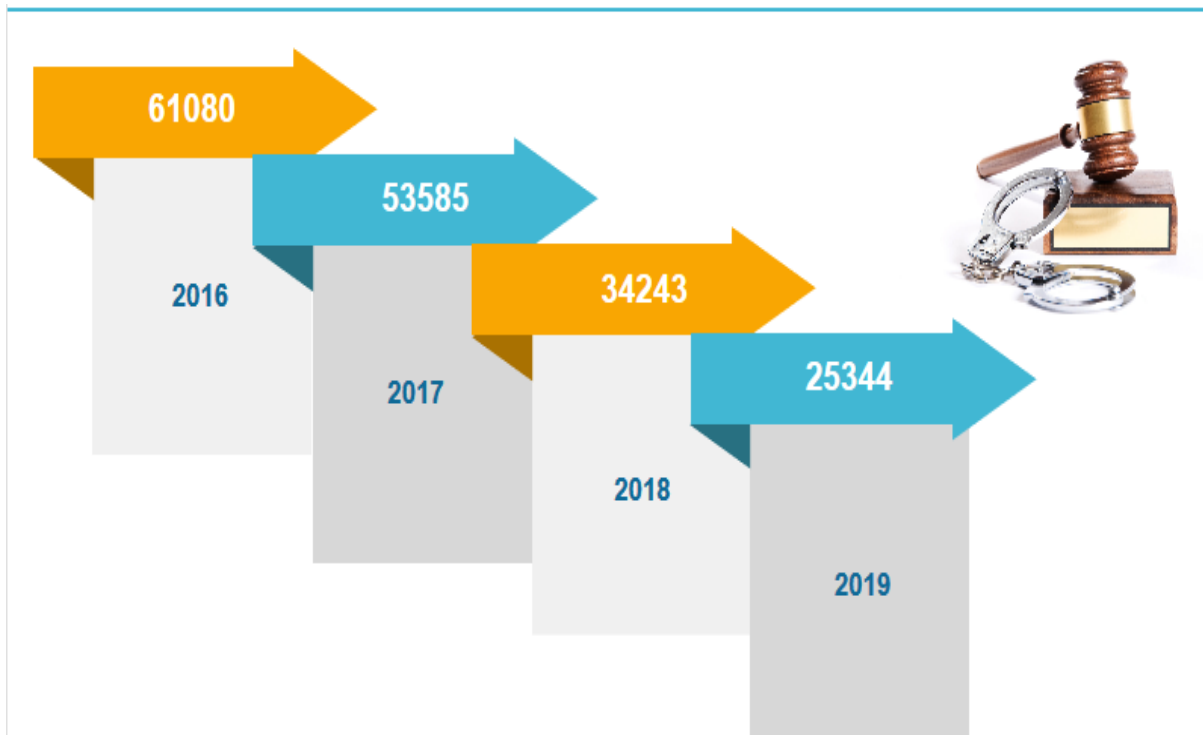


XVII. OFFENCES

According to the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the total number of registered crimes in January-September 2019 amounted to 25344 cases and compared to the corresponding period of 2018, decreased by 26.0 %. The number of crimes per 10.0 thousand people reached 7.6.

Number of registered crimes in the Republic of Uzbekistan during January-September 2016-2019, units.

