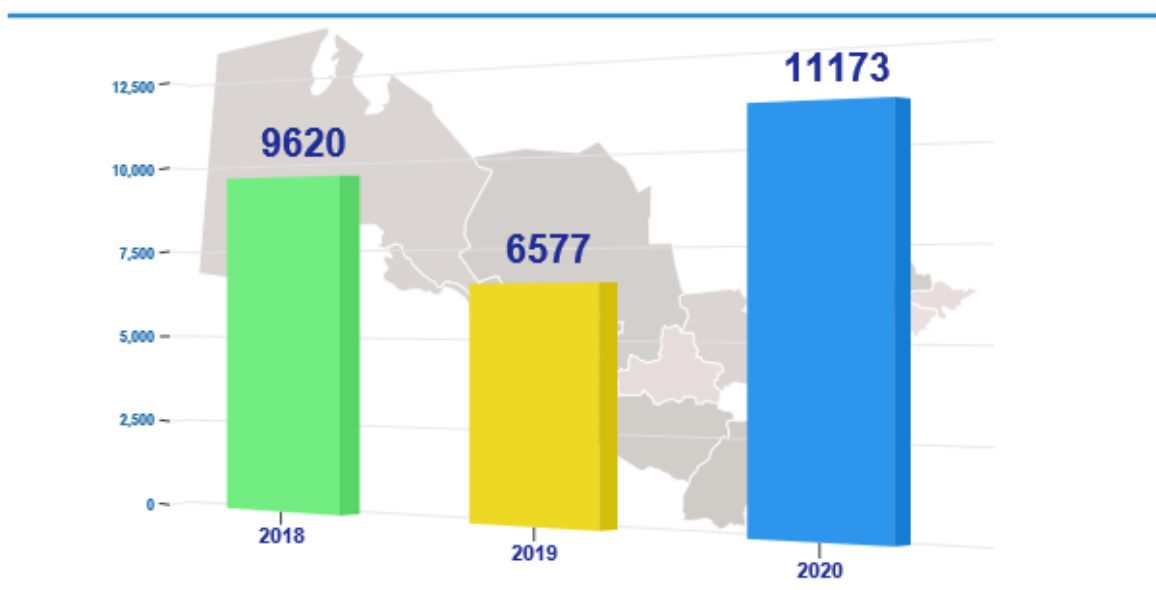


XVII. OFFENSES

According to the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the total number of recorded crimes in January-March 2020 amounted to 11173 cases and, compared with the corresponding period of 2019, increased by 69.9%. The number of crimes per 10.0 thousand people reached 3.3.

**Number of registered crimes in the Republic of Uzbekistan
in January-March 2018-2020, units.**



If in January-March 2019, the total number of registered crimes was 6577 units, then for the same period in 2020, this figure reached 11173.

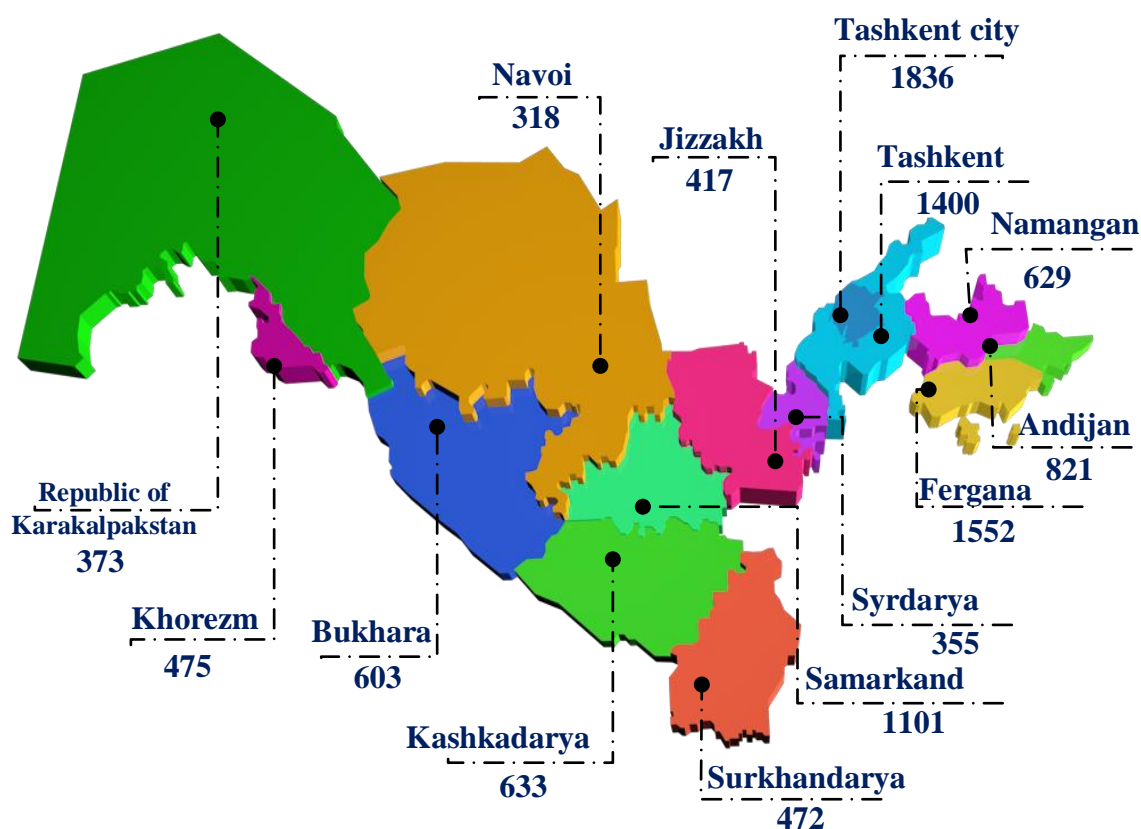
The structure of crimes by territory is as follows:

