Identomat

COMPLIANCE GUIDE

eCommerce & Marketplaces Compliance in Azerbaijan

COUNTRY Azerbaijan

INDUSTRY eCommerce & Marketplaces

LAST UPDATED 13 November 2026

KEY REGULATORS State Agency for Antimonopoly and Consumer Market Control · State Tax Service under the Ministry of Economy · Ministry of Digital Development and Transport

Key takeaways

- Selling online in Azerbaijan needs no special e-commerce licence. A seller needs only what the same business would need offline: state registration as a company or sole proprietor, a tax identification number (VÖEN), and a licence where the goods or service are themselves licensed.
- Online shops and marketplaces are not covered by Azerbaijan's anti-money laundering (AML) law, so there is no statutory "know your customer" duty for buyers. Banks and payment providers that serve the shop are covered, and they will check the business before accepting card payments.
- The online channel adds duties the shop counter does not have: every seller must publish its name, address, VÖEN and any licence; buyers can cancel within 7 working days without giving a reason; and a platform acting as an intermediary must hand over data identifying its sellers when the authorities ask.
- Alcohol, energy drinks, tobacco and nicotine e-cigarettes may not be sold to anyone under 18; for tobacco products the seller must ask for an identity document when age is in doubt. The law does not set a remote age-check method for online shops, so the platform has to design one.
- Watch the age rules for platforms: a law signed on 30 June 2026 bans social network accounts for under-16s on listed platforms and prescribes card, email and phone checks. It applies from 5 August 2027.

Azerbaijan's online retail market is open to domestic and foreign businesses. The Law on Electronic Commerce of 2005 sets the core rules for online sellers and for intermediaries (a role a marketplace takes on when it transmits or stores sellers' information), and it has not been amended since 2018. Identity duties come from that law, the Tax Code, the age-of-sale rules for tobacco and alcohol, and the Law on Personal Data, rather than from AML legislation.

The principal authorities are the State Agency for Antimonopoly and Consumer Market Control, the State Tax Service under the Ministry of Economy, and the Ministry of Digital Development and Transport, whose National Cybersecurity Agency oversees personal data protection.

The biggest practical obstacle for a new entrant is personal data: consent to processing must be in writing (for online journeys, an electronic document signed with an enhanced electronic signature or consent given through the e-government system), and the information system holding personal data must be registered with the state before processing starts.

CONTENTS

1 Who regulates this sector
2 Licensing and authorisation
3 Identity framework (AML rules do not apply)
4 Identity verification and onboarding
5 Digital channels: what's different
6 Data protection and biometrics
7 Sector-specific obligations
8 Risk indicators and red flags
9 Enforcement and penalties
10 Recent changes and what to watch
11 What this means for identity verification
▪ Sources

1 Who regulates this sector

Authority	Remit for eCommerce	Level	Official site
State Agency for Antimonopoly and Consumer Market Control under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan	Consumer rights and consumer market control, competition, advertising (except outdoor), oversight of precious metals and stones circulation	National	competition.gov.az
State Tax Service under the Ministry of Economy	Taxpayer registration (VÖEN), non-resident e-commerce registration, VAT on electronic services	National	taxes.gov.az
Ministry of Digital Development and Transport, and its National Cybersecurity Agency	Personal data authority; restricting sellers that hide their identity, state register of personal data systems and data protection complaints (Agency); platform age rules (from August 2027)	National	mincom.gov.az

Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan (CBAR)	AML supervisor of banks, payment and e-money institutions that acquire online payments	National	cbar.az
Financial Monitoring Service (FMS)	Financial intelligence unit; rules on remote customer due diligence for obliged entities	National	fiu.gov.az

Where the goods or services are themselves licensed, the authority that issues that licence also applies. The Electronic Commerce Law does not apply to the financial market, including insurance and securities, which other laws govern (art. 2.1 and 2.2).

2 Licensing and authorisation

The **Law on Electronic Commerce No 908-IIQ of 10 May 2005** `In force` states that electronic commerce does not require a special permit (licence). Where the activity itself is licensed, the seller must hold that licence (art. 4.3). A legal entity may start selling online from its state registration, and an individual once entitled to carry on business as a sole proprietor (art. 5.1); either way the seller needs a VÖEN, which it must display (art. 5.3.5).

