

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 15, 1997 N 160-1 on Environmental Protection (amended)

Nature and its riches are the natural basis of life and activity of the peoples of the Republic of Kazakhstan, sustainable socio-economic development and welfare.

This Law defines the legal, economic and social framework for the protection of the environment for present and future generations and aims to ensure environmental safety, the prevention of the harmful effects of economic and other activities on the natural ecological systems, biodiversity conservation and environmental management organization.

Chapter I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Basic terms and definitions

In this Act the following terms and definitions:

Environment - the totality of natural objects, including natural resources, whether living or non-living, including air, water, soil, subsoil, flora and fauna, as well as the climate in their interaction;

Environmental protection - a system of state and public measures aimed at the harmonious interaction of man and nature, improving the quality of the environment, rational use and reproduction of natural resources;

facilities environmental protection - the components of the environment, protected by law;

Natural resources - components of the environment, used in the process of economic and other activities to satisfy the material, cultural and other needs of society;

nature - the use of natural resources in the economic and other human activities;

environmental quality - the characteristic composition and properties of the environment;

Environmental monitoring - monitoring the state of the human environment and the prevention of critical situation, harmful or dangerous to the health of humans and other living organisms;

valuation of environmental quality - the establishment of environmental quality criteria that determine its suitability for human existence, and for the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of ecosystems;

Environmental pollution - entry into the environment of potentially dangerous chemical and biological substances, radioactive materials, wastes of production and consumption, as well as the environmental impact of noise, vibration, magnetic fields and other harmful physical effects;

environmental requirements - mandatory for restrictions and prohibitions of economic and other activities that adversely affect the environment, contained in the legislative and other sub-legislative regulatory, legislative and technical acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan; Environmental security - the state of defending the vital interests and rights of the individual and society from threats arising from man-made and natural impacts on the environment;

ecological system - a single functional set of interrelated organisms and inanimate their habitat.

Article 2. Legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of environmental protection

1. The objectives of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of environmental protection is regulation of relations in the sphere of interaction between society and nature to improve the quality of the environment, rational use and reproduction of natural resources, strengthening the rule of law.

2. Legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on environmental protection is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan and consists of this Law, the Law on protection, reproduction and use of natural resources, as well as other laws and other legal acts.

In case of conflict between this Act and any other act containing rules governing the relationship of environmental protection, the latter may be used only after making appropriate changes to the present law.

Questions of protection and use of land, mineral resources, water, air, forests and other vegetation, fauna, environmental objects having special ecological, scientific and cultural value, specially protected natural areas in the part not regulated by this Act shall be regulated by the relevant laws and other normative legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 3. Basic principles of environmental protection

Environmental protection is based on compliance with the following principles: priority of protection of life and human health, preserve and restore the environment favorable for life, work and rest of the population;

a balanced solution of socio-economic problems and environmental problems for the transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to sustainable development in market conditions and the needs of present and future generations in a healthy and supportive environment;

ensure environmental security and restoration of disturbed natural ecosystems in areas with adverse environmental conditions;

rational use and reproduction of natural resources, the phased introduction of fees for use of natural resources and the introduction of economic incentives for environmental protection;

ensure the conservation of biological diversity and environmental objects having special ecological, scientific and cultural importance;

state regulation and state control, the inevitability of punishment for violation of legislation on protection of the environment;

prevent damage to the environment, assess the possible impact on the environment;

active and democratic participation, public organizations and local authorities in the field of environmental protection;

international cooperation in the field of environmental protection based on international law.

Article 4. Objects of Environmental Protection

Protection from destruction, degradation, damage, depletion, pollution, waste and other harmful effects of subject:

land, subsoil, water, air, forests and other vegetation, the animal world;

natural ecological systems, climate and ozone layer.

Special protection shall be subject to environmental objects having special ecological, scientific and cultural value, as well as protected areas.

Chapter II. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS and public associations in ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Article 5. Rights and duties of citizens in the field of environmental protection

1. Every citizen and stateless persons and foreigners staying in the Republic of Kazakhstan have the right to a life and health environment, reliable information about its condition and its improvement measures, compensation for damage caused to their health and property due to the violation of legislation on protection of the environment.

2. Citizens have the right to:

used in the prescribed manner natural resources and implement measures for their protection and reproduction, participate in the protection and improvement of the environment;

form associations and public funds for environmental protection;

take part in meetings, rallies, pickets, marches and demonstrations, referendums on environmental protection;
apply to the state bodies and organizations with letters, complaints, applications and proposals on environmental issues and to demand their consideration;
make proposals for public environmental review and take part in it;
to demand the abolition of the administrative or judicial decisions on the placement, construction, reconstruction and commissioning of enterprises, installations and other environmentally harmful objects, as well as the limitation and termination of economic and other activities of businesses and individuals with an adverse impact on the environment and health human rights;
raises the question of bringing to justice those responsible for the organizations, officials and citizens, to bring an action in court for damages caused to their health and property as a result of violations of the law on the protection of the environment;
implement the established order in his other rights provided for by the laws and other regulations.

3. Every citizen is obliged to protect the environment and protect natural resources, to comply with legislation on environmental protection, raise their environmental awareness and promote environmental education of the younger generations.

Article 6. Rights and obligations of public associations in the field of environmental protection

1. Public associations in carrying out their activities in the field of environmental protection have the right to:

develop, approve and promote its environmental programs to protect the rights and interests of citizens, to involve them on a voluntary basis to be active in the field of environmental protection;

perform work on the protection and improvement of the environment, rational use and reproduction of natural resources, participate in the protection of environment objects of special ecological, scientific and cultural value, organization and operation of specially protected natural areas;

carried out in the prescribed manner of work on environmental education, scientific research in the field of environmental protection;

require state environmental review and conduct public environmental review;

carry out public control in the field of environmental protection;

receive from state bodies and organizations timely, complete and accurate information about the state of the environment and measures for its improvement;

collaborate and cooperate in the field of environment protection with government agencies and international organizations, concluding agreements with them, for them to carry out certain works contracts provided for by the legislation;

participate in the discussion of draft laws on environmental protection;

to demand the abolition of the administrative or judicial decisions on the placement, construction, reconstruction and putting into operation of enterprises, installations and other environmentally harmful objects, and also about the restriction, suspension or termination of economic and other activities of legal entities and individuals that have a negative impact on the environment and human health;

raises the question of bringing to justice those responsible for the organizations, officials and citizens, to bring an action in court for compensation for damage to health and property of citizens caused by the violation of legislation on protection of the environment;

implement the established order in his other rights provided for by the laws and other regulations.