based on the severity of the crimes committed, the largest number are less serious, 16.0% of them were recorded in the Khorezm region, 13.5% in the Ferghana region, 12.9% in Tashkent city; as for serious crimes, the largest number - 19.9% falls on the city of Tashkent, 13.1% - on the Khorezm and 12.1% - on the Ferghana region; the largest number of especially serious crimes were committed in the Ferghana region - 17.0% and Tashkent city - 16.3%.

**Crime across all lines of services, depending on the severity of its commission
in January-March 2020, by region, units**

	<i>Registered crimes across all lines of services</i>	<i>Less serious</i>	<i>serious</i>	<i>Most serious</i>
Republic of Uzbekistan	11173	3548	2222	547
Republic of Karakalpakstan	373	115	63	14
<i>regions:</i>				
Andijan	821	227	192	51
Bukhara	603	185	126	13
Jizzakh	417	149	100	11
Kashkadarya	633	212	119	29
Navoi	318	106	57	19
Namangan	629	215	101	22
Samarkand	1101	349	184	63
Surkhandarya	472	183	81	33
Syrdarya	355	95	69	12
Tashkent	1400	478	269	93
Fergana	1552	566	290	55
Khorezm	475	141	98	29
Tashkent city	1836	459	443	89

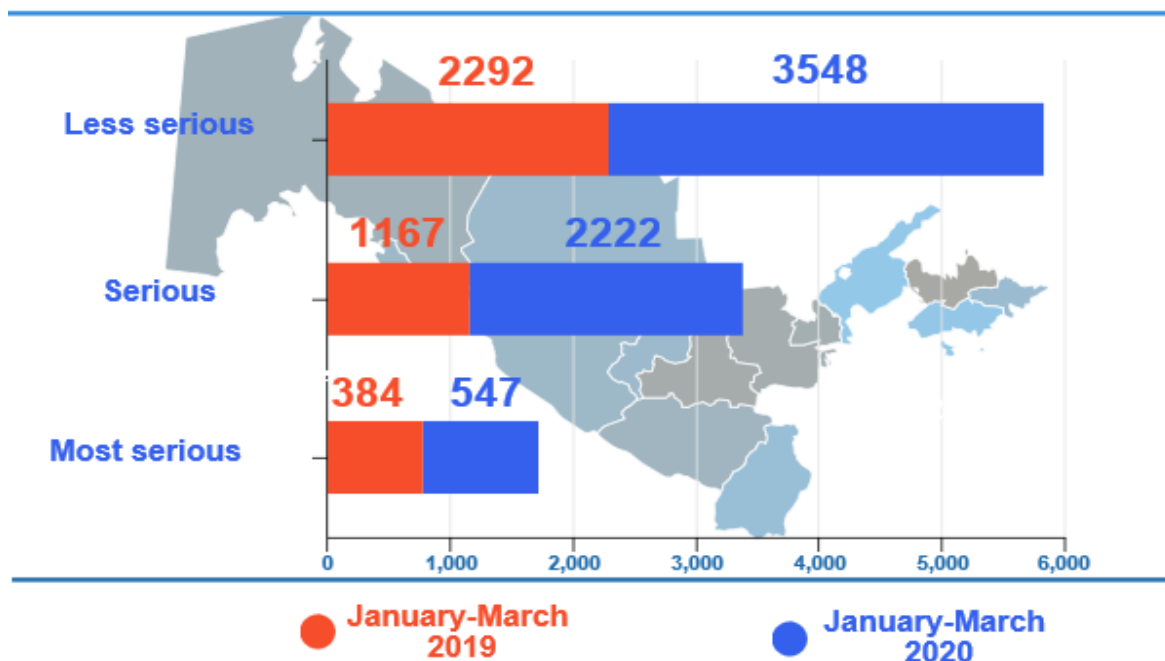
**Number of recorded crimes by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan
in January-March 2020, units**



The largest number of crimes in January-March 2020 by territory was recorded in the city of Tashkent (1836 units), Fergana (1552 units), Tashkent (1400 units) and Samarkand (1101 units) regions.