Foreign sellers of electronic services

Under the **Tax Code, art. 33.8-1** (as restated by Law No 355-VIIQD of 13 February 2026 and applied by the State Tax Service from September 2026), a non-resident that supplies works or services by e-commerce to persons not registered with the tax authorities must register electronically within 30 days once its turnover with buyers in Azerbaijan exceeds the manat equivalent of USD 10,000 in a calendar year; below that, registration is voluntary. Consulting, legal, financial, accounting, design and engineering services delivered by email or other interactive means, live online teaching, and online ticket booking for science, education, culture, sport and entertainment events are excluded. The registration procedure is set by Cabinet of Ministers Decision No 387 of 30 October 2023, as amended by Decision No 295 of 14 September 2026. Where an unregistered non-resident is paid, the local payment service provider calculates and remits the value added tax (VAT) at the buyer's expense (Tax Code, art. 169).

Consequences of non-compliance

If a seller does not make its identifying information available to buyers and authorities, its activity in Azerbaijan is restricted (Electronic Commerce Law, art. 5.7). Presidential Decree

No 1174 of 23 December 2016 gives this power to the ministry responsible for communications, now the Ministry of Digital Development and Transport; since 2 June 2026 the Ministry's National Cybersecurity Agency carries out the restriction (Presidential Decree No 676, Charter para. 3.1.23).

3 Identity framework (AML rules do not apply)

The **Law on the Prevention of the Legalization of Criminally Obtained Property and the Financing of Terrorism (No 781-VIQ of 30 December 2022)** (AML/CFT Law) `In force` defines its obliged entities as financial institutions and non-financial institutions and professions. Financial institutions include credit organisations, life insurers, investment firms, pawnshops, payment and e-money institutions and virtual asset service providers (art. 1.1.8); crowdfunding platform operators join the list from 24 January 2027 (Law No 451-VIIQD) `Adopted, effective 24 Jan 2027`. Non-financial obliged entities are realtors, casino organisers and operators, lawyers, notaries and independent legal, accounting and tax advisers (art. 1.1.9). Online retailers, marketplaces and dealers in goods are not on either list, so they carry no statutory customer due diligence (CDD), suspicious transaction reporting or record-keeping duty under the AML law.

Where AML still reaches an online shop

Through the payment provider

Every online seller must take payments under a contract with a provider of internet payment software (Electronic Commerce Law, art. 5.6). Banks and payment institutions apply CDD before establishing the relationship (AML/CFT Law, art. 4.2.1), including identifying beneficial owners with a participation of 10% or more (art. 1.1.20 and 4.7).

Sanctions freeze

The **Law on Targeted Financial Sanctions No 782-VIQ** applies to all natural and legal persons in Azerbaijan, not only AML obliged entities. Assets of listed persons must be frozen without delay and without notice, and the designated body and the FMS informed immediately through the sanctions information resource (art. 5.1).

4 Identity verification and onboarding

Verifying marketplace sellers

The law places the disclosure duty on the seller. A platform that transmits or stores sellers' information acts as an intermediary, defined as a person providing electronic document services between sender and recipient (Electronic Commerce Law, art. 1.0.5), and must be able to identify its sellers on request. Before publishing a seller, a platform needs the information the seller is obliged to disclose (Electronic Commerce Law, art. 5.3):

- legal entity: name, state registration, legal form and address; individual: surname, name, patronymic and address;
- contact details (telephone, internet and email addresses);
- the register and registration number, or for professionals the registering body, qualification and professional rules;
- for licensed activities, the licence and the issuing authority;
- the VÖEN, whether prices include tax and delivery, and the payment methods offered.

The law prescribes no verification method for sellers. A seller can obtain from the State Tax Service's e-services portal a certificate stating whether its taxpayer activity is active, which gives a platform documentary evidence of registration. With sanctions screening of the business and its owners, this gives a platform the evidence it needs to identify sellers when authorities ask (art. 12.6).