2. Public associations are obliged to carry out their activities in accordance with the legislation on environmental protection and public associations.

Chapter III. COMPETENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Article 7. Competence of the Government of the Republic of

Kazakhstan in the field of environmental protection

Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of environmental protection: develop the main directions of the state policy, strategic and tactical measures for its implementation;

develops national (state) environmental programs and programs in various fields of environmental management, submit them for approval to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

supervises the activities of ministries, state committees, central executive bodies, nevhodyaschih of the Government and local executive bodies, oversee the implementation of laws, acts of the President and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

manages state property, develops and implements measures for the use assigned to the Government;

defines the procedure for the development and approval of the environmental quality standards and environmental requirements for economic and other activities;

establishes the procedure for charging for pollution and for the protection and restoration of natural resources;

approves regulations on state Environmental Protection Fund;

establishes the procedure and conditions of compulsory ecological insurance;

in cases prescribed by law shall rule on the provision of natural resources in nature, concludes contracts (contracts), sets limits and quotas for use of natural resources; approve the list of species of wildlife, which is necessary to obtain natural resource permits and procedure for issuing such permits;

approves the concept of different types of natural resources, establishes the procedure for the state system of nature, approval and implementation of schemes of complex use, reproduction and protection of natural resources, maintenance of state registration and state inventory of natural resources;

establishes the structure, content and procedure of conducting state monitoring of the environment and natural resources;

approve the list of environmentally dangerous economic activities and the procedure for mandatory state licensing, as well as a list of groups of homogeneous production (works, services) in the field of environmental protection, subject to mandatory standardization and certification;

approve the list of objects of environmental protection having special ecological, scientific and cultural importance, organizes state reserves, state and national parks and other protected areas within its jurisdiction;

defines the procedure for the provision of information and maintenance of state statistics in the field of environmental protection;

approve the list of specially authorized bodies performing a function of environmental protection, environmental management and state control in this field determines the order of their activities and establishes the procedure for the licensing and conduct of environmental auditing;

carry out international cooperation;

exercise other powers in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 8. The competence of the central executive body of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of environmental protection

The central executive body of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of environmental protection coordinates the activities of other central executive bodies, exercising the functions of environmental protection and environmental management, and carries supradepartmental state control.

The central executive body of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of environmental protection:

pursue common state policy in the field of environmental protection and organize the implementation of national (state) environmental programs;

claims within its competence or agrees with environmental quality standards and environmental requirements for economic and other activities;

shall in the manner prescribed by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the leadership of the Republican Fund for Environmental Protection and controls its

activities;
issues licenses for environmentally dangerous types of economic activities, emissions and discharges of hazardous substances into the environment, in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, concludes agreements (contracts), sets limits and quotas, grants permission for use of natural resources;
is working on state environmental monitoring, as well as manages a single system for monitoring the environment and natural resources;
organizes the state ecological examination;
coordinates and carries out the general methodological guidance reserved matter, organizes public inspection on Protected Areas, is their state cadastre;
carries out the state control over protection, reproduction and use of fauna and flora;
maintains the state inventory of rare and endangered species of flora and fauna, allows the publication of the Red Book;
shall, in accordance with its competence in the field of state control of environmental protection;
participates in international cooperation in the field of environmental protection;
performs other functions to ensure effective protection of the environment.

Article 9. Competence of other central executive bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, performing the functions of environmental protection and environmental management
Legal status and competence of other central executive bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, performing the functions of environmental protection and environmental management, established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the basis of legislation.

Article 10. Competence of local representative and executive bodies and local authorities in the field of environmental protection

1. Local representative bodies:
approve programs for the protection of the environment and wildlife in their respective territories;
claim expenses for the protection and improvement of the environment as part of local budgets;
hear reports of the heads of local executive bodies and organizations on the state of conservation of the environment and natural resources;
take within their competence, mandatory rules for the violations which the administrative responsibility for environmental sanitation, protection, reproduction and rational use of natural resources, protection of environmental objects having special ecological, scientific and cultural value. These Regulations shall come into force for at least two weeks after their publication.

2. Local executive bodies:
carry out the state control in the field of environmental protection and regulate the use of natural resources within their jurisdiction;
organize the development and implementation of programs to protect the environment and wildlife in their respective territories, environmental testing, construction and reconstruction of facilities for environmental protection;
claim the fee for pollution to prepare conclusions on the Prohibition of the construction and reconstruction of enterprises, buildings and other objects for which there is a negative opinion environmental impact assessment, suspend economic and other activity in the courts for violations of environmental requirements and take appropriate measures;
take decisions or make proposals to the higher authorities about the protection of environment objects of special ecological, scientific and cultural value, and the organization of specially protected areas;
exercise other powers in accordance with the law.

3. Local governments in the field of environmental protection ensure public participation in addressing local issues within the powers established by law.

Section IV. Natural Resources and Environment

Article 11. Natural resources

The land and its subsoil, water, flora and fauna, and other natural resources are the material basis of the sovereignty of the Republic of Kazakhstan and are state-owned. The land may also be privately owned on terms, conditions and within the limits established by law.

Article 12. Users of natural resources

Nature users are divided into natural and legal persons, public and private, national and foreign.

The national nature users are citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Kazakh legal entities, including those with foreign participation, and foreign users of natural resources - foreign citizens, foreign legal entities, foreign governments, international associations and organizations.

Users of natural resources can be:

permanent (right of nature is of unlimited duration) and time (right of nature is limited to a certain period);

primary (law of nature is obtained from the state or from other primary users of natural resources in the order of disposition of that right) and secondary (temporary right of nature is obtained on the basis of the agreement of the primary natural resource, retains this status).