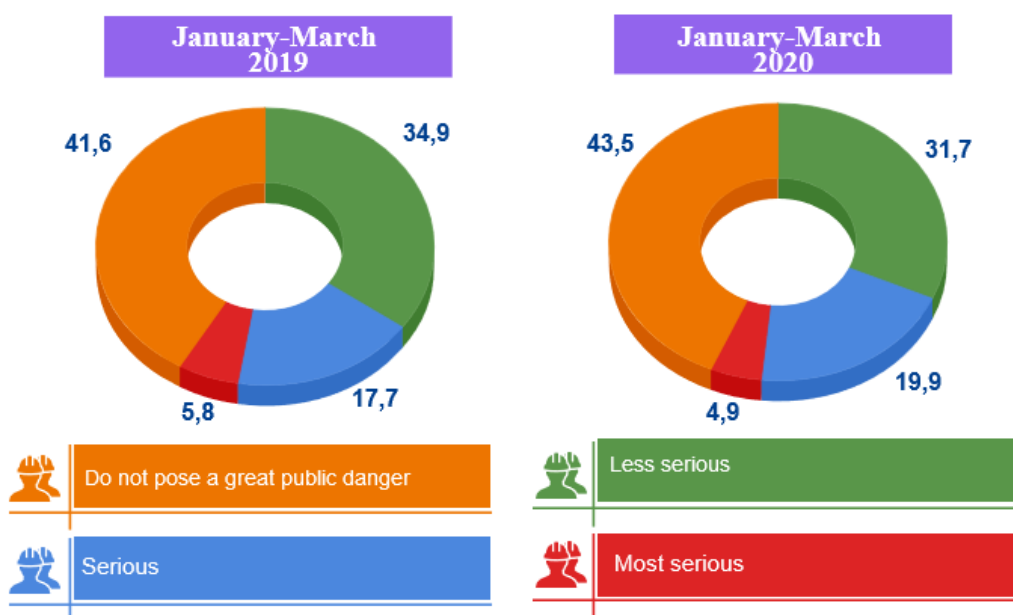
In January-March 2020, compared with the same period in 2019, there was an increase in the number of crimes: in the Ferghana region, offenses increased by 1.1 times, in Bukhara it amounted to 95.8%, Andijan - 95.5%, Khorezm – 92.3%, Syrdarya - 89.8%, Samarkand - 87.6%, Jizzakh - 79.7%, Kashkadarya - 73.9%, Tashkent - 70.7%, Navoi - 65.6%, Namangan – 64.2%, Surkhandarya - 47.5% regions, the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 60.1% and the city of Tashkent - 32.1%.

The comparative state of crime across all lines of services, depending on the severity of the crimes committed in January-March 2019-2020, units



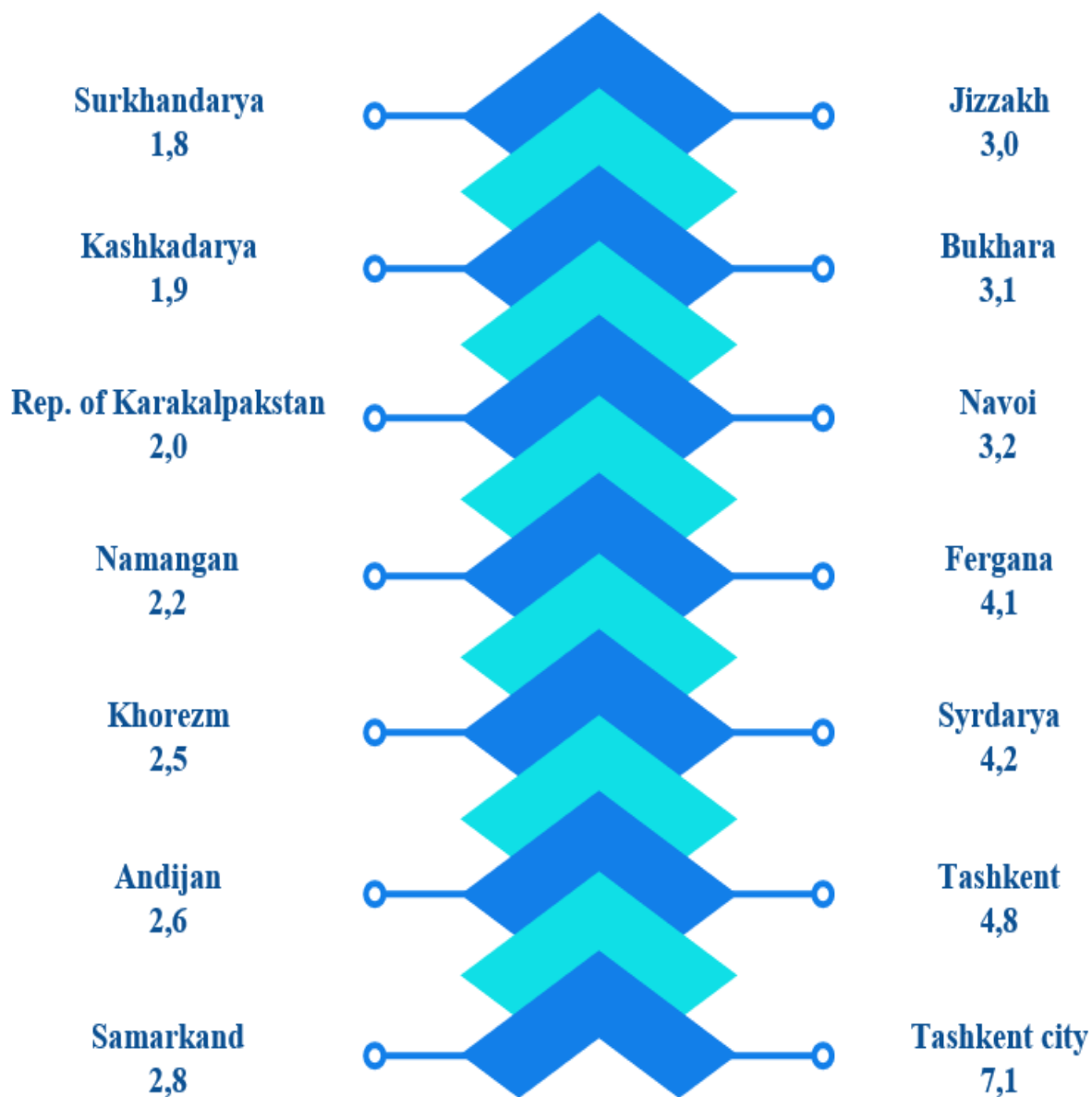
Compared to the same period in 2019, the number of most serious crimes in the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-March 2020 increased from 384 to 547. Serious crimes in January-March 2020, compared with the corresponding period in 2019, increased from 1167 to 2222 units. Less serious crimes, compared with January-March 2019 (2292 cases), increased by 54.8% and in January-March 2020 amounted to 3548 units.