Buyers and age-restricted goods

There is no general duty to identify buyers. Age is the exception. The **Law on the Rights of the Child No 371-VIIQ of 3 March 2026** prohibits selling alcoholic and energy drinks, tobacco and tobacco products to a child, meaning a person under 18 who has not acquired full legal capacity (art. 1.1.6 and 42.2). Under the **Law on Tobacco and Tobacco Products No 138-IIQ**, sale to persons under 18 and sale through vending machines are prohibited (art. 15.3.6 and 15.3.7), and a seller who doubts that a buyer is an adult must ask for a document that proves identity and age (art. 15.4). The **Law on Restricting the Use of Tobacco Products No 887-VQ** requires refusal if no document is produced (art. 13.2 and 13.3). Since 1 April 2026, both laws define tobacco products to include nicotine-containing e-cigarettes (Law No 338-VIIQD of 30 December 2025, arts. 2.1 and 4.1). Online, a platform needs an equivalent check at checkout or delivery.

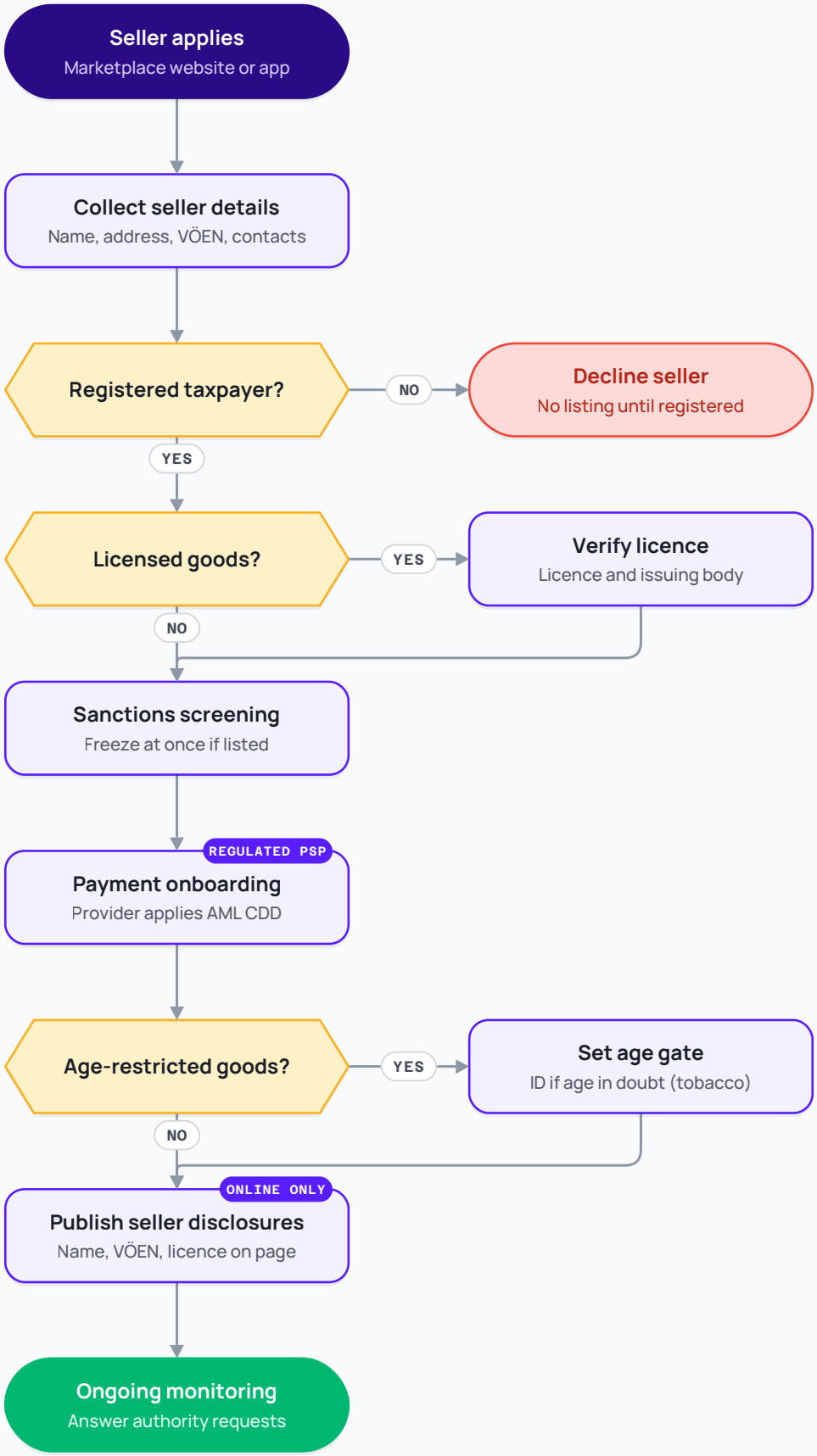


Figure 1. Marketplace seller onboarding and listing controls in Azerbaijan.

