of a minor or an unconscious patient lacking decision-making capacity decides against the best interests of the patient's health, an independent medical practitioner shall have the right to appeal such decision in a court and require permission to provide the patient with appropriate health care services.

Law of Georgia No 3378 of 20 March 2015 - website, 31.3.2015

Article 46 - Patient's refusal to have health care services and termination of health care services

1. If a patient with legal capacity and/or with decision-making capacity refuses to be provided with health care services or requires termination of ongoing health care services, an independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to provide the patient with comprehensive information on the possible consequences. Final decision shall be made by the patient (except for the cases determined by paragraph 2 of this article) that is certified by signing appropriate medical records.
2. If a woman in labour refuses to be provided with health care services necessary for giving birth to a live foetus and such services bear minimum risk to the health and life of the woman in labour, an independent medical practitioner shall make a decision on providing health care services in the best interests of the foetus.

Law of Georgia No 4133 of 17 December 2010 - LHG I, No 76, 29.12.2010, Art. 509

Article 47 - Participation of patients in medical education and biomedical research processes

1. An independent medical practitioner shall obtain from a patient a verbal informed consent for participation in a medical education process and a written informed consent for participation in a biomedical research process.
2. If a patient is a minor or unconscious and lacks decision-making capacity, an independent medical practitioner shall obtain a written informed consent from the patient's relative or legal representative for patient involvement in a medical education or biomedical research process.

Law of Georgia No 3378 of 20 March 2015 - website, 31.3.2015

Article 48 - Confidentiality of information

1. An independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to observe confidentiality of information concerning the health status and private life of a patient in the course of implementing medical practice or after its termination both during the lifetime and after the death of the patient except for cases determined by the legislation of Georgia.
2. An independent medical practitioner shall have the right to disclose confidential information concerning the health status and private life of a patient if:
 - a) the patient permits the disclosure of such information;
 - b) the non-disclosure of such information puts the health and/or life of a third person (whose identity is known) at risk;



- c) there is a reasonable doubt about the existence of a disease subject to mandatory registration;
- d) the information is provided to other medical personnel engaged in health care services;
- e) the disclosure of information is necessary for a forensic examination;
- f) the disclosure of information is required by law enforcement bodies under a court decision;
- f¹) the information deals with a possible fact of domestic violence and/or there is a risk of repeated domestic violence, and such information is provided only to an appropriate state authority to protect the rights and interests of the patient;
- g) the information is provided to state authorities for allocating social allowances for the patient. In this case the consent of a patient is required for the disclosure of information;
- h) while using the information for educational and research purposes the data are presented so that the person cannot be identified.

Law of Georgia No 2702 of 17 October 2014- website, 31.10.2014

Article 49 - Intervention in family and private life of patients

An independent medical practitioner shall have the right to intervene in the family and private life of a patient if:

- a) such intervention is necessary for the prevention of the patient's disease, as well as for diagnostic, treatment, rehabilitation and palliative care of the patient. In this case a patient's consent is required;
- b) non-intervention may put the health and/or life of the patient's family members at a serious risk;
- c) the patient and/or his/her family members are subject to domestic violence and there is a risk of repeated violence, and intervention is necessary to protect the rights and interests of the patient.

Law of Georgia No 4721 of 8 May 2007 - LHG I, No 18, 22.5.2007, Art. 151

Law of Georgia No 2702 of 17 October 2014- website, 31.10.2014

Article 50 - Delegating health care services to other medical personnel

1. An independent medical practitioner shall have the right to delegate medical tasks to other medical personnel if:

- a) he/she provided full information concerning the health care services rendered to a patient to the medical personnel to whom the provision of health care services has been delegated;
- b) health care services may be resumed within the period required for providing health care services to the patient;
- c) security and quality of health care services provided to the patient are ensured.

2. An independent medical practitioner shall have the right to delegate a task for performing professional activities to another independent medical practitioner, or to a person performing duties of a doctor, for educational purposes, with no official document necessary for this purpose, if he/she is sure that the medical personnel to whom the task was delegated has appropriate knowledge and professional skills. In that case the person who delegated the task shall be responsible for the quality of health care services.

Article 51 - Providing information to a medical institution management concerning the damage or risk of damage to a patient's health

If a patient's health is damaged or is at risk of damage when providing health care services, an independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to inform the management of a medical institution in this regard.

Article 52 - Obligation to perform duties by a person performing the functions of a doctor

Obligations determined by Chapter V of this Law shall also be imposed on a person performing the functions of a doctor.

Chapter VI – Obligation of Independent Medical Practitioners Providing Health Care Services to Prisoners, Detainees or Captives

Article 53 - General principles

In providing health care services to prisoners, detainees or captives an independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to ensure protection and



treatment of their mental and physical health by the same quality and standards as for persons who are not prisoners, detainees or captives.

Article 54 - Prohibitions

1. The following shall be prohibited to an independent medical practitioner:

- a) direct or indirect involvement in actions related to the participation in, complicity in, incitement or attempt of incitement to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and/or punishment, as well as attendance at such actions;
- b) professional relationship with prisoners, detainees or captives, unless the sole purpose of such relations is to evaluate, protect or improve their physical and mental health and unless such relationship contradicts the principles of medical ethics;
- c) use of professional knowledge and skills to contribute to questioning of prisoners, detainees or captives with the methods that may negatively impact on their physical or mental health or condition;
- d) use of professional knowledge and skills, and supply of instruments or substances for contributing to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of prisoners, detainees or captives or for mitigating their resistance to such actions;
- e) participation in any restrictive measure taken against prisoners, detainees or captives, unless such measure is based on medical indications, is required for their physical and mental health and social protection and for the security of other prisoners, detainees or captives and/or the guard, and unless such measure puts the physical and mental health of prisoners, detainees or captives at risk.

2. Prohibitions determined by paragraph 1(a-e) of this article shall also be in force in case of a state of emergency, including armed conflicts and civil confrontation.

Article 55 - Attitude of independent medical practitioners towards prisoners and detainees on a hunger strike

1. An independent medical practitioner may not artificially feed prisoners or detainees who are on a hunger strike if they refuse to eat, and in the opinion of the independent medical practitioner they are able to independently and reasonably evaluate the consequences of voluntary refusal to eat. This opinion must be confirmed by at least one other independent medical practitioner. In addition, an independent medical practitioner shall have the right to provide a patient with health care services, unless the patient is against the provision of such services.

2. If a prisoner or detainee refuses to eat, an independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to inform the prisoner or detainee of the possible consequences of refusal to eat, and also whether he/she will be provided with health care services in case of slipping into unconsciousness due to the hunger strike.

3. If a prisoner or detainee slips into unconsciousness due to a hunger strike an independent medical practitioner shall have the right to act in the best interests of a patient's health and/or life despite his/her previously declared will. A decision in this regard shall be made by an independent medical practitioner. Decision-making shall not be affected by opinions of any third person for whom a patient's welfare is not important.

4. If a prisoner or detainee on a hunger strike, with decision-making capacity, refuses to be provided with health care services, an independent medical practitioner shall not be liable for the possible consequences of the hunger.

Chapter VII – Obligation of Independent Medical Practitioners to Keep Medical Records

Article 56 - Terms of keeping medical records

1. An independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to keep medical records for each patient as provided for by the legislation of Georgia.

2. When an independent medical practitioner keeps medical records, in addition to fulfilling other requirements the following rules must be observed:

- a) medical records must be clearly and comprehensibly made in the official language. The records made by a foreign specialist must be translated into the official language;
- b) medical records must be complete. An independent medical practitioner must completely fill in each part of medical records (personal, social, medical and other data of a patient);
- c) information must be entered in medical records in a timely manner and within the specified timeframes;
- d) medical records must adequately include all details related to the health care services provided to a patient;
- e) each new part of medical records must be certified by an independent medical practitioner with a clear signature according to the established rules.

3. An independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to observe the existing procedure for keeping medical records. He/she may communicate medical records to a third person only in the cases determined by this Law.

Chapter VIII – Obligations of Independent Medical Practitioners towards Their Colleagues



Article 57 - General principles

When performing medical practice an independent medical practitioner is obliged to observe the principles of professional ethics, a patient's best interests and the prestige of medical practice and to establish an atmosphere of mutual respect among colleagues.

Article 58 - Obligation to provide colleagues with professional services

Independent medical practitioners shall be obliged to do their utmost, within their competence, to help colleagues who request such services.

Article 59 - Providing health care services to patients of other independent medical practitioner

1. If an independent medical practitioner is addressed by a patient with a request to provide health care services, who was previously supervised by another independent medical practitioner in the same medical specialty, the independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to do his/her utmost to keep the independent medical practitioner who previously supervised the patient informed in this regard by this patient, his/her relative or legal representative. A patient may not be refused to be provided with health care services for the reason that he/she was previously treated by another independent medical practitioner in the same medical specialty.

2. After the end of the treatment of a patient sent by another independent medical practitioner, an independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to refer the patient back to the former independent medical practitioner if further treatment and/or supervision is required. In this case the patient's consent is required.

3. If an independent medical practitioner provided emergency medical care to a patient who was previously treated and/or supervised by another independent medical practitioner, he/she shall be obliged to inform the former independent medical practitioner in this regard as quickly as possible and to delegate to him/her further treatment and/or supervision of the patient with the consent of the patient.

4. An independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to provide appropriate health care services to a patient who is treated and/or supervised by his/her colleague who works in the same medical institution, if the latter is unable to provide these services for some reason.

Article 60 - Treatment and/or supervision of patients after discharge from an inpatient facility

After discharging a patient from an inpatient facility an independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to entrust his/her further treatment and/or supervision to an independent medical practice who treated and/or supervised the patient before his/her admission to the inpatient facility. In this case the patient's consent is required. An independent medical practitioner shall have the right to continue treatment and/or supervision of a patient only upon the request of the patient that must be indicated in writing in the medical records.

Article 61 - Council of doctors

A relative or legal representative of a patient may not attend the examination of the patient by a council of doctors, or the discussion concerning the patient's health status by the members of the council of doctors. The members of the council of doctors must agree upon the person who will communicate the decision of the council of doctors to the patient, his/her relative or legal representative.

Article 62 - Invitation of another independent medical practitioner to participate in the provision of health care services to patients

If an independent medical practitioner invites his/her colleague to participate in the provision of health care services to a patient and he/she has concluded an agreement with the patient on the reimbursement of rendered health care services, the inviting independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to offer the invitee remuneration appropriate to his/her work.

Article 63 - Evaluation of a colleague's activity

In verbal or written evaluation of a colleague's activity who participates in the continuing professional development system under the supervision of the practitioners of unified and independent medical practice, an independent medical practitioner must be honest and impartial and observe the principles determined by Article 57 of this Law.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Article 64 - Participation of a colleague in the continuing professional development system

An independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to strive for the participation of his/her subordinate colleague in the continuing professional development system in a prescribed manner.



Article 65 - Prohibitions

The following shall be prohibited:

- a) biased criticism of the medical practice of a colleague and derogatory remarks concerning his/her personal qualities;
- b) hindrance to the medical practice of a colleague, or an attempt of his/her expulsion or his/her expulsion due to competition;
- c) commencement of medical practice by an independent medical practitioner within less than two years in the territory (in the region, residential area or its part) of medical practice of the independent medical practitioner with whom he/she worked as a junior doctor or completed the residency, or acquired diagnostic and/or treatment methods for at least three months. Exceptions may be made only in case of the consent of the above mentioned independent medical practitioner;
- d) taking advantage of an unemployed colleague and concluding a labour agreement with him/her at remuneration rates less than as determined by the legislation of Georgia;
- e) charging fees for referring a patient or sending test material to another independent medical practitioner or another medical institution, as well as payment for referring the patients or sending test material to him/her.

Chapter IX – State Supervision on Medical Practice

Article 66 - Authority of state supervision on medical practice

1. The Ministry shall perform state supervision of medical practice by means of the Council.
2. The Ministry shall ensure active participation of university hospitals, professional associations of physicians and other public organisations in the state supervision of medical practice.

Article 67 - Types of state supervision of medical practice

1. Types of state supervision of medical practice are:
 - a) quality controls for health care services,
 - b) controls for medical document management,
 - c) (Deleted),
 - d) (Deleted),
 - e) (Deleted).

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 68 - Quality controls for health care services and controls for medical document management

1. The Ministry shall periodically, at least once a year, perform a random quality control of health care services and of medical document management provided by an independent medical practitioner.
2. An independent medical practitioner, whose activities were inspected, shall participate in all stages of the preparation and review of documents covering inspection results.
3. An independent medical practitioner shall have the right, in his/her own discretion, to attach an explanatory note to the document, determined by paragraph 2 of this article, specifying his/her attitude towards the remarks included in the document.

Article 69 - (Deleted)

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 - LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 323

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74



Article 70 - Evaluation of health status of independent medical practitioners in order to determine their professional suitability

1. If there is a reasonable doubt that an independent medical practitioner is unable/no longer able to perform professional activities due to his/her health status, his/her employer (upon and after recruitment) as well as the Council, shall have the right to require the independent medical practitioner to undergo an appropriate medical examination at a medical institution.
2. An independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to undergo a medical examination determined by paragraph 1 of this article within one month after imposing such requirement.

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Law of Georgia No 4122 of 17 December 2010 - LHG I, No 76, 29.12.2010, Art. 507

Article 71 - Legal consequences caused by refusal of an independent medical practitioner to control the quality of health care services and medical document management provided by him/her, as well as to evaluate his/her health status for determining his/her professional suitability

If an independent medical practitioner refuses to control the quality of health care services and medical document management provided by him/her, as well as to evaluate his/her health status in order to determine his/her professional suitability, the Council shall have the right to suspend the validity of a state certificate as provided for by Article 77 of this Law.

Article 72 - (Deleted)

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Chapter X – Professional Liabilities of Independent Medical Practitioners

Article 73 - Professional liabilities of independent medical practitioners

An independent medical practitioner shall have professional liability determined by the legislation of Georgia for violation of medical standards and ethical norms related to the examination, care and treatment of a patient.

Article 74 - Professional liability of independent medical practitioners for medical malpractice

1. The following forms of professional liability for independent medical malpractice are determined:

- a) a written warning,
- b) suspension of the validity of a state certificate,
- c) revocation of a state certificate,
- d) restrictions on prescribing medicines with narcotic, psychotropic or alcohol content,
- e) other measures of professional liability as provided for by the legislation of Georgia.

2. Decisions in cases of professional liabilities determined by paragraph 1 of this article shall be made by the Council.

3. An independent medical practitioner shall have the right to appeal any form of professional liability determined by paragraph 1 of this article to a court as provided for by the legislation of Georgia.

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 75 - Written warning

1. A written warning shall be given to an independent medical practitioner who intentionally or negligently fails to perform his/her professional duties under the legislation of Georgia.