Severity of crimes committed in the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-March 2019-2020, %

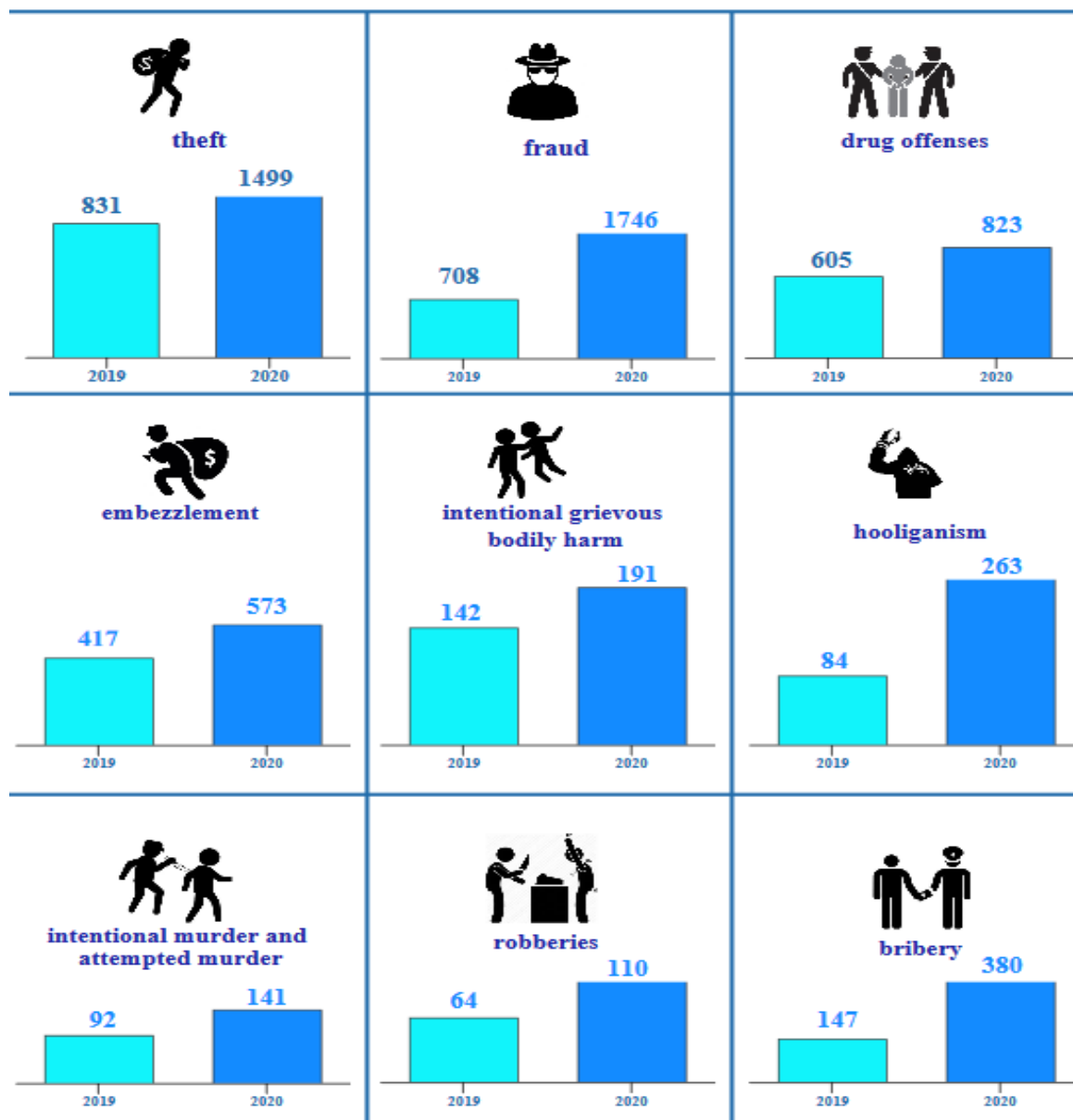


In January-March 2020, 43.5% of registered crimes across all service lines were crimes that do not pose a great public danger, 31.7% were less serious crimes, 19.9% were serious crimes, and 4.9% were most serious crimes.

The level of registered crimes per 10 thousand people by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-March 2020, units

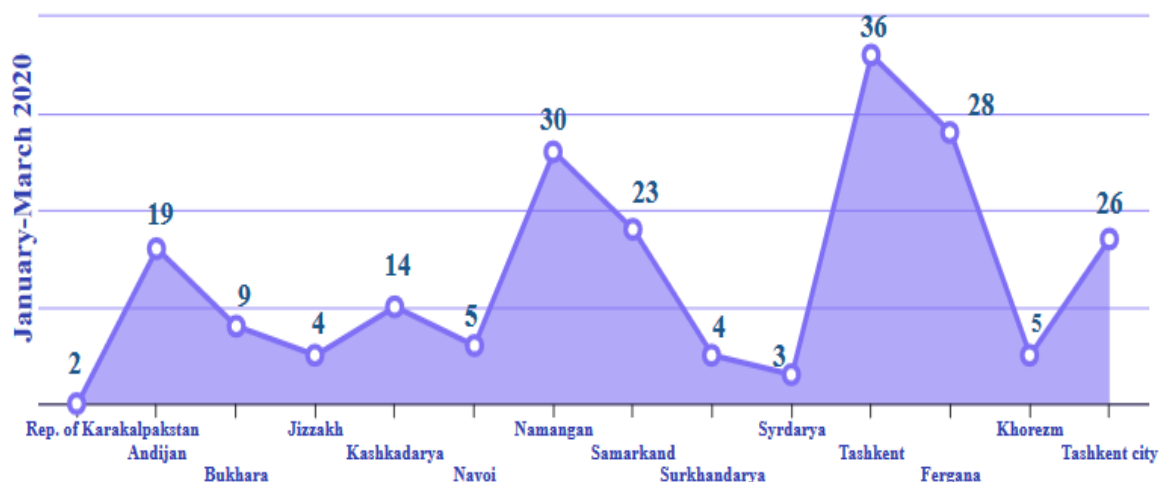
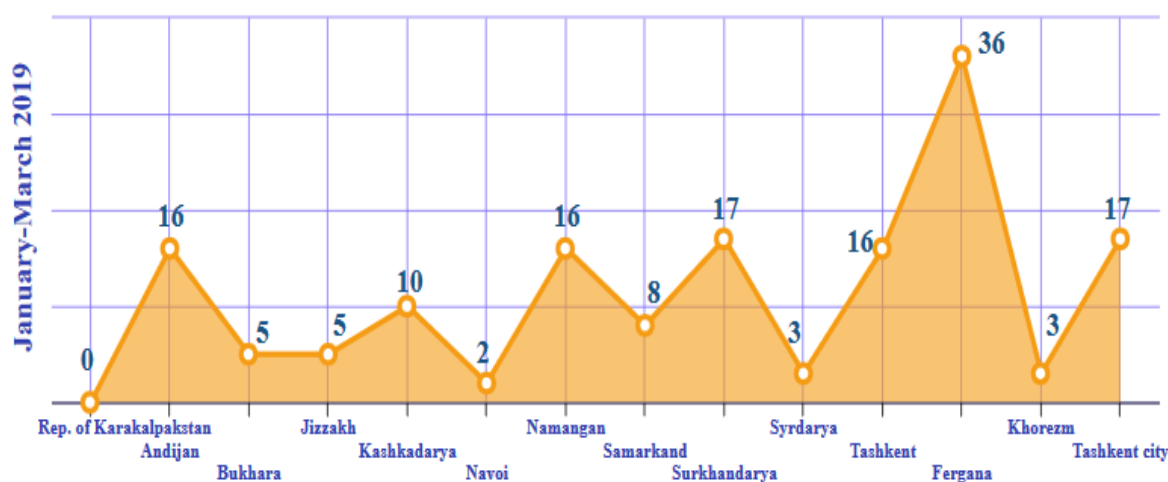


Number of crimes registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan by type
in January-March 2019-2020, units.



Compared with the same period in 2019, in January-March 2020 the number of intentional grievous bodily harm increased by 34.5%, crimes related to drug trafficking - by 36.0%, embezzlement - by 37.4%, robberies - by 52.6%, premeditated homicide and attempted murder - 53.3%, rapes and attempted rape - 64.0%, theft - 80.4% and fraud - 1.5 time. At the same time, the number of thefts from apartments and private houses increased by 39.9%, and the number of thefts from shops and outlets - by 52.0%.