5 Digital channels: what's different

Bottom line: no extra licence is needed to sell online, but the online channel adds mandatory seller disclosure, a 7-working-day withdrawal right and intermediary duties to identify sellers, while age-of-sale rules stay the same and leave the remote method to the seller.

Requirement	In person / shop	Online / remote	Difference
Authorisation to sell	Registration; licence if activity is licensed	Same; no separate e-commerce licence	Same
Seller identity disclosure	Information on the goods (Consumer Protection Law, art. 13)	Name, address, VÖEN, registration, licence, contacts	Differs
Cancellation	Exchange of non-food goods within 14 days	Withdrawal within 7 working days, no reason; refund in 7 days	Differs
Payment acceptance	POS terminal for cashless payment	Contract with internet payment provider	Differs
Age-restricted goods	No sale under 18; ID for tobacco if age in doubt	Same rule; no remote method prescribed	Same
Intermediary duties	Not applicable	Takedown on order; disclose seller identity on request	Differs
Consent to data processing	Written consent	Written, incl. enhanced e-signature or e-government	Same
Foreign sellers	Ordinary tax registration	E-registration above USD 10,000 a year (services)	Differs
Sanctions freeze	All persons	All persons	Same

Disclosure before and after the order

Before an order, the buyer must receive the supplier's name and address, the goods' main features, prices with taxes, delivery and payment terms, the withdrawal right and how input

errors can be corrected (Electronic Commerce Law, art. 8.1). Receipt of the order must be confirmed immediately (art. 8.2), and the confirmation must state the withdrawal procedure, a complaints address and after-sales guarantees (art. 8.4). The buyer may withdraw within 7 working days without penalty (art. 9.1); unless the parties agree otherwise, exceptions include personalised or perishable goods, opened software and media, and periodicals (art. 9.5). Unless agreed otherwise, orders must be fulfilled within 30 days (art. 10.1).

Intermediary liability and cooperation

An intermediary that stores sellers' information is not liable for it if it has no actual knowledge of unlawful activity and removes or blocks it promptly once notified (art. 12.4). It cannot be required to monitor generally, and may not do so on its own initiative (art. 12.5). It must, however, suspend services or remove information on a court decision or an authority's request (art. 5.5), inform authorities about sellers' unlawful activity, and provide data that allow sellers to be identified on request (art. 12.6).

6 Data protection and biometrics

The **Law on Personal Data No 998-IIIQ** `In force` governs identity data captured at sign-up and checkout. Its main effects on an online shop or marketplace:

- **Form of consent.** Outside processing required by law, consent must be written, including an electronic document signed with an enhanced electronic signature, or the data must be submitted in writing by the subject (art. 8.1). Written consent may also be given through the Electronic Government Information System and must identify the subject and controller, the purpose, the data and operations, and the period and withdrawal of consent (art. 8.2). The controller bears the burden of proving consent (art. 8.4).
- **Minors.** Where the subject is a minor, consent is given by parents or legal representatives (art. 8.3).
- **Biometrics.** The full rules on collection and processing apply to biometric data, including facial images, fingerprints, voice and signature (art. 9.5). A selfie or face match used for age checks is therefore biometric processing.
- **Retention.** Data must be destroyed without delay once the purpose is achieved and storage is no longer needed (art. 9.4).
- **System registration.** Personal data information systems must be registered with the state, and collection without registration is prohibited (art. 15.1 and 15.2). The

registration rules are approved by the Cabinet of Ministers (Presidential Decree No 275 of 4 June 2010, para. 2.2).

- **Cross-border transfer.** Transfer abroad is prohibited where it threatens national security or the destination does not provide protection at the Azerbaijani level, unless the subject consents (art. 14.2 and 14.3).