2. The basis for a written warning shall be:

- a) an application or a complaint of a patient;
- b) an application or a complaint of a patient's relative or legal representative;



- c) an application or a complaint of the employer of an independent medical practitioner;
 - d) an application or a complaint of the head of a medical institution where an independent medical practitioner works that is confirmed by more than two colleagues working at the same institution;
 - e) an application or a complaint of more than two colleagues working at the medical institution where an independent medical practitioner works that is confirmed by the head of the same institution;
 - f) information provided by the employer of an independent medical practitioner or by the medical institution where the independent medical practitioner works.
3. If criminal proceedings have been initiated against an independent medical practitioner for an action committed in the course of professional activities, an application or a complaint filed for the same action shall not be reviewed.
4. If a written warning was given to an independent medical practitioner at least three times within a calendar year, the Council shall have the right to review the suspension of the validity of a state certificate as provided for by this Law.

5. The Council shall be obliged to:

- a) inform an independent medical practitioner not later than one week after the submission of an application or a complaint by persons specified in paragraph 2(a-f) of this article;
- b) communicate the content of the incoming application or complaint to an independent medical practitioner upon his/her request;
- c) make a decision not later than two months after submission of an application or a complaint by persons specified in paragraph 2(a-f) of this article;
- d) inform an independent medical practitioner, as well as an applicant or a complainant within 10 days after a decision is made.

6. An independent medical practitioner shall not be given a written warning determined by this Law after five years following violation and/or for participation in strikes or other similar acts.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Article 76 - Suspension of the validity of state certificates

Suspension of the validity of a state certificate shall be a temporary prohibition of independent medical practice permitted under the state certificate.

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 77 - Basis for suspension of the validity of state certificates

1. The validity of a state certificate may be suspended if its holder:

- a) violates the conditions determined by the certificate or the requirements determined by the legislation of Georgia for independent medical practice allowed by the state certificate;
- b) receives a written warning at least three times in a year.

2. The validity of a state certificate may be suspended for not more than six months.

3. A decision to suspend the validity of a state certificate shall be communicated in writing to its holder within one week, specifying the basis for such suspension; in addition, an appropriate record shall be made in the state certification registry.

4. A decision to suspend the validity of a state certificate may be appealed to a court.

Article 78 - Renewal of state certificates after their suspension

1. After eliminating the reasons for suspension of the validity of a state certificate and, therefore, after meeting appropriate requirements, the state certificate shall be renewed by a decision of the Council on the basis of an application of its holder.

2. The Council shall be obliged to review applications of state certificate holders concerning renewal of the state certificates at its first meeting.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Article 79 - Revocation of state certificates

1. A state certificate may be revoked on the basis of:

- a) unsuitability of the health status of a state certificate holder with his/her official duties;



- b) (Deleted);
- c) carrying out such activities by a state certificate holder that go beyond the scope of the state certificate;
- d) expiry of the term, prescribed by this Law, for suspending the validity of a state certificate, if the state certificate holder has failed to eliminate the reasons for the suspension and, therefore, to meet appropriate requirements;
- e) systematic or a single serious violation of medical standards and ethical norms, and rules determined by the legislation of Georgia by a state certificate holder that resulted in a significant deterioration of the health of a patient or in the patient's death and/or material damage;
- f) a court decision on imprisonment or dismissal from work of a state certificate holder, including dismissal from work upon the entry into force of a court decision on a criminal offence committed in the course of professional activities;
- g) finding out that a state certificate was granted on the basis of a forged document.

2. In the cases determined by paragraph 1 of this article a decision to revoke a state certificate shall be made by the Council.

3. (Deleted);

4. The Council shall be obliged to:

- a) inform a state certificate holder in writing of revocation of the state certificate within seven days specifying the basis for revocation;
- b) make appropriate records in the state certification registry within three days after making a decision to revoke a state certificate.

5. (Deleted).

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 80 - Appealing the Council's decision

Any decision of the Council regarding a state certificate may be appealed to a court by interested persons as provided for by the legislation of Georgia.

Chapter XI – Reviewing Professional Liability Issues for Independent Medical Practitioners

Article 81 - Authority reviewing professional liability issues for independent medical practitioners

A decision on professional liabilities of an independent medical practitioner determined by this Law shall be made by the Council.

Article 82 - Submission of applications or complaints to the Council

1. Applications or complaints shall be submitted to the Council in writing.
2. An application or complaint submitted to the Council must include:
 - a) the name, surname, date of birth and residential address of the applicant or complainant;
 - b) the name, surname, medical specialty and workplace address of an independent medical practitioner that the application or complaint concerns;
 - c) merits and request of the application or complaint;
 - d) other circumstances.
3. An application or a complaint must be signed by an applicant or a complainant.
4. If an application or a complaint is submitted by the relative of an applicant or a complainant or by the legal representative of Georgia, his/her authority must be certified by a notary, or by the head of a medical institution in the cases determined by the legislation of Georgia.

Article 83 - Incompleteness of applications or complaints

If an application or a complaint is incomplete and it may not provide a basis for review, the Council shall require submission of additional documents within the nearest two weeks. In the case of failure to submit additional documents the application or complaint shall not be reviewed.



Article 84 - Necessity of notification

1. In the case of accepting an application or a complaint the Council shall forward its copy to the independent medical practitioner that the application or complaint concerns.
2. Notification is not mandatory if it is known that in the case determined by Article 83 of this Law an application or a complaint shall not be reviewed.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Article 85 - Response to applications or complaints

1. An independent medical practitioner must respond in writing to the facts identified in an application or a complaint, except if the Council decides that a verbal response is enough.
2. In his/her response, an independent medical practitioner must clearly specify whether he/she agrees or not to the facts indicated in the application or complaint, as well as substantiate his/her opinion with lawful justification.

Article 86 - Expertise of the circumstances set out in applications or complaints

1. If the Council deems necessary to carry out an expertise to solve an issue, it shall have the right to get explanations from appropriate persons, irrespective of their organisational and legal form, as provided for by the legislation of Georgia.
2. The issue of remuneration of a person carrying out an expertise shall be decided by an agreement concluded between the Council and the expert.
3. A professional association of physicians in an appropriate medical specialty shall have the right to participate in the discussion and decision-making regarding an application or a complaint with the consent or upon request of a defendant.

Article 87 - Right of the parties to attend the decision-making process

The parties shall have the right to attend the decision-making process of the Council.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Article 88 - Delegating applications or complaints

If the Council considers that review of the issue arisen in the application or complaint of a patient, his/her relative or legal representative is beyond the competence of the Council, and unless denial to review the application or complaint violates the patient's rights, the Council may submit the application or complaint to the employer of an independent medical practitioner or a local self-government or government body for consideration.

Article 89 - Appealing the Council's decision

The Council's decision may be appealed to a court.

Chapter XII – Telemedicine

Article 90 - Providing medical consultation through telemedicine

1. Only an independent medical practitioner shall have the right to be provided with medical consultation through telemedicine.
2. Only an independent medical practitioner may give recommendations to a patient on the basis of medical consultation provided through telemedicine.
3. An independent medical practitioner who personally gives recommendations shall be responsible for the results of health care services provided to a patient in such a manner.

Article 91 - Confidentiality of information on patients

1. In case of application of the means of telemedicine an independent medical practitioner must maintain the confidentiality of patient information.
2. Upon request of a patient, information about his/her identity, health status and private life may be transmitted anonymously by means of telemedicine.



Article 92 - Technical personnel

1. Technical personnel, participating in transmission of information through telemedicine, may not disseminate the information about provided consultation to the patient.
2. Technical personnel must observe confidentiality of information on the health status of a patient.

Chapter XIII – Social and Legal Rights of Independent Medical Practitioners

Law of Georgia No 5868 of 14 March 2008 - LHG I, No 6, 25.3.2008, Art. 23

Article 93 - Adequate working conditions and remuneration

1. An independent medical practitioner shall have the right to request an employer to provide him/her with working conditions adequate to his/her professional activities.
2. An independent medical practitioner shall have the right to require an employer to remunerate him/her proportionally to his/her professional activities.

Law of Georgia No 5868 of 14 March 2008 - LHG I, No 6, 25.3.2008, Art. 23

Article 94 - Legal protection of independent medical practitioners

1. Any physical or material damage, inflicted on a doctor, other medical personnel and a medical institution in the course of medical practice, shall be compensated by a damaging person as provided for by the legislation of Georgia.
2. Doctors shall have the right to protect via court their honour, dignity, privacy, personal inviolability or professional reputation from humiliation in a prescribed manner.
3. A complaint of a patient, his/her relative or legal representative against a doctor shall be filed with an appropriate professional association (associations) of physicians for expressing an opinion as provided for by the legislation of Georgia, before an appropriate Council of the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Protection of Georgia considers it.

Law of Georgia No 5868 of 14 March 2008 - LHG I, No 6, 25.3.2008, Art. 23

Article 95 - Benefits for independent medical practitioners working in certain medical specialties and regions

1. Under the state interests, central and local government authorities shall determine bonuses and other benefits, including provision with accommodation and telephone services for independent medical practitioners who work in certain medical specialties and regions.
2. A list of medical specialties and regions determined by paragraph 1 of this article shall be approved by the Government of Georgia.
3. Benefits for independent medical practitioners working in mountainous regions shall be determined by the Law of Georgia on Health Care.

Law of Georgia No 1246 of 20 September 2013 - website, 8.10.2013

Article 96 - (Deleted)

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 97 - Right to professional liability insurance

An independent medical practitioner shall have the right to professional liability insurance for property or non-property losses inflicted to a patient as a result of professional errors.

Chapter XIV – Transitional and Final Provisions

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162



Article 98 - Measures related to the entry into force of this Law

1. Postgraduate education (vocational training) programmes shall be implemented in accredited institutions and/or educational institutions as of 1 March 2009.
2. Training of residents/seekers admitted before 1 March 2009 shall be continued, irrespective of obtaining appropriate accreditation by an institution and/or an educational institution, until the completion of a postgraduate education (vocational training) programme.
3. The Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Protection of Georgia must develop and approve:
 - a) the statute of the Professional Development Council before 15 May 2008;
 - b) rules for certain types of continuing medical education and professional rehabilitation, as well as accreditation procedures and criteria before 1 March 2009;
 - c) rules for participation in, administration and evaluation of postgraduate education (vocational training) equal to residency;
 - d) accreditation criteria and procedures for medical institutions and/or educational institutions that provide postgraduate education (vocational training) programmes;
 - e) the form of a state certificate proving the completion of a postgraduate education (vocational training) programme for general residency and postgraduate education (vocational training) equal to residency before 31 December 2008;
 - f) the form of a sub-specialty certificate proving the right to independent medical practice in a sub-specialty, before 31 December 2008;
 - g) organisational rules and conditions for a unified postgraduate qualification examination;
 - h) residency application process for certain medical specialties.
4. Accreditation procedures and criteria for postgraduate education (vocational training) programmes shall be determined by a joint order of the Minister of Labour, Health and Social Protection and the Minister of Education and Science of Georgia before 1 March 2009.
5. A state certificate of medical specialist shall be granted to Candidates or Doctors of Medical Sciences on the basis of:
 - a) a written application of a state certificate-seeker including the name, surname, place of birth and residential address of the applicant, as well as specifying a medical specialty in which the seeker is going to obtain the state certificate;
 - b) a state education certificate certifying higher medical education qualification;
 - c) the copy of a diploma of a Candidate or a Doctor of Medical Sciences certifying acquisition of the academic degree before 1 November 1997;
 - d) not less than 10 years of work experience in the relevant medical specialty for the past 15 years for Candidates of Medical Sciences, and not less than five years of work experience in the relevant medical specialty for the past 10 years for Doctors of Medical Sciences;
 - e) (Deleted);
 - g) a document certifying labour relations if a state certificate seeker holds such document.

6. The Professional Regulation Council is the council granting state certificates and the successor to the Council of Postgraduate Education (Vocational Training) and Continuing Professional Development.

Law of Georgia No 1135 of 26 October 2001 - LHG I, No 33, 10.11.2001, Art. 133

Law of Georgia No 593 of 11 November 2004 - LHG I, No 34, 16.11.2004, Art. 161

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 - LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 323

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Law of Georgia No 2224 of 4 December 2009 - LHG I, No 45, 21.12.2009, Art. 341

Law of Georgia No 4122 of 17 December 2010 - LHG I, No 76, 29.12.2010, Art. 507

Article 99 - (Deleted)

Law of Georgia No 593 of 11 November 2004 - LHG I, No 34, 16.11.2004, Art. 161

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74



Article 100 - Acquisition of the right to independent medical practice by junior doctors before 1 October 2015 after passing a state certification examination

1. Upon a decision of the Professional Development Council a junior doctor may be entitled to pass a state certification examination before 1 October 2015 and acquire the right to independent medical practice if:

- a) he/she has passed the unified postgraduate qualification examination and acquired a certificate of a medical specialty seeker;
- b) as provided for by this Law he/she proves that he/she has worked under the supervision of an independent medical practitioner during the period specified by paragraph 2 of this article;
- c) the work, performed by him/her during the period specified by paragraph 2 of this article, complies with requirements determined for a residency programme in that medical specialty.

2. For obtaining the right to take a state certification examination by a junior doctor the duration of his/her work in an appropriate medical specialty must not be less than the duration of the residency programme in that medical specialty.

3. The procedure for granting the right to a junior doctor to take a state certification examination shall be developed by the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Protection of Georgia.

4. A person, who was appointed as a junior doctor before 1 September 2005 and who has completed the part (parts) of a residency programme in a prescribed manner, shall be granted the right to take a state certification examination after passing a unified postgraduate qualification examination and obtaining a certificate of a medical specialty seeker; and while making a decision on entitling this person to take the state certification examination the work performed by him/her before 1 September 2005 and its duration shall be considered as the part of the residency programme.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 - LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 323

Law of Georgia No 5840 of 13 March 2012 - website, 21.3.2012

Article 100¹ - (Deleted)

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 - LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 100² - Performing duties of a doctor during the period of postgraduate studies in clinical medicine before 1 January 2008

The duties of a doctor during the period of postgraduate studies in clinical medicine before 1 January 2008 shall be performed as follows:

- a) in the cases determined by Article 14(2)(b) of this Law, during the period of postgraduate studies in clinical medicine postgraduate students shall have the right to perform the duties of a doctor in an appropriate medical specialty according to a residency programme, unless they have previously obtained a state certificate in a medical specialty;
- b) postgraduate studies in clinical medicine are equalled to a residency training programme in an appropriate medical specialty. If the period of residency training exceeds the duration of postgraduate studies, the years of study in clinical medicine shall be included in the duration of the residency;
- c) a person, who obtained a state certificate before the commencement of postgraduate studies in clinical medicine, shall have the right to be engaged in independent medical practice in a medical specialty determined by the state certificate during the period of postgraduate studies in clinical medicine.

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 - LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 323

Article 100³ - Extension of the validity of state certificates issued before 1 May 2008

1. Validity of state certificates issued before 1 May 2008 shall be extended indefinitely irrespective of their legal force.
2. Paragraph 1 of this article shall not apply to state certificates decisions on the revocation of which are rendered by a court.
3. The Council shall issue a newly designed state certificate upon the application of the holder of a state certificate.