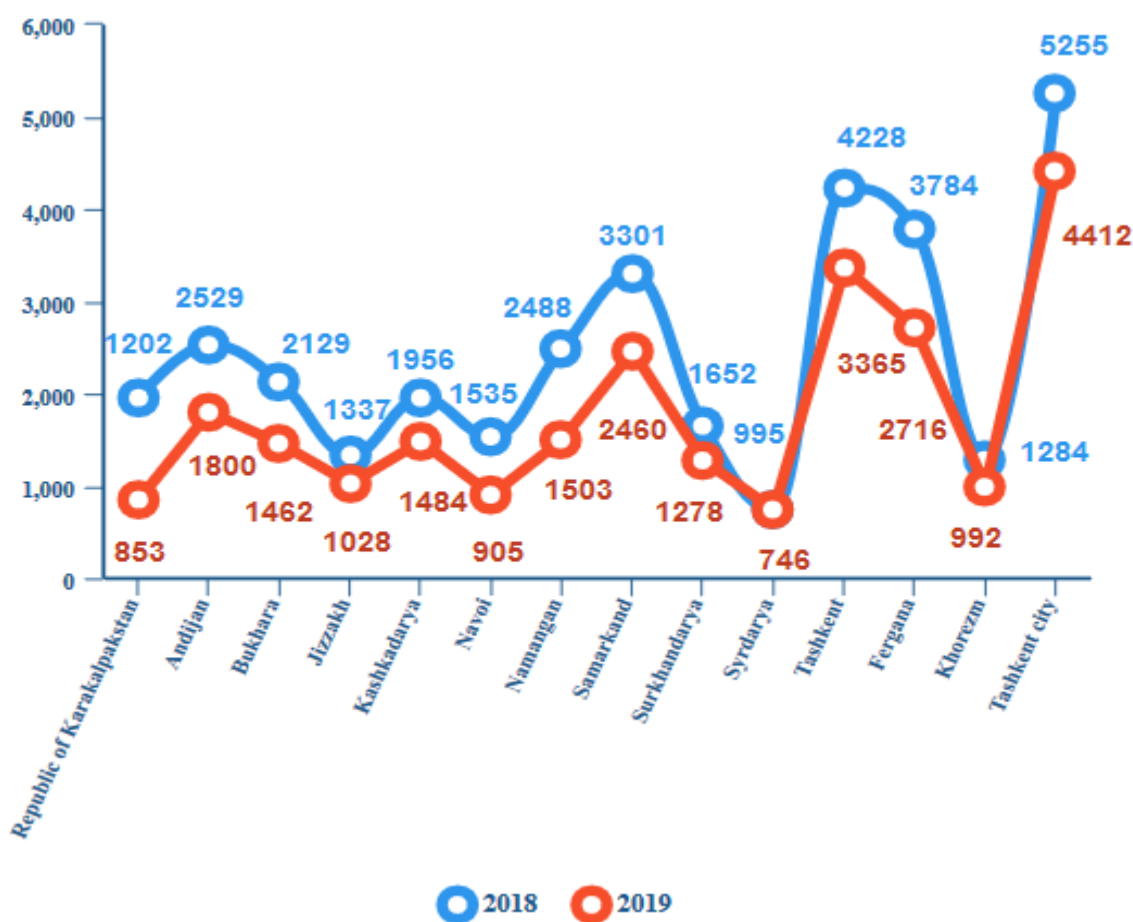


The structure of crimes by territory is as follows: from the point of view of the severity of the crimes committed, the largest number are less serious, of which 10.8% were recorded in the Ferghana region, 15.4% - in the Tashkent region, 13.4% - in Tashkent city; for serious crimes, the largest number of them - 22.2% fell on the city of Tashkent, 10.9% - in the Tashkent region; particularly serious crimes range from 2.9% in the Syrdarya region to 22.5% in Tashkent city.

**Crime on all lines of services depending on the severity of crimes committed
in January-September 2019 by region, units.**

	<i>Recorded crimes across all lines of services</i>	<i>Less serious</i>	<i>Serious</i>	<i>Especially serious</i>
Republic of Uzbekistan	25344	7725	4393	1289
Republic of Karakalpakstan	853	249	121	43
<i>regions:</i>				
Andijan	1800	498	274	58
Bukhara	1462	445	279	69
Jizzakh	1028	381	194	43
Kashkadarya	1484	468	228	71
Navoi	905	284	159	61
Namangan	1503	468	345	49
Samarkand	2460	744	299	149
Surkhandarya	1278	390	211	51
Syrdarya	746	247	109	38
Tashkent	3365	1187	478	151
Fergana	2716	834	449	118
Khorezm	992	277	203	77
Tashkent city	4412	1037	977	290

