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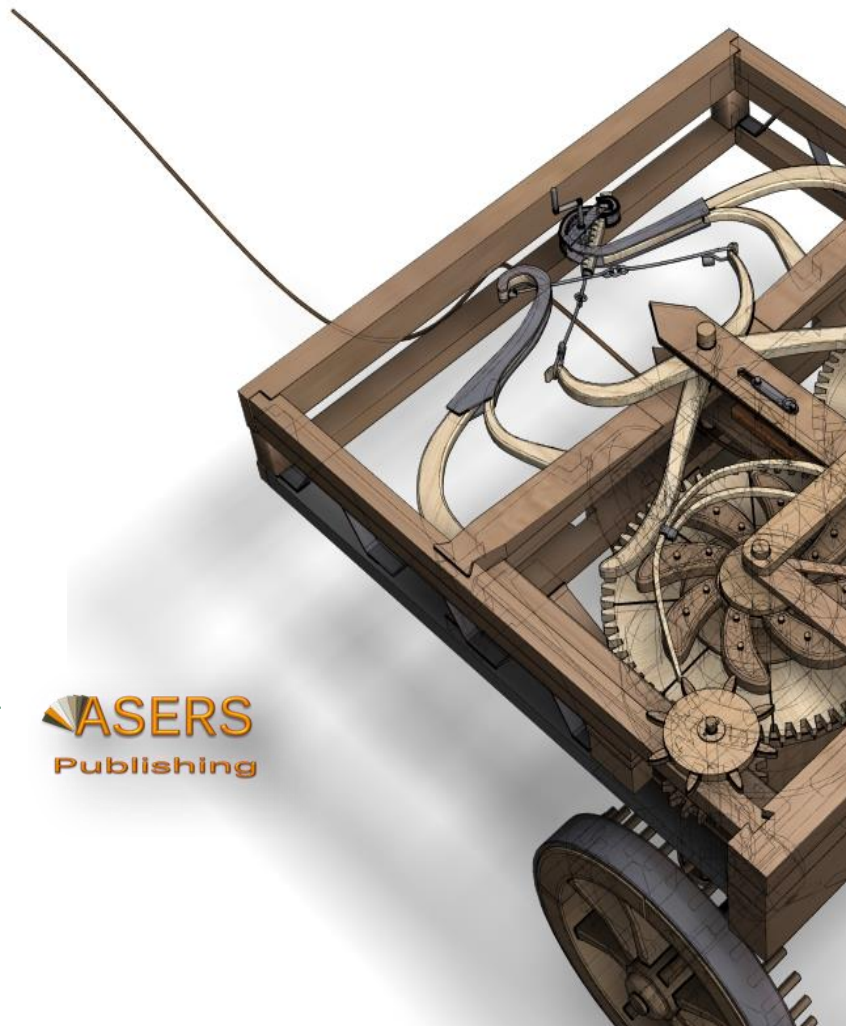
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Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism is an interdisciplinary research journal, aimed to publish articles and original research papers that should contribute to the development of both experimental and theoretical nature in the field of Environmental Management and Tourism Sciences.

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Land Areas Management for Development of Tourism Different Types

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Abstract:

This paper discusses the importance of the use of land resources for the development of tourism and recreational activities. The study of economic mechanisms of nature management stimulates interest in various forms of tourism, such as ecotourism, agrotourism, forest tourism. The expansion of the tourism industry, combined with a decrease in international tourist flows, leads to an increase in the number of specially protected natural areas. Land management is a system of measures aimed at compliance with land legislation, regulation of land relations and ensuring the rational use and conservation of land resources. The influence of factors connected with natural and cultural features of tourist places influences the development of land resources. In this paper, some researches are conducted to analyze how an efficient land management can stimulate different types of tourism.

Keywords: land management; land resources; tourism.

JEL Classification: Z31; Z32; R11.

Introduction

Land areas management becomes an essential aspect of tourism development, as it provides the necessary infrastructure and services to support different types of tourism activities. The relevance of the research is related to the growing interest in the development of ecotourism, which combines compatibility with environmental and social requirements, responsibility towards nature, educational function and care for local communities. The increase in the flow of tourists has an impact on the ecological state of natural systems, so there is a need to find ways to reduce the anthropogenic load. Particular attention is paid to land issues and their relationship with tourism in developing countries where rapid economic transformation and urbanization are taking place. The transfer of agricultural land for use in tourism and protected areas raises issues related to land use and management.

Tourist organizations must constantly look for new types of tourist products and open new destinations to meet the needs and demands of tourists and be adapted to changing external conditions. The relevance of the

research is associated with the need for continuous development of theoretical and methodological foundations of the organizational and economic mechanism of rational land use in modern conditions.