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 - LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 101 - Entry into force of the Law

This Law shall enter into force upon promulgation.



President of Georgia

Eduard Shevardnadze

Tbilisi,

8 June 2001

№904-IIS



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LAW OF GEORGIA

ON MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

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Chapter I - General Provisions

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Article 1. Purpose of the law

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The purpose of this Law is to provide relevant vocational education and practical training of an independent medical practitioner, impose appropriate state supervision on its professional activities, protect its rights, as well as highly qualified medical care services of the population of Georgia by establishing medical standards and ethical norms recognised in the country.

Article 2. Scope of regulation of the law

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This Law regulates legal relations between an independent medical practitioner and state authorities, natural and legal persons.

Article 3. Legislation of Georgia on Medical Activities

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The legislation of Georgia on medical activities consists of the Constitution of Georgia, international agreements and agreements of Georgia, the Law of Georgia on Health Care, this Law and other normative acts.

Article 4. List of Medical Specialties

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The Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia ('the Ministry') shall determine:

- a) a list of medical specialties;
- b) a list of adjacent medical specialties;
- c) a list of medical specialties in which an independent medical practitioner with a particular disease is prohibited from working.

Law of Georgia No 3110 of 5 July 2018 – website, 11.7.2018

Article 5. Definition of Terms

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The terms used in this Law have the following meanings:

a) medical practice – professional activities of a person with medical education, appropriate skills and practical experience, which aims to use medical standards and ethical norms recognised in the country, as well as to protect, maintain and restore human health, and alleviate suffering, taking into account medical traditions;

b) independent medical practice – professional activities of a person holding a state certificate certifying the right to higher medical education and the right to independent medical practice, the results of which he/she shall be held liable in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Georgia;

c) residency – a postgraduate level of higher medical education, a set of training programmes and practical medical activities aimed at obtaining vocational training on the basis of a state order (private funding is allowed in dental specialties) in one of the medical specialties within the established time limit of a residency programme;

d) resident – a person who undergoes a residency course in one of the medical specialties;

e) physician specialist – a person who has completed a residency course in one of the medical specialties and has received a state certificate evidencing the right to independent medical practice in this field;

f) independent medical practitioner – a person who carries out independent medical activities in accordance with the procedures established by the legislation of Georgia;

g) telemedicine – remote provision of medical services carried out by a professional in the medical field through ICT and communication technologies and which aims to exchange information for the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases, as well as for evaluating the continuous education, medical research and its consequences of medical personnel;

h) University Clinic – a multi-profile medical institution of the highest level of public health care, staffed by qualified doctors and teachers with a relevant material and technical base, participating in state medical programmes, in which clinical disciplines are being taught, scientific research and mastery of practical skills necessary for a junior doctor and which belongs to the highest level with state accreditation. A medical-educational institution or in accordance with the procedures established by the legislation of Georgia has signed an agreement with him/her on conducting educational and scientific-research work;

i) continuous professional development – the next period of higher medical education and postgraduate education (vocational training), which continues throughout the entire vocational activities of an independent medical practitioner and is an integral part of medical practice. It aims to ensure the compliance of theoretical knowledge and practical skills of an independent medical practitioner independent medical practitioner with the achievements of modern medicine and technologies;

j) one-time medical care – medical care of a patient (patients), the duration of which does not exceed one month;

k) adjacent specialties – medical specialties included in one field of medicine, the educational programme of which and the nature of professional activities are somewhat in line with each other;

l) temporary medical practice – an independent medical practice carried out by a foreign citizen in accordance with the procedures and duration established by the legislation of Georgia;

m) junior doctor – a position whose right to occupy a graduate of a higher medical institution with state accreditation shall have the right to occupy. A person appointed to this position shall perform the function of a physician indicating and responsible of an independent medical practitioner;

n) (deleted)

o) (deleted)

p) certification – a process of granting the right to independent medical practice, which aims to assess the ability to carry out independent medical practices.

q) continuous medical education – a component of continuous professional development, which includes both self-education and participation in formalized teaching/preparation programmes, as well as various activities that help strengthen and improve the professional knowledge and skills of a physician (participation in congresses, conferences, publishing, teaching, etc.);

r) continuous practical medical practice activities – a component of continuous professional development, which implies continuous practical clinical activities in a particular specialty and is evaluated with appropriate characteristics (quantity of patients, number of manipulations to be performed, the duration of practical activities, etc.);

s) professional rehabilitation – a component of continuous professional development, which implies the completion of a relatively long (1-5-month) training/training course and which aims to restore the professional competence of a physician in a particular medical specialty;

t) continuous improvement of the quality of medical care – a component of continuous professional development, which implies periodic assessment of the quality and outcomes/outcomes of the clinical activities of a physician and the gradual improvement of the relevant indicators;

u) postgraduate education (vocational training) – postgraduate vocational training for pre-diploma medical education, which is based on practical medical practice and which aims to master a medical specialty;

v) postgraduate education (vocational training) of alternative residency – a form of postgraduate education (vocational training) that will be conducted outside the scope of the state order and implies the passage of all modules of the residency programme within the time limits determined by law;

w) medical specialty seeker – a person who masters a medical specialty in accordance with the procedure established by this Law, with an alternative postgraduate education (professional training) of alternative residency;

x) module – an independent block of postgraduate education (vocational training) programme, which includes a specific field and which outlines the purpose of preparations, a list of issues and skills to be mastered, forms, methods and duration of preparations, expected results and evaluation criteria;

y) unified postgraduate qualification exam – a procedure that allows a diplomad graduate of a higher medical institution to participate in postgraduate education (vocational training) to master any medical specialty;

z) methodical recommendation of clinical practice – a scheme for the prevention, diagnosis, treatment or rehabilitation of a particular clinical condition developed using data from fact-based medicine;

z1) national methodical recommendation of clinical practice – guidelines officially recognised in the country of management of a particular clinical problem, which are based on internationally recognised scientific evidence in the current period;

z2) medical subspecies – the additional competence of a physician-specialist entitled to independent medical practice, which implies the possession of preventive, diagnostic, healing or rehabilitation technology or method, or the management of the disease of any organ or organ system, and to master which it is necessary to undergo an appropriate training course with an appropriate training course with an appropriate programme approved by the legislation of Georgia;

z3) postgraduate medical education institution – a medical institution accredited in accordance with the procedure established within the framework of postgraduate education (vocational training) programmes, or a higher medical institution ('an institution'and/or a school').

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 – LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 322 323

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Law of Georgia No 5383 of 8 June 2016 – website, 17.6.2016

Article 6. Professional independence of an independent medical practitioner

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An independent medical practitioner is free and independent when making professional decisions. It shall be prohibited for a person to request from an independent medical practitioner to act against the principles and ethical norms of medical practice specified in this Law, irrespective of the position of the requested person, national, ethnic and social affiliation, as well as a confession.

Chapter II Right to independent medical practice

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Article 7. Granting the right to independent medical practice to a person receiving higher medical education in Georgia

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1. A citizen of Georgia or a foreign citizen or a stateless person who has graduated from a higher medical institution with state accreditation of Georgia shall have the right to independent medical practice and received a state certificate evidencing the right to independent medical practice in accordance with the procedures established by this Law ("the state certificate").

1. A person who has been deprived of the right to medical practice on the basis of the Law of Georgia on Fighting Crimes against Sexual Freedom and Inviolability may not have the right to medical practice.

2. A person referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall have the right to independent medical practice only in the specialty (specialties) referred to in the state certificate, except for the exceptions determined by this Law.

Law of Georgia No 5767 of 17 March 2020 – website, 23.3.2020

Article 8. Granting the right to independent medical practice to a person receiving higher medical education in a foreign country

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1. A citizen of Georgia or a foreign country or a stateless person who has received higher medical education at a foreign higher medical institution whose diploma is recognised in Georgia shall be granted the right to independent medical practice in accordance with the procedure established by this Law.

2. The list of foreign countries whose diplomas of higher medical institutions are recognised in Georgia shall be determined by the Ministry and the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia.

Law of Georgia No 3110 of 5 July 2018 – website, 11.7.2018

Law of Georgia No 360 of 16 March 2021 – website, 18.3.2021

Article 9. Granting the right to independent medical practice to a person who has received such a right or has completed a postgraduate education (vocational training) course in a foreign country

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1. A citizen of Georgia or a foreign country or a stateless person who has received a state certificate evidencing the right to independent medical practice in a country referred to in paragraph 3(a) of this article shall be granted a state certificate in Georgia with the same specialty (specialties) in Georgia without passing a state certification exam, in accordance with the procedure established by this Law.

2. A citizen of Georgia or a foreign country or a stateless person who has completed a postgraduate education (vocational training) course in the country referred to in paragraph 3(b) of this article shall be awarded a state certificate in Georgia with the same specialty (specialties) as a result of passing a state certification exam in accordance with the procedure established by this Law, after meeting the requirements provided for by the legislation of Georgia on Immigration.

3. The Ministry shall determine:

a) the list of countries whose holder with a state certificate certifying the right to independent medical practice issued by him/her may carry out independent medical practice in Georgia without passing a state certification exam in the relevant specialty (specialties);

b) the list of countries whose postgraduate education (vocational training) course programme complies with the criteria determined by the Ministry.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 – LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 322 323

Article 10. Knowledge of the official language of Georgia

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In independent medical practices in Georgia, knowledge of the official language of Georgia shall be mandatory, except when a foreign specialist engages in temporary independent medical practices or provides one-time medical care.

Article 11. Granting a foreign specialist the right to temporary independent medical practice or one-time medical care in Georgia

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1. A foreign specialist may be invited to Georgia for temporary independent medical practice or one-time medical care in accordance with the procedure established by this Law.

2. Together with the professional associations of physicians, the Ministry shall, together with the professional associations of physicians, shall determine the list of medical specialties for the development of which or to meet the needs of the population of Georgia for the development of which or to meet the needs of the population of Georgia for the development of which, it is advisable to invite a foreign specialist to Georgia and grant him/her the right to temporary independent medical practice.

3. An invitation of a foreign specialist for temporary independent medical practice may be granted:

a) from the country referred to in Article 9(3)(a) of this Law;

b) medical specialties provided for by the list referred to in paragraph 2 of this article.

4. A foreign specialist of any medical specialty for one-time medical services may be invited only from a country referred to in Article 9(3)(a) of this Law.

5. A foreign specialist in Georgia shall be granted temporary independent medical practice or one-time medical care in Georgia on the recommendation of professional associations of physicians, in accordance with the procedure established by the Minister of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia, the Occupational Development Council ('the Council').

6. (Deleted – 4.4.2019, No 4463).

7. The grounds for suspending and/or revoking the right to temporary independent medical practice in Georgia for a foreign specialist shall be equal to the conditions provided for by this Law for suspending and/or revoking the validity of a state certificate.

8. A foreign specialist shall be granted the right to temporarily independent medical practice in Georgia for not more than one year. The Council shall have the right to extend this period in each specific case in accordance with the procedure established by the Minister of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

9. The Ministry shall have the right to invite a foreign specialist to Georgia for temporary independent medical practice or one-time medical care. Before inviting a foreign specialist, written consent of a medical institution in which a foreign specialist must carry out temporary independent medical practices or provide one-time medical care.

10. A medical institution may, on its own initiative and/or at the request of a patient, convene a foreign specialist from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia in accordance with the procedure established by the Minister of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia for temporary independent medical practice or one-time medical care.

11. When an invitation of a foreign specialist for one-time medical care, if a patient has a life-threatening condition or needs emergency medical care, the documents referred to in paragraphs 5, 9 and 10 of this article may be concluded after providing medical care.

12. (Deleted)

13. A resident or a seeker of a medical specialty under the guidance of a foreign specialist shall be considered as part of postgraduate education (vocational training) in the relevant specialty. To do this, it is necessary that the work conducted under the guidance of a foreign specialist corresponds to the postgraduate education (vocational training) program, which must be confirmed by the Council.

14. A period of work under the guidance of a foreign specialist shall be deemed to be a person holding a state certificate in Georgia in accordance with the conditions and criteria determined by the Council for participation in the continuous professional development system.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 – LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 322 323

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Law of Georgia No 4463 of 4 April 2019 – website, 11.4.2019

Article 12. In addition to providing for by a state certificate, the right to independent medical practice (specialties) in other medical specialties (specialties)

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1. An independent medical practitioner holding a state certificate in any medical specialty (specialties) shall have the right to obtain a state certificate in other medical specialties (specialties), in accordance with the procedure established by this Law.

2. If a new medical specialty chosen by an independent medical practitioner is not adjacent to the medical specialty of which he/she already has a state certificate, an independent medical practitioner shall undergo an established postgraduate education (vocational training) course in the relevant medical specialty and receive an appropriate state certificate after passing the state certification exam.

3. If a new medical specialty chosen by an independent medical practitioner is adjacent to the specialty of which he/she already has a state certificate, an independent medical practitioner shall undergo part of the established course of postgraduate education (vocational training) in the relevant medical specialty. Its volume and duration, together with professional associations of doctors, is determined by the Council.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 – LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 322 323

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 13. Compliance of the medical specialty with the educational course of higher medical institution (faculty)

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The medical specialty, in which a person is granted the right to independent medical practice, shall comply with the qualifications granted to him/her with a document certifying higher medical education (diploma). The compliance of vocational education with the right to employment in a medical institution shall be determined by the Ministry.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Article 14. Performing the functions of the doctor

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1. The performance of the function of a physician shall be the medical activity of a person who does not have the right to independent medical practice.

2. **The following shall have the right to perform the functions of a physician:**

a) a student of a higher medical institution, only in a university clinic or medical institution, where there is a relevant chair of a higher medical institution, within the framework of a clinical medicine curriculum, **under the guidance and supervision of a teacher specially allocated for this**, who is responsible for the medical services provided to the patient;

b) a **resident and a medical specialty seeker**, only in a medical institution provided for by Article 15 of this Law, within the framework of a postgraduate education (vocational training) training programme, under the guidance and supervision of a specially allocated physician-specialist who is responsible for medical care provided for by the patient, except for the cases provided for by paragraph 3 of this article;

c) a junior doctor.

3. A person who received a state certificate before the start of postgraduate education (vocational training) shall have the right to carry out independent medical activities only in the medical specialty determined by the state certificate.

4. Within the framework of a postgraduate education (vocational training) curriculum, a resident and a medical specialty seeker shall not have the right to independent medical practice, unless the patient's condition is life-threatening or he/she needs emergency medical care and it is impossible to find an independent medical practitioner in a timely manner.

5. A junior doctor shall not have the right to independent medical practice, except where a patient has a life-threatening condition or needs emergency medical care and it is impossible to find an independent medical practitioner in a timely manner.

6. A student of a higher medical institution shall not have the right to independent medical practice, unless a patient has a life-threatening condition or needs emergency medical care and it is impossible to find an independent medical practitioner in a timely manner.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 – LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 322 323

Article 15. Postgraduate Education (Vocational Programs)

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1. Postgraduate education (vocational training) forms shall be:

a) residency;

b) postgraduate education (vocational training) alternative residency.

