

## **Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Especially Protected Natural Territories"**

This Law determines general legal, ecological, economic, organizational bases of protection unique and valuable with ecological, economic, scientific, cultural, sanitary-treatment, aesthetic points of view of natural complexes, being national riches and public welfare, in interests of the present and future generations.

### Section I. General provisions

#### Article 1. Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on especially protected natural territories

Relations in the field of organization, use and protection of especially protected natural territories in the Republic of Uzbekistan are adjusted by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on especially protected natural territories, consisting of this Law, and also land, water, forest legislation, legislation on bowels, protection and use of the animal and vegetative world, protection of atmospheric air, protection of environment and other acts of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Relation in the field of organization, use and protection of especially protected natural territories in the Republic of Karakalpakstan are also adjusted by the legislation of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

#### Article 2. Tasks of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan for especially protected natural territories

Tasks of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on especially protected natural territories are preservation of unique natural complexes, monuments of a nature, genetic fund of plants and animals, study of natural processes and monitoring of environment, ecological education of the population, restriction of economic use of territories, of nature protect significance.

#### Article 3. Determination and legal status of especially protected natural territories

Especially protected natural territories are sites of land and water space (aquatoriums), of priority ecological scientific, cultural, aesthetic, sanitary-treatment significance.

Especially protected natural territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan, forming unique system, intended for preservation of a natural variety, maintenance of ecological balance and biosphere monitoring, and also restoration of infringed natural complexes, can be withdrawn completely or partially, constantly or temporarily from economic operation.

Especially protected natural territories are taken into account at development of the plans and programs, circuits of agrarian laws of regional lay-out and other plans on use and protection of natural resources.

In the order stipulated by the Law on especially protected natural territories the status of state reserves (including biosphere), state national parks, state monuments of a nature, state orders is given.

Especially protected natural territories are also water protected strips (zones), resorts and recreation zones, zones of formation of superficial and underground waters (river valleys, cones of scatter, premountain loops), deposits of rare and valuable minerals, security (buffer) zones of especially protected natural territories, fish zones, banned strips of forests, historic-natural and memorial parks, botanic and zoological gardens, dendrariums and other territories in the order, determined by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and international agreements. By the decisions of local public authorities and the managements can be provided and other categories of especially protected natural territories.

#### Article 4. Property in especially protected natural territories

Especially protected natural territories are the property of the state and are protected by it.

Botanical gardens, dendrologic and zoological parks can be based and on other patterns of ownership.

#### Article 5. Lands of especially protected natural territories

Lands of especially protected natural territories are lands of nature protect, treatment, recreation and historic-cultural purpose.

On lands of especially protected natural territories activity, contradicting to their target purpose, is forbidden.

Order and conditions of use and protection of indicated lands are determined by this Law and legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan about ground.

State reserves, state national parks are released of the payment for land. In the order, established by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, from the payment for ground can be released and other especially protected natural territories. The rent and land tax is levied when on especially protected natural territories economic activity is conducted.

Withdrawal of lands of especially protected natural territories is allowed in exclusive cases in the order, established by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

#### Article 6. State management in the field of organization, use and protection of especially protected natural territories

State management in the field of organization, use and protection of especially protected natural territories comes true by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, local public authorities and management, and also specially authorized on state bodies.

State control in the field of use and protection of especially protected natural territories comes true by State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on protection of nature.

#### Article 7. Order of organization of especially protected natural territories

Especially protected natural territories are formed according to the General circuit of development and accommodation of especially protected natural territories or territorial complex circuit of protection of a nature.

Simultaneously with the approvement by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of the General circuit of development and allocation of especially protected natural territories or territorial complex circuit of protection of a nature decision on reservation of land area, offered to protection is adopted by local public authorities. Economic activity of the landowners and land users on the given territory is limited or ceases before acceptance of the decision about organization of especially protected natural territory. Thus the landowners and land users have the right to indemnification of losses of agricultural and forest industrial production, caused by restriction and termination of economic activity, and use of privileges under the land tax.

#### Article 8. State cadastre of especially protected natural territories

State cadastre of especially protected natural territories contains the items of information on the legal status of these territories, their geographical position, quantitative and qualitative characteristics, ecological, scientific, educational and other value, landowners, land users.

State cadastre of especially protected natural territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan is kept with the purposes of planning a network of the given territories, maintenance of their protection and realization

of scientific researches, increase of a level of the state control for observance of the appropriate mode, and also accounting of a role of these territories for want of planning of development and accommodation of productive forces.