Management of use and preservation of land resources is the key purpose of rational environmental management. Complete, reliable and actual information about land resources is necessary for achievement of this purpose. Therefore, the issues of improving the system of land management, regulation of land relations and information provision are actively discussed at different levels of government. This requires the adoption of an active policy aimed at the sustainable development of the tourism industry. Given the new reality, the state is implementing structural reforms and developing a new economic course that aims to overcome the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and stimulate economic growth.

1. Literature Review

With the continuous development and progress of human civilization there is a constant increase in living standards and increasing demands on the quality of life. The importance of ecology and tourism is becoming more and more apparent to people. As a result, ecotourism, based on favorable environmental conditions, has developed rapidly around the world in recent years (Deng and Liu 2020). And protected areas have become the main carrier of ecotourism due to their rich tourism resources (Costa *et al.* 2020).

According to the estimates of the International Ecotourism Association, global revenues from natural ecotourism are growing at a rate of 10–12% annually, which has become an important tourism destination in the 21st century (Shi *et al.* 2022). For example, in countries and regions such as Nepal (Regmi and Walter 2019), India (Ghosh-Harihar *et al.* 2019), Kenya (Cheung 2018) and others with good ecological base and rich biodiversity but relatively weak economy, ecotourism plays an important role in protecting protected areas and is a major source of income for local farmers. This is because the development of tourism depends to a large extent on the availability, quality and nature of land resources, as well as issues related to the use of land for tourism, recreation and entertainment. The protection and preservation of natural and cultural resources in tourist reserves and other areas are key aspects in these issues (Morrison 2022). For effective planning of land use, it is necessary to have reliable information, including cadastral data (Lipsky 2020). According to Volkov, Papaskiri and Alexeenko (2020), a proper information base is an essential element in land use planning, development of urban planning documentation and implementation of supervisory functions.

The improvement of the organizational and economic mechanism of the rational use of land includes the development of a proper information base and its allocation as an important element necessary for analytical, evaluation and prognostic functions. An example is forest tourism, which has become an important part of the modernization of forestry. The reasonable development of forest tourism can provide urban residents with recreation and health promotion, as well as contribute to the development of local villages and economic progress. However, at present, there is a lack of research on assessing the development potential of forest land resources (Shizhen 2022).

The expanding trend of sustainable development has a significant impact on the way the tourism business operates, creating new opportunities for large companies and countries. The development of new forms of tourism destinations in the tourism sector requires innovation to meet the cultural needs of the population and stimulate the development of innovative small and medium-sized enterprises (Song *et al.* 2020).

In order to develop a digital strategy in the tourism industry and successfully implement innovative ideas such as automation, software development, creation of new types of tourism and itineraries, and introduction of new hospitality services, an innovation management system that meets industry and market requirements is needed (Cheng 2018, Cheng *et al.* 2022).

One of today's problems is overcrowding and local dissatisfaction, leading to a phenomenon known as "over-tourism." Land use and tourism problems often arise in developing countries where economic transformation and urbanization are occurring at a rapid pace. The transfer of agricultural land in rural areas for tourism purposes and the creation of protected areas leads to land use, transfer, and management issues (Wang and Liu 2020; Petrishor *et al.* 2020).

Research on the relationship between land use and tourism development focuses on the following aspects: the impact of tourism development on land cover change. Tourism development is accompanied by the construction of infrastructure and the influx of tourists, which leads to changes in land use functions in tourist areas, changes in the characteristics of the tourist area and the impact on land cover, including the increase of built-up areas, the reduction of forest areas. The second direction is the relationship between tourism activities and the ecological response of the lands. A large number of tourism activities lead to land use change in the tourism area, which easily leads to the induction and change of the ecological environment, such as forest, soil,

topography, biodiversity and water resources (Zhontsova *et al.* 2020). Such studies are mainly focused on the analysis of negative impacts, including illegal construction, excessive garbage, occupation of forest land, lack of water resources, traffic congestion and other problems caused by the development of tourism, which degrade the aesthetic value of scenic spots (Boavida – Portugal *et al.* 2020).

The development of various forms of tourism can lead to significant changes in the land use structure of regions and contribute to the transfer of urban functions from residential, commercial, industrial and unused land to land designated for tourism. This process can improve local economic levels to some extent, but intensive tourism development can exacerbate land scarcity, leading to higher land prices and rents that contribute to the formation and development of tourist-oriented cities.

Thus, the effective use of land resources requires constant control and monitoring of the qualitative and quantitative condition of the land fund and its use. Monitoring land, the reasonable development of which can provide places for recreation and health, as well as contribute to the revitalization of local villages and economic development, is an integral part of ensuring the effective use of land resources. However, at the moment there is a lack of research on methods of assessment and rational use of certain categories of land fund in the Republic of Kazakhstan, which requires special attention and updating of relevant research.