2. A graduate of a postgraduate education (vocational training) shall have the right to a diploma of a higher medical institution who has earned an established number of points on the unified postgraduate qualification exam. The Board shall ensure the conduct of a unified postgraduate qualification exam. The procedure and conditions for holding a unified postgraduate qualification exam shall be determined by a normative act of the Minister of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

3. Preparations for residency shall be carried out through a residency programme, which shall be approved by the Ministry in agreement with the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia on the basis of accreditation of a residency programme by the Council. Preparations for residency are funded by the State, in accordance with need.

3 1. The criteria and procedures for accreditation of residency programmes shall be developed by the Council and approved by the Minister of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia and the Minister of Education and Science of Georgia in a joint normative act.

3 2. The procedure for enrollment in residency shall be developed by the Council and approved by a normative act of the Minister of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

3 3. A citizen of Georgia who shall be enrolled in residency in accordance with the procedures established by this Law shall have the right to prepare for residency.

4. Technical support and monitoring of the preparations of state-funded residents shall be carried out by the relevant service of the system of the Ministry in accordance with the legislation of Georgia.

5. A residency programme consists of modules that contain the purpose of preparations, a list of issues and skills to be mastered, forms, methods and duration of preparations, expected results and evaluation criteria. The program also outlines the issues of organizational and methodical provision of preparations. The division of the residency program into modules shall be coordinated by the Council.

6. The number of persons recruited to residency shall be determined annually by the Ministry, taking into account the needs of the health care system of the country and the requirements of the labour market according to medical specialties.

7. Alternative postgraduate education (vocational training) of residency programmes shall involve the passage of all modules of the residency programme without accurately determining the duration of individual modules and the duration of the programme as a whole. In addition, the maximum total term of alternative postgraduate education (vocational training) alternative residency shall not be less than the duration of the residency program in the relevant specialty and shall not exceed it 2 times. The procedure for participation in, conducting and evaluating it in alternative postgraduate education (vocational training) alternative residency shall be determined by a normative act of the Minister of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia. Postgraduate education (vocational training) alternative residency is financed by funds sought by a private person.

8. A postgraduate education (vocational training) course may be completed only in a postgraduate medical institution accredited in accordance with the procedures established by the Ministry. To grant the right to participate in postgraduate education (vocational training), the Council shall be accredited by the Council of postgraduate medical educational institutions. Postgraduate medical education institutions may receive accreditation within one or more modules of individual medical specialties.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 1623 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 – LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 323 323

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Law of Georgia No 5383 of 8 June 2016 – website, 17.6.2016

Law of Georgia No 3110 of 5 July 2018 – website, 11.7.2018

Law of Georgia No 360 of 16 March 2021 – website, 18.3.2021

Article 16. (Deleted)

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Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 1623 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 – LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 323 323

Article 17. Rights of a newly graduated graduate of a higher medical institution, a person holding a diploma

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A person newly graduated from a higher medical institution with a diploma shall have the right to:

- a) undergo a higher post-postgraduate professional training course and, after passing the state certification exam, receive the right to independent medical practice;
- b) carry out research and pedagogical activities in theoretical fields of medicine or other areas of health care that do not imply independent medical practices;
- c) work as a junior doctor.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 – LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 322 323

Chapter III - State Certificate

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Article 18. CERTIFICATION

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1. Certification shall include the assessment of the level of professional knowledge and practical skills of medical personnel.

2. In order to obtain the right to independent medical practice, certification shall be required, except for the cases referred to in Article 11(5) of this Law.

Law of Georgia No 4122 of 17 December 2010 – LHG I, No 76, 29.12.2010, Art. 507

Article 19. State Certificate

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1. A state certificate shall:

- a) is a state certificate certifying the right to independent medical practice;
- b) determine the medical specialty.

2. A state certificate shall be mandatory only for independent medical practice.

3. The form of a state certificate shall be determined by the Ministry by a relevant subordinate normative act. It shall be prohibited to restrict the rights of an independent medical practitioner by the same act, a requirement to provide information or expenses other than provided for by this Law.

4. A state certificate is a strict accounting document that has a series, number and other signs of protection.

5. The transfer of a state certificate to another person shall be prohibited.

6. A state certificate shall be revoked by a decision of its issuing authority:

- a) in the case of the death of a state certificate holder or the court declaring him/her dead;
- b) on the basis of a written request of the holder of a state certificate;
- c) if a decision on granting a state certificate is found on the basis of the use of a forged

document.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 20. State Certificate Issuing Authority

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1. A body issuing a state certificate shall be the Council.

2. The Council shall be established by an order of the Minister of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

3. The Chairperson of the Council shall be the Minister of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

4. The Council shall include:

- a) representatives of the Ministry;
- b) representatives of higher medical educational institutions;
- c) representatives of state agencies that have medical services;
- d) representatives of professional associations of physicians;
- e) representatives of the public;
- f) representatives of medical institutions;
- g) representatives of medical scientific institutions.

5. The work of the Council shall be regulated by this Law and the statute of the Council, which shall be developed by the Ministry together with professional associations of physicians.

6. The Statute of the Council shall be approved by the Minister of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

7. The Council shall:

a) approve a programme of the state certification examination, the criteria for evaluating the knowledge of the exam, the procedure, schedule and place of conducting the exam;

b), taking into account the recommendations of higher medical institutions and professional associations of physicians with state accreditation, create examination commissions in relevant medical specialties;

c) review and approve the results of the state certification exam;

d) determine the mechanism of the implementation of the requirements provided for by Article 10 of this Law for a foreign citizen or a stateless person.

e) ensure the implementation of postgraduate education (vocational training), certification, the organisation, management and monitoring of continuing medical education and professional

development processes, as well as the study of the professional activities of medical personnel and appropriate measures provided for by the legislation of Georgia.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Law of Georgia No 3110 of 5 July 2018 – website, 11.7.2018

Article 21. Grounds for issuing a state certificate

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1. The grounds for issuing a state certificate of a physician-specialist shall be:

a) an application of a written, established form of a state certificate seeker;

b) a copy of a document certifying higher medical education (diploma);

c) a state certificate evidencing the passage of a postgraduate education (vocational training) course (residency) course (residency or residency) program;

d) the submission and recommendation of the head of the postgraduate education (vocational training) course, or the recommendation and recommendation of the head of a medical institution where the state certificate seeker worked;

e) a state certificate evidencing the passing of the state certification exam in the relevant medical specialty;

f) (deleted)

g) a document certifying labour relations if a state certificate applicant has such a document;

h) a description of the work carried out in the relevant medical specialty by a state certificate seeker in the relevant medical specialty for the past two years.

2. For a citizen of Georgia or a foreign country or a stateless person who has completed a postgraduate education (vocational training) course in the country referred to in Article 9(3)(a) of this Law and has received a state certificate certifying the right to independent medical practice, the grounds for obtaining a state certificate certifying the right to permanent independent medical practice in Georgia:

a) a written application of a state certificate seeker, which indicates the name, surname, place and date of birth of the applicant, address of the place of residence, citizenship, address of the Service (if the applicant works), as well as an indication of which medical specialty the seeker intends to receive a state certificate;

b) a copy of a document certifying higher medical education (diploma);

c) a state certificate evidencing the right to independent medical practice in an appropriate medical specialty, issued in a country provided for by Article 9(3)(a) of this Law.

3. For a citizen of Georgia or a foreign country or a stateless person who has completed a postgraduate education (vocational training) course in a country provided for by Article 9(3)(b) of this Law, there are grounds for obtaining a state certificate in the same medical specialty (specialties) in Georgia:

a) a written application of a state certificate seeker, which indicates the name, surname, place and date of birth of the applicant, address of the place of residence, citizenship, address of the Service (if the applicant works), as well as an indication of which medical specialty the seeker intends to receive a state certificate;

b) a copy of a document certifying higher medical education (diploma);

c) a state certificate evidencing the passage of a postgraduate education (vocational training) course in an appropriate medical specialty, issued in a country provided for by Article 9(3)(b) of this Law;

d) a state certificate evidencing the passing of the state certification exam in the relevant medical specialty.

Law of Georgia No 1135 of 26 October 2001 – LHG I, No 33, 10.11.2001, Art. 1223 133

Law of Georgia No 593 of 11 November 2004 – LHG I, No 34, 16. 11.2004, Art. 34, 16. 11.2004, Art. 122 161

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 – LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 322 323
Law of Georgia No 2224 of 4 December 2009 – LHG I, No 45, 21.12.2009, Art. 341
Law of Georgia No 4122 of 17 December 2010 – LHG I, No 76, 29.12.2010, Art. 507

Article 22. Review of the documents submitted for a state certificate

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1. According to the results of reviewing the submitted documents, the Council shall make a decision on issuing a state certificate or refusing to issue a state certificate.

2. The Council shall make a decision not later than two months after a state certificate applicant submits an application.

3. The Council shall be obliged to notify the state certificate applicant within 10 days after making the decision.

4. If a state certificate applicant has not been notified of consent or refusal to issue a state certificate within 70 days, he/she may commence the activity indicated in the application upon the expiry of that period.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Article 23. Refusal to issue a state certificate

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1. The Council shall have the right to refuse to issue a state certificate to a state certificate applicant if:

a) the documents submitted by a state certificate seeker do not comply with the requirements of this Law;

b) a state certificate applicant requests a state certificate for activities whose right to which he/she has been deprived of;

c) a state certificate applicant has suspended the validity of a state certificate and the grounds for suspension have not been eliminated.

2. In the case of refusal to issue a state certificate, the Council shall be obliged to notify the state certificate applicant in writing the grounds for the decision.

3. It shall be prohibited to refuse to issue a state certificate on the grounds of limiting the number of independent medical practitioners.

4. If a state certificate is refused to issue a state certificate, a state certificate applicant may apply to a court in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Georgia.

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 24. (Deleted)

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Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Article 25. Validity of state certificate

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1. A state certificate shall be valid indefinitely.

2. Medical activities determined by a state certificate shall be carried out by its holder from the date of making a decision on the issuance of a state certificate by the Council.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 26. State Certification Registry

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1. The production of the State Certification Registry shall be the basis for the creation of a full and unified database of data on issuing, suspending, updating, revoking, issuing a state certificate.

2. The Secretariat of the Council shall maintain the State Certification Registry.
3. The following shall be included in the State Certification Registry:
 - a) data on the holder of a state certificate (first name, surname, address of place of residence, citizenship, service address (indicating compatibility in a state or private medical institution);
 - b) the type (types of activities certified by the State);
 - c) a series, number, dates of granting and issuing a state certificate;
 - d) data on the suspension, renewal, cancellation and issuance of a copy of the validity of a state certificate;
 - e) the legal address of the Council and the identity of the person signing a state certificate.

4. The data referred to in paragraph 3 of this article shall be entered into the State Certification Register not later than two weeks after the decision is made.

5. Any person shall have the right to get acquainted with and receive in writing the data included in the State Certification Registry in accordance with the procedures established by the legislation of Georgia.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Article 27. Copy of State Certificate

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1. If a state certificate is lost or damaged, its owner shall apply with an application to issue a copy to the Ministry.

2. A copy of a state certificate shall be issued not later than two weeks after the Council makes a decision.

3. When issuing a copy of a state certificate, the Council shall make an appropriate amendment to the State Certification Registry of the Council.

4. A copy of a state certificate shall have the same legal force as the original.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Article 28. State Certification Exam

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1. A state certification exam shall be unified and uniform throughout the country.

2. A person who shall be admitted to a state certification exam for obtaining a state certificate, who shall:

a) he/she has completed a postgraduate education (vocational training) course in Georgia in an appropriate medical specialty, which is confirmed by an appropriate certificate;

b) in the country referred to in article 9(3)(b) of this Law, he/she has completed a postgraduate education (vocational training) course in the relevant medical specialty, which is confirmed by an appropriate certificate.

3. If a negative assessment is received for a state certification exam, a person shall have the right to repeatedly pass the state certification exam only twice in the following year, at a six-month interval between state certification exams.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 – LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 322 323

Chapter IV - Continuous Professional Development

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Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 29. (Deleted)

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Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 29. 1. Continuous professional development

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1. An independent medical practitioner may participate in a continuous professional development system, respond to its practical medical activities to the achievements of modern medicine and improve all aspects of this activity.

2. The components of continuous professional development shall be:

- a) continuous medical education;
- b) continuous practical medical practice activities;
- c) professional rehabilitation;
- d) continuous improvement of the quality of medical care.

3. The Council shall develop and the Ministry shall approve the procedures for certain forms of continuing medical education and vocational rehabilitation, as well as the procedures and criteria for accreditation.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 30. (Deleted)

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Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 – LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 322 323

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 31. (Deleted)

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Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 – LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 322 323

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 32. (Deleted)

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Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 33. (Deleted)

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Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 34. (Deleted)

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Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 35. (Deleted)

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Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 36. (Deleted)

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Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 37. (Deleted)

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Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Chapter IV –1. Medical subspecialty

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Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Article 37 1. Right to independent medical practice in subspecialties

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1. A physician-specialist who has received an appropriate subspecialty certificate shall have the right to independent medical practices in a sub-specialty in a subspecialty.

2. In order to obtain a sub-specialty certificate, it shall be necessary to undergo an appropriate training course, except for physicians and specialists who have at least one year of work experience in a sub-specialty at the time of the entry into force of this Law. In addition, the experience of working in this sub-specialty shall not be less than the duration of the training and mastery course.

3. Only physicians and specialists whose specialty shall have the right to undergo a training course in a sub-specialty and receive a subspecialty certificate, only those doctors and specialists whose specialty corresponds to the given subspecialty. The Council shall develop the lists of specialties and subspecialties corresponding to these specialties and these specialties together with professional associations of physicians and approve the Ministry.

4. The volume and duration of the course of preparations in a sub-specialty, together with the professional associations of doctors, shall be determined by the Council and approved by the Ministry.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 , 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 37 2. Certificate of subspecialty

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1. A subspecialty certificate shall be a document certifying the right to independent medical practice in a subspecialty.

2. The form of a sub-specialty certificate shall be developed and approved by the Ministry.

3. A subspecialty certificate is a strict accounting document that has a series, number and other signs of protection.

4. The transfer of a sub-specialty certificate to another person shall be prohibited.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Article 37 3. Issuance of a subspecialty certificate

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1. The grounds for issuing a subspecialty certificate shall be:

a) a written application of a subspecialty certificate seeker who must meet the requirements provided for by Article 78 of the General Administrative Code of Georgia; The application shall also contain an indication of which subspecialties the seeker intends to receive;

b) a copy of a state certificate in the relevant specialty;

c) a document evidencing the completion of a training course in the relevant subspecialties or working with the same sub-specialty, including the description of the works carried out.