Article 13. General and special nature

Natural Resources in the Republic of Kazakhstan are in general and special nature. The general nature provides free of charge to meet the vital needs of the population and without natural resources of citizens and organizations. Limitations of general nature are permitted, unless expressly required by law.

When special nature of natural resources natural resources available in due course. The right of special nature may be permanent or temporary, alienable or inalienable, acquired for consideration or free, primary or secondary.

Features of occurrence of the right of natural resources or special limited nature (easements) are determined by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 14. Basis of presentation of natural resources in nature

Natural resources are provided in environmental management on the basis of: licenses for the use of natural resources and the implementation of certain activities in the field of environmental protection;

decisions of local executive bodies or the regulations of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan for natural resources in nature;
agreements (contracts) on natural resources.

Article 15 Limits and quotas on use of natural resources

Limits and quotas on the nature of natural resources are established for a certain period the volume limit use (withdrawal) of natural resources, emissions and discharges of pollutants into the environment, disposal of production and consumption.

Limits and quotas established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan in accordance with the applicable environmental quality standards and environmental requirements for economic and other activities.

Article 16. Resolution on the use of natural resources

Resolution on the use of natural resources is a document issued by a nature user a specially authorized state body in the field of environmental protection and confirming the right of a nature to use (removal) of natural resources, emissions and discharges of pollutants into the environment, waste disposal and consumption with specific terms and volumes , norms, conditions of nature and applied technology.

Article 17. State regulation of natural resources

In order to ensure state regulation of natural resources is carried out its constitution, drawn up schemes of complex use, reproduction and protection of natural resources, conducted state registration and state inventory of natural resources, the state monitoring of the environment and natural resources in accordance with national (government) programs from the budget.

Article 18. State system of wildlife management and reproduction of complex usage and protection of natural resources

The state system of nature is a system of measures aimed at organizing the rational use, reproduction and protection of natural resources.

In the cases provided by law composed of complex usage, reproduction and protection of natural resources.

Article 19. State registration and state inventory of natural resources

In order to determine the quantity and quality of natural resources used for the needs of the population and sectors of the economy, conducted state registration and state inventory of natural resources, which are a set of information about their condition, use, reproduction and protection.

Article 20. Main responsibilities and protection of the rights of nature

1. Nature users must:

use of natural resources in accordance with the purpose and conditions of their provision;

observe the established environmental requirements for economic and other activities, the current standards, technical specifications and standards of environmental quality;

economical use of natural resources are presented, not to cause damage to the environment and does not violate the rights of other natural resources;

carried out in accordance with established procedure measures for environmental protection and restoration of natural resources;

timely payment of a set fee for the use of natural resources, pollution, protection and reproduction of natural resources;

to provide the necessary information at the request of the bodies exercising state control in the field of environmental protection;

comply with other requirements stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. The rights of nature are protected by law. No one may be deprived of the right of nature or limited in it except on the grounds specified in the law.

Violated rights of nature are subject to recovery in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Chapter V. The licensing of the use of natural RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Article 21 Activities subject to licensing

1. Licensing is required for the following activities:

1) the use of natural resources in accordance with the laws thereof;

2) emissions (discharges) of pollutants into the environment;

3) disposal and storage of waste production and consumption of particular danger to the environment and public health;

4) environmental auditing.

2. Environmentally hazardous economic activities are subject to mandatory state licensing.

Article 22. The procedure for licensing the use of natural resources and environmental protection

Licensing of the use of natural resources and protection of the environment carried out by specially authorized state bodies, the list of which is approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Conditions and procedure for issuance of licenses is regulated by law.

Article 23. The contract (contract) for the use of natural resources

The agreement (contract) for the use of natural resources is between nature and the executive bodies or the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the manner prescribed by law.

The agreement (contract) for the use of natural resources is not valid without the prior nature user license, if the use of natural resources and the implementation of certain activities in the field of environmental protection require that state licensing.

Duration, conditions and procedures for termination of the agreement (contract) shall be determined by agreement, in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan or a license.

Terms of the agreement (contract), contrary to the license are invalid. Revocation of a license shall result in termination of the agreement (contract).

The agreement (contract) for the use of natural resources before signing it to be agreed with a specially authorized state body in the field of environmental protection.

Chapter VI. MONITORING OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Article 24. State monitoring of the environment and natural resources

1. State monitoring of the environment and natural resources is carried out by specially authorized state bodies carrying out functions of environmental protection and environmental management, and includes:

1) carried out on a specific program to monitor the state of the environment and natural resources, as well as sources of human impact on them;

2) assess the state of these objects of observation;

3) the forecast of their changes.

2. monitoring of the environment and natural resources is carried out in order to ensure the adoption of administrative and economic decisions in the field of environmental protection and use of natural resources.

3. The Republic of Kazakhstan is created and operates Unified state system of monitoring the environment and natural resources.

4. The structure, content and the functioning of the state monitoring of the environment and natural resources are defined by law.

5. Information obtained in the framework of the Unified state system of monitoring the environment and natural resources, is state property and is used by the executive bodies for development and economic decision-making and control over their use, as well as public information.

Article 25. Production Environmental Monitoring

1. Legal entities - of natural resources required to maintain the production of environmental monitoring, accounting and reporting on the impact of their business activities on the environment.

2. Measurement equipment used for the production of environmental monitoring must comply with the requirements of standardization and metrology.

3. Data of industrial monitoring and reporting on the impact on the environment via a specially authorized executive body of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of environmental protection agreed with them possible.

Chapter VII. Economic instruments for environmental protection

Article 26. Economic environmental practices

Economic methods of environmental protection are:

planning and funding for environmental protection;

fee for use of natural resources;

payment for environmental pollution;

fee for the protection and reproduction of natural resources;

economic incentives for environmental protection;

environmental insurance;

the creation of the Environmental Protection Fund.