The development of tourist and recreational complex can include the restructuring of land resources, including the transfer of land from one category to another, as well as the creation of close links between the main actors of the tourist process, including the local population, the tourism industry, the authorities and specially protected natural areas. The Republic of Kazakhstan pays much attention to the development of tourism as a cluster. The program of development of the tourism industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period 2019-2025 defines the priorities that ensure the formation of ecological, cultural and ethnic areas in order to improve the competitiveness of the territory in the tourism market (Gruia 2021).

2. Relationship between Land Use and Tourism Development

The Republic of Kazakhstan occupies an area of 272.5 million hectares and is located at the intersection of two continents - Europe and Asia. In terms of area, Kazakhstan is included in the list of the largest countries in the world, and the availability of land per capita ranks third after Australia and Canada. Development of the organizational-economic mechanism of rational land use is of great importance, since land is not only a component of the natural environment, but also a key socio-economic resource for the existence and development of society.

Ecological tourism is a socio-economic activity that combines elements of different types of tourism and is based on the principles of environmental sustainability. This type of tourism performs economic, social, political, cultural, humanitarian and communicative functions. Within the limits of ecological tourism, it is possible to allocate such directions, as scientific tourism (study of flora and fauna), historical tourism (acquaintance with history and culture), active tourism (reception of unique impressions) and rural tourism (stay in countryside and immersion into national culture).

A sound assessment of the potential of land resources is an effective tool for ensuring the optimal use of land. It reconciles human and land interests, uses land rationally and efficiently, and contributes to the scientific development of society. Land evaluation is an important basis for studying strategies of land development and development, as well as the main means of coordinating regional development and land protection, as well as the implementation of sustainable development of land resources. Conducting a land evaluation involves a comprehensive study of the current state of land use and a scientific assessment of land use potential to provide a basis for the subsequent classification of land and its varied uses.

Optimal use of the land fund is carried out through the process of land management, which is a complex and multifunctional system that requires a balance between centralization and decentralization. Within the framework of land management, it is necessary to control not only the functioning of the system of land use and land relations, but also the land fund itself, its quantitative and qualitative condition. Each year there is a permanent redistribution of the land fund in the republic as a result of land legal relations. In the reporting year the work on harmonization of land categories with the land, forest and water legislation was continued. Analysis of cadastral data shows that distribution of areas between land categories changes from year to year, as evidenced by data on the land fund structure in the reporting year 2021 and the previous year 2020, shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Dynamics of the land fund by land categories

Name of land categories	1991	2020	2021	Changes +/-	
				2021 to 1991	2021 to 2020
1. Agricultural land	218.375,8	108.562,7	113.961,4	-104.414,4	+5398,7
2. Lands of settlements, including:	3.747,2	23.777,95	24.288,7	+20.541,5	+510,75
- cities and towns	2.053,5	3.655,45	4.190,9	+2.137,0	+535,45
- rural settlements	1.693,7	20.122,5	20.097,8	+18.404,1	-24,7
3. Lands of industry, transport, communications, for needs, space activities, defense, national security and other non-agricultural purposes	18.796,8	2.209,0	2.239,1	-16.557,7	+30,1
4. Lands of specially protected natural territories, lands of health-improving, recreational, historical and cultural purposes	775,1	7.705,7	7.810,7	+7.035,6	+9,0
5. Lands of the Forest Fund	10.179,2	22.398,3	22.435,3	+12.256,1	+0,1
6. Lands of the water fund	819,9	4.208,4	4.206,5	+3.386,6	-13,7
7. Reserve lands	18.952,3	93.642,1	87.989,1	+69.036,8	-5653,0
Total land	27.166,3	262.918,4	262.930,8	-8.715,5	+12,4
- including land used on territory of other states	149,8	0,9	0,9	-148,9	-

Source: compiled by authors according to <http://www.stat.gov.kz>

Geographic and climatic diversity, combined with the historically established administrative-territorial structure of the Republic of Kazakhstan, affect the combination and distribution of the land fund in different categories in the regions of the country. Changes in the area of land categories are explained by the transfer of land from one category to another as a result of the provision of land plots for different purposes and inventories to clarify their areas. If you consider the distribution of land plots by category at the end of 2021, taking into account the regions, the largest amount of land fund is in the Karaganda region. Over the past 3 years, the sown areas of Kazakhstan have increased by 295.9 thousand hectares. Almost half (48.4%) of the sown area allocated for fodder crops falls on 4 regions of the country: Akmola (11.1%), Kostanay (16.8%). North Kazakhstan (11.0%). Pavlodar (9.6%) region.