The Ministry of Digital Development and Transport remains the personal data authority (Presidential Decree No 361 of 13 December 2010, para. 3.1). Since 2 June 2026 its National Cybersecurity Agency, created on the basis of the Electronic Security Service (Presidential Decree No 676), keeps the state register of personal data systems, examines complaints, can require violations to be remedied and audits systems at a controller's request (Charter, paras. 2.1.10, 3.1.24, 3.1.25, 3.1.28 and 3.1.30).

7 Sector-specific obligations

Commercial communications

Marketing messages must be clearly identified as commercial, name the sender and set out the terms of discounts, prizes and promotional games clearly (Electronic Commerce Law, art. 6.1). Sellers must let recipients register to stop unsolicited email and respect that register; silence in reply to an unsolicited message is not acceptance (art. 6.3).

Age assurance on online platforms

Law No 431-VIIQD of 30 June 2026, amending the Law on Information, Informatisation and Protection of Information `Adopted, effective 5 Aug 2027`, bans personal accounts for under-16s on social network platforms placed on an official list (new art. 13-4.1). Providers must apply age declaration followed by verification through bank card, email and mobile number data, including a refundable card debit, and obtain a legal representative's consent for users aged 16 to 18 (art. 13-4.2 and 13-4.3); other methods need the joint approval of the Ministry of Digital Development and Transport and the State Security Service (art. 13-4.4; Presidential Decree No 752 of 5 August 2026, para. 1.7). The Ministry must approve the list of covered platforms within five months of that decree (para. 3.1). Commerce platforms are affected only if listed, but the law shows which online age checks the legislator accepts.

8 Risk indicators and red flags

SELLER AND BUYER IDENTITY RED FLAGS

- **No VÖEN or mismatched registration**: seller details that do not match the taxpayer's registered name or form.
- **Missing licence data**: listings for licensed goods without the licence and issuing body the law requires.
- **Unregistered sole proprietor**: an individual selling regularly before acquiring the right to carry on business.
- **Sanctions match**: a seller, beneficial owner or payee appearing on the targeted financial sanctions resource.
- **Minor buying restricted goods**: tobacco, e-cigarette, alcohol or energy drink orders where age is in doubt and no document is produced.
- **Foreign digital supplier not registered**: a non-resident with sales above USD 10,000 a year to local consumers and no electronic tax registration.

9 Enforcement and penalties

Fines are set as ranges per offence in the **Code of Administrative Offences**, with separate bands for individuals, officials and legal entities:

Offence	Provision	Individuals (AZN)	Officials (AZN)	Legal entities (AZN)
Seller gives false information to buyers or authorities	Art. 459.1	350 to 500	1,500 to 2,000	4,000 to 6,000
Intermediary forced into, or undertaking, general monitoring	Art. 459.2	350 to 500	1,500 to 2,000	4,000 to 6,000
Intermediary fails to report unlawful activity or to provide seller-identifying data	Art. 459.3	450 to 600	2,000 to 3,000	5,000 to 6,000

Intermediary fails to remove or block information on order	Art. 459.4	450 to 600	2,000 to 3,000	5,000 to 6,000
Sale of alcohol, energy drinks or tobacco to minors	Art. 455.2	100		
Processing in an unregistered system; failure to protect or destroy personal data	Art. 375.0	300 to 500		

Beyond fines, a seller that does not disclose its identifying information can have its activity in Azerbaijan restricted (Electronic Commerce Law, art. 5.7). From 5 August 2027, providers of listed social network platforms face fines of AZN 15,000 to 20,000 for legal entities for failing to submit required information (new art. 388-4.1).

Example. On 16 January 2026 the Nizami District Court of Baku fined a limited liability company AZN 300 under art. 375.0.1 for collecting and processing its customers' personal data in an information system it had not registered with the state. The Ministry of Digital Development and Transport's Electronic Security Service (succeeded by the National Cybersecurity Agency) brought the case (No 3(007)-5939/2025).