2. A decision on issuing a sub-specialty certificate shall be made by the Council.

3. A subspecialty certificate shall be issued for lifetime.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162
Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 37 4. (Deleted)

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Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162
Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 37 5. Suspension of validity of a subspecialty certificate, updating and cancelling the validity of the subspecialties

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The validity, renewal and revocation of a sub-specialty certificate shall be suspended, renewed and revoked in accordance with the procedure established by Articles 77-79 of this Law.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Chapter V - The duty of an independent medical practitioner to the patient

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Article 38. Ethical principles and conflicts of interest of an independent medical practitioner

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1. When performing professional duties, an independent medical practitioner shall be guided by the following principles:

- a) establish a healthy lifestyle by personal example in patients and society;
- b) be guided only by professional standards, principles of humanism, and by the legislation of Georgia, respect the dignity, confession and traditions of the patient;
- c) take into account the health interests of the patient as much as possible;
- d) be unselfish when making professional decisions – free and independent;
- e) perform the oath of a doctor in person.

2. An independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to comply with the norms of ethical and conflicts of interest provided for by the Law of Georgia on Health Care, the violation of which leads to professional liability provided for by this Law and administrative liability in accordance with the Administrative Offences Code of Georgia.

Law of Georgia No 4133 of 17 December 2010 – LHG I, No 76, 29.12.2010, Art. 509

Article 39 Providing information to the patient

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1. An independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to provide the patient with complete, objective, timely and understandable information in a form acceptable to him/her:

- a) his/her health status, including:
 - a.a) on intended preventive, diagnostic, healing, rehabilitation, palliative interventions and their alternative options, concomitant risks and effectiveness;
 - a.b) the results of medical examinations;
 - a.c) the expected consequences of the refusal to declare intended medical intervention;
 - a.d) diagnosis and prognosis, as well as the course of treatment;
- b) factors contributing to maintaining health or promoting negative impacts;
- c) the existing types of medical care necessary for the patient and the possibility of using them, as well as on the fees of provided or intended medical care and the procedure for reimbursement of it.

2. The information provided for by paragraph 1(a-c) of this article shall be provided to an independent medical practitioner only with his/her consent, unless the failure to provide information can seriously damage the health and/or life of the patient and/or a third party.

3. The information referred to in paragraph 1(a) and (b) of this article shall not be provided to an independent medical practitioner if there is a reasoned assumption that the provision of information will cause serious harm to the health of the patient. The decision on the failure to provide information shall be confirmed by the Medical Ethics Commission, and in the absence of it, a second independent medical practitioner. If the patient insists on receiving information, an independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to provide him with this information.

4. If the information referred to in paragraph 1(a-c) of this article is not provided for by the patient, an independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to include an appropriate record in the medical documentation of the patient, indicating the grounds for the non-compliance with information.

Law of Georgia No 4721 of 8 May 2007 – LHG I, No 18, 22.5. 2007, Art. 322 151

Article 40 Providing information to a patient without the ability to make or conscious decisions

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If the patient is a minor or does not have the ability to make a conscious decision, or if the patient has not stated anything else in the past, when he/she has had the ability to make a conscious decision, the independent medical practitioner shall provide the patient with the information provided for by Article 39(1)(a-c) of this Law.

Law of Georgia No 3378 of 20 March 2015 – website, 31.3.2015

Article 41 Introduction to the information in medical documentation to the patient, his relative or legal representative

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1. A medical practitioner shall be obliged to provide the patient, and in the case of his/her inability to make a conscious decision or a conscious decision, a patient's relative or legal representative, at the request of the patient, to inform the patient about the health status in his/her medical documentation, including the results of diagnostic examinations, data related to treatment and care, and consultations conducted by another independent medical practitioner. Recordings depicting.

2. In the cases provided for by Article 39(3) and (4) of this Law, an independent medical practitioner shall have the right not to inform a capable patient of the information contained in his/her medical documentation or limit his/her volume, and if the patient insists on getting acquainted with the information contained in his/her medical documentation, the medical practitioner shall be obliged to inform him/her this information.

3. An independent medical practitioner shall have the right only with the consent of the patient to inform a relative or a legal representative of a patient with the ability to make a legally capable and/or conscious decision, the information provided for by paragraph 1 of this article in the patient's medical documentation.

Law of Georgia No 3378 of 20 March 2015 – website, 31.3.2015

Article 42 Amendment, addition or explanation in medical documentation

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1. An independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to make amendments, additions or explanations in the patient's medical documentation at a substantiated request of the patient, as well as update personal life and medical data.

2. If a patient is a minor or does not have the ability to make conscious decisions, an independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to make amendments, additions or explanations specified in paragraph 1 of this article in the patient's medical documentation at the substantiated request of a relative or legal representative of the patient.

3. A medical practitioner may, at the request of a patient, his/her relative or a legal representative, not to change the information contained in medical documentation, if the need to fix it is provided for by the legislation of Georgia.

Law of Georgia No 3378 of 20 March 2015 – website, 31.3.2015

Article 43 Obligation to know the identity and professional status of an independent medical practitioner for the patient

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An independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to introduce his/her identity and professional status to a patient with the ability to make a legally capable and/or conscious decision before providing medical care, unless there is a life-threatening condition and/or the need for emergency medical care, which does not allow the implementation of the above mentioned one.

Article 44 Informed consent

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1. Before providing medical care, an independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to obtain an oral or written informed consent of a patient for intended medical intervention.

2. An independent medical practitioner shall receive written informed consent before the following medical interventions:

- a) any surgery (except for minor surgical manipulations);
- b) abortion;
- c) catheterisation of blood vessels (except for catheterisation of peripheral veins);
- d) hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis;
- e) artificial insemination;
- f) surgical contraception – sterilization;
- g) genetic testing;
- h) gene therapy;
- i) radiation therapy;
- j) chemotherapy of malignant tumors.

Article 45 The right to provide medical care to a patient without the ability to make or conscious decisions

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1. An independent medical practitioner shall have the right to provide medical care to a patient without the ability to make a minor or conscious decision only after receiving the written informed consent of a relative or legal representative of the patient.

2. If there is a life-threatening condition of a patient without the ability to make a minor or a conscious decision, or the risk of significant deterioration and/or disability of health, which is why it is necessary to provide emergency medical care to him/her, but the patient's relative or legal representative cannot be found, an independent medical practitioner shall make a decision on providing medical care to the interests of the patient's health. Considering.

3. If there is a life-threatening condition of a patient without the ability to make a minor or conscious decision, which is why it is necessary to provide emergency medical care to him/her, but a relative or legal representative of the patient is against the provision of medical care, an independent medical practitioner shall make a decision on the provision of medical care taking into account the health interests of the patient.

4. If a relative or legal representative of a patient without the ability to make a minor or a conscious decision contradicts the health interests of the patient, an independent medical practitioner shall have the right to appeal the decision to a court and request permission to provide appropriate medical care to the patient.

Law of Georgia No 3378 of 20 March 2015 – website, 31.3.2015

Article 46 Patient's refusal to provide medical care and termination of medical care

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1. If a patient with the ability to make a legally capable and/or conscious decision refuses to provide medical care or requires the termination of already initiated medical care, an independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to provide the patient with comprehensive information on the expected consequences. The final decision shall be made by the patient (except for the case provided for by paragraph 2 of this article), which is confirmed by the signature of the relevant medical documentation.

2. If a child refuses to provide medical care necessary for the birth of a living fetus, and this service carries a minimal risk to the health and life of the childbirth, an independent medical practitioner shall make a decision on the provision of medical care in the interests of the fetus.

Law of Georgia No 4133 of 17 December 2010 – LHG I, No 76, 29.12.2010, Art. 509

Article 47 Patient participation in medical education and medical-biological research

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1. An independent medical practitioner shall receive oral informed consent to participate in the process of medical education from a patient, and a written informed consent to participate in the process of medical and biological research.

2. If a patient is a minor or does not have the ability to make conscious decisions, an independent medical practitioner shall obtain a written informed consent of a relative or legal representative of the patient to involve a patient in the process of medical education or medical and biological research.

Law of Georgia No 3378 of 20 March 2015 – website, 31.3.2015

Article 48 Confidentiality of information

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1. An independent medical practitioner shall, except for the cases provided for by the legislation of Georgia, to protect the confidentiality of information on the patient's health status and personal life both during and after the implementation of medical activities, both in the lifetime and after his/her death.

2. An independent medical practitioner may disclose confidential information about the patient's health status and personal life if:

a) give the patient the right to disclose information;

b) the non-disclosure of information poses a threat to the health and/or life of a third party (whose identity is known);

c) if there is a substantiated suspicion of a disease subject to mandatory registration;

d) information is provided to other medical personnel participating in medical care;

e) disclosure of information is necessary for forensic and medical examination;

f) disclosure of information, in accordance with a court decision, requires law enforcement bodies;

F 1) the information concerns the fact of possible violence against women and/or domestic violence and there is a danger of repeating violence. This information is provided only to protect the rights and interests of the patient of the relevant state body;

g) information shall be provided to state bodies for the purpose of imposition of social benefits on the patient. In this case, the consent of the patient to disclose the information is necessary;

h) when using information for educational and scientific purposes, the data is presented in such a way that it is impossible to identify a person.

Law of Georgia No 2702 of 17 October 2014 – website, 31.10.2014

Law of Georgia No 776 of 4 May 2017 – website, 25.5.2017

Article 49 Interference in the family and personal life of the patient

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An independent medical practitioner shall have the right to interfere in the family and personal life of the patient if:

- a) intervention is necessary for the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and palliative care of the patient's disease. In this case, the patient's consent is required;
- b) interference poses a serious threat to the health and/or life of the patient's family members;
- c) violence against women and/or domestic violence against a patient and/or his/her family member is carried out and there is a danger of repeating violence if intervention is necessary to protect the rights and interests of the patient.

Law of Georgia No 4721 of 8 May 2007 – LHG I, No 18, 22.5. 2007, Art. 322 151

Law of Georgia No 2702 of 17 October 2014 – website, 31.10.2014

Law of Georgia No 776 of 4 May 2017 – website, 25.5.2017

Article 50 Transfer of medical services to other medical personnel

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1. An independent medical practitioner may provide medical care to another medical personnel if:

- a) provide the medical personnel who have provided the patient's medical care with full information on the medical care provided to the patient;
- b) medical care may be continued for the time required for providing medical care to the patient;
- c) the safety and quality of medical care is ensured.

2. An independent medical practitioner shall have the right to transfer the task to be performed during professional activities to another independent medical practitioner or a performer of the function of a physician for educational purposes, who does not have the official document necessary for this, if he/she is convinced that the medical personnel who have been assigned to perform the work have proper knowledge and professional skills. In such cases, the transferr is responsible for the quality of medical care.

Article 51. Providing information to the leadership of a medical institution on harm to the patient's health or the risk of such

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If there is any harm to the health of the patient during the provision of medical care or there is a risk of harm, an independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to inform the management of the medical institution about this.

Article 52. Compulsory duties for the function of a physician

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The duties provided for by Chapter V of this Law shall be imposed on the performer of the function of a physician.

Chapter VI - Duty of an independent medical practitioner to provide medical care to a prisoner, detainee or captive

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Article 53 General principles

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When providing medical care to an inmate, detainee or captive, an independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to provide his/her physical and mental health and treatment with the same quality and medical standards as for people who are not prisoners, detainees or captured.

Article 54 Prohibitions

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1. An independent medical practitioner shall not be prohibited from:

a) direct or indirect connection with actions associated with torture or other cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment of dignity and/or punishment, participation, complicity, incitement or incitement, as well as attendance of such actions;

b) professional relations with a prisoner, detainee or captive, unless the sole purpose of this is to assess, protect or improve his/her physical and mental health, and this relationship contradicts the principles of medical ethics;

c) the use of professional knowledge and skills to facilitate interrogation of a prisoner, detainee or captive by methods that adversely affect his/her physical or mental health or condition;

d) the use of professional knowledge and skills, the issuance of an instrument or substance in order to facilitate the torture of a prisoner, detainee or captive or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of dignity, or to weaken his/her resistance to such actions;

e) participate in any restrictive action of a prisoner, detainee or captive, unless the latter is determined by medical indications, it is not necessary for his/her physical and mental health and social protection, for the safety of another prisoner, detainee or captive and/or badrag, and poses a threat to the physical and mental health of a prisoner, detainee or captive.

2. Prohibitions provided for by paragraph 1(a-e) of this article shall enter into force even during the state of emergency, including armed conflicts and civil confrontations.

Article 55 Attitude of an independent medical practitioner to a hunger striker or detainee

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1. An independent medical practitioner shall be prohibited from artificially feeding a hunger striker or a detainee if he/she refuses to receive food naturally and he/she, according to an independent medical practitioner, is able to independently and reasonably assess the consequences of voluntary termination of food intake. This opinion should be confirmed by at least one other independent medical practitioner. At the same time, an independent medical practitioner shall have the right to provide medical care to the patient if the latter is not against it.

2. In the case of an application by an inmate or a detainee to refuse food by an independent medical practitioner, an independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to notify the prisoner or the detainee of the expected consequences of refusing to receive food, as well as to notify him/her whether he/she will provide medical care in case of the occurrence of an unconscious state as a result of a hunger strike.

3. If an inmate or a detainee is found unconscious as a result of a voluntary hunger strike, an independent medical practitioner shall have the right to act in accordance with the health and/or interests of the patient's health and/or life, irrespective of the will previously stated by the patient. A decision on this shall be made by an independent medical practitioner. Decision-making should not be influenced by the opinions of a third party for whom the patient's well-being is not the main one.

4. If a hunger striker or detainee with a conscious decision-making ability to make a conscious decision refuses to provide medical care, an independent medical practitioner shall not be held responsible for the expected consequences of a hunger strike.

Chapter VII Duty of an independent medical practitioner to produce medical records by an independent medical practitioner

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Article 56. Conditions for the production of medical records

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1. An independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to produce medical records for each patient in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Georgia.

2. In addition to taking into account other requirements, when producing medical records by an independent medical practitioner, it shall be necessary to:

- a) medical records shall be performed in the official language, clearly and clearly. The record of a foreign specialist must be translated into the official language;
- b) medical records shall be perfect. An independent medical practitioner shall fully fill in each part of medical records (personal, social, medical and other data of the patient);
- c) information in medical records shall be recorded in a timely and specified timeframe;
- d) adequately reflect all the details related to the patient's medical care;
- e) each new part of medical records shall be certified by an independent medical practitioner with a clear signature, according to the existing procedure.

3. An independent medical practitioner shall comply with the existing procedure for keeping medical records. It shall be obliged to introduce medical records to a third party only in the cases provided for by this Law.

Chapter VIII Duty of an independent medical practitioner to a colleague

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Article 57 General principles

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An independent medical practitioner shall, when carrying out medical activities, observe the norms of professional ethics, the interests of the patient, the prestige of medical activities, establish an atmosphere of mutual respect between colleagues.

Article 58 Obligation to provide professional services to a colleague

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An independent medical practitioner shall, within the scope of its capability, assist a colleague who applies to him/her for the purpose of providing services.