Ecotourism faces the limitation of high sensitivity of ecosystems to anthropogenic impacts. Visiting natural attractions in large numbers leads to environmental degradation, overloading the infrastructure of national parks, and negative impacts on ecosystems. Exhaust gases pollute the air, and natural landscapes suffer from the accumulation of household garbage, human waste and industrial waste.

In this regard, it is necessary to pay attention to the principles of sustainable development of tourism. These principles include preservation of natural resources for future generations, application of architectural and engineering solutions in resort complexes, regulation of the growing flow of traffic, etc. Sustainable tourism as defined by the World Tourism Organization (WTO) means the management of all resources in a way that meets the economic, social, and aesthetic needs of tourists while maintaining cultural and environmental integrity as well as biodiversity and life-support systems. Within the Republic of Kazakhstan, due to the diversity of natural conditions, there are different types of forests and lands that are conducive to the development of the tourism industry (Table 2).

Table 2. Distribution of the land fund by land categories, thousand hectares

Land categories	1991	2020	2021	Changes (+/-)	
				2021 to 1991	2021 to 2020
Lands of specially protected natural territories, lands of health-improving, recreational, historical and cultural purposes	775,1	7.705,7	7.810,7	+7035,6	+9,0
Lands of the Forest Fund	10.179,2	22.398,3	22.435,2	+12256,1	+0,1
Lands of the water fund	819,9	4.208,4	4.206,5	+3386,6	-13,7
Reserve lands	18.952,3	93.642,1	87.989,1	+69036,8	-5653,0

Source: compiled by authors according to <http://www.stat.gov.kz>

Health-improving lands include resorts with natural and healing factors, as well as land plots favorable for the organization of prevention and treatment. Recreational lands include lands intended and used for organizing

mass recreation and tourism of the population. Lands of historical and cultural purpose are recognized as land plots occupied by objects of historical and cultural heritage, including historical and cultural monuments.

Table 3 is a factual statement about the total area of land categories in Kazakhstan as of the 1st November, 2021 trying provide a baseline understanding of the land categories and areas in order to indicate how these land categories are being used and managed, and especially, what policies and regulations could be applied for their management and sustainable development.

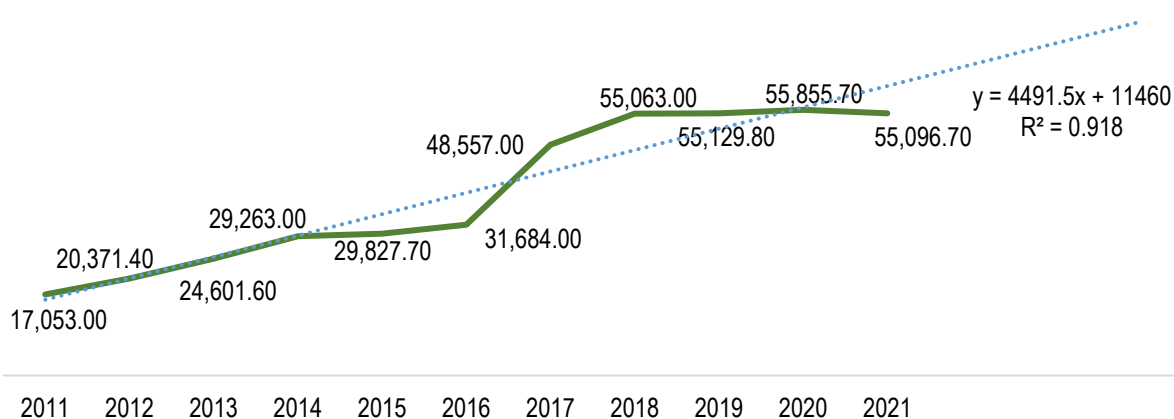
Table 3. Dynamics of the land area necessary for the development of the tourism industry, Kazakhstan

Land categories	1991	2020	2021	Changes (+/-)	
				1991 to 2021	2020 to 2021
Lands of specially protected natural territories, lands of health-improving, recreational and historical and cultural purposes	770,5	7.521,6	7.660,3	+7.040,2	+289,1
Recreational, historical and cultural lands	2,5	35,6	2,1	-0,4	-33,5
Total lands	2,1	148,4	148,3	+16,2	-0,1
In addition, lands of nature reserves, natural monuments, lands with natural complexes and objects included in other categories	-	1.269,3	1.269,3	+1.269,3	-