Article 27. Planning and funding for environmental protection

1. Measures for the protection of the environment are taken into account in the forecast and the program-targeted documents and materials are included in the draft indicative planning of socio-economic development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the national (government) programs and concepts in various areas of natural resources.

The procedure for the development of environmental programs and concepts in various areas of natural resources are determined by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Financing of environmental programs and activities on environmental protection is carried out by:

the republican and local budgets;

means the Environmental Protection Fund;

funds of environmental insurance;

Equity of natural resources;

voluntary contributions and donations from businesses and individuals;

other funding sources not prohibited by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Funding for environmental protection in the budgets of all levels allocated a separate line.

Article 28. The fee for the use of natural resources

The fee for the use of natural resources levied on natural resources in the form of state taxes, local taxes and fees, special fees and taxes provided for certain types of wildlife.

Article 29. Payment for environmental pollution

Fee for environmental pollution are charged with organizations and citizens for emissions and discharges of pollutants, waste disposal and consumption.

Fee for environmental pollution in excess of the limit will be charged at a higher rate in accordance with the legislation.

Bids payments for environmental contamination approved by the akims of oblasts (Almaty), in coordination with the central executive body in the field of environmental protection.

Article 30. Fee for the protection and reproduction of natural resources

The fee for the protection and reproduction of natural resources levied on natural resources in order to compensate the cost of compensation for the budget implementation of the said activity.

Article 31. Economic incentives for Environmental Protection

1. Economic stimulation of protection of the environment through environmentally oriented policy of subsidies of legal entities - of natural resources, to effectively implement environmental protection, and other measures of stimulating character.

2. Economic incentives for the protection of the environment can be carried out using measures that do not contradict the legislation.

Article 32. Ecological Insurance

1. Ecological insurance is the ratio of material protection of legal entities and individuals (insured) upon occurrence of certain insurance claims as a result of environmental pollution and waste of natural resources through the payment of insurance claims due to monetary funds formed by insurers from policyholders paid to them by insurance payments, and and from other sources not prohibited by the legislation.

2. Legal entities and individuals engaged in environmentally hazardous types of economic and other activities, are subject to mandatory environmental insurance. Compulsory insurance contract may be concluded only with an insurer licensed for this type of insurance.

3. Voluntary environmental insurance is carried out by legal entities and

individuals by virtue of their will. Forms, conditions and procedures for voluntary environmental insurance are determined by agreements between insurers and policyholders.

Article 33. Environmental Protection Fund

1. environmental protection fund created to finance the urgent task of environmental protection, recovery of losses in the environment, compensation for damages and other activities in the field of environmental protection.
2. Environmental Protection Fund are legal entities and may be government and public.
State Environmental Protection Fund are divided into national and local funds.
3. The National Environmental Protection Fund is formed by contributions of local funds.
4. The local environmental protection funds are derived from funds received from the natural resources in the form of payment for environmental pollution received on claims for damages, penalties for violation of legislation on protection of the environment, of resources from the sale of confiscated tools of hunting and fishing illegally harvested products as well as other income, which do not contradict the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
5. The operating procedures of public funds, the use of funds is determined by the provisions of the Environmental Protection Fund.
6. The order of formation and spending of public funds for environmental protection is determined by the provisions (charters) on them.

Article 34. The use of public funds for environmental protection

1. funds of the State Environmental Protection Fund, not replacing other sources of funding are used to:
 - 1) scientific and technical research, promotion of resource-saving and environmentally friendly technologies;
 - 2) participate in the financing of construction, reconstruction of environmental facilities, ongoing legal entities of natural resources;
 - 3) implementation of measures to restoration of natural resources, which suffered damage as a result of environmental contamination;
 - 4) the payment of the established procedure of compensation amounts to citizens and other adverse effects on the environment;
 - 5) equity participation in the development and implementation of programs and projects, regulations and methods to improve the quality of the environment;
 - 6) the development of environmental education;
 - 7) the establishment and improvement of protected areas;
 - 8) strengthening the material-technical base of the executive bodies in the field of environmental protection;
 - 9) other purposes related to the environment.

2. It is prohibited spending environmental protection funds for purposes not related to the protection of the environment.

Chapter VIII. Rationing ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Article 35. The main objectives and requirements of the valuation of environmental quality

Rationing of quality of the environment aims to establish science-based exposure limits to the environment, ensure environmental safety and public health, to ensure pollution prevention, reproduction and rational use of natural resources.

The main objectives of the valuation of the environment include:

establishing criteria for environmental quality and to determine its effect on human health, protection, reproduction and rational use of natural resources;
setting limit values and levels of harmful impacts on the environment.

Not allowed overstatement established environmental quality standards, or replacing them with temporary and understated norm.

Allowed values change in the direction of tightening regulations, depending on the specific environmental conditions of the territory.

Approved environmental quality standards are mandatory for all legal entities and individuals, subject to publication and free distribution.

If the country of the investor or the supplier (producer) of the equipment are less stringent environmental quality standards than in the Republic of Kazakhstan, such a project can be implemented in the Republic of Kazakhstan in accordance with international standards with a positive conclusion of the state ecological expertise.

Article 36. The main types of environmental quality standards

The main types of environmental quality standards include:

maximum permissible concentrations of harmful substances in the environment;
standards of maximum permissible emissions and discharges of pollutants into the environment;

maximum permissible levels of noise, vibration, magnetic fields and other harmful physical effects;

maximum permissible levels of radiation exposure;

maximum permissible levels of agrochemicals in agriculture and forestry;

security standards, sanitary-protective and other protective zones.

The legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and may include other types of environmental quality standards.

Article 37. The standards of maximum permissible concentrations of harmful substances in the environment

In order to protect public health, flora and fauna, the preservation of their genetic pools set maximum permissible concentrations of potentially hazardous chemical and biological pollutants in air, water, soil and subsoil.

Article 38. The standards of maximum permissible emissions and discharges of pollutants into the environment

In order to prevent pollution of the environment, taking into account all the sources and amounts of pollution in the relevant territory, their complex effect on human health, flora and fauna are established for each source of contamination maximum permissible emissions and discharges of pollutants into the environment.