State cadastre of especially protected natural territories is kept at the expense of the republican budget on uniform system, authorized by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Keeping of State cadastre of especially protected natural territories comes true by bodies of State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on protection of a nature together with an Academy of sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Article 9. Participation of public organizations and citizens in organization of use and protection of especially protected natural territories

Public organizations according to the charters and the separate citizens assist state bodies in realization of measures on organization, use and protection of especially protected natural territories.

State bodies at realizations of indicated measures take into account the offers of public organizations and separate citizens.

## Section II. State reserves

Article 10. Definition and tasks of state reserves

State reserves are nature protect research establishments, having the purpose to preserve and study of typical and unique natural complexes, genetic fund of plants and animals, realization of monitoring for dynamics of natural processes and phenomena.

Land, water, bowels, vegetative and animal world of territory of state reserves completely and forever are withdrawn from economic operation and free of charge are transmitted to reserves to constant use. The transfer of lands of state reserves on hire basis is forbidden.

State reserves, territories of which are submitted by representative sites of natural landscapes, included when due hereunder in an international network of reserves of biosphere, have the status of biosphere state reserves.

To state reserves following tasks are assigned:

preservation in a natural condition of the whole natural complex, taken for protection;

realization of scientific researches;

participation in state ecological examination of the projects and circuits of allocation of economic and other objects, realization of which can render negative effect on natural complexes of reserves and security zones;

assistance in preparation of the scientific staff and experts in the field of protection of a nature; propagation of ecological knowledge.

Article 11. Order of formation and management of state reserves

Decision on formation of state reserves is adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Management of state reserves comes true by bodies, determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Each reserve acts on the basis of Provision, confirmed by a body, in management of which it is, as agreed with State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on protection of a nature.

#### Article 12. Status and means of state reserves

State reserves are legal persons, of the republican budget, are on independent balance, have the accounts in establishments of banks, seal with the image of the State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan and name.

Means of state reserves, including in a foreign exchange, consist of:

deductions from the budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan; incomes from scientific, nature protectio,

advertising-publishing and educational activity; receipts on account of reimbursement of damage, caused to state reserve in result of activity of the enterprises, establishments, organizations and separate persons;

penalty sums, collected in the administrative and judicial order;

sums, received from realization of confiscated instruments of hunting and fishery, from sale of illegally extracted production;

receipts by way of free aid from the enterprises, organizations, establishments, and also citizens.

State reserves independently, by target purpose dispose by own means, according to the order, established by the article 11 of this Law.

#### Article 13. Mode of state reserves

On the territory of state reserves any economic, recreation and other activity, contradicting to the purposes reserves, infringing natural development of natural processes or menancing to a condition of natural complexes and objects, is forbidden.

On the territory of reserves and their security zones planting of kinds and subkinds of plants and animals with the purpose of their acclimatization, is forbidden.

In state reserves, according to an authorized provision on them, realization of fire-prevention measures is allowed.

Stay on the territory of reserves of the citizens, not being the workers of reserves or bodies, in management of which they are, is allowed only at availability of the sanctions of these bodies or administration of reserve.

#### Article 14. Research activity in state reserves

For organization and realization of scientific researches state reserves are provided by own staff of the scientific employees. Scientific researches can also be conducted with attraction of scientific organizations and separate experts from aside. In state reserves form scientific councils.

For all state reserves keeping of "Annals of nature" is obligatory.

Scientific funds of state reserves are subject to a permanent storage.

State reserves have the right of edition of scientific labour.

Coordination of scientific researches of state reserves is carried out by Academy of sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

### Section III. State national natural parks (Articles 15-18)

#### Article 15. Definition and tasks of state national natural parks

State national natural parks are nature protect establishments, territories (aquatoriums) which include natural complexes, of special ecological, historical and aesthetic values and intended for use in nature protect, recreation, educational, scientific and cultural purposes.

Territories of state national natural parks place on lands, represented by state national parks in possession or use, and also on grounds of other landowners and land users.

State national natural parks have following tasks:

maintenance of a mode, ensuring preservation of natural complexes and a historic-cultural heritage for use in recreation, educational and scientific purposes;

restoration of infringed natural complexes;

preservation of monuments of a history, culture, architecture;

creation of conditions for tourism, excursion and rest;

propagation of ecological knowledge;

assistance to introduction of energy saving, ecologically clean technologies in agricultural, commercial production and other activity;

realization of scientific researches, assistance and preparation of the scientific staff and experts in the field of protection of a nature and rational water usage.