Source: compiled by authors

In 2022, the reporting year, the total area of land in this category increased by 105.0 thousand hectares. The main changes took place in the East Kazakhstan region. Here, the area of land of this category increased by 136.4 thousand hectares in the Urdzhar district due to the provision of lands by the State Institution "Tarbagatay", 7.2 thousand hectares were transferred to the specified reserve from the lands of the LGNR "Semey Ormany". In the Kyzylorda region, the area increased by 2.3 thousand hectares (2.2 thousand hectares of water fund lands, 0.1 thousand hectares of forest fund), due to the provision of an additional land plot to the republican state institution "Barsakelmes State Reserve". The area of land of this category decreased in the Aktobe region by 33.8 thousand hectares, including by 32.7 thousand hectares due to the clarification of balance data and the elimination of duplication of information on the EBITA local nature reserve, which is not subject to registration in this category, since state natural zakazniks are allocated as part of other categories of land without their withdrawal from the owners of land plots and land users, as well as a result of the re-registration of 1.0 thousand hectares for recreational purposes (camps, rest homes) at the location in the city of Aktobe. The largest land areas of all types of specially protected natural areas are in Almaty - 1,642.2 thousand hectares (21.0% of their area in the republic), East Kazakhstan - 1688.2 thousand hectares (21.6%), and Aktobe - 1,177.5 thousand hectares (15.1%) regions. Least of all such lands are in the West Kazakhstan - 12.4 thousand hectares and Zhambyl - 11.6 thousand hectares.

Figure 1. Data characterizing the volume of services in the field of entertainment and recreation



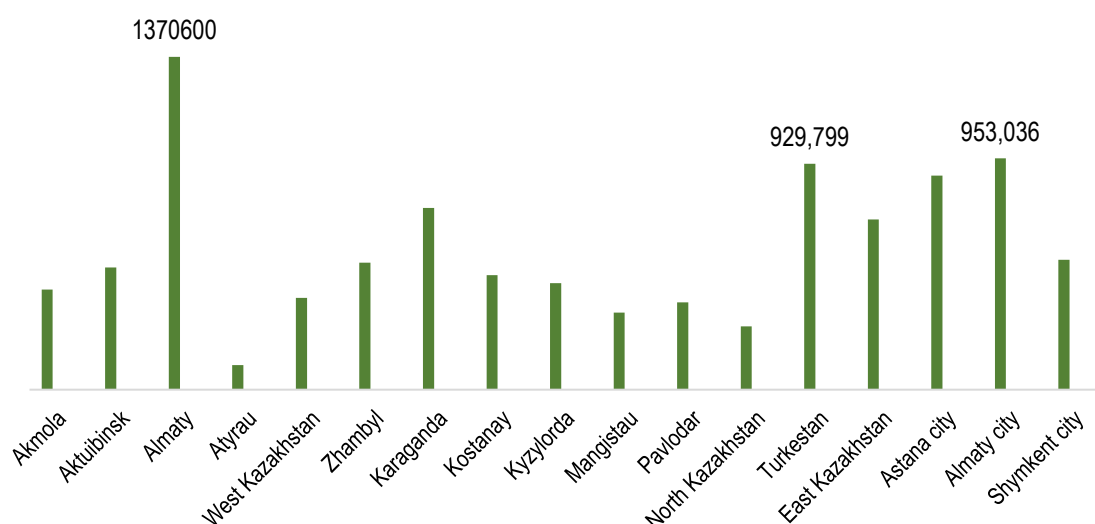
Source: compiled by authors according to <https://www.stat.gov.kz>

The state has considerable experience in protective afforestation. However, currently protective forest belts are in crisis due to the lack of an established status. Large areas of field-protective forest plantations have been cut down and their condition has deteriorated. Due to the spread of COVID-19, Kazakhstanis have begun to pay more attention to domestic tourism, favoring domestic trips over foreign trips. This provides a good

opportunity to review the resources of domestic tourism and to develop a healthy industry for the future. This is evidenced by the data reflecting the volume of entertainment and leisure services (Figure 1).

The dynamics of the tourism industry by region of Kazakhstan is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. The dynamics of the tourism industry by region of Kazakhstan



Source: compiled by authors according to <https://www.stat.gov.kz>

As can be seen from Figure 2, the top three regions of Kazakhstan in the tourism industry include (trips): Almaty region – 1.370.600, Almaty city – 953.036, Turkestan – 929.799. Hospitality houses must promote interaction with other actors and stakeholders in tourism development and improve the quality of their services through innovative management approaches that maximize impact and minimize investment. Table 4 provides a list of specific indicators that the authors have identified as important for measuring sustainable tourism development. The nature of these indicators suggests a comprehensive approach for local tourism development which is able to create a system of indicators used to measure progress towards sustainable development goals.

