

# THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

## THE LAW

### ABOUT BIOSPHERIC TERRITORIES IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

It is accepted by Legislative Assembly  
Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament) of the Kyrgyz Republic on May, 13, 1999

The present Law defines legal bases of creation and functioning of biospheric territories in the Kyrgyz Republic.

#### Article 1. The purposes of creation of biospheric territories

Biospheric territories are created with the purpose:

- Preservation, restoration and use of natural territories with rich natural and a cultural heritage;
- Support of long-term, steady economic and social development of territories, including recreational use in view of preservation and restoration of natural resources;
- The long-term ecological control, monitoring and ecological researches, and also ecological awareness and education.

#### Article 2. Concept and the status of biospheric territories

Biospheric territories represent sites of ground and water ecological systems or their combinations providing steady balance of a biodiversity, economic development and protection of corresponding cultural values.

Biospheric territories have the status of especially protected territories at the national level for which the special mode of protection and use is established.

#### Article 3. The legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic about biospheric territories

Relations in the field of creation and functioning of biospheric territories are adjusted by the environmental protection legislation, the present Law, the Regulations about of biospheric territory and other normative legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic.

#### Article 4. The order of formation of biospheric territories

The biospheric territory is formed by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on presentation of republican state body of environmental preservation of the Kyrgyz Republic on the basis of a corresponding scientific justification and the contract design coordinated with regional state administration, and operates according to the Regulations about of biospheric territory confirmed by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The regulations about of biospheric territory define borders, division of biospheric territory into zones with various modes of use, power of controls biospheric territory and their interaction with republican state body of environmental preservation of the Kyrgyz Republic, nature protection activities, and also other matters necessary for functioning of biospheric territory.

The established biospheric territories are represented to UNESCO for inclusion in the international network of biospheric reserves that proves to be true by delivery of the corresponding certificate of UNESCO.

#### Article 5. Zones and a mode of wildlife management of biospheric territories

Biospheric territories are divided on zones with various modes of protection and use:

- A core zone - a site of territory on which all natural complex is strictly protected, where monitoring behind changes in ecological systems, scientific researches and other activities which are not breaking natural development of natural processes are carried out;

- The buffer zone - a site of territory which usually surrounds or borders a core zone and is used for traditional kinds of activity with extensive forms of managing, including regulated use of agricultural areas, ecological tourism, and also for carrying out of various scientific researches;

- A transitive zone - a site of territory, which is used for conducting ecologically focused economic activities;

- A zone of sanitation - the site of territory demanding reclaiming and regenerative measures.

Division of biospheric territory into zones is carried out on the basis of corresponding scientific substantiations in view of a category and the status of especially protected natural territory.

The core zone covers strictly protected central areas providing preservation of all landscape and biological diversity. In this zone any economic activities are forbidden. In a core zone carrying out only research and nature protection works and monitoring with minimally possible impact on protected communities is authorized according to articles 9, 10, 13 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic " About especially protected natural territories ".

In a buffer zone the various forms of activity preventing negative impact on a condition of ecosystem of a core are carried out:

- Scientific researches and the organization of the centers of training and preparation of experts;

- Environmental monitoring and the control over ecosystems changes;

- Forestry management activity and protection of large forests;

- Traditional land use within the framework of maintenance of long-term safety and invulnerability of a biodiversity of a core;

- Recreational use, rest on the nature, the tourism, carefully controllable and adjustable in ecologically allowable specifications;

- Use of mineral waters and medical resources;

- Ecological awareness, the organization of demonstration sites, the centers of new technologies and carrying out of training programs and management of wildlife management.

In a buffer zone it is permitted: creation of new settlements, establishment and operation of industrial objects, construction and operation of industrial objects, carrying out of prospecting works and development of minerals, cabin of a wood for primarily use is forbidden, except for forestry rehabilitation cabins, introduction (acclimatization) of new kinds of plants and animals, the actions changing a hydrological mode of a core and the other activity, capable to affect on ecosystem in general.

In a transitive zone various kinds of industrial activity are possible. Economically interested groups and the citizens living in the given territory, jointly participate in manufacture and long-term use of natural resources with observance of the ecological

requirements providing stability of ecological and economic development of territory. In a transitive zone there are agricultural, industrial and medical –recreational complexes, sources of mineral waters, and also experimental sites with the industrial centers.

In a zone of sanitation the activities of reclaiming, recultivation, and rehabilitation of areas under erosion, pastures, and forestry recreation are carried out.

#### Article 6. Specifications of wildlife management

In biospheric territory the mode of protection differentiated on zones and uses of natural resources is established. The order, specifications of wildlife management are adjusted according to the current legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

#### Article 7. Management of biospheric territories

Management of biospheric territory is carried out by the management created on the basis of Regulations about biospheric territory.

The management of biospheric territory is the legal person, funded by of the republican budget and other sources and operates on the basis of the its regulations, confirmed by supervising body.

#### Article 8. Financing

Financing of activities on biospheric territories functioning is made through republican and local budgets, and also entrance fee to zones of biospheric territory, voluntary payments of legal and physical persons and others, not forbidden by the legislation, sources.

#### Article 9. Measures of compensation.

In case of introduction of the certain restrictions in biospheric territories in questions of wildlife management the suffered expenses in the order determined by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic are compensated to local population.

#### Article 10. The responsibility for infringement of a mode of biospheric territories

The persons guilty of infringement of a mode of biospheric territory, rules of wildlife management, bear the responsibility according to the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

#### Article 11. Coming into force of the present Law

The present Law inures from the date of publication.

The president  
A.AKAEV'S Kyrgyz Republic

Bishkek, the House of the Government  
On June, 9, 1999 № 48