Article 59 Providing medical care to the patient of another independent medical practitioner

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1. If an independent medical practitioner has applied to an independent medical practitioner for the purpose of providing medical care to a patient who has previously been supervised by another independent medical practitioner of the same specialty, the first shall be obliged to make all efforts to notify the patient, his/her relative or legal representative of the independent medical practitioner who previously supervised the patient. It is forbidden to refuse medical care to the patient on the grounds that he was previously treated by another independent medical practitioner of the same specialty.

2. After completing the treatment of a patient sent by another independent medical practitioner, an independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to send the patient back to the same independent medical practitioner if treatment and/or supervision are subsequently required. In this case, the consent of the patient is necessary.

3. If an independent medical practitioner has provided emergency medical care to a patient who has previously been treated and/or supervised by another independent medical practitioner, an independent medical practitioner providing services shall be obliged to notify an earlier independent medical practitioner as quickly as possible and/or transfer it to an early independent medical practitioner with the consent of the patient.

4. An independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to provide appropriate medical care to a patient who is being treated and/or supervised by a colleague working in the same institution, unless the latter fails to provide medical care for some reason.

Article 60 Treatment and/or surveillance of the patient after discharge from the inpatient

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After discharge of a patient from an inpatient medical institution, an independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to entrust further treatment and/or supervision of an independent medical practitioner who treated and/or supervised the patient before entering the inpatient facility. In this case, the consent of the patient is necessary. An independent medical practitioner shall have the right to continue treating and/or surveillance of a patient only at the request of the patient, which shall be recorded in writing in medical documentation.

Article 61 CONSILIUM

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When examining the patient's council and discussing the state of the council on his/her health, the attendance of a relative or legal representative of the patient shall be prohibited. The participants of the council must agree on who informs the patient, his relative or legal representative of the decision of the council.

Article 62 Invitation of another independent medical practitioner to participate in patient medical care

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If independent medical

A business entity shall invite his/her colleague to participate in medical care of the patient, and with the patient he/she has entered into an agreement on the remuneration of medical care provided, the invitation shall be obliged to offer the convener the appropriate remuneration of his/her labor.

Article 63 Assessment of the activities of a colleague

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When evaluating the activities of a colleague participating in the continuous professional development system under the guidance of an independent medical practitioner, as well as under the direction of an independent medical practitioner, an independent medical practitioner shall be obliged to be conscientious and objective, and be guided by the principles referred to in Article 57 of this Law.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162

Article 64 Participation of a colleague in the Continuous Professional Development System

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An independent medical practitioner shall take care of the participation of his subordinate colleague in the continuous professional development system in accordance with the procedure established.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Article 65 Prohibitions

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It is forbidden to:

- a) inappropriate criticism of a colleague's medical activities, degrading expressions of his/her personal qualities;
- b) obstructing a colleague from medical activities, attempting to expel him/her or expelling him/her due to competition;
- c) the initiation of medical practice by an independent medical practitioner for less than two years in the territory of medical practice (region, settlement or part of an independent medical practitioner) entity with whom he/she worked as a junior doctor or underwent a residency course with him/her or studied diagnostic and/or treatment methods for at least three months. An exception shall be made only if the consent of the above independent medical practitioner is obtained;

d) the use of the condition of an unemployed colleague and sign an employment agreement with him/her taking into account less remuneration than tariff norms established by the legislation of Georgia;

e) receive a remuneration for sending a patient or a test material to another independent medical practitioner or other medical institution, as well as the issuance of remuneration in cases where it is sent to a patient or the material to be examined.

Chapter IX State supervision over medical practices

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Article 66 Body exercising state supervision over medical activities

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1. State supervision over medical activities shall be carried out by the Ministry through the Council.
2. The Ministry shall ensure the active participation of university clinics, professional associations of doctors and other public organisations under state supervision over medical activities.

Article 67 Types of State Supervision over Medical Activities

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1. The types of state supervision over medical activities shall be:
 - a) quality control of medical care;
 - b) controlling the production of medical documentation;
 - c) (deleted)
 - d) (deleted)
 - e) (deleted)

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 68 Control of the quality of medical care and the production of medical documentation

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1. The Ministry shall periodically, at least once a year, selectively monitor the quality and medical documentation produced by an independent medical practitioner.
2. At all stages of the preparation and review of the document depicting the results of the inspection, the participation of an independent medical practitioner whose activities have been checked shall be necessary.
3. An independent medical practitioner, at his/her opinion, may attach an explanatory card to the document referred to in paragraph 2 of this article, which reflects his/her attitude towards the remarks contained in the document.

Article 69. (Deleted)

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Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 – LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 322 323

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 70 Assessment of the health status of an independent medical practitioner for determining its professional suitability

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1. If there is a substantiated assumption that an independent medical practitioner may not/no longer carry out professional activities due to his/her health status, his/her employer (when receiving

or after work), as well as the Council shall have the right to instruct an independent medical practitioner to undergo an appropriate medical examination in a medical institution.

2. An independent medical practitioner shall undergo a medical examination provided for by paragraph 1 of this article within one month after receiving such a task.

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Law of Georgia No 4122 of 17 December 2010 – LHG I, No 76, 29.12.2010, Art. 507

Article 71 Legal consequences of refusing to assess the quality and medical documentation of medical documents provided by an independent medical practitioner, as well as for determining professional suitability

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If an independent medical practitioner refuses to control the quality and production of medical documentation provided by him/her, as well as the assessment of his/her health status for determining professional suitability, the Council shall have the right to suspend the validity of a state certificate in accordance with the requirements provided for by Article 77 of this Law.

Article 72 (Deleted)

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Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Chapter X – Professional Responsibility of an Independent Medical Practitioner

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Article 73 Professional responsibility of an independent medical practitioner

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The professional responsibility of an independent medical practitioner shall be the responsibility provided for by violation of medical standards and ethical norms related to the examination, care and treatment of the patient in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Georgia.

Article 74 Professional responsibility for mismanagement of independent medical practices

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1. The following types of professional liability shall be taken into account for mismanagement of independent medical practices:

- a) a written warning;
- b) the suspension of the validity of a state certificate;
- c) the revocation of a state certificate;
- d) restriction of the subscription of narcotic, psychotropic and alcohol-containing medications;
- e) other professional liability measures provided for by the legislation of Georgia.

2. A decision on professional liability provided for by paragraph 1 of this article shall be made by the Council.

3. An independent medical practitioner may, in accordance with the procedures established by the legislation of Georgia, appeal to a court any type of professional liability provided for by paragraph 1 of this article.

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 75 Written warning

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1. A written warning shall be given to an independent medical practitioner who does not intentionally or negligently perform professional duties determined in accordance with the procedures established by the legislation of Georgia.

2. The grounds for a written warning shall be:
 - a) an application or complaint of a patient;
 - b) an application or complaint of a relative or legal representative of the patient;
 - c) an application or complaint of an independent medical practitioner;
 - d) an application or complaint of the head of a medical institution where an independent medical practitioner works, which is confirmed by more than two colleagues working in the same institution;
 - e) an application or complaint of more than two colleagues working in a medical institution where an independent medical practitioner works, which is confirmed by the head of the same institution;
 - f) information provided by an independent medical practitioner or a medical institution where an independent medical practitioner operates.

3. If a criminal case has been initiated against an independent medical practitioner for an action committed during professional activities, an application or complaint has been submitted for the same action shall not be considered.

4. If an independent medical practitioner has been given a written warning at least three times during one calendar year, the Council may consider the issue of suspending the validity of a state certificate in accordance with the procedures established by this Law.

5. The Council shall be obliged to:

a) notify an independent medical practitioner about an application or complaint with the persons referred to in paragraph 2(a) - (f) of this article not later than one week after the application or complaint is filed;

b) introduce an independent medical practitioner upon request to an independent medical practitioner the content of an application or complaint about him/her;

c) make a decision not later than two months after the persons referred to in paragraph 2(a) - (f) of this article have submitted an application or a complaint;

d) notify an independent medical practitioner, as well as the applicant or the complainant, within 10 days after making the decision.

6. An independent medical practitioner shall not be given a written warning provided for by this Law five years after the violation, or/or for participation in a strike or other similar action.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Article 76. Suspension of validity of a state certificate

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The suspension of the validity of a state certificate is a temporary prohibition of independent medical practice permitted by a state certificate.

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 77 Grounds for suspending the validity of a state certificate

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1. The grounds for suspending the validity of a state certificate shall be:

a) violation of the conditions determined by his/her holder with a state certificate or the requirements established by the legislation of Georgia for independent medical practice permitted by a state certificate;

b) a written warning received at least three times by a state certificate holder within a year.

2. The validity of a state certificate may be suspended for not more than six months.

3. A decision on suspending the validity of a state certificate shall be notified in writing to its holder indicating the grounds for suspending the validity of a state certificate; In addition, an appropriate indication is made in the State Certification Register.

4. A decision to suspend the validity of a state certificate may be appealed to a court.

Article 78 Updating the validity of a state certificate after suspension of validity

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1. After the elimination of the reasons for suspending the validity of a state certificate and, therefore, after the fulfilment of the relevant requirements, the validity of a state certificate shall be resumed by a decision of the Council, on the basis of an application of the holder of the State Certificate.

2. The Council shall review the application of the holder of a state certificate at the first meeting on the renewal of the validity of the state certificate.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Article 79 Revocation of state certificate

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1. The grounds for revoking a state certificate shall be:

a) non-compliance with the health status of a state certificate holder with his/her professional duties;

b) (deleted)

c) carrying out activities by a state certificate holder that goes beyond the scope determined by a state certificate;

d) the expiry of the period determined by this Law for suspending the validity of a state certificate, if before that the holder of a state certificate fails to eliminate the reasons causing the suspension of the validity of the state certificate and, therefore, the fulfilment of the relevant requirements;

e) a systematic or one-time severe violation of medical standards and ethical norms recognised in the country by a state certificate holder, and the rules established by the legislation of Georgia, if the latter resulted in a significant deterioration or death of the patient's health, and/or material damage to the patient;

f) a court decision on imprisonment or dismissal of a state certificate holder, including dismissal of him/her for a criminal offence committed during professional activities by a court decision, from the moment he/she enters into legal force.

g) the discovery of the use of a forged document on the basis of a decision to grant a state certificate.

2. In the cases provided for by paragraph 1 of this article, a decision on the revocation of a state certificate shall be made by the Council.

3. (Deleted)

4. The Council shall be obliged to:

a) notify the holder of a state certificate in writing of the revocation of a state certificate within seven days, indicating the relevant grounds;

b) enter the relevant data into the State Certification Register within three days after making a decision on the revocation of a state certificate.

5. (Deleted)

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 80 Appealing the Decision of the Council

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Any decision of the Council on a state certificate may be appealed to a court in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Georgia.

Chapter XI Discussion of professional liability of an independent medical practitioner

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Article 81 Professional liability of an independent medical practitioner

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A decision on the professional responsibility of an independent medical practitioner provided for by this Law shall be made by the Council.

Article 82 Filing an application or complaint to the Council

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1. An application or a complaint shall be submitted to the Council in writing.
2. An application or complaint submitted to the Council shall include:
 - a) the name, surname, date of birth and address of the applicant or the complainant;
 - b) the name, surname, specialty and address of an independent medical practitioner to which the application or complaint applies;
 - c) the essence and request of an application or a complaint;
 - d) other circumstances.
3. An application or a complaint shall be signed by the applicant or the complainant.
4. If an application or a complaint is lodged by a relative of an applicant or a complainant or a legal representative of Georgia, his/her powers shall be certified by a notary public or, in the cases provided for by the legislation of Georgia, the head of a medical institution.

Article 83 Imperfection of an application or complaint

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If the application or complaint is imperfect and it fails to become the basis for review, the Council will require the submission of additional materials within the next 2 weeks. In case of failure to submit additional materials, an application or complaint will not be considered.

Article 84 Necessity to notify

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1. If an application or a complaint is received, the Council shall forward a copy of it within a week to an independent medical practitioner to whom the application or complaint is concerned.
 2. Sending a notification shall not be mandatory if it is known that in the case provided for by Article 83 of this Law, an application or a complaint shall not be considered.
- Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162*

Article 85 Reply to an application or complaint

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1. An independent medical practitioner shall respond in writing to the circumstances specified in the application or complaint, unless the Council decides that an oral response is sufficient.
2. An independent medical practitioner in a response shall clearly state whether he agrees or rejects the circumstances specified in the application or complaint, as well as substantiate his/her view and submit justified circumstances.

Article 86 Examination of the circumstances cited in the statement or the complaint

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1. If the Council considers that an examination is required to resolve the issue, it shall have the right to receive explanations from relevant persons, irrespective of their organisational and legal form, in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Georgia.
2. The issue of remuneration for a person conducting an examination shall be decided by an agreement concluded between the Council and an expert.
3. A professional association of physicians in a relevant medical specialty, in the case of the consent of the respondent or at his/her request, shall have the right to participate in reviewing an application or a complaint and making a decision.

Article 87 Right to attend the parties when making a decision

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When making decisions by the Council, the parties have the right to attend.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Article 88 Delegate a statement or a complaint

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If the Council considers that the review of the issue in the application or complaint of a patient, his/her relative or legal representative is not included in the competence of the Council and the refusal to review the application or complaint does not violate the patient's rights, the Council may forward the application or complaint for consideration to the employer or authorised body of an independent medical practitioner for consideration.

Law of Georgia No 7002 of 15 July 2020 – website, 28.7.2020

Article 89 Appealing the Decision of the Council

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A decision of the Council may be appealed to a person in court.

Chapter XII. Telemedicine

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Article 90 Receiving medical consultation using telemedicine

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1. Only an independent medical practitioner shall have the right to receive medical consultation using telemedicine.

2. On the basis of a medical consultation received using telemedicine, only an independent medical practitioner shall be recommended by an independent medical practitioner.

3. An independent medical practitioner who directly issues a recommendation shall be responsible for the results of medical care provided to a patient in this form.

Article 91 Confidentiality of patient information

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1. When using telemedicine remedies, the confidentiality of information about a patient shall be obliged to observe the confidentiality of information about a patient.

2. At the request of a patient, data on his/her identity, state of health and personal life using telemedicine may be transferred anonymously.

Article 92 Technical staff

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1. Technical personnel participating in the transfer of information through telemedicine means shall not disclose information on the received consultation to a patient.

2. Technical personnel shall be obliged to protect the confidentiality of information on the patient's health condition.

Chapter XIII. Social and legal rights of an independent medical practitioner

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Law of Georgia No 5868 of 14 March 2008 – LHG I, No 6, 25.3.2008, Art. 323 23

Article 93 Adequate working conditions and reimbursement

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1. An independent medical practitioner shall have the right to request from an employer to create adequate working conditions for professional activities.

2. An independent medical practitioner shall have the right to request from an employer to ensure professional activities with adequate compensation.

Law of Georgia No 5868 of 14 March 2008 – LHG I, No 6, 25.3.2008, Art. 323 23

Article 94 Legal protection of an independent medical practitioner

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1. When carrying out medical activities, physical or material damage inflicted on a physician, other medical personnel and a medical institution shall be compensated by a person causing damage in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Georgia.