#### Article 16. Order of formation and management of state national natural parks

Decision on formation of state national natural parks is adopt by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on presentation of interested bodies as agreed with State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on protection of nature.

Management of state national natural parks is carried out by ministries, state committees and departments, in management of which they are and the activity of which is connected to protection of nature.

Each national park acts on the basis of Provision approved by a body, in management of which it is.

#### Article 17. Status and means of state national natural parks

State national natural parks are legal persons, consist of a public finance, are on independent balance, have accounts in establishments of banks, seal with the image of the Republic of Uzbekistan and name.

Means of state national natural parks, including in a foreign exchange, consist of:

deductions from the budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

incomes from recreation, tourist-excursion, advertising-publishing and other activity, admitted by this Law and Provision about national park;

money resources and material assets, arriving from the state, cooperative and other public enterprises, establishments, organizations, joint ventures, foreign, international organizations and the private persons;

receipts of the penalty sums, levied when due hereunder with the infringers of a mode of protection of state national natural park;

receipts on account of reimbursement of damage, caused to state national park in result of activity of the enterprises, establishments, organizations, citizens.

State national natural parks is independent, of target purpose dispose by own means, according to the order, established by the article 16 of this Law.

#### Article 18. Mode of state national natural parks

On the territory of state national natural parks diversified mode of protection and use with allowance for condition of natural complexes and objects, their recreation, cultural and aesthetic value is established.

On the territory of state national natural parks reserved zones with a mode, stipulated for territory of state reserves, zone recreation, economic and other use, security zones of historic-cultural objects are allocated, on which activity, not contradicting to problems of state national parks, comes true.

On the territory of state national natural parks there is not admitted:

cutting of a wood (except sanitary and cutting of maintenance);

activity of the enterprises, representing ecological danger;

actions, changing a hydrologic and hydro-geological mode;

actions, causing erosion of soils, and also degradation of vegetative and animal world;

production of road and engineers-communication works, not connected to activity of state national natural parks;

burial of waste, chemical and radioactive substances;

living of alive organisms with the purpose of acclimatization.

In the state national natural parks can be forbidden or limited other kinds of activity, leading to self reduction of natural, scientific, aesthetic and cultural value of their territory.

In cases, when a construction of roads, other communications and structures is necessary for normal functioning of park, realization of a complex of nature protect measures without pay provided recultivation of infringed grounds is foreseen.

#### Section IV. State orders and state monuments of nature (Articles 19 - 21)

##### Article 19. Concept and formation of state order

State orders are territories (aquatoriums), selected with the purpose of preservation, reproduction and restoration of natural complexes or their separate components on period, necessary for fulfillment delivered before чрърчэшью of problems delivered

State orders can be of republican and local significance.

On the functional significance orders can be subdivided on:

landscapes (complex) - for preservation and restoration of especially valuable natural landscapes and complexes;

biological (botanic, zoological) - for preservation and restoration of valuable, rare and disappearing kinds of plants, animals;

palentological - for preservation of separate mineral and their complexes;

hydrologic (swamp, lakes, river) - for preservation of valuable objects and complexes of a lifeless nature;

geomorphological - for preservation of the rare and unique forms of a relief, created by nature;

geological and minerological - for preservation of rare geological and minerological formations.

Geological orders, of unique mineral and other geological formations and having fundamental scientific significance, can have the status of state reserve.

Orders are formed without the indication of terms of functioning (permanent), for the term more than 5 years (long-term) or for the term of less 5 years (short-term).

State orders of republican significance will be formed by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

State orders of local significance will be formed by the decisions of khokims of areas on presentation of bodies on protection of nature.

#### Article 20. Mode of state orders

Territories, announced as state orders, are not withdrawn from economic use from the landowners and land users.

Enterprises, establishments and the organizations, on lands which are formed as state orders, are obliged to observe established state orders mode.

On the territory of state orders any kinds of activity, contradicting to problems of order, are limited or ceased.

Particular problems and features of mode of each state order are determined by the provision, developed as agreed with bodies of State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on protection of nature, landowners and land users and confirmed body, adopting the decision on organization of state order.

#### Article 21. State monuments of nature

State monuments of nature announce unique, irreplaceable, valuable in the ecological, scientific, aesthetic, cultural relation of objects of natural origin.

Objects of nature are announced by state monuments of nature by local public authorities on presentation of state bodies on protection of a nature.