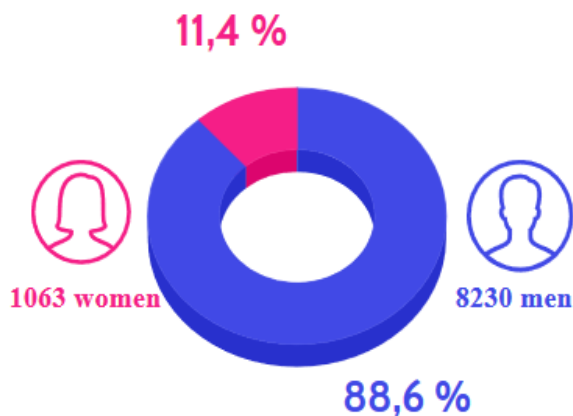
**Share of minors who committed crimes in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan
in January-March 2019-2020, people**



In January-March 2020, the number of juvenile offenders was 208, while in the same period in 2019 - 154.

Of the total number of offenders, 2.2% were minors. The following trend is observed in the regions: 1.0% of juvenile offenders are recorded in Syrdarya, 1.9% - in Jizzakh and Surkhandarya, 2.4% - in Navoi and Ferghana, 4.3% - in Bukhara, 6.7% - in Kashkadarya, 9.1% - in Andijan, 11.1% - in Samarkand, 12.5% - in Khorezm, 13.5% - in Tashkent, 14.4% - in Namangan regions, 1.0% - in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and 17.3% - in Tashkent city.

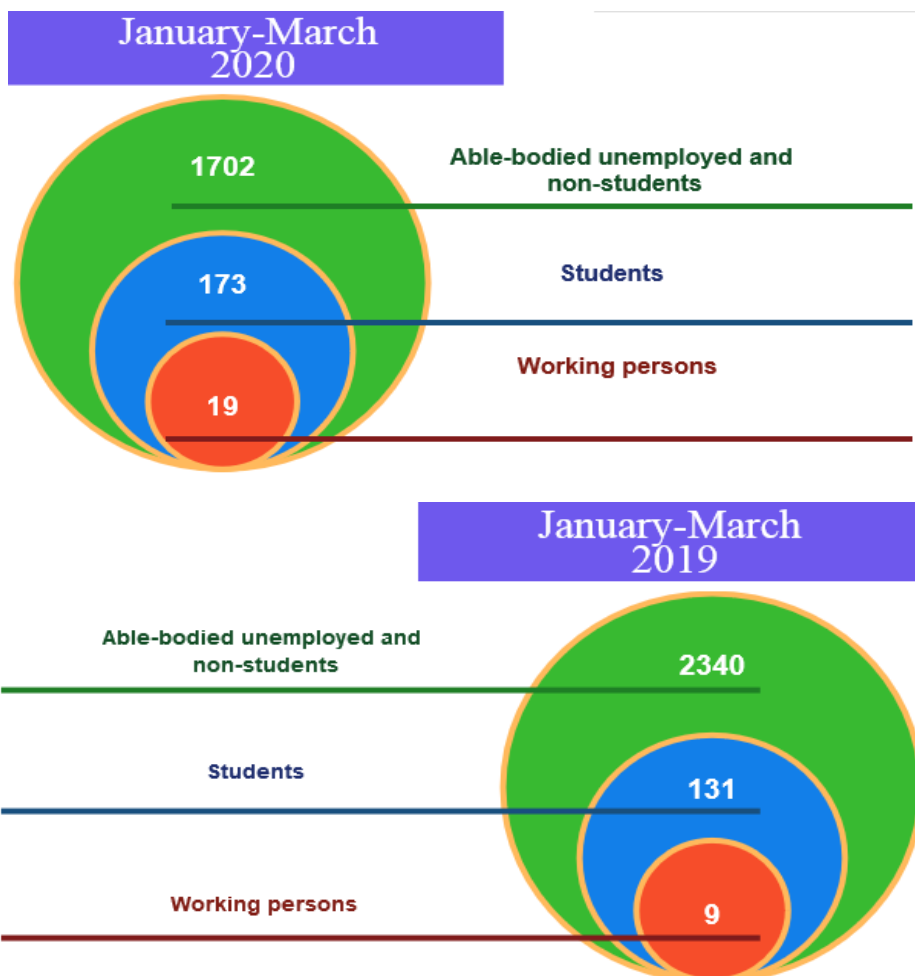
Number of identified persons by gender in the Republic of Uzbekistan
in January-March 2020



The total number of identified persons who committed crimes amounted to 9293 people and, compared to the same period in 2019, increased by 11.9%.