Article 39. The maximum permissible levels of noise, vibration, magnetic fields and other harmful physical impacts

In order to maintain health and working capacity of the population, protection of flora and fauna, favorable for the life of the environment set maximum permissible levels of noise, vibration, magnetic fields and other harmful physical effects.

Article 40. The maximum permissible level of radiation exposure

In order to prevent danger to the health and human genetic fund, protection of flora and fauna set maximum permissible levels of radiation exposure in the environment and food.

Article 41. The maximum allowable use of agrochemicals in agriculture and forestry

In order to protect the health and genetic fund of human protection of flora and fauna set the maximum permissible limits of mineral fertilizers, plant protection agents, stimulants and other agro-chemicals in agriculture and forestry in doses that ensure compliance with the maximum permissible residual quantities of chemicals in food , soils and waters.

Article 42 Security, health protection and other protection zones

In order to prevent harmful effects on the environment and the preservation of objects requiring special protection, installed security, health protection and other protection zones.

Dimensions of security, sanitary protection and other protection zones, modes of their use shall be established in accordance with the law.

Chapter IX. Standardization and certification in environmental

Article 43. Objects of standardization and certification in the field of environmental protection

Objects of standardization and certification in the field of environmental protection is produced in Kazakhstan or imported into its territory of goods (works, services), which can cause a threat to environmental safety, life and health, reproduction and rational use of natural resources.

Article 44. Standardization in the field of environmental protection

State standards of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the technical conditions for the protection of the environment are developed, approved and registered in accordance with the legislation.

Design, manufacture, supply (sale), storage, transportation, use (maintenance) and repair of products (goods), works (services) in violation of the requirements for the standards and specifications in the field of environmental protection shall be prohibited.

Article 45. Certification in the field of environmental protection

To determine compliance with the standards and specifications in the field of environmental protection is carried out mandatory and voluntary certification in the manner prescribed by law.

Sales of goods (works, services) subject to compulsory certification in the field of environmental protection, is prohibited without the certificate of conformity.

Chapter X. Environmental requirements for economic and other ACTIVITIES

Article 46. The environmental impact assessment

Environmental impact assessment is carried out to determine the environmental and other impacts of options taken by the administrative and economic decisions, make recommendations for improvement of the environment, prevention of destruction, degradation, damage and depletion of natural ecological systems and natural resources.

The results of environmental impact assessment are issued in the form of a document, which is an integral part of proposed projects. It prohibited the development and implementation of projects affecting the environment, without any assessment of the impact on her.

Redesigning, preservation, change of ownership and the liquidation of enterprises, facilities and other objects that have a negative impact on the environment can be made only by agreement with the specially authorized state bodies on protection of the environment, or after spending their checks on the environmental impact assessment, address identified violations and compensation for damage in the prescribed manner.

The procedure of environmental impact assessment is determined by the law on Environmental Impact Assessment.

Article 47. Environmental requirements for use of natural resources

Environmental requirements for use of land, mineral resources, water, air, forests and other vegetation, fauna, objects of environmental protection having special ecological, scientific and cultural value, specially protected natural areas and areas with adverse environmental conditions are determined by the laws and other regulations regulations.

It is forbidden to economic and other activity causing destruction of natural ecosystems, the destruction of the genetic foundations of human, plant and animal life, environmental change, threatening the lives and health of the population.

Article 48. Ecological requirements for the design

In the design of settlements, enterprises, buildings, industrial facilities and agriculture, water supply, sewerage, waterworks, transport and communication,

processes, products and equipment, other facilities must take into account environmental quality standards, provide for decontamination and disposal hazardous waste, low-waste and non-waste technology and production, effective measures to prevent pollution of the environment, reproduction and rational use of natural resources.

Projects for which no positive conclusion of the state environmental expertise, not subject to the approval and funding of these projects is not allowed.

Article 49. Environmental requirements during placement of enterprises, buildings and other facilities

Determination of placement of enterprises, buildings and other facilities are made subject to the conditions and regulations of environmental protection, reproduction and rational use of natural resources, taking into account the environmental impacts of these facilities.

When placing the enterprises, buildings and other facilities are established, security, health protection and other protection zones.

Article 50. Environmental requirements during the construction and reconstruction of enterprises, buildings and other facilities

Construction and reconstruction of enterprises, facilities and other objects can be carried out in the presence of the positive conclusion of the state environmental review and in accordance with the environmental quality standards. No changes are allowed or approved project cost of the work at the expense of environmental protection.

When the construction work should be taken measures for land reclamation, reproduction and rational use of natural resources, landscaping and environmental sanitation.

Article 51. Consideration of environmental assets and liabilities during the privatization of state property

1. In the privatization of state property executive body authorized to carry out privatization, ensures compliance with environmental requirements.

2. Privatization of enterprises and other facilities shall be based on the environmental condition of the test results. Check environmental condition of the company or other object provides the privatization plan of the enterprise and other object and carried out with the participation of the state environmental control.

3. Funding of clean-up and disposal of the company or other object of privatization at the expense of the state and (or) with the consent of the new owner from the following sources:

1) funds, reinvested the new owner of the company for the construction, reconstruction and modernization of facilities;

2) funds received in the privatized enterprise or other object in the form of targeted loans, interest-free loans and targeted funding for environmental purposes;

3) funds received by an enterprise through a system of environmental insurance;

4) at the expense of the funds received from the sale of state-owned shares;

5) other sources provided by the legislation.

Article 52. Accounting for environmental claims and liabilities in bankruptcy

1. In the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings against a legal entity - a nature of review of environmental condition of the company and any other object.

2. The duty of verification of environmental condition of the company and that object is assigned to the body carrying out sanitation or external control.

3. The inspections are the results of economic activity, which led to bankruptcy, as well as compliance with environmental requirements now.

4. The production of the bankruptcy case of a legal entity a nature ensured that the interests of creditors of environmental liabilities.