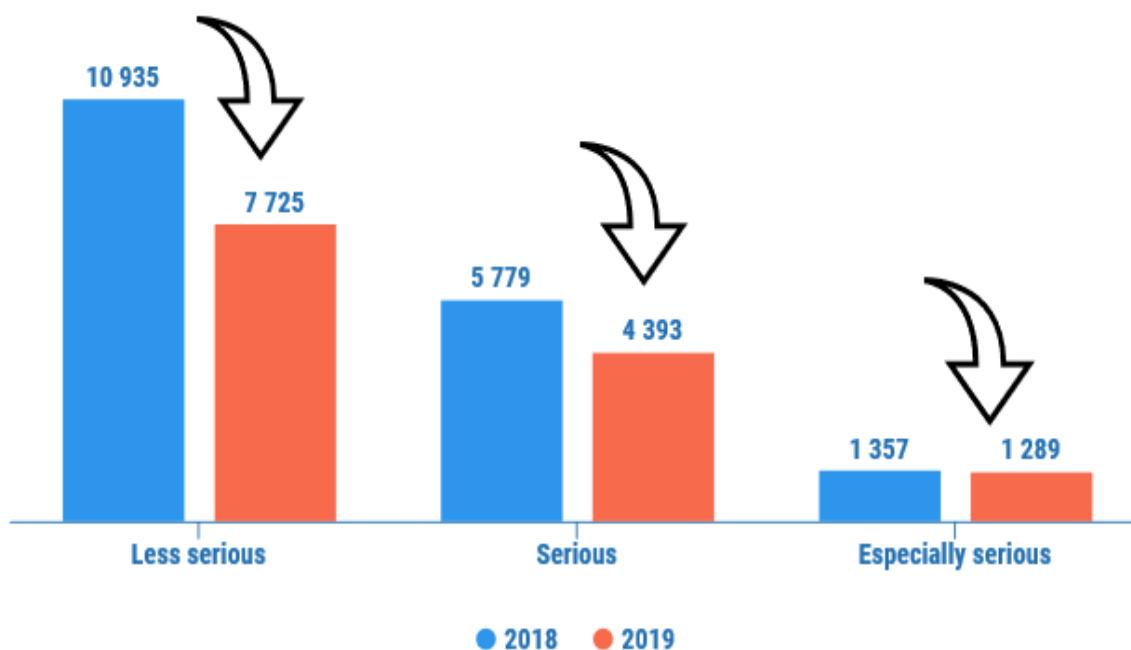
**Number of registered crimes by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan
in January-September 2018-2019, units.**



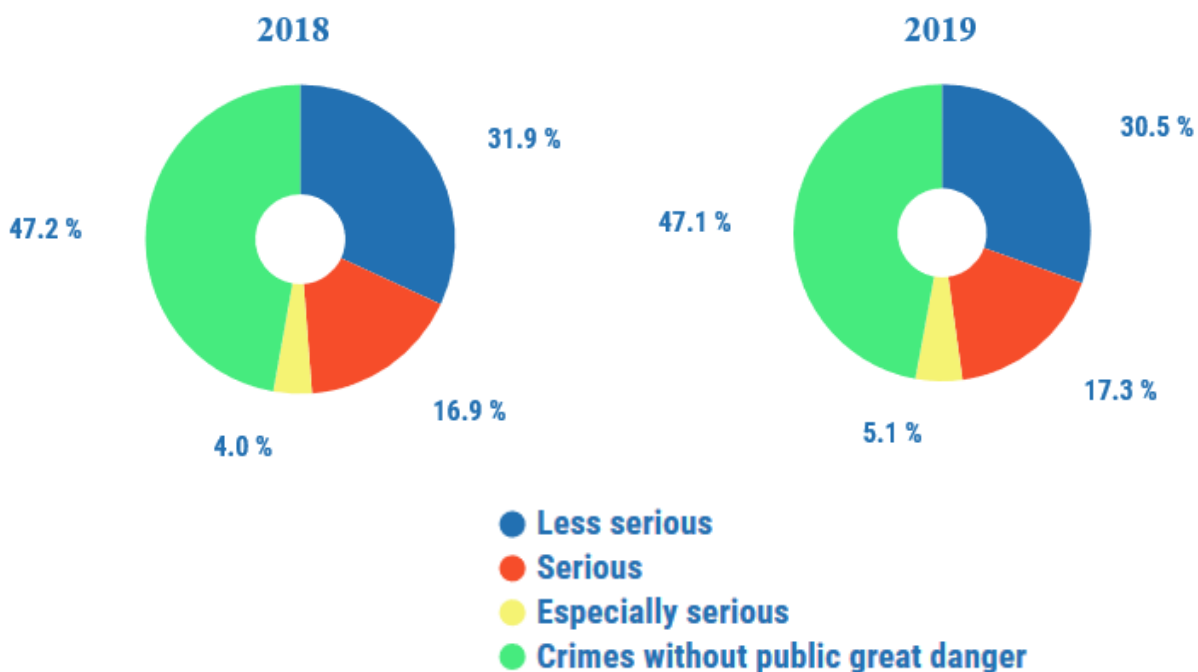
In January-September 2019, in all regions of Uzbekistan, compared with January-September 2018, there was a decrease in the number of crimes: in Navoi (by 41.0%), Namangan (by 39.6%), Bukhara (by 31.3%), Andijan (by 28.8%), Fergana (by 28.2%), Samarqand (by 25.5%), Syrdaryo (by 25.0%), Kashkadarya (by 24.1%), Jizzakh (23.1%), Khorezm (22.7%), Tashkent (20.4%), Surkhondaryo (22.6%), regions, the Republic of Karakalpakstan (29.0 %) and Tashkent city (16.0 %).