Table 4. Trends in the development of the tourism industry, Kazakhstan

Year	Volume of tourist services provided by accommodation, thousand tenge	Hotel bed occupancy, %	Employments in accommodation and food services, thousands of people	Export of tourism services, mln. dollars	Import of tourism services, mln. dollars	Investments in tourism industry, mln. tenge
2010	45245839,60	26,08	105,11	19,7	30,6	110852
2011	47836934,60	30,54	122,54	25,9	32,6	107512
2012	53486371,60	32,85	129,02	33,4	35,4	142582
2013	59714164,20	27,35	139,02	24,8	39,6	134014
2014	72401941,10	23,13	167,27	30,6	39,8	162896
2015	72597228,30	22,80	174,23	32,6	28,4	161696
2016	82853434,60	22,70	170,89	35,4	21,9	149559
2017	108359760,40	25,00	191,95	39,6	32,3	204628
2018	103948256,90	23,20	187,70	39,8	32,6	296342
2019	120527162,10	23,70	196,92	28,4	31,5	304281
2020	66860328,5	17,3	193,71	21,9	15,6	418603
2021	109027262,7	22,0	190,93	39,5	25,6	452739
2022	128865265,7	24,8	198,46	130	35,6	380259

Source: compiled by authors according to <https://www.stat.gov.kz>

The relationship between land use and tourism development in the Republic of Kazakhstan is an important aspect of the sustainable development of the tourism industry. The rationale for this relationship can be presented as follows:

- Diversity of natural resources: Kazakhstan has a rich natural heritage, including mountains, lakes, deserts, steppes and other unique landscapes. Land use management, especially in nature reserves

and national parks, plays an important role in the conservation and protection of these natural resources, which attract tourists and are the basis for the development of ecotourism, adventure tourism and other forms of tourism.

- Infrastructure development: Land use is related to the development of infrastructure, including hotels, tourist facilities, roads, airports and other facilities necessary to meet the needs of tourists. Optimal use of land resources and planning for the development of infrastructure in tourist areas helps to attract more tourists and provides convenience and comfort for their stay.
- Management of cultural and historical resources: Land use also plays an important role in the conservation and development of cultural and historical resources such as old towns, monuments, archaeological sites and traditional settlements. The creation of special zones and regulation of land use makes it possible to preserve these values and develop cultural tourism.
- Sustainable use of land resources: Land use management in tourist areas should be directed towards the sustainable use of land resources, taking into account the preservation of ecological integrity, biodiversity and local cultural values. This includes building control, regulation of tourism infrastructure.

Consider factor analysis, which is a statistical analysis technique that is used to explore relationships between a set of variables and identify latent factors that explain observed correlations. It allows you to reduce the dimension of the data and highlight hidden variables that may be more informative for research. It allows you to determine how one variable depends on another, and to predict the values of one variable based on the values of another variable. In accordance with the factorial correlation-regression analysis, we denote the following indicators: Result sign: Y - the volume of tourist services provided by accommodation places, thousand tenge; Influence factors: X1 - Occupancy of hotel beds, %; X2 - Employment in the field of accommodation and catering services, thousand people; X3 - Export of tourist services, million dollars; X4 - import of tourism services, million dollars; X5 - Investments in the tourism industry, million tenge

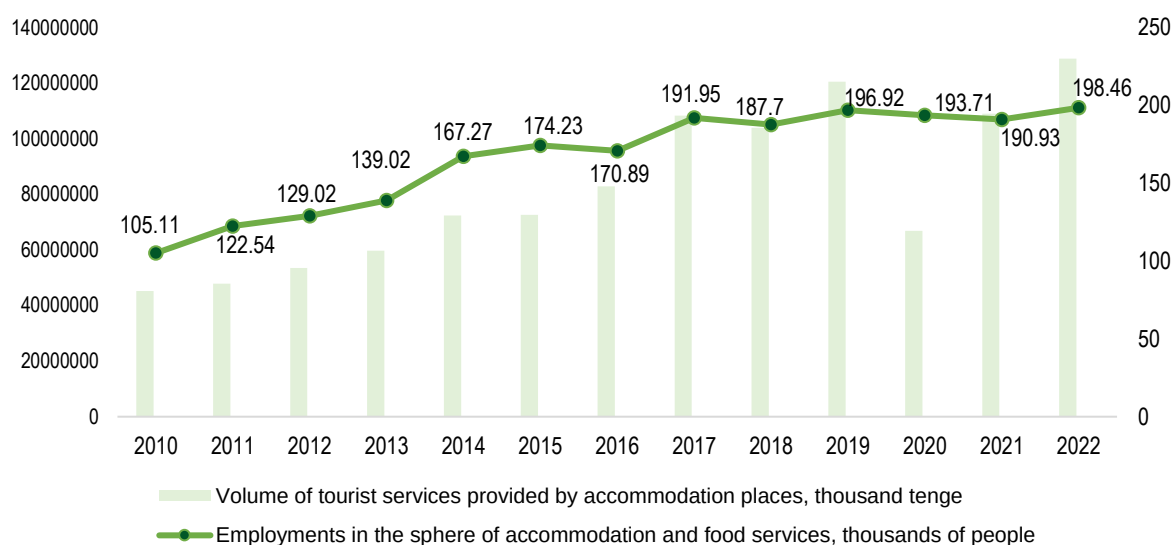
The study of the correlation between the factor of employment in the field of accommodation and catering services and the volume of tourism services will determine whether there is a statistically significant relationship between these variables. We get the following data (Table 5):