2. A physician may, through a court, protect his/her honour, dignity, privacy, personal inviolability or business reputation from abuse in accordance with the procedure established by law.

3. A complaint of a patient or his/her relative to a physician or his/her relative before being reviewed by the relevant council of the Ministry shall be submitted to the relevant professional association (associations) of doctors in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Georgia.

Law of Georgia No 5868 of 14 March 2008 – LHG I, No 6, 25.3.2008, Art. 323 23

Law of Georgia No 3110 of 5 July 2018 – website, 11.7.2018

Article 95 Benefits for some medical specialties and non-emergency medical practitioners working in a separate region

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1. Based on the state interests, central bodies may establish salary supplements and/or other benefits for an independent medical practitioner working in some medical specialties and individual regions, including provision of a residential area and telephone connection.

2. The Government of Georgia shall approve the list of medical specialties and regions provided for by paragraph 1 of this article.

3. Benefits for an independent medical practitioner working in a mountainous region shall be determined by the Law of Georgia on Health Care. The said benefits shall also be determined by the Law of Georgia on the Development of High Mountainous Regions in the cases provided for by the same Law.

Law of Georgia No 1246 of 20 September 2013 – website, 8.10.2013

Law of Georgia No 4042 of 16 July 2015 – website, 28.7.2015

Law of Georgia No 7002 of 15 July 2020 – website, 28.7.2020

Article 96. (Deleted)

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Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 97 Right to insurance of a professional error

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An independent medical practitioner shall have the right to insure a professional error, as a result of which the patient suffered property or non-property damage.

Chapter XIV Transitional and Final Provisions

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Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Article 98 Events related to the entry into force of this Law

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1. Postgraduate education (vocational training) shall be carried out in accredited institutions and/or institutions from 1 March 2009.

2. The preparations of residents/seekers adopted before 1 March 2009 shall continue despite the accreditation obtained by the institution and/or the institution, until the end of the postgraduate education (vocational training) program.

3. The Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia shall be instructed to develop and approve:

- a) regulation of the Professional Development Council – before 15 May 2008;
- b) procedures for certain forms of continuing medical education and vocational rehabilitation, as well as the procedures and criteria for accreditation – before 1 March 2009;
- c) procedures for participation in, conducting and evaluating alternative postgraduate education (vocational training) alternative residency;
- d) the criteria and procedures for accreditation of medical institutions and/or institutions in which it is possible to complete a postgraduate education (vocational training) course;
- e) the form of a state certificate evidencing the passage of a postgraduate education (vocational training) course, for an alternative diploma of unified residency and residency (for vocational training) – before 31 December 2008;
- f) the form of a subspecialty certificate – before 31 December 2008 of the right to independent medical practice in a subspecialty;
- g) the procedure and conditions for holding a unified postgraduate qualification exam;
- h) the procedure for enrolling in residency in certain medical specialties.

4. The procedure and criteria for accreditation of postgraduate education (vocational training) programmes shall be determined by a joint order of the Minister of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia and the Minister of Education and Science of Georgia before 1 March 2009.

5. A doctor shall be considered as the basis for issuing a state certificate of a specialist for a candidate of medical sciences or a Doctor of Medical Sciences:

- a) a written application of a state certificate seeker containing the name, surname, place of birth and place of residence of the applicant, as well as an indication of which medical specialty the applicant intends to receive a state certificate;
- b) a state educational certificate evidencing higher medical educational censorship;
- c) a copy of the diploma of a candidate of medical sciences or a Doctor of Medical Sciences confirming the awarding of a scientific degree before 1 November 1997;
- d) at least 10 years of work experience in the relevant medical specialty for the last 15 years – an experience of at least five years of work for a candidate in medical sciences and a relevant medical specialty for at least 5 years – for a Doctor of Medical Sciences;
- e) (deleted)
- f) a document certifying labour relations if a state certificate applicant has such a document.

6. The Council shall be a successor to the Council granting a state certificate and the Postgraduate Education (Vocational Training) and the Continuous Professional Development Council.

Law of Georgia No 1135 of 26 October 2001 – LHG I, No 33, 10.11.2001, Art. 1223 133

Law of Georgia No 593 of 11 November 2004 – LHG I, No 34, 16. 11.2004, Art. 34, 16. 11.2004, Art. 122 161

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 – LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 322 323

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Law of Georgia No 2224 of 4 December 2009 – LHG I, No 45, 21.12.2009, Art. 341
Law of Georgia No 4122 of 17 December 2010 – LHG I, No 76, 29.12.2010, Art. 507
Law of Georgia No 213 of 28 December 2016 – website, 5.1.2017

Article 99. (Deleted)

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Law of Georgia No 593 of 11 November 2004 – LHG I, No 34, 16. 11.2004, Art. 34, 16. 11.2004, Art. 122 161
Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 74

Article 100 Obtaining the right to independent medical practice by a junior doctor before October 1, 2015 after passing the state certification exam

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1. A junior doctor may, by a decision of the Professional Development Council before 1 October 2015, may be granted the right to pass a state certification exam and receive the right to independent medical practice if:

a) he/she has passed a unified postgraduate qualification exam and has obtained a certificate of a seeker of a medical specialty;

b) he/she confirms in accordance with the procedure established by this Law that he/she worked under the supervision of an independent medical practitioner during the period provided for by paragraph 2 of this article;

c) during the period provided for by paragraph 2 of this article, the work performed by him/her complies with the requirements provided for by the residency programme in this medical specialty.

1. A junior doctor who has initiated an alternative postgraduate education (vocational training) of residency in accordance with this article may be granted the right to pass a state certification exam and receive the right to independent medical practice if he/she has completed a postgraduate education (vocational training) course in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Georgia.

2. In order to obtain the right of a junior doctor to take a state certification exam, it shall be imperative that the duration of his/her work in the relevant medical specialty is not less than the duration of the residency course in this specialty.

3. The procedure for admission to a junior doctor's state certification exam shall be developed by the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

4. A person who was appointed as a junior doctor before 1 September 2005 and who has undergone part (parts) of the residency programme in accordance with the established procedure shall be granted the right to pass a unified postgraduate qualification exam and obtain a certificate of a medical specialty seeker, and after obtaining a certificate of a seeker of a medical specialty, and after resolving the issue of admission to the state certification exam, the work and duration of work performed by this person shall be considered before 1 September 2005. As part of the residency program.

Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 – LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 322 323

Law of Georgia No 5840 of 13 March 2012 – website, 21.3.2012

Law of Georgia No 213 of 28 December 2016 – website, 5.1.2017

Article 100 1. (Deleted)

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Law of Georgia No 1434 of 13 May 2005 – LHG I, No 25, 2.6.2005, Art. 162 162
Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 100 2. Performing the function of a doctor before 1 January 2008 during postgraduate studies in clinical postgraduate studies

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During the postgraduate study period in clinical medicine, before 1 January 2008, the function of a doctor is performed in the following manner:

a) during the period of postgraduate studies in clinical trial, an aspirant, if he/she has not previously received a state certificate in a medical specialty, has the right to perform the function of a physician in an appropriate medical specialty through a residency course programme, in the case provided for by Article 14(2)(b) of this Law;

b) postgraduate studies in clinical postgraduate studies are equivalent to preparing for residency in an appropriate medical specialty. If the period of preparation in residency exceeds the duration of postgraduate studies, the years of postgraduate studies in postgraduate studies will be considered as part of the duration of residency;

c) a person who has received a state certificate before starting his/her postgraduate studies in clinical trials may carry out independent medical activities in a medical specialty determined by the state certificate during the period of postgraduate studies in clinical medicine.

Law of Georgia No 2055 of 10 November 2005 – LHG I, No 48, 29.11.2005, Art. 322 323

Article 100 3. Extension of the validity period of state certificates issued before May 1, 2008

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1. The validity of state certificates issued before 1 May 2008, irrespective of their legal force, shall be extended indefinitely.

2. Paragraph 1 of this article shall not apply to state certificates for the revocation of which a court decision has been made.

3. On the basis of an application of a state certificate holder, the Council shall issue a new state certificate of a new form.

Law of Georgia No 5999 of 21 March 2008 – LHG I, No 9, 4.4.2008, Art. 323 74

Article 101 Enactment of a law

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This Law shall enter into force upon its promulgation.

President of Georgia Eduard Shevardnadze
Tbilisi

June 8, 2001.
No 904–III

23. 16/03/2021 - Law of Georgia - 360-IVთს-Xაპ - Website, 18/03/202122. 15/07/2020 - Law of Georgia - 7002-რს - Website, 28/07/202021. 17/03/2020 - Law of Georgia - 5767-III - Website, 23/03/202020. 04/04/2019 - Law of Georgia - 4463-III - Website, 11/04/2019 - Amendment contains transitional provision19. 05/07/2018 - Law of Georgia - 3110-რს - Website, 11/07/201818. 04/05/2017 - Law of Georgia - 776-III - Website, 25/05/201717. 28/12/2016 - Law of Georgia - 213-რს - Website, 05/01/201716. 08/06/2016 - Law of Georgia - 5383-III - Website, 17/06/201615. 16/07/2015 - Law of Georgia - 4042-რს - Website, 28/07/201514. 20/03/2015 - Law of Georgia - 3378-III - Website, 31/03/201513. 17/10/2014 - Law of Georgia - 2702-III - Website, 31/10/201412. 20/09/2013 - Law of Georgia - 1246-III - Website, 08/10/201311. 13/03/2012 - Law of Georgia - 5840-III - Website, 21/03/201210. 17/12/2010 - Law of Georgia - 4133-რს - LHG, 76, 29/12/20109. 17/12/2010 - Law of Georgia - 4122-რს - LHG, 76, 29/12/20108. 04/12/2009 - Law of Georgia - 2224

- LHG, 45, 21/12/20097. 21/03/2008 - Law of Georgia - 5999 - LHG, 9, 04/04/20086. 14/03/2008 - Law of Georgia - 5868 - LHG, 6, 25/03/20085. 08/05/2007 - Law of Georgia - 4721 - LHG, 18, 22/05/20074. 10/11/2005 - Law of Georgia - 2055 - LHG, 48, 29/11/2005 - Amendment contains transitional provision3. 13/05/2005 - Law of Georgia - 1434 - LHG, 25, 02/06/20052. 11/11/2004 - Law of Georgia - 593 - LHG, 34, 16/11/20041. 26/10/2001 - Law of Georgia - 1135 - LHG, 33, 10/11/2001

NOW REMOVED BUT WAS THERE FOR MANY MANY YEARS

<http://www.indianembassy.am/pages.php?id=29>

Advisory for Indian Students wishing to study in Universities in Armenia and Georgia

**Embassy of India
Yerevan**

GENERAL ADVISORY **FOR INDIAN STUDENTS WISHING TO STUDY IN ARMENIA AND GEORGIA**

- **Armenia & Georgia** offer higher education in medical, technical and humanitarian sciences.
- Indian Students seeking admission in the **Yerevan State Medical University (YSMU), Armenia or Tbilisi State Medical University (TSMU)**, are informed that the Medical Council of India (MCI) recognizes **ONLY the MBBS degree**. On completion of degree course at YSMU or TSMU, Indian students are required to **clear the screening test** conducted by MCI and to receive the certificate for medical practice in India as MBBS doctors. Therefore, recognition of medical degrees awarded by YSMU and TSMU is no more relevant.
- It is mandatory that all the Certificates and mark sheets issued in India are to be apostilled at **Ministry of External Affairs (CPV Division Patiala House), New Delhi** for seeking admission.
- For clarification on **eligibility certificate**, please contact the Medical Council of India [Shri A.P. Baluni, Section Officer, Tel: 2536 7321; email: eligibility@mciindia.org].
- **YSMU in Armenia and TSMU in Georgia are only universities which are controlled by respective Governments**. There are some privately owned medical universities in both these countries whose credentials are not known.
- Indian Students are also hereby informed that the **National Polytechnic and Architecture University of Armenia** offers B.E., M.E. degrees & Ph.D. which are **not** recognized in India presently. However, an Inter-government agreement on mutual recognition of post graduate degrees & diploma with Armenia is under consideration.
- Both Armenia and Georgia are **cold countries**. The temperature from mid November till mid-March dips below zero (-1 to -15 degree Celsius). The students are advised to equip themselves with sufficient woolen clothing and winter shoes.

Before leaving India

- Armenia & Georgia are **NOT** part of **Europe & NOT** members of the **European Union**.
- Browse through the websites of YSMU & TSMU attentively.
- It is in the interest of aspiring students who wish to study in these universities to do thorough survey & satisfy themselves about the **credibility of courses** offered by these universities and also about their agents involved, if any. Some of the self-styled agencies of these Universities are advertising through their own website (s) and/or through electronic and print media and offering admission in these universities. These advertisements do not often present correct picture and in most of the cases, they are exaggerated. Please thoroughly crosscheck the authenticity of information circulated by them.
- Get **full and accurate details** of actual costs involved such as **Tuition Fee/Boarding/Lodging/Other Expenses**. Also **cross check and verify what the agent quotes**. Both in Armenia and Georgia, in addition to tuition fee, a minimum **US\$ 300-400 per month** is required to meet expenditure on accommodation, food, cell phone and other personal needs.
- Students **must check in advance the availability hostel facilities** at the University where they are seeking admission. Presently, **TSMU** in Georgia doesn't run its own hostels for students while in **YSMU** in Armenia offers hostels to new entrants. If deficit arises, senior (foreign) students are normally advised to move out of hostel and to arrange accommodation for self outside the campus. Students are also expected to make their own arrangements for food, if *they wish*. Some small eateries are available around hostels.
- Some Indian restaurants are available in Yerevan and Tbilisi which are owned by local Indian businessmen at affordable rates.
- Any student during the stay in Armenia/Georgia requires treatment for any complicated ailment/major surgery and etc, he/she is advised to go to India or elsewhere.

On arrival in Armenia/Georgia

- Both Armenia and Georgia are fairly safe, secured and friendly towards Indian nationals. There is a great deal of goodwill for India. However, caution is very essential for foreigners particularly students while spending late night hours in public places and mingling with strangers.
- All Indian nationals including students coming to Armenia and Georgia for long term stay are advised to register themselves with the Indian Embassy in Yerevan immediately upon arrival.
- Always keep a list of important telephone numbers and copies of your passport, visa endorsement and residence permit, and University ID Card with you in person. Police authorities on streets may demand these documents any time for verification.
- Passport and original testimonials are the property of the concerned student and should not be given to agents or any other authorities for safe custody. It

- is the personal responsibility of individual concerned to keep the passports and testimonials safely.
- Ensure that visa formalities are arranged by respective authorities in the university well in advance to avoid last minute hassles. Before exiting Armenia or Georgia for short term vacation or leave, ensure that the visa is sufficiently validated to re-enter these countries.