In terms of severity in the Republic of Uzbekistan, there was a significant decrease in especially serious crimes from 1357 cases in January-September 2018 to 1289 cases in January-September 2019 (by 5.0 %). For serious crimes, there is also a decrease in the number of crimes from 5779 cases in January-September 2018 to 4393 cases in the corresponding period of 2019 (by 24.0 %). Compared to January-September 2018 (10935 cases), the number of less serious crimes in January-September 2019 amounted to 7725 cases (decreased by 29.4 %).

Comparative state of crime on all lines of services depending on the severity of crimes committed in the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-September 2018-2019, units.



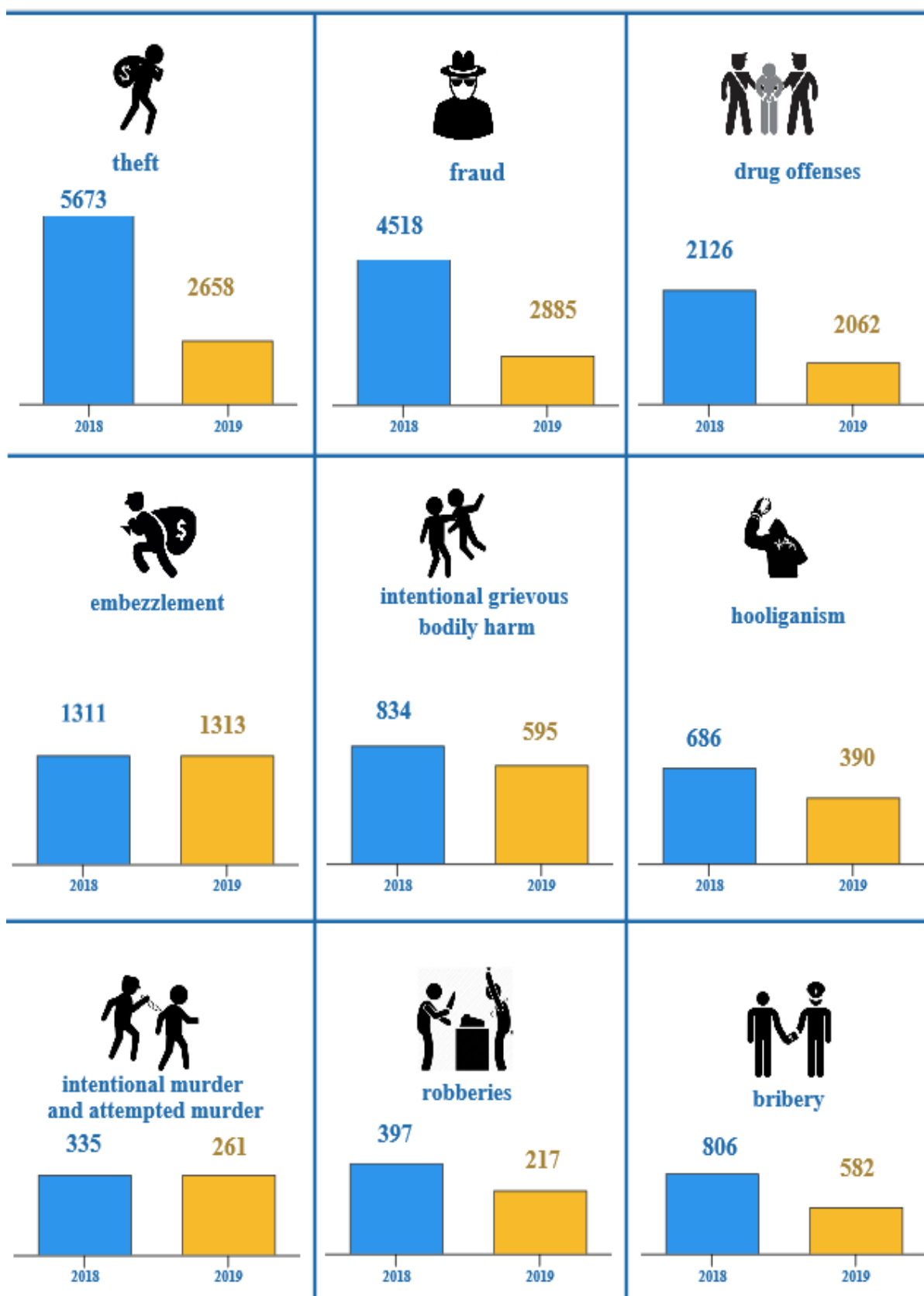
The severity of crimes committed in the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-September 2018-2019, %