10 Recent changes and what to watch

- **1 January 2027** `Adopted, effective 1 Jan 2027`: Law No 476-VIIQD of 30 September 2026 widens the Tax Code's place-of-supply rule for electronically supplied services to cover remote management and technical support of networks and software.
- **14 September 2026** `In force`: Cabinet Decision No 295 aligns the electronic registration rules for non-resident e-commerce suppliers with the new Tax Code wording.
- **September 2026** `In force`: Tax Code art. 33.8-1, restated by Law No 355-VIIQD, requires electronic registration of non-resident e-commerce suppliers above USD 10,000 a year, who then pay VAT themselves.
- **30 June 2026** `Adopted, effective 5 Aug 2027`: Law No 431-VIIQD bans under-16 accounts and prescribes age checks on listed social network platforms; Decree No 752 tells the Ministry of Digital Development and Transport to approve the platform list within five months.
- **2 June 2026** `In force`: Presidential Decree No 676 creates the National Cybersecurity Agency, which takes on personal data protection oversight.

- **1 April 2026** `In force`: Law No 338-VIIQD adds nicotine-containing e-cigarettes to the definition of tobacco products in both tobacco laws, so the under-18 sale ban and ID-on-doubt rule cover them.
- **3 March 2026** `In force`: the new Law on the Rights of the Child No 371-VIIQ, which replaces the 1998 law, prohibits selling alcohol, energy drinks and tobacco to children.

11 What this means for identity verification

- **Sellers first.** Collect and verify legal name, registration, VÖEN, address, contacts and any licence before a seller goes live, and keep the evidence, since authorities can demand data that identify sellers.
- **Align with the payment provider.** Its AML checks cover beneficial owners at 10% or more; seller checks can use the same data set.
- **Sanctions screening.** The freeze duty binds everyone in Azerbaijan: screen sellers and payees at onboarding and when lists change.
- **Age gates where the law bites.** For tobacco, e-cigarettes, alcohol and energy drinks, design a check that establishes age from an identity document when age is uncertain, at checkout or at delivery.
- **Consent in the right form.** Capture written consent online through an enhanced electronic signature or the e-government system, and treat any face image as biometric data.
- **Register and minimise.** Register the data system before go-live, delete identity data once no longer needed, and check transfer rules for cloud hosting abroad.

IDENTOMAT

How Identomat helps

Identomat runs identity verification, screening and monitoring for regulated businesses on one platform, with workflows you configure for each market. For the requirements in this guide, that means:

- KYB and beneficial owner verification for marketplace sellers, capturing registration details and the tax identification number before listing.
- AML screening of sellers, owners and payees against sanctions lists at onboarding and on an ongoing basis.
- Age verification for tobacco, e-cigarette and alcohol sales, with ID document capture, face match and biometric liveness.
- E-signatures and configurable consent steps in a no-code workflow builder, with an audit trail for each check.
- Cloud, on-premises or hybrid deployment to fit personal data registration and cross-border transfer requirements.

Request a meeting

DISCLAIMER

This article is intended for informational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice. It is a compilation of information from various sources and reflects the information available as of the last updated date indicated above. Laws, regulations, and regulatory guidance may change, so readers should consult qualified legal professionals for advice specific to their circumstances.

Sources

- **Elektron ticarət haqqında (Law on Electronic Commerce) No 908-IIQ of 10 May 2005**, as amended to Law No 1409-VQD of 28 December 2018, arts. 1 to 14, e-qanun, e-qanun.az/framework/10406
- **Cinayət yolu ilə əldə edilmiş əmlakın leqallaşdırılmasına və terrorçuluğun maliyyələşdirilməsinə qarşı mübarizə haqqında (Law on the Prevention of the Legalization of Criminally Obtained Property and the Financing of Terrorism) No 781-VIQ of 30 December 2022**, arts. 1.1.8, 1.1.9, 1.1.20, 4.2, 4.7, and amendment by Law No 451-VIIQD of 14 July 2026 (in force 24 January 2027), e-qanun, e-qanun.az/framework/53369; official English title, fiu.gov.az/en/laws

