

**SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE RULES FOR USING THE AIRSPACE OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

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**Abstract:** This article examines the distinctive features of the regulations governing the use of the airspace of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The study focuses on the legal framework, management principles, and operational procedures related to the utilization of Uzbekistan's airspace for both civil and state aviation purposes. It highlights the importance of ensuring flight safety, national security, and compliance with international air law standards, particularly those established by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The article also analyzes administrative and legal mechanisms that regulate airspace usage, coordination between civil and military aviation authorities, and the modernization of air traffic management systems in Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** Uzbekistan, airspace, aviation law, air traffic management, flight safety, legal regulation, ICAO, national security.

The use of the airspace of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the activities of all its users, including relations in the field of aviation activities, are regulated by the Air Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Regulation on the Use of the Airspace of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Basic Rules for Aviation Flight in the Airspace of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the Rules for Flight of Civil Aviation and Experimental Aviation in the Airspace of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved by the Ministry of Aviation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan, respectively, and the Rules for Flight of State Aviation in the Airspace of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and other legislative documents.

State aviation is a complex of airplanes, helicopters and other flying devices that belong to the state and are used exclusively for state needs. It mainly performs such functions as defense, security, emergency assistance, and transportation of state bodies and officials.

State aviation is of great importance. Firstly, it plays an important role in ensuring the security of the country, because through military and border aviation, the state protects its airspace. Secondly, in emergency situations - in cases such as earthquakes, fires, floods - state aviation carries out rapid assistance and rescue operations. Thirdly, it also serves to safely and effectively organize the movement of heads of state and important persons.

Also, state aviation serves to increase the international prestige of the country, participate in military cooperation and peacekeeping missions. Through its activities, the sovereignty, security of the state and the peaceful life of citizens are ensured.

Of course, air transport plays an important role in the use of the airspace. When it comes to air transport, it is clear that the first thing that comes to mind is an airplane. However, scientifically,

this issue can be assessed as air transport - a system for transporting people, cargo and mail by air using airplanes, helicopters and other flying vehicles. This is because it is considered the fastest and most efficient of modern types of transport, as it allows you to cover long distances in a short time. In this regard, V.E. Shakhobiddinov expressed the opinion that air transport is the fastest type of transport carried out by civil and military transport aircraft, which have high maneuverability and are capable of quickly transporting troops and cargo in any direction and over long distances. In this opinion, a broad and general phrase was used, namely aircraft. At this point, a question arises, whether unmanned aerial vehicles (drones) are also included in the list of aircraft.

Unmanned aerial vehicles, i.e. drones, are also included in the list of aircraft. They are special technical devices designed for flying in the air, observation or information collection, and are controlled without human participation or remotely.

A drone is a flying device controlled by modern electronic and mechanical systems, which is widely used for military, civil and scientific purposes. They can have different sizes and functions: from small models to large reconnaissance or cargo drones.

The main tasks of drones are as follows:

- aerial surveillance and control (for example, border, traffic, natural resources or construction control);
- intelligence and protection tasks in the military and security sector;
- searching for people in emergency situations, detecting fires or providing medical assistance;
- treating land areas in agriculture, checking crop conditions and controlling irrigation processes;
- using them for aerial photography in the fields of film, television and journalism.

Thus, drones have become an integral part of modern air transport, facilitating human labor, allowing dangerous tasks to be performed remotely and increasing efficiency in various fields.

Aircraft are technical means designed for movement in the air, which are divided into several types depending on their structure and function. Basically, they differ in the method of flight and the mechanism of movement.

The first group includes aerostats. They rise into the sky using a gas lighter than air (for example, helium or hydrogen). Such aircraft include balloons and airships. They were previously used mainly for observation and scientific research.

The second group is aerodynamically powered aircraft, which are heavier than air. This type includes airplanes, helicopters, gliders and unmanned aerial vehicles (drones). Airplanes move quickly and are used to transport cargo and passengers over long distances. Helicopters, on the other hand, are very useful for rescue and military operations, as they can take off vertically and take off or land on the spot.

There are also hybrid aircraft created on the basis of modern technologies, which combine some of the technical advantages of airplanes and helicopters.

In conclusion, the types of aircraft differ in their structure, field of use and method of movement, but the main purpose of all of them is the efficient, safe and fast transportation of people and cargo by air.

The rules for the use of the airspace of the Republic of Uzbekistan have a legal and regulatory basis, which are aimed at ensuring state sovereignty, security, safe operation of flights and international requirements. These rules are detailed in the Basic Documents - the Air Code and the Aviation Rules based on it, as well as special regulatory documents "On the Use of Airspace"; they determine the issues of airspace management, flight procedures, air traffic service systems and liability.