Article 53. Accounting for environmental claims and liabilities in the liquidation and reorganization of legal entities

1. Liquidation and reorganization of the legal entity shall take into account a nature of environmental requirements on the basis of checking the status of the enterprise and (or) environmental impact assessment, with compulsory reflection of their results in the liquidation balance sheet to be drawn up in the appropriate form of reorganization of the legal entity.
2. Check the ecological state of the liquidated or reorganized legal entity is carried out with the participation of the state ecological expertise.
3. In case of reorganization of the legal entity provided pravopriemstvo new owner for environmental liabilities in accordance with the separation balance sheet.
4. Liquidation of a legal entity made taking into account the interests of creditors of environmental liabilities.

Article 54. Environmental requirements during commissioning and operation of enterprises, buildings and other facilities

Commissioning of enterprises, buildings and other facilities shall be subject to full compliance with all environmental requirements, envisaged by the project, on the acts of acceptance commissions created with the participation of specially authorized state bodies in the field of environmental protection.

It is forbidden to put into operation enterprises, structures and other objects not secured installations and equipment for cleaning, decontamination and disposal of hazardous waste, pollutant emissions to the level of the maximum permissible norms, means control of environmental pollution, without completing projected work on the reclamation of land, reproduction and rational use of natural resources.

Article 55. Environmental requirements for operation of industry, energy, transport and communication facilities for agricultural purposes and land reclamation

Operation of industry, energy, transport and communications, facilities and land reclamation for agricultural purposes should be based on established environmental requirements and the use of environmentally sound technologies necessary treatment facilities and sanitary protection zones, excluding the pollution. In operation, these facilities should be introduced low-waste and non-waste technology and production, they should be equipped with effective means for cleaning, decontamination and disposal of hazardous waste, emissions and discharges of pollutants, apply safe fuels, economical and rational use of natural resources and to take measures for environmental safety .

It is forbidden to the design, the construction of nuclear and hydro power plants in areas with a high concentration of population in a seismically hazardous areas, traditional places of public recreation and treatment of the population.

Article 56. Environmental requirements during the construction of towns and other settlements

Design, construction, reconstruction of cities and other settlements should ensure the most favorable conditions for life, work and recreation to meet the requirements of environmental safety and preservation of the environment.

In the planning and building of cities and other populated areas should be provided and implemented sanitation, disposal, recycling, storage, safe disposal, recycling and disposal of industrial and municipal waste. When the big cities and industrial centers should be established forest-park, green and protection zones with a limited regime of nature.

Article 57. Ecological requirements for the use of radioactive materials

Organizations and citizens are obliged to comply with the rules of production, storage, transportation, use, recycling, disposal and disposal of radioactive materials to prevent violations of standards of maximum permissible level of radiation exposure, to take measures for prevention and elimination of radioactive contamination of the environment.

It is forbidden to import into the Republic of Kazakhstan for the purpose of storage or disposal of radioactive waste and materials from other countries. It is also prohibited the burial (placing) of radioactive waste and materials on the

surface and in the depths without taking measures on elimination of radioactive substances into the environment.

In the event of radioactive contamination of the environment organizations and citizens should immediately inform the regulatory authorities.

Article 58. Environmental requirements during the production and use of potentially hazardous chemical and biological substances

The production and use of potentially hazardous chemical and biological substances allowed after the necessary toxicological-hygienic and eco-toxicology studies, hygienic handling, establishment of hygienic and ecological norms and state registration of these substances in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Breeding and placement in the environment of biological objects are not peculiar to local nature, as well as obtained by artificial means, are permitted, with appropriate environmental studies and permits for specially authorized state bodies in the field of environmental protection.

Article 59. Protection of the environment from the harmful physical effects

Organizations and citizens are obliged to take the necessary measures to prevent and eliminate the harmful effects of noise, vibration, magnetic fields and other harmful physical impact in industrial, public and residential buildings, in the streets, in yards, on the areas of cities and other human settlements in areas rest of the population and wildlife habitat.

When planning and building cities and other settlements, the design, construction, reconstruction and operation of manufacturing or other facilities, the establishment, development and operation of new equipment, means of transport and communication must be considered maximum permissible levels of noise, vibration, magnetic fields and other harmful physical effects.

Article 60. Environmental requirements for waste management of production and consumption

1. Storage, destruction and disposal of the waste produced in the places determined by the decisions of local executive bodies in coordination with the special authorized executive bodies in the field of environmental protection and other executive bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, exercising the functions of environmental protection.

2. Import processing, storage or disposal of waste in the Republic of Kazakhstan can be carried out only by special permission of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. It is forbidden to import goods without having the technology to its disposal or recycling after use.

4. Environmental requirements for waste management, along with the present Law shall be determined by the legislation on waste and other regulatory legal acts.

5. Education and the use of industrial and municipal waste subject to state registration.

Article 61. Environmental requirements for military and defense facilities, military activities

Environmental requirements established by this Act, are fully applicable to military and defense facilities and military activity, except in special cases provided by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 62. Protection of the climate and the ozone layer

Protection of the climate and the ozone layer in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and international treaties ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 63 Environmental impact assessment and its species

Environmental impact assessment - determining compliance with economic and other activities with environmental quality standards and environmental requirements, the admissibility of the implementation of the object of examination in order to prevent possible negative impacts on the environment and related consequences.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan are carried out state ecological expertise and public ecological expertise.

Article 64. State Ecological Expertise

State environmental expertise is carried out by specially authorized state bodies in the field of environmental impact assessment.

The list of objects subject to mandatory state ecological expertise, its procedure defined by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Prohibited the production or importation into the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan of goods (works, services) in the field of the environment, if it is subject to compulsory state ecological expertise, without its positive conclusion.

Environmental expertise are official documents, are binding and can be challenged in court.

Article 65. Public Environmental Review

Public associations or other groups can be carried out public ecological expertise.

The organizational forms of the public environmental expertise and powers of public associations in the field of environmental assessment determined by the legislation on ecological examination.

Conclusion The public examination is an information and recommendation.

Chapter XII. OBJECTS OF ENVIRONMENT, with special Environmental, scientific and cultural values

Article 66. State natural reserve fund

State natural reserve fund - set to take under special state protection of environmental objects that have special ecological, scientific and cultural value as natural standards, oldtimers and relicts, genetic reserve, the subject of research, education and recreation.