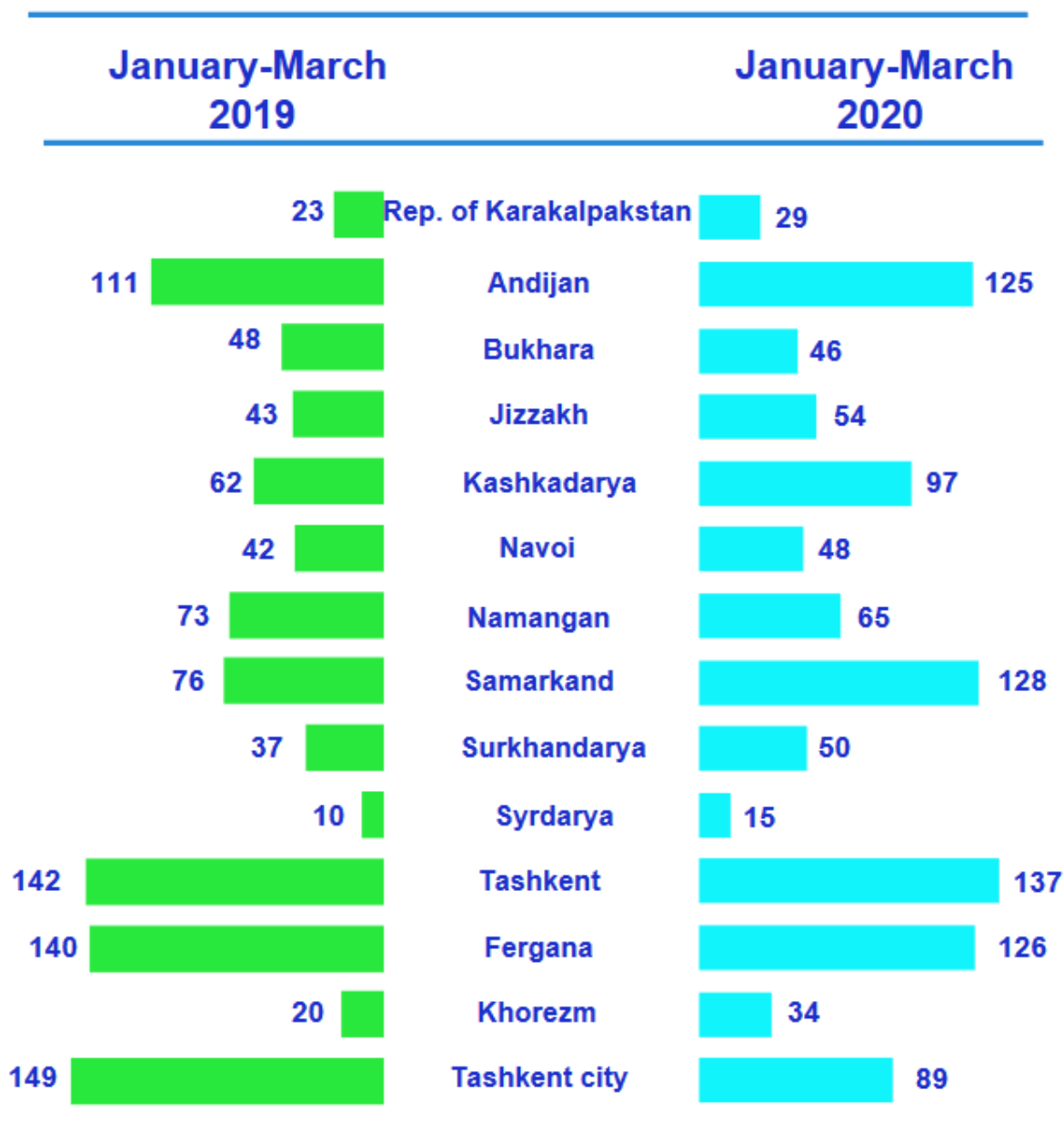
At the same time, the number of crimes committed by women decreased by 0.7 % and the number of crimes committed by men increased by 13.8%.

Categories of persons who committed crimes in the Republic of Uzbekistan
in January-March 2019-2020, people