Table 5. Results of factor analysis

	y	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5
y		-0,39353	0,855859	0,61162209	-0,01403	0,672043
x1			-0,70436	-0,007394	0,212832	-0,43447
x2				0,40996111	0,212832	-0,43447
x3					0,212832	-0,43447
x4						-0,43447
x5						

Source: compiled by authors

Figure 3. Indicators characterizing the development of tourism activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan



Source: compiled by authors

According to the data obtained, we note that there is no direct dependence of the declared factors affecting the volume of tourist services provided by accommodation places, except for such a factor as employment in the field of accommodation and catering services. A positive correlation indicates that the increase in employment in accommodation and food services corresponds to an increase in the volume of tourism services. Therefore, we can argue that these factors cannot directly affect, if only indirectly. Since the most interconnected factor of employment in the field of accommodation and catering services has an impact on the volume of tourist services, we will consider their forecast values for 2023-025 (Figure 3).

The resulting forecast of these indicators characterizes a systematic growth, which gives us reason to believe about the further development of the tourism industry in the Republic of Kazakhstan (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Forecast values



Source: compiled by authors

Thus, the relationship between employment in accommodation and catering services and the volume of tourism services can be positive and mutually beneficial. Employment in the accommodation and catering services sector is often one of the key factors influencing the volume of tourism activity. If employment in this area is growing, then this may indicate the growth of the tourism industry and an increase in demand for accommodation and food services from tourists. A large number of jobs and a high level of employment in this area can attract more tourists, which in turn contributes to an increase in the volume of tourism services. The tourism industry and the accommodation and catering industry can symbiotically influence each other, creating a favorable environment for the development of tourism.

However, the relationship can be variable and depends on many factors, such as the economic situation, political stability, seasonality, the quality of services offered and competition in the tourism industry. For example, unfavorable economic conditions or the poor quality of services offered can undermine the attractiveness of a destination and hence the volume of tourism services, despite high employment in accommodation and catering services.

The impact of ecological tourism on the economic development of the territory contributes to an increase in the gross domestic product of the region, the development of infrastructure and improving the quality of life. Tourism is one of the main factors of socio-economic development and has a multiplying effect on the region's economy, influencing the development of transport infrastructure, trade and folk arts and crafts. Leading agro-industrial enterprises are successfully engaged in protection of land resources and preservation of favorable environmental situation. In recent decades, growing consumer interest in visiting relatively non-commercialized natural places has contributed to the growth of ecotourism. However, the impact of mass and uncontrolled ecotourism on natural resources has increased significantly. At present, research on ecotourism is fragmented, resulting in a lack of understanding of the topic. Protected area authorities in many countries widely support

ecotourism because it promotes sustainable tourism, and therefore an important component of sustainable ecotourism is the support of the local community.

The multifaceted goals of ecotourism include solving environmental problems, supporting democratic and decentralized communities, improving local livelihoods, effective management of natural resources, and reducing poverty in poor and rural communities.

With the growing awareness of the importance of the ecological environment and the development of environmental awareness, ecotourism is becoming more and more popular, and the demand for this type of tourism is increasing every year.

Conclusion

Sustainable land management practices are essential for the development of all types of tourism. Sustainable land management practices can help to ensure the long-term viability of land areas for tourism development and prevent the negative impacts of tourism on the environment. Taking into account the need for rational use of land, the long-term goal of creating an economic and legal mechanism for land management is determined:

- ensuring the most efficient use of the unified state land fund in the interests of the people, all branches of the national economy and individual land users on the basis of a new system of land relations and ensuring the legal, economic and environmental protection of agricultural and other lands;

- Ensuring rational distribution of lands by categories, administrative units, sectors and land users taking into account economic and environmental aspects

- ensuring the most efficient use of land, protection of agricultural lands and increasing their productivity;

- development of land relations.