Protection of the state natural reserve fund is provided by establishing prohibitions and restrictions on the use of environmental objects having special ecological, scientific and cultural value.

Article 67. Protected areas

1. Protected areas - areas of land, water, forests and a legal regime of special protection or regulated regime of economic activities for the conservation and restoration of the state natural reserve fund.

2. In the Republic of Kazakhstan are allocated depending on the purpose, mode of protection and use the following features of protected areas:

state natural reserves, including biosphere reserves;

State national natural parks;

national parks;

state monuments of nature;

State protected areas;

state nature reserves;

state zoological parks;

State Botanical Gardens;

state arboretums;

Forest Protected Areas;

reservoirs having special state value or special scientific value;

wetlands of international importance;

subsoil areas of special ecological, scientific, cultural and other value.

Kazakhstan legislation may stipulate other types of protected areas.

Depending on the value of objects of the state natural reserve fund protected areas

are divided into categories on the specially protected natural areas of local and national importance.

3. The procedure of formation, regime of protection and use, conditions of activity of Protected Areas established by legislative and other normative legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Chapter XIII. Environmental emergencies and ZONE ECOLOGICAL DISASTER

Article 68. environmental emergencies

Environmental emergencies - unfavorable ecological situation which has arisen in a particular area as a result of human activity or natural forces of nature, is characterized by deep and persistent negative changes in the environment, hazardous to human life and health, conservation of flora and fauna.

When environmental emergency in certain regions of the republic may be prohibited or restricted in certain types of economic activities and natural resources, carried out operational measures for the restoration (reproduction) of natural resources, ecology, social protection of the population in the manner prescribed by law.

Article 69. Zone of ecological disaster

1. Areas with environmental emergencies are declared zones of ecological disaster if due to unfavorable environmental conditions caused significant damage to public health and (or) there was destruction of natural ecological systems, degradation of flora and fauna.

2. The zones of ecological disaster in each case in turn divided into subzones (environmental disasters, environmental crisis, environmental pre-crisis state, and others.), Depending on the complexity and severity of environmental emergency and the factors behind it.

3. Measures for the reproduction of natural resources and the environment, medical care developed and implemented differentiated according to certain subareas ecological disaster zone in accordance with the republican target program, approved by the Government.

4. In the zone of ecological disaster:

- 1) Discontinued operations business objects that caused the occurrence of unfavorable ecological situation;
- 2) can be suspended the activities of organizations, departments, units and equipment which could adversely affect human health and the environment;
- 3) are limited to certain types of natural resources;
- 4) if necessary measures are taken to resettlement of people.

5. Citizens who have suffered as a result of environmental emergency, as well as living in zones of ecological disaster are entitled to compensation for harm caused to them, including the receipt of compensation, benefits and other forms of social protection.

The procedure for referring to the number of citizens affected by the environmental emergency, the forms of their social protection defined by the legislation.

Article 70. The order of emergency ecological situation and ecological disaster zones

Environmental emergencies on a given territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan announced by the Government.

The zones of ecological disaster declared by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Demarcation of ecological disaster zones by the Government of the presence of the positive conclusion of the specially authorized executive bodies in the field of environmental protection, health and science.

Chapter XIV. INFORMATION AND STATISTICS OF THE STATE OF ENVIRONMENT

Article 71. The information in the field of environmental protection

The information in the field of environmental protection - is information about the status, pollution and improve the environment, the financing (funding sources) on the expenditure of funds for measures to protect and improve the environment, condition, reproduction and use of natural resources, environmental impacts, standardizing its quality and environmental requirements for economic and other activities. It is open and transparent, to be published in the media.

Not allowed concealing, untimely submission or submission by officials of false information in the field of environmental protection.

Article 72. State statistics in the field of environmental protection

In the field of environmental protection is carried out by specially authorized state bodies of the state statistics on the basis of objectivity of statistical information and its comparability with international statistics.

Provision of legal and physical persons of statistical information in a certain amount and on time takes the form of the state statistical reporting at the expense of the sender information.

The minimum set of indicators of the state statistical reporting and the procedure for maintenance of state statistics in the field of environmental protection are determined by the laws and other regulations.

**Chapter XV. Environmental Education, Science
RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

Article 73. The universality and continuity of environmental education

In order to improve the ecological culture of society and the professional training system established universal and continuous environmental education, encompassing the entire process of pre-school, general secondary, vocational, secondary and higher education, training and skills development.

Spread environmental awareness among the population carried out by state bodies and public associations in the media and in other manner, not inconsistent with law.

Article 74. Environmental education

In educational institutions, regardless of their profile and form of ownership, should provide teaching of environmental sciences.

Officials and experts related to the activities that have harmful effects on the environment are required to have the necessary environmental training and have a knowledge of the basics of the legislation on environmental protection. Professional training of environmental leaders and experts taken into account in their appointment, certification and recertification.

Article 75. Scientific research in the field of environmental protection

In the development and creation of scientific bases of environmental research conducted in the manner prescribed by law.

Scientific research, developmental and promotional work in the field of environmental protection during their integration into the national (government) programs are funded by the national budget.

Chapter XVI CONTROL OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Article 76. Tasks and types of controls in the field of environmental protection

1. Control in the field of environmental protection involves monitoring the state of the environment and its changes under the influence of economic and other activities, check the implementation of plans and measures to protect and improve the environment, reproduction and rational use of natural resources, compliance with legislation on environmental protection, standards of quality and environmental requirements.

2. In the Republic of Kazakhstan carried out by state, departmental, industrial and public control in the field of environmental protection.

Article 77. State control in the field of environmental protection

1. State control in the field of environmental protection is carried out by specially authorized state bodies within their competence and local executive bodies.