On completion of course

- Once the course is completed, all the degrees, certificates awarded by Universities in Armenia and Georgia are required to be apostilled with the Ministries of Education of these countries. This requirement is mandatory before their submission to Indian organizations such as MCI and other State Medical Councils etc. for registration purposes.
- India, Armenia and Georgia are signatories to the “**Hague Convention**” on Apostille. If the certificates and degrees are issued in these countries are apostilled, then there is **no need** for further attestation by the Embassy of India in Yerevan.

For more information, please click on the following link:
<http://mea.gov.in/apostille.htm>

Part-time job prospects

- Part-time jobs are very selectively available in both the countries for low wages.

As on 18 September, 2015

Georgia MBBS fulfill NMC norms

Aditya Kumar Pandey <cons.yerevan@mea.gov.in>
To: rohitmgokani@gmail.com
Cc: Nilakshi Saha Sinha <amb.yerevan@mea.gov.in>

Mon, Jun 10, 2024 at 2:09 PM

Dear Mr Rohit

Reference trailing mail. Reply to your queries are as under:

- i) After successful completion of 6 years MBBS course in Georgia, the graduates can apply for FMGE in India.
- ii) During the 6 (5+1) year course, the last year is for internship as junior doctor. After completion of six year course the graduates can appear for FMGE.

With regards,

(Aditya Kumar Pandey)
Second Secretary(Cons)
Embassy of India
Yerevan, Republic of Armenia
50/2 India Street, Yerevan 0015

Tel: 374-10-539173/539174/539175

Fax: 374-10-533984/539170

E-mail: cons.yerevan@mea.gov.in

Website: <https://eoiyerevan.gov.in>

From: rohitmgokani@gmail.com

To: "Nilakshi Saha Sinha" <Amb.yerevan@mea.gov.in>, "Pol yetevan" <Pol.yetevan@mea.gov.in>, Registration@nmc.gov.in, ug@nmc.org.in

Sent: Thursday, June 6, 2024 11:33:32 AM

Subject: Georgia MBBS fulfill NMC norms

[Quoted text hidden]



RAVI KUMAR KOUL <koulravikumar@gmail.com>

Clarification on Registration for a Foreign Medical Students who study medicine in Georgia

5 messages

Ravi Kumar Koul <koulravikumar@gmail.com>

Thu, Sep 1, 2022 at 8:41 PM

To: amb.yerevan@mea.gov.in, hoc.yerevan@mea.gov.in, cons.yerevan@mea.gov.in, admn.yerevan@mea.gov.in

Bcc: Admission Advisor <contact@admissionadvisor.org>

To

Embassy of India for Georgia

50/2 India Street

0015 Yerevan

Armenia

Subject: Clarification on Registration for a Foreign Medical Students who study medicine in **Georgia**

Dear Sir

The National Medical Commission has issued a **Gazette Notification on the 18th of Nov. 2021 – the Foreign Medical Graduate Licentiate Regulations, 2021** (copy attached).

Because of the above lot of questions have come up about Foreign Medical Education & we are not able to decide about the future of our kids in the absence of facts about Medical Education Abroad.

We have only one source to get answers to various questions on Medical Education in India and that is **National Medical Commission**, the regulator of medical education in India.

Since the information required by me is about **Foreign Medical Education** in a country abroad and for that only authentic source to get proper information of the questions is only & only the Indian Embassy in that country

Sir, every year a large number of Indian students join Medical Education in **Georgia** and it is really difficult for a student or his or her parents to know about the facts of Medical Education on foreign soil before actually joining the institution in that country; it is really difficult for both the student and his or her parents.

You as the representative of our country on that foreign soil are our trust and guardian of Indian citizens there; you can become a guiding force for these students with every possible proper authentic information and save them from getting trapped by false information from the Medical Education Consultants here in India.

Sir, look forward to answering the following seven questions from your good self.

1. **What is the duration of a Medical Doctor Degree or MBBS in Georgia for local students?**
2. **What is the duration of a Medical Doctor Degree or MBBS in Georgia for foreign students?**
3. **What is the Language of instruction for a Medical Doctor Degree or MBBS in Georgia (English or other language)?**
4. **What is the provision & Duration of Internship?**
5. One of the major points of the FMGL Regulations 2021, is that Indian students need to be: “4 (b) registered with the respective professional regulatory body or otherwise, competent to grant license to practice medicine in their respective jurisdiction of the country in which the medical degree is awarded and at par with the license to practice medicine given to citizen of that country”.

This means that an Indian Student who studies medicine in **Georgia** and then wishes to register in India; first needs to Register with the **Georgia** Medical Licensing Regulatory Body & that Registration must be at Par with the Registration given to a citizen of **Georgia**.

Can an Indian student obtain a license to practice in Georgia and is this at par with the Registration granted to local citizens in Georgia?

6. **What is the complete Process of Registration in Georgia?**
7. **Do they have any licensing exam in Georgia and if Yes, in which language?**

I look forward to your support.

Sincerely Yours,

Ravi Kumar Koul

Plot No 21; Pocket 1; GF;

Ramprastha Greens,

Sector 7; Vaishali,

Ghaziabad; Uttar Pradesh

INDIA Pin 201010

Mobile & WhatsApp Number

E-MAIL koulravikumar@gmail.com

Enclosed:

✓ Copy of Gazette Notification on the 18th of Nov. 2021 – the Foreign Medical Graduate Licentiate Regulations, 2021

2 attachments

18.11.2021 NMC Gazette Notification.pdf
1359K



To Embassy of India, Georgia.doc
39K

Ravi Kumar Koul <koulravikumar@gmail.com>

Wed, Sep 14, 2022 at 2:35 PM

To: amb.yerevan@mea.gov.in, hoc.yerevan@mea.gov.in, cons.yerevan@mea.gov.in, admn.yerevan@mea.gov.in

Cc: eam@mea.gov.in

Bcc: Admission Advisor <contact@admissionadvisor.org>

To

Embassy of India, Georgia

50/2 India Street
0015 Yerevan
Armenia

Through email to: amb.yerevan@mea.gov.in, hoc.yerevan@mea.gov.in,
cons.yerevan@mea.gov.in, admn.yerevan@mea.gov.in

Ref.: My email dated **Sep 1, 2022** is unanswered till date.

Subject: Reminder for Clarification on Foreign Medical Students
studying medicine in **Georgia**.

Dear Sir

Here I would like to draw your attention that we are Indians and would like to obtain the answer of my questions from our own country offices; that is more authentic for us.

I can not have direct access to the **Embassy of foreign country** for such answers and **questions arise will they guide me honestly?**

The National Medical Commission of India will answer my questions only in case our country representatives in foreign countries collect the details from relevant department or departments in any foreign country & forward the details to the National Medical Commission.

Respected Sir, you are the guardian of all Indians who visit to **Georgia** for whatever purpose. Students who want to seek medical education, need your support, guidance and blessings at this point of time else they will get misled by unscrupulous elements in our society called **Medical Education Consultants** there by losing their money, time & future.

Sir, you are our guardian in the foreign land & I request you to seek desired official responses from concerned **department / departments / the concerned authorities of Georgia**.

Our students are the future of our country and a proactive response will assist us in taking an informed decision; thereby preventing themselves from being misled in their careers.

Respected Sir, I will like to draw your attention to the fact that this issue is equally raised by prominent media houses of the country on –

"How silent NMC and clueless Indian Embassies are putting careers of thousands of foreign medical aspirants at risk".

<https://www.outlookindia.com/business/silent-nmc-clueless-indian-embassies-put-careers-of-thousands-of-foreign-medical-aspirants-at-risk-news-222977>

With all my humility I may urge your highness to please get the clarity on all the questions at the earliest, enlightening the young students of our country towards a bright future.

I look forward to your kind reply.

Sincerely Yours,

Ravi Kumar Koul

Plot No 21; Pocket 1; GF;

Ramprastha Greens,

Sector 7; Vaishali,

Ghaziabad; Uttar Pradesh

INDIA Pin 201010

Mobile & WhatsApp Number **+91 9999155591**

EMAIL koulravikumar@gmail.com

CC to:


Dr. S. Jaishankar
External Affairs Minister, INDIA
Republic of India; Bhārat Gaṇarājya

eam@mea.gov.in

[Quoted text hidden]

3 attachments

 **18.11.2021 NMC Gazette Notification.pdf**
1359K

 **To Embassy of India, Georgia.doc**
39K

 **To Embassy of India, Georgia_2.pdf**
322K

hoc.yerevan <hoc.yerevan@mea.gov.in>

Wed, Sep 14, 2022 at 4:17 PM

To: koulravikumar@gmail.com

Cc: "amb .yerevan" <amb.yerevan@mea.gov.in>, "Attache,Cons" <cons.yerevan@mea.gov.in>, RAMNEEK SINGH <adm.yerevan@mea.gov.in>, EAM <eam@mea.gov.in>

Dear Mr. Koul,

Reference your mail below. Embassy will put an advisory on its website soon.

Regards,
Tejas Pagar
Second Secretary & HOC
Embassy of India, Yerevan (Armenia)
Tel: 00-374-10-539180



From: koulravikumar@gmail.com

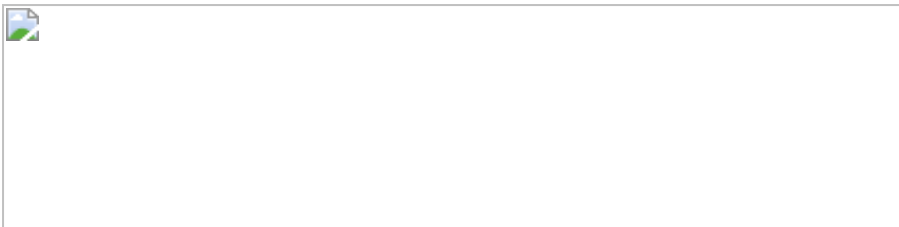
To: "amb .yerevan" <amb.yerevan@mea.gov.in>, "hoc.yerevan" <hoc.yerevan@mea.gov.in>, "Attache,Cons" <cons.yerevan@mea.gov.in>, "RAMNEEK SINGH" <adm.yerevan@mea.gov.in>

Cc: "EAM" <eam@mea.gov.in>

Sent: Wednesday, September 14, 2022 1:05:28 PM

Subject: Fwd: Clarification on Registration for a Foreign Medical Students who study medicine in Georgia

[Quoted text hidden]



Ravi Kumar Koul <koulravikumar@gmail.com>

Tue, Sep 20, 2022 at 11:04 PM

To: "hoc.yerevan" <hoc.yerevan@mea.gov.in>

Cc: EAM <eam@mea.gov.in>, "amb .yerevan" <amb.yerevan@mea.gov.in>, "Attache,Cons" <cons.yerevan@mea.gov.in>, RAMNEEK SINGH <admn.yerevan@mea.gov.in>

Bcc: Admission Advisor <contact@admissionadvisor.org>

To

Embassy of India, Georgia

50/2 India Street

0015 Yerevan

Armenia

Through email to: hoc.yerevan@mea.gov.in

CC email to: eam@mea.gov.in, amb.yerevan@mea.gov.in, cons.yerevan@mea.gov.in, admn.yerevan@mea.gov.in

Ref.: My email dated **Sep 1, 2022** & **Sep 1, 2022**

Subject: Clarification on Foreign Medical Students studying medicine in **Georgia**.

Dear Sir

Thank you for the Advisory on Embassy Website as was promised in your reply to me.

I want to seek more clarification on the following as is mentioned in the Advisory –

vi) Does an Indian (MD) student allowed to get a license to practice in Georgia as a medical practitioner? If yes, what is the process?

Ans.: That an Indian student completes the MD program, passes the PDQE successfully, gets on the track of specialized residency program and accomplishes the residency successfully, they are allowed to pursue a job in the medical/clinical sphere locally and run independent practice

with the limits of law.

It means that a student in Georgia has to -

1. Complete MD Program; a Medical Doctor Degree in 6 Years including Internship.
2. Qualifies the PDQE in Georgian Language successfully.
3. Completes specialized residency program successfully.

After clearing above three steps, Aspirant is allowed to pursue a job in the medical / clinical sphere locally and run **independent practice** with the limits of law.

Now the three questions arise and I request you to guide me on the same -

Question No 1. - To satisfy Section 4 (b) of Gazette notification does an Indian student need to go through all three steps above.

Question No 2. - What is the duration of the residency program?

Question No 3. - What is the language of instruction in residency program?

Sir, I kindly request you to seek desired official responses from concerned **department / departments / the concerned authorities of Georgia;** that will prevent students from being misled in their careers.

With all my humility I once again urge your highness to please get the clarity on all the questions at the earliest, to guide the young students of our country towards a bright future.

I look forward to your kind reply.

Sincerely Yours,

Ravi Kumar Koul

Plot No 21; Pocket 1; GF;

Ramprastha Greens,

Sector 7; Vaishali,

Ghaziabad; Uttar Pradesh

INDIA Pin 201010

Mobile & WhatsApp Number **+91 9999155591**

E-MAIL koulravikumar@gmail.com

[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

 **Embassy of India, Georgia_3.pdf**
395K

Ravi Kumar Koul <koulravikumar@gmail.com>

To: "hoc.yerevan" <hoc.yerevan@mea.gov.in>

Cc: "amb.yerevan" <amb.yerevan@mea.gov.in>, "Attache,Cons" <cons.yerevan@mea.gov.in>, RAMNEEK SINGH <admn.yerevan@mea.gov.in>

Bcc: Admission Advisor <contact@admissionadvisor.org>

To

06.10.2022

Embassy of India, Georgia

50/2 India Street

0015 Yerevan

Armenia

Through email to: hoc.yerevan@mea.gov.in

CC email to: amb.yerevan@mea.gov.in, cons.yerevan@mea.gov.in, admn.yerevan@mea.gov.in

Ref.: My email dated **Sep 1, 2022, Sep 1, 2022 & Sep 20, 2022.**

Subject: **Clarification on Foreign Medical Students studying medicine in Georgia.**

Dear Sir

Thank you for the Advisory on Embassy Website as was promised in your reply to me on 14.09.2022 & another revised Advisory.

I did not get a clear reply to my email dated 20.09.2022 though I expected.

I repeat, the Indian Embassy abroad is the only source for us to get proper & correct information for Indian students and parents.

Every word from any Indian Embassy will be treated as legal advice; a word of advice from the Indian Embassy is equivalent to the advisory from the Government of India as well as the National Medical Commission.

Advisory posted on the Embassy Website must have been student friendly in a simple language to understand but in revised advisory some articles have been mentioned that are difficult for a medical student to understand and easy for education consultants to sell.

Sincerely Yours,

Ravi Kumar Koul

Plot No 21; Pocket 1; GF;

Ramprastha Greens,

Sector 7; Vaishali,

7/9/24, 8:37 PM

Gmail - Clarification on Registration for a Foreign Medical Students who study medicine in Georgia

Ghaziabad; Uttar Pradesh
INDIA Pin 201010

Mobile & WhatsApp Number **+91 9999155591**

E-MAIL koulravikumar@gmail.com

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 **Embassy of India, Georgia_4.pdf**
311K