Within the framework of the Rules, the state's ownership of the airspace and its protection are clearly indicated - this territory is under state sovereignty as part of the territory of the Republic, and the powers to regulate and control its use are established. On this basis, separate procedures, licensing and permits are introduced for civil and experimental aviation, military and other special flights. The procedure for implementation - there are requirements for planning and conducting flights (flight plans, flight plan, radio communication rules, navigation and expected meteorological data), air traffic service and control systems (ATS, ANS), as well as restrictions and requirements for VFR/IFR (in visual conditions or by instruments) rules and airspace classes (A–G). These aspects ensure flight safety, routes and air traffic regulation.

Temporary or permanent prohibited, restricted or specially designated areas (for example, military zones, emergency zones, no-fly zones) may be established in the use of airspace; conditions for international flights, permits and requirements for compliance with international agreements (ICAO) are also taken into account. The rules include the procedure for working with such zones and restrictions, the procedure for obtaining permits and mechanisms for cooperation in emergency situations.

Military and civil authorities participate in the role of supervisory and management authorities: while general control of airspace and management related to defense aspects is usually the responsibility of the Ministry of Defense, the management and supervision of civil aviation is carried out by the Civil Aviation Authority; they establish flight rules, technical requirements, radio communications and navigation standards and apply administrative liability measures. The rules provide for control, permits, qualifications and licenses, as well as penalties (administrative or criminal) to ensure compliance; new documents and updates are brought into line with international standards — including the new edition of the Air Code and the Aviation Rules, which are regularly revised. This ensures safety, order and compliance with international requirements in practice.

The rules for the use of the airspace of the Republic of Uzbekistan are aimed at ensuring state sovereignty, security and regulation of flights. Airspace is the land area, water area and the airspace above them of the country, which is fully under the sovereignty of Uzbekistan.

The use of this area is carried out in accordance with established legal and technical rules. Any aircraft — airplane, helicopter, drone or other flying device — may fly only on the basis of the

appropriate permit and on a specified route. The flight plan must be approved in advance and submitted to the air traffic control service.

Security and state interests are paramount in the use of airspace. Therefore, certain areas - military facilities, strategic installations or places where emergency situations occur - may be prohibited or restricted for flight. Flights in such areas are allowed only with special permission.

In addition, civil and state aviation activities are carried out in the airspace of Uzbekistan in a separate manner. Civil aviation is responsible for organizing flights safely and in accordance with international standards, while state aviation performs defense and security tasks.

The rules also establish requirements for radio communications, navigation systems, flight altitude and speed during flights. Any violation or unauthorized flight is considered a threat to state security and entails administrative or criminal liability.

Comprehensive measures are needed to prevent violations of the rules for the use of airspace - from the legal basis to technical means, from monitoring to public education. Updating legislation and regulations in accordance with modern requirements and introducing clear, easily enforceable penalties will remain effective; prevention will be effective if administrative and criminal penalties for violations are clearly specified.

It is necessary to develop an appropriate infrastructure for monitoring and controlling airspace: convenient radar (RADAR) systems, ADS-B receivers, automated air traffic control systems, as well as visual and infrared surveillance. These tools will allow for real-time detection of unauthorized access and rapid response.

A clear and feasible inventory and registration system for drones and small aircraft is needed: registration, identification (UID), geofencing of risk areas, a system of special permits and technologies that limit automatic unauthorized flights. In addition, control of drone operators through mandatory initial training and licensing will reduce the risk. To ensure safety and monitoring, there should be effective information exchange and rapid response mechanisms between the authorities. Coordinated protocols and special meetings should be implemented between civil aviation, defense, internal affairs bodies, special services and regional administrations.

Conducting information and advocacy work among the public and aviation stakeholders, conducting an educational campaign about safe flights and the consequences of unauthorized flights will reduce the risk. The introduction of easier-to-use "reporting/informing" channels for the population and aviation enterprises (useless digital services, mobile applications) will ensure prompt reporting.

It is necessary to monitor the technical condition and license compliance through internal inspections, audits and raids. Routine inspections by aerodromes, aviation services and drone operators will strengthen compliance with the rules.

It is also important to strengthen cybersecurity and alarm systems: it is important to protect navigation and control systems from cyber attacks, maintain the reliability of radar and asset data.

Harmonization of laws, experience and technical standards through international cooperation, exchange of information on airspace discipline with neighboring countries will increase the effectiveness of preventive measures.

Last but not least, the organization of a system for rapid and effective response to emergencies: when an unauthorized flight is detected, scenarios should be prepared for rapid deployment of forces, inspection of flights and, if necessary, the application of quarantine measures. Together, these measures will significantly reduce the risk of illegal use of airspace.

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