Announcement of object the state monument of nature without withdrawal of the land area taken by it from the landowners and land users is admitted.

On the territory of an arrangement of state monuments of nature any activity, menacing to their safety, is forbidden.

Obligations on maintenance of a mode of protection of monuments of nature are assigned to the enterprises, establishment and organization, on territory of which they are.

Body, adopted the decision on the announcement of natural object as a state monument of nature makes transfer of it under protection and registration of the security obligation.

State monuments of nature, used by the population in cult purposes, can be granted in use or lease to religious organizations or separate persons with the purpose of their protection and realization of works on an accomplishment under condition of preservation of state monument of nature.

#### Section V. Other especially protected natural territories (Articles 22-32)

##### Article 22. Water protected strips (zones) and their organization

Water protected zone is the territory, adjusting to channels of rivers, lakes, reservoirs, channels, collectors and other water objects, for which special mode with the purposes of prevention of pollution, contamination, exhaustion and siltation of water objects by products of soil erosion, and also for maintenance of a noble water mode is established.

Mode of water protected strips (zones) is distributed also to zones of formation of superficial and underground waters (river valleys, cones of carrying out, premountain loops).

Water protected strips (zones) are established according to the order, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan under presentation of bodies on protection of a nature and water facilities(economy).

Water protected zones on the interstate rivers are established according to the agreements, made between the interested states.

At intereconomic agrarian laws and lay-out of territory of occupied items questions of the system of water protected strips (zones) should be coordinated with bodies on protection of nature and water economy.

##### Article 23. Mode of water protect strips (zones)

Within the limits of water protected zone on coast of water objects is allocated coastal strips, representing territory of strict restriction of economic activity.

Within the limits of water protected zone on coast of water objects, used for a fence of water for drinking and household needs of the population in occupied items, zones of sanitary protection are established, where any economic activity is forbidden.

Within the limits of water protected strips (zones) limited economic activity is allowed. In water protected zone it is forbidden:

cutting of wood-bush vegetation (except sanitary and cutting of cutting of maintenance);

application of poisons, construction of warehouses and storage of poisons and mineral fertilizers;

complexes of canalization clearing structures and various kind of stores of waste waters;

allocation of cattle breeding complexes, places of burial, dumps of dust, waste of production, and also use on юЁюЎхэшх liquid manure;

parking, filling with fuel, wash and repair of automobiles;

allocation of warehouses for a storage of petroleum; wash of linen, kenaph, leather.

Change of rivers channels, production of mineral wealths and other works, influencing to a condition of water resources, are allowed only from the sanction of bodies of a water economy, protection of waters and geology.

Order and conditions of use and protection of water protected zones is established by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

#### Article 24. Resort natural territories and order of their formation

Resort natural territories, of medical and treatment and properties mineral sources, of medical dirt, favorable climatic and other conditions, are recognized.

Resorts can be of local and republican significance. The resorts of republican significance will be formed by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on joint submission of Council of Federation of trade unions of Uzbekistan and Ministry of public health services of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Resorts of local significance will be formed by the decision of local public authorities on joint submission of bodies of Council of Federation of trade unions of Uzbekistan and Ministry of public health services of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

#### Article 25. Mode of resorts natural territories

Resort natural territory is subdivided into three zones. The first is zone territory, engaged in medical sources, layers of medical dirt. In this zone any economic activity, except for construction of structures, necessary for allocation of medical sources and dirt resorts is forbidden.

Second zone is territories of sanatoriums, boarding-houses, houses of rest, engaged by places of rest, buildings for treatment, residing having a rest. In this zone economic activity, except activity, necessary for organization of treatment and rest is forbidden, and also residing of population, except temporary residing medical and attendants is forbidden.

Third zone is territories, adjacent to sanatoriums, boarding-houses, houses of rest. In this zone limited economic activity, not damaging to medical sources and not worsening conditions for rest and treatment is authorized by harmful physical effect and pollution of an environment is admitted. Thus in limits of resort natural territories it is categorically forbidden:

development of mineral wealths;

cutting of wood (except sanitary and cutting of maintenance);

allocation of warehouses of poisons and mineral fertilizers;

application of poisons;

allocation of dumps of dust, places of waste burial of chemical and radioactive substances, activity of enterprises of chemical, cellulose industry, metallurgy;

actions, changing a hydrologic mode of district.

#### Article 26. Recreation zones

Recreation zones are territories with geographical and climatic conditions, suitable for organization of tourism and mass rest of the population.