- **Hədəfli maliyyə sanksiyaları haqqında (Law on Targeted Financial Sanctions) No 782-VIQ**, art. 5.1, e-qanun, e-qanun.az/framework/53362
- **Financial Monitoring Service Decision No 3-21-28/3-6-4/2023 of 21 February 2023 approving the Rules on verification measures in customer due diligence and the application of new technologies**, section 7, e-qanun, e-qanun.az/framework/53641
- **Vergi Məcəlləsi (Tax Code)**, arts. 16.1.11-1, 33.8-1, 168.1.5, 169, 177.1.4, e-qanun, e-qanun.az/framework/46948
- **Law No 355-VIIQD of 13 February 2026 amending the Tax Code and other laws**, arts. 1.1, 1.5, 1.6, 4.1, e-qanun, e-qanun.az/framework/61376
- **Law No 476-VIIQD of 30 September 2026 amending the Tax Code and other laws**, art. 1.8, e-qanun, e-qanun.az/framework/62788
- **Cabinet of Ministers Decision No 295 of 14 September 2026 amending the Rules on electronic tax registration of non-residents conducting e-commerce (Decision No 387 of 30 October 2023)**, e-qanun, e-qanun.az/framework/62593
- **State Tax Service, news of 24 August 2026 on registration of global digital service suppliers**, taxes.gov.az
- **State Tax Service, user instruction for the e-service "certificate on whether the taxpayer's activity is active"** (2024), taxes.gov.az
- **Presidential Decree No 1174 of 23 December 2016 on applying Law No 460-VQD amending the Law on Electronic Commerce**, para. 3, e-qanun, e-qanun.az/framework/34513
- **Uşaq hüquqları haqqında (Law on the Rights of the Child) No 371-VIIQ of 3 March 2026**, arts. 1.1.6, 42.2, e-qanun, e-qanun.az/framework/61671
- **İnzibati Xətalar Məcəlləsi (Code of Administrative Offences)**, arts. 375, 455, 459, e-qanun, e-qanun.az/framework/46960
- **Fərdi məlumatlar haqqında (Law on Personal Data) No 998-IIIQ of 11 May 2010**, arts. 8, 9, 14, 15, e-qanun, e-qanun.az/framework/19675
- **Tütün və tütün məmulatı haqqında (Law on Tobacco and Tobacco Products) No 138-IIQ**, art. 15, e-qanun, e-qanun.az/framework/2697
- **Tütün məmulatlarının istifadəsinin məhdudlaşdırılması haqqında (Law on Restricting the Use of Tobacco Products) No 887-VQ**, art. 13, e-qanun, e-qanun.az/framework/37481
- **Law No 338-VIIQD of 30 December 2025 amending the Tax Code and tobacco and advertising laws**, arts. 2, 4, 5, e-qanun, e-qanun.az/framework/61242
- **İstehlakçıların hüquqlarının müdafiəsi haqqında (Law on Protection of Consumers' Rights) No 1113 of 19 September 1995**, arts. 13, 15, e-qanun, e-qanun.az/framework/9479
- **Law No 431-VIIQD of 30 June 2026 amending the Code of Administrative Offences, the Law on Information, Informatisation and Protection of Information and the Law on Protection of Children from Harmful Information**, arts. 1.2, 2, 4, e-qanun, e-qanun.az/framework/62377; in-force date (5 August 2027) per the Code of Administrative Offences amendment list, e-qanun.az/framework/46960

- **Presidential Decree No 752 of 5 August 2026 on applying Law No 431-VIIQD**, paras. 1 and 3, e-qanun, e-qanun.az/framework/62378
- **Presidential Decree No 676 of 2 June 2026 on improving governance in the field of cybersecurity, and Charter of the National Cybersecurity Agency**, paras. 3.2 (decree), 2.1.10, 3.1.23 to 3.1.25, 3.1.28, 3.1.30 (Charter), e-qanun, e-qanun.az/framework/61938; text on mincom.gov.az
- **Presidential Decree No 361 of 13 December 2010 on ensuring the implementation of the Law on Personal Data**, para. 3.1, e-qanun, e-qanun.az/framework/21035; **Presidential Decree No 275 of 4 June 2010 on applying the Law on Personal Data**, para. 2.2, e-qanun.az/framework/19676
- **Nizami District Court of Baku, decision of 16 January 2026, case No 3(007)-5939/2025** (Code of Administrative Offences, art. 375.0.1), Unified Court Portal (courts.gov.az), anonymised decisions, courts.gov.az/courtActs
- **Charter of the State Agency for Antimonopoly and Consumer Market Control under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan**, paras. 1.1, 3.1.28, 3.1.39, competition.gov.az