**Level of registered crimes by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan
in January-September 2019**

Regions with the lowest number of crimes per 10.0 thousand people	Regions with the highest number of crimes per 10.0 thousand people
 <p>Republic of Karakalpakstan 4,5</p>	 <p>Fergana 7,3</p>
 <p>Kashkadarya 4,6</p>	 <p>Jizzakh 7,5</p>
 <p>Surkhandarya 4,9</p>	 <p>Bukhara 7,7</p>
 <p>Namangan 5,4</p>	 <p>Syrdarya 8,9</p>
 <p>Khorezm 5,4</p>	 <p>Navoi 9,2</p>
 <p>Andijan 5,8</p>	 <p>Tashkent 11,5</p>
 <p>Samarkand 6,4</p>	 <p>Tashkent city 17,4</p>

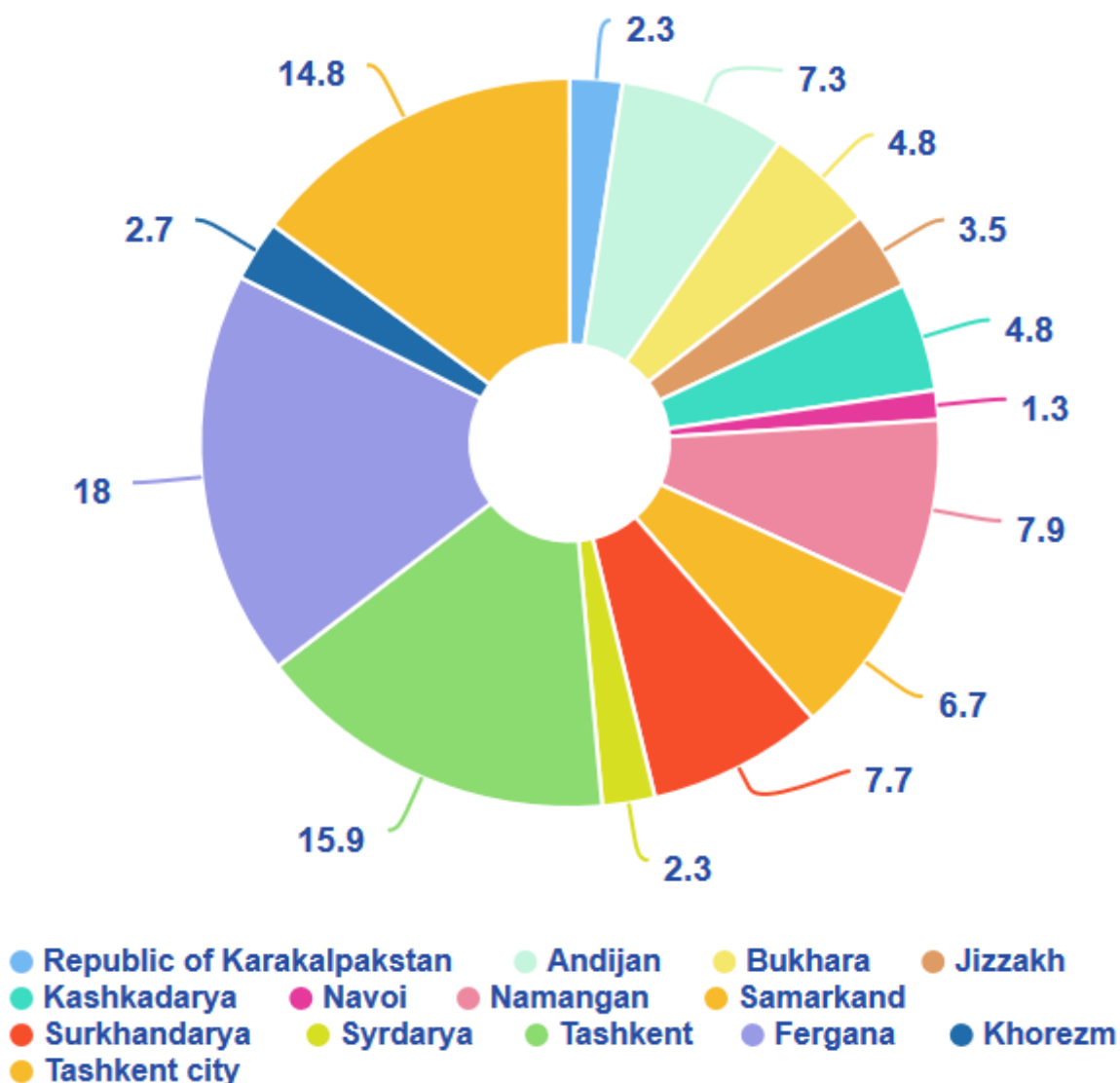
**Number of registered crimes by type in the Republic of Uzbekistan
in January-September 2018-2019, units.**