Harmonious use of all land resources and effective regulation of land relations are a complex problem, which requires taking measures to maximize the involvement of land in the national economy turnover. This is achieved by increasing the intensity of productive land use and development of farming culture, active struggle against soil erosion and prevention of other negative impacts that can lead to damage and contamination of land. Modern interfarm land management represents a systematic territorial basis for solving a number of important problems of land reform. It includes the following activities:

- identification of new lands for the development of tourism, agriculture and other sectors of the economy, as well as clarification of the target use of already functioning lands involved in active national economic circulation, and, if necessary, their redistribution;

- formation of new and organization of existing land use and land tenure of citizens, enterprises and their associations with correction of drawbacks and disadvantages;

- reorganization of land use by various economic structures in connection with the dynamic process of privatization in the agro-industrial complex and creation of various equal forms of land management;

- allocation of land for different state, private and public needs, formation of new and organization of existing land use for non-agricultural purposes;

- regulation of the use of lands of populated areas provided to the citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan for personal subsidiary farming, gardening, horticulture, industrial and non-industrial construction, as well as the operation of buildings and structures. Definition and establishment of boundaries of populated areas on the ground;

- development of regional land structure schemes and programs aimed at the use, improvement and protection of land resources;

- location and establishment of borders of territories with special environmental, recreational and conservation regimes, as well as their justification;

- establishment of borders of administrative and territorial entities on the ground;

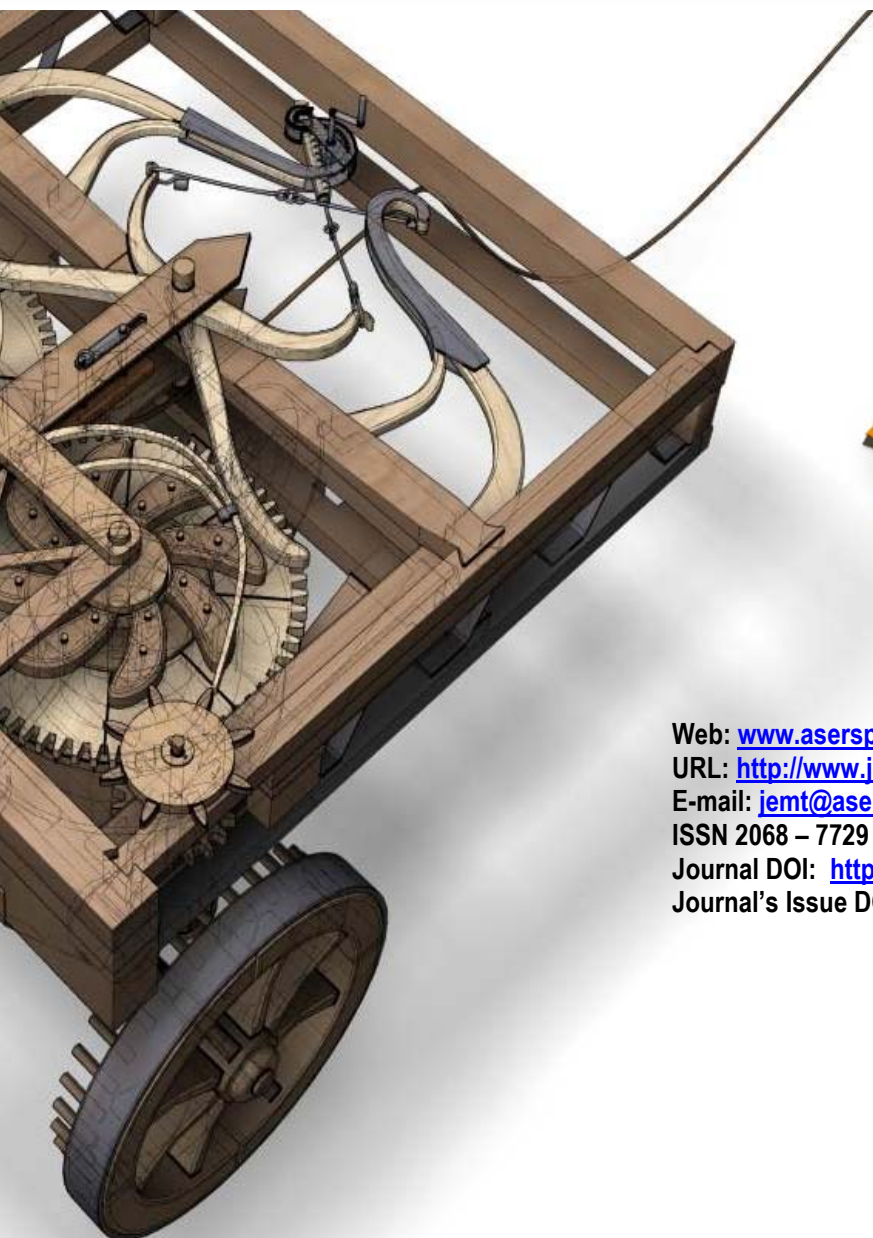
- preparation of documents for the right of ownership and the right to use land.

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