Recreation zones will be organized under the decision of local public authorities on presentation of the Council of Federation of trade unions of Uzbekistan and Ministry of public health services of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In recreation zones limited economic activity, not contradicting to interests of mass rest and tourism, is authorized.

In recreation zones activity chemical, metallurgical, microbiological enterprises and organizations, application of pesticides, organization of cattle graves, places of warehousing and burial of chemical and radioactive substances, household and industrial waste, cutting of wood (except sanitary and cutting of maintenance, realization of works, infringing a hydrologic mode of district is forbidden.

#### Article 27. Botanical gardens

Botanical gardens are formed with the purpose of preservation, study, acclimatization, duplication in specially created conditions and effective economic use of rare and typical kinds local and world flora by creation, updating and preservation of botanic collections, management of scientific, training and educational work.

Botanical gardens of nation-wide significance are research nature protect establishments.

Botanical gardens of local significance the status of research establishment can when due hereunder to be given.

Sites of land and water space with all natural resources are withdrawn from economic use and it are granted to botanical gardens in the order, determined by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

On the territory of botanical gardens activity, not connected to fulfillment of problems assigned to them and menacing to preservation of collections of flora, is forbidden.

#### Article 28. Dendrologic parks

Dendrological parks are formed with the purpose of preservation and study in specially created conditions of diverse kinds of trees and bushes and their compositions for the most effective scientific, cultural, recreation and other use.

Dendrological parks of nation-wide significance are research nature protect establishments.

Dendrological parks of local significance the status of research establishment can when due hereunder to be given.

Land areas with all natural resources are withdrawn from economic use and are granted to dendrological parks in the order, determined by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

On the territory of dendrological parks activity, not connected to fulfillment of problems assigned to them and menacing to preservation of dendrological collections, is forbidden.

On the territory of dendrological parks zoning according to requests, established for botanical gardens can be conducted.

#### Article 29. Protected (buffer) zones

Protected (buffer) the zones include territory of limited economic activity, with the purpose of the prevention of negative effect on state reserves, national parks, orders, monuments of nature and other especially protected natural territories.

In a protected (buffer) zone kinds of economic activity and economy, causing negative effect on especially protected natural territories are forbidden.

Sizes of protected (buffer) zones and their mode are established simultaneously with organization of especially protected natural territories.

#### Article 30. Restrictive strips of woods

With the purposes of protection and the preservation of the most valuable and rare kinds of plants, and also maintenance of a mode of state reserves, national natural parks and other especially protected natural territories on sites of wood fund restrictive strips of woods are established.

Restrictive strips of woods are established by local public authorities and management on presentation of bodies on protection of a nature and wood economy.

#### Article 31. Zoological parks

Zoological parks form with the purpose of organization of ecological training-educational work, creation of expositions of rare exotic and local kinds of the animals, preservation of their genetic fund, study of wild faun and development of scientific bases of its cultivation in capture.

Zoological parks of nation-wide significance are nature protected culture-educational establishments.

Land areas with all natural resources are withdrawn from economic use and it are granted to zoological parks in the order, determined by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

On the territory of zoological parks activity, not connected to fulfillment of problems assigned to them and menacing to preservation of favorable conditions for life of the animals of these parks, is forbidden.

On the territory of zoological parks with the purpose of guarantee of fulfillment of their problems the following zones are allocated:

exposition - for the stationary keeping of animals and use them in culture-educational purposes;

scientific, - within the limits of which research work is conducted. Visiting a zone is authorized in the order, established by administration of a zoological park;

recreation - for organization of rest and service of the visitors of zoological park;

economic - for allocation of auxiliary economic objects.

Zoological parks can organize mobile expositions of animals, to have part-time farms, created for maintenance of the animals by forages.

#### Article 32. Fishery zones

Fishery zones can be water objects or their parts, used for protection and reproduction of rare disappearing kinds of fishes and other water organisms, and also for fishery needs.

Mode of fishery zones of water objects is established by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on presentation of bodies of protection of a nature and water economy.

In fishery zones any economic activity, damaging conditions of protection and reproduction of fishes and other water organisms is forbidden.

#### Section VI. Organization of protection of especially protected natural territories

##### Article 33. Protection of state reserves and state national natural parks

Protection of state reserves and state national natural parks comes true by special inspection on protection of natural territories and is regulated by the provision on state reserve or on state national park.