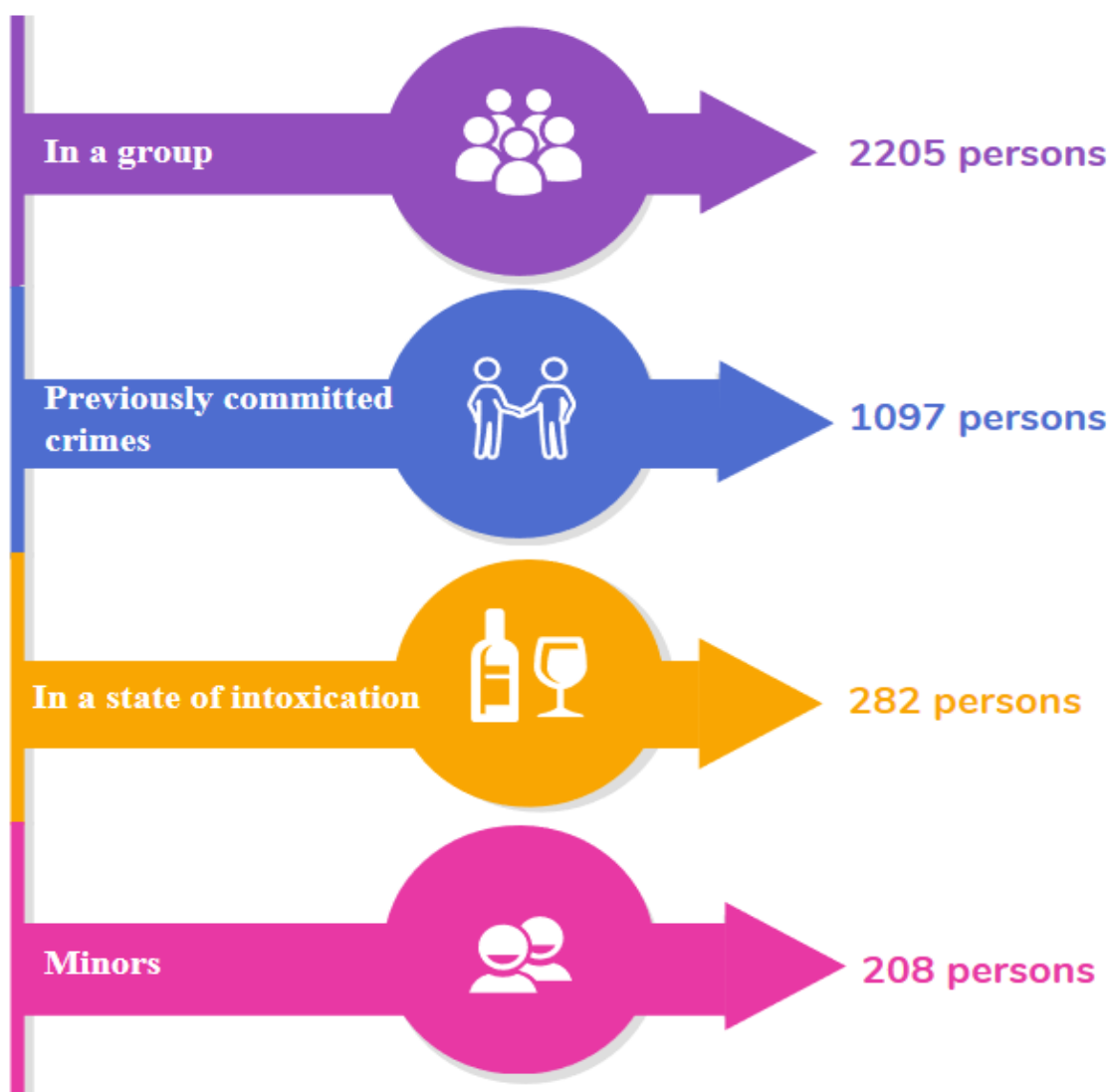


The able-bodied non-working and non-studying persons who committed crimes amounted to 1702 people and, compared with 2019, this indicator decreased by 27.3%. The number of students reached 173 people and, if compared with the same period in 2019, this figure increased by 32.1%. The employees who committed crimes amounted to 19 people.

**Number of women who committed crimes by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan
in January-March 2019-2020, people**



**Number of categories of persons who committed crimes in the Republic of Uzbekistan
in January-March 2020**



Among all categories of citizens, the number of persons who committed crimes in the group amounted to 2205 people, previously committed crimes - 1097 people, while intoxicated - 282 and minors - 208.

Explanation of statistical indicators

Crime is a socio-legal phenomenon, including crimes committed in a particular territory during a certain period of time, and characterized by quantitative and qualitative indicators.

A registered crime is a socially dangerous act detected and officially registered by the internal affairs bodies, as provided for by criminal law.

Less serious crimes - these include deliberate crimes for which the law provides for punishment in the form of imprisonment for a term of more than three years, but not more than five years, as well as crimes committed through negligence, for which the law provides for a punishment of imprisonment for a term more than five years.

Serious and most serious crimes - acts of increased public danger, provided for in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 15 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Fraud - the theft of another's property or the acquisition of the right to another's property by deceit or breach of trust.

Theft - the secret theft of another's property - is recognized as a crime in almost all jurisdictions.

Robbery - an attack to steal someone else's property, committed with the use of violence dangerous to life and health, or with the threat of such violence.

Hooliganism is a gross violation of public order, expressing a clear disrespect for society, accompanied by the use of violence against citizens, or the threat of its use, as well as the destruction or damage of other people's property.

Rape - sexual intercourse using violence, threats or using the helpless state of the victim.

Intentional grievous bodily harm - the intentional infliction of bodily harm that is life-threatening at the time of infliction or entails the loss of vision, speech, hearing or any organ or the complete loss by an organ of its functions, mental illness or other health disorder, combined with a permanent loss of general disability over thirty-three percent, or termination of pregnancy or indelible disfigurement of the body.

Persons who have committed crimes - officially registered persons by the bodies of internal affairs on whom criminal cases have been instituted.

Crime detection is the ratio of the number of crimes the cases of which were investigated in the reporting period to the total number of solved and unsolved crimes, regardless of the time the criminal case was initiated and the time the crime was registered.