2. The officials of specially authorized state bodies in the field of environmental protection have the right to:

free access (with valid identification cards) organization and other objects, regardless of ownership and subordination (including in the prescribed manner the military and defense facilities), to request and receive free of charge to review the documentation, test results, and other materials necessary for the implementation of the State control;

check the implementation of plans and measures to protect and improve the environment, reproduction and use of natural resources, compliance with legislation on environmental protection, standards for quality and environmental requirements, operation of treatment facilities, and other detoxifying devices, their means of control;

to verify compliance with the conditions established in the licenses for the use of natural resources and the implementation of certain activities in the field of environmental protection, the implementation of agreements (contracts), and permits for use of natural resources, to cancel them in the prescribed manner, to give orders or make proposals for their annulment;

make proposals for the state environmental review and verify the implementation of its conclusions;

make regulations banning the import into the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and also transit (further transportation) environmentally dangerous goods (products), waste and raw materials carried out with violations of environmental quality standards and environmental requirements;

impose requirements on businesses and individuals, to make orders to eliminate violations in the field of environmental protection;

make regulations to restrict and suspend operation of enterprises, buildings and facilities, prohibiting their commissioning, limitation or suspension of economic and other activities carried out with violations of environmental requirements, or to propose the termination of the activity;

considered in accordance with the legislation, cases of administrative violations in the field of environmental protection, to the relevant authorities materials on bringing the guilty to administrative or criminal liability;

determine (participate in determining) the damages caused by the breach of legislation on environmental protection, and on this basis to bring perpetrators to the requirements of voluntary compensation of damages or sue in court;

contribute to the relevant financial and credit organizations provisions on the termination of financing the construction and operation of facilities, economic and other activities carried out in violation of environmental regulations, or without a positive environmental impact assessment;

to verify compliance with rules and regulations of departmental and industrial control in the field of environmental protection;

other rights given by the current legislation.

3. Decisions of officers specially authorized state bodies in the field of environmental protection, adopted within their authority are obligatory for all legal entities, officials and citizens, may be appealed in accordance with subordination or the court.

The prohibition or suspension of economic and other activities of a small business carried out in violation of environmental requirements, is based on a court decision.

The statement of claim to ban or suspend the activities of a small business is directed by officials of specially authorized state bodies in the sphere of environmental protection in the court in the manner and on the grounds established by legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The prohibition or suspension of small businesses without a court order is permitted in exceptional cases for a period not more than 3 days, with obligatory presentation within the specified period the claim in court. At the same time an act to ban or suspend the activities of acts prior to adjudication.

Article 78. The departmental and production control in the field of environmental protection

Departmental and production control is carried out on the basis of regulations approved by central executive bodies or entities in agreement with the specially authorized state bodies in the field of environmental protection.

Article 79. Public control in the field of environmental protection

Public control is carried out by public associations on their own initiative, contracts with users of natural resources and specially authorized state bodies in the field of environmental protection.

The procedure of public control is determined by public associations in accordance with their charters.

Article 80. Measures to protect persons exercising control in the area of environmental protection

Persons carrying out the state control in the field of environmental protection, are subject to compulsory insurance, are entitled to compensation in accordance with established procedure in the case of death or injury.

In the cases provided by law persons exercising control in the area of environmental protection, are entitled to the possession, carrying and use of special means and firearms.

Chapter XVII. Environmental audit

Article 81. Environmental Audit

Environmental Audit - an independent audit of economic and other activities of organizations and individuals for the purpose of compliance with the rules and regulations of environmental protection, environmental requirements, including the accuracy of reporting on the use and reproduction of natural resources.

Article 82. Environmental audit activities

Environmental audit carried out by independent parties (environmental auditors) and audit firms on the basis of the contract with the customer. In the cases provided by law an environmental audit is required.

By carrying out an environmental audit may be held by foreign auditors and audit firms.

Environmental auditing activities are subject to state licensing and environmental auditor may be a natural or legal person, a certified qualification commission and received a certificate of qualification (license) for the right to conduct audit activity on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 83. The procedure of environmental audit

The procedure and conditions of environmental auditing activities, certification of auditors, environmental audit, rights and duties, responsibilities of environmental auditors and audit firms are established by law.

Chapter XVIII. DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENT AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR VIOLATION OF THE LAW ON THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Article 84. Resolution of disputes in the field of environmental protection

Disputes in the field of environmental protection shall be settled by the courts or in the manner prescribed by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 85. Responsibility for violation of legislation on protection of the environment

Natural and legal persons guilty of violation of legislation on protection of the environment shall be liable in accordance with the laws of the Republic of

Article 86. Compensation for damage caused by violation of legislation on protection of the environment

1. Legal and natural persons, harm the environment, health, property of organizations, citizens and the state as a result of violations of the law on the protection of the environment are required to compensate for the damage in accordance with applicable law.

Compensation for damage caused as a result of violation of the legislation on environmental protection, made voluntarily or by a court decision in accordance with the duly approved rates and methods of calculating damages, and in their absence - at cost on the restoration of the state of the environment, taking into account losses.

Exact amount of compensation for harm are listed in the funds for environmental protection and, in cases established by law the injured individual or legal entity.

2. Legal entities and individuals whose activities are associated with increased risk for the environment, are obliged to compensate the damage caused by them, unless they prove that the damage was caused due to indefinable force or intent of the victim.

3. The damage caused to health and property of citizens as a result of violations of the law on the protection of the environment shall be reimbursed in full, taking into account the degree of disability of the victim, the costs of his treatment and recovery, the cost of caring for the sick, other expenses and losses.

Determination of the damage to health and property of citizens is made in accordance with applicable law and redress - a court decision.

Non-pecuniary damage caused by the violation of legislation on protection of the environment shall be compensated in accordance with the procedure established by the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Chapter XIX. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

Article 87. International cooperation in the field of environmental protection

The Republic of Kazakhstan carries out international cooperation in the field of environmental protection, guided by the principles of universal respect for priority environmental safety.

Article 88. Activities of foreign organizations and individuals in the field of environmental protection in the Republic of Kazakhstan

On the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan allowed the activities of foreign organizations and citizens, if it does not contradict the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan or regulated by international treaties ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 89. International treaties of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of environmental protection

If international treaties ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan establishes other rules than those contained in the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the rules of international treaties.

President

Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan Republic