Workers of protection are included into staff of state reserves and state national parks and use all rights and privileges of the state inspectors of the Republic of Uzbekistan on protection of nature.

##### Article 34. Protection of state orders and state monuments of nature

Protection of state orders and monuments of nature is carried out by enterprises, establishment, organization, on the land areas on which state orders and monuments of nature are located.

If state order or monument of nature is located on the land area, not given in possession or use, its protection is provided by the body, in management of which it is.

In cases, when enterprises, establishment and organizations do not provide protection of state orders and state monuments of nature, land area, occupied by state order or state monument of nature, and adjacent territory, necessary for maintenance of its protection, can be withdrawn from the landowners and land users.

If state monument of nature is located on the land area or water object, not fixed for any land user, landowner or water user, its protection is provided by local public authorities and management.

##### Article 35. Protection of other especially protected natural territories

Protection of water protected strips (zones) is provided by bodies on protection of nature and water economy. In cases, when the lands, included in structure of water protected strips (zones), are fixed in possession, use or are transmitted on hire basis to enterprises, organizations and citizens for management of limited economic activity, the protection of water protected strips (zones) is assigned to these enterprises, organization, establishment and citizens.

Zones of sanitary protection of water objects are protected by bodies of internal businesses.

Protection of resort natural territories and recreation zones is provided by local public authorities and management, bodies on protection of a nature.

Protection of botanical gardens, dendrological and zoological parks is provided by their administration.

Protection of buffer zones is provided by the landowners and land users, on territory of which protected (buffer) zones are located. In cases, when the territory of protected zones is not given to the enterprises, establishments, organizations, their protection is provided by bodies of protection of nature.

Protection of restricted strips of woods is provided by bodies of wood protection.

Protection of fishery zones is provided by enterprises, occupied with a fishy craft on the given water object, and bodies of protection of nature.

Section VII. Solution of disputes, connected with relations on especially protected natural territories

Article 36. Solution of disputes, connected with relations on especially protected natural territories

Disputes between enterprises, establishments, organizations, citizens, state bodies on maintenance of mode of especially protected natural territories are considered by court or economic court.

Disputes on usage and protection of natural resources in especially protected natural territories are allowed in the order, established by the land, water, wood legislation, legislation on bowels, protection of atmospheric air, protection of animal and vegetative world.

Receivership proceeding, connected to relations on especially protected natural territories, are solved by court or economic court in the order, established by the legislation.

Section VIII. Responsibility for infringement of mode of especially protected natural territories

Article 37. Responsibility for infringement of mode of especially protected natural territories

Persons, guilty in:

no-purpose use of territories and objects of nature-reserve fund, infringement of requests of the projects of creation and organization of especially protected natural territories;

realization within the limits of especially protected natural territories, their protected zones of forbidden economic activity;

organization on objects of especially protected natural territories and in their security zones of economic activity without preliminary realization of ecological examination or with infringement of its conclusions;

non-taking of measures under prevention and liquidation of ecological consequences of failures and other harmful effect on especially protected natural territories;

infringement of terms and about consideration of the petitions about creation of especially protected natural territories;

infringement of requests on use of especially protected natural territories;

excess of allowable chemical, physical, biological and other effects, infringement of requests of the given sanctions for use of especially protected natural territories;

damage, or destruction of natural complexes of especially protected natural objects and reserved for inclusion in their structure;

autocratic change of borders, removal of especially protected natural territories for other needs, bear the administrative, criminal and other responsibility.

Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan can established responsibility and for other infringements of the legislation on especially protected natural territories.

Enterprises, establishments, organizations, other legal and the physical persons are obliged to reimburse damage, caused by infringement of a mode of especially protected natural territories, in sizes and in the order, established by the legislation.

Article 38. Stay, restriction, reprofiling, termination of activity of enterprises, organizations, work shops, devices

Activity of enterprises, organizations, work shops, devices, rendering harmful influence to a condition of especially protected natural territories, is suspended or is limited before removal of sources of harmful effect, including that, which are outside especially protected natural territories and their protected zones.

If it is impossible to remove damage, caused to especially protected natural territories, activity of the enterprises, organizations, work shops and devices ceases and can be resumed after them reprofiling with obligatory elimination of harmful influence on especially protected natural territories according to the current legislation.

Section IX. International contracts and agreements, concerning protection and uses of especially protected natural territories

Article 39. International contracts and agreements

International agreement of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes other rules, concerning protection and use of especially protected natural territories, rules of international agreement act.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.Karimov

7 May 1993