

## REGARDING THE WORK DONE IN THE AREA OF OVERSEEING THE ENFORCEMENT OF LEGISLATION RELATED TO THE PROTECTION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR

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### Abstract

The article describes the problem of air pollution in cities, including the types of atmospheric pollution and methods to minimize their negative impacts.

**Keywords:** atmospheric air, atmospheric pollution, harmful emissions.

### Introduction

Air pollution is a multifaceted problem in the region, impacting public health, negatively affecting flora and fauna, and overall deteriorating the ecological situation in urban areas. This is a crucial concern in cities as increasing air pollution has negative impacts on both animals, plants, and humans. Air pollution has various origins, it can be natural or anthropogenic. Natural air pollution is naturally occurring and caused by natural processes. Examples include volcanic activity, rock weathering, etc.

Anthropogenic air pollution is related to human activities – it involves the emission of various pollutants. Naturally, anthropogenic pollution is far greater than natural atmospheric pollution. Anthropogenic pollution can be local, regional, or global. Local pollution is characterized by the increase of pollutants in certain small areas.

The regional prosecutor's office is taking certain steps to oversee the enforcement of legislation related to the protection of atmospheric air.

Specifically, in the region, there are 4,222 controlled facilities that affect atmospheric air, of which 117 are categorized as Category 1, 728 are categorized as Category 2, 1,268 are categorized as Category 3, and 2,109 are categorized as Category 4.

During the supervisory work carried out, 37 violations were identified in inspections conducted at 24 economic entities related to the enforcement of the Law "On Nature Protection" and its sub-legislative acts. Officials were held administratively liable for these violations, and compensation of 185.8 million soums was recovered.

In accordance with the Resolution No. 202 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan dated April 12, 2021 "On the Procedure for Applying Compensation Payments for Pollution of the Environment and Waste Disposal in the Territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan," a total of 429.6 million soums in compensation was calculated for 4,222 enterprises and organizations operating in the region.

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Additionally, 387 samples were taken from 129 sources of 41 enterprises categorized as Category 1 and 2 (high risk), and based on the analysis results, additional compensation of 189.9 million soums was calculated for cases where emissions exceeded established standards. A total of 100 lawsuits were filed with the courts to recover these calculated debts.

Furthermore, it was found that one of the main reasons for atmospheric air pollution is the release of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) into the atmosphere during the operation of technically faulty vehicles, which is a contributing factor to climate change.

According to the data, a total of 370,904 vehicles are registered with the Department of State Traffic Safety of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the region, of which 344,143 belong to individuals and 26,761 belong to legal entities.

Specifically, there are 150,000 vehicles that have been manufactured for more than 10 years and 53,000 vehicles that have been manufactured for more than 20 years.

Preventive measures are being taken to remove from the traffic safety records vehicles that have not undergone mandatory technical inspections, technically faulty vehicles, and vehicles unfit for use.

Specifically, during measures conducted in collaboration with local departments of the Department of State Traffic Safety of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, 985 technically faulty and unfit vehicles were removed from the traffic safety records.

It was found that in 2023, only 53.5% of vehicles belonging to individuals and 45.7% of vehicles belonging to legal entities underwent mandatory technical inspections.

During the measures, administrative protocols were drawn up against the drivers of 1,026 vehicles that were operating without undergoing mandatory technical inspections, in accordance with Article 125 of the Code of Administrative Offenses, and these vehicles were required to undergo mandatory technical inspections.

Furthermore, during the raids, administrative protocols were drawn up against the drivers of 756 vehicles that were operating in a technically faulty condition, 76 vehicles that were emitting excessive pollutants, and 321 vehicles for violating the rules of operation of technically faulty vehicles.

Additionally, during the "Clean Air" campaign conducted jointly with the Department of Ecology and Environmental Protection and Climate Change and the Department of State Traffic Safety of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, 1,382 vehicles were inspected. Excessive emissions were found in 425 vehicles, and 287 vehicles were temporarily stopped to bring them into compliance with established standards. Administrative protocols were drawn up in 321 cases for violations of the rules for operating technically faulty vehicles.

In addition, a total of 591 violations were detected related to the protection of atmospheric air, resulting in fines of 177.4 million soums. Of these, 578 were in accordance with Article 88 of the Code of Administrative Offenses, 4 were in accordance with Article 95, and 9 were in accordance with Article 86.

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During the reporting period, 62 cases of straw burning were detected in 568.92 hectares of land freed from grain crops, resulting in over 847.8 million soums in damage to nature.

Therefore, banners were hung to prevent straw burning in areas freed from grain crops, written warnings were distributed to heads of economic entities and farms regarding the prohibition of straw burning, and explanatory work was carried out in this regard.

During a review of the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection" (Article 41) and the Law "On Protection of Atmospheric Air," 45 events were held, resulting in the prevention of the release of 3,818.5 tons of pollutants into the atmosphere.

Urban development plays a crucial role in protecting atmospheric air. This is crucial in city planning and architecture. First, urban areas should be divided into residential and industrial zones with sufficient buffer zones between them. Industrial areas should be located in such a way that the prevailing winds blow from the residential areas to the industrial areas. Green spaces should be used widely in buffer zones between residential and industrial facilities, which should be landscaped.