In General, the number of thefts (by 53.2%), robberies (by 52.9%), hooliganism (by 43.2%), fraud (by 36.1%), intentional grievous bodily harm (by 28.7%), robbery (by 27.4%), premeditated murder and attempted murder (by 22.1%), drug-related crimes (by 3.0%) decreased in the Republic. The number of thefts from apartments and private houses (by 60.9 %), thefts from shops and other outlets (by 42.7 %), rapes and attempted rapes (by 4.6%) also decreased.

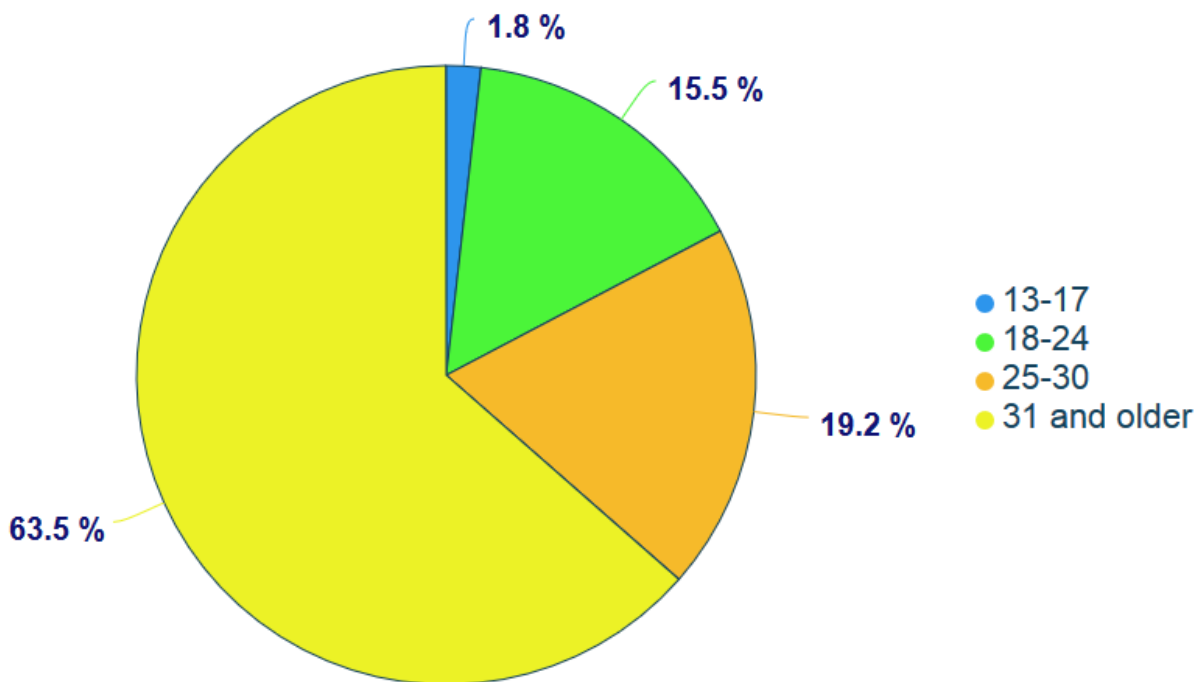
Unfortunately, there is an increase in embezzlement (by 0.15 %), crimes against the foundations of the economy, in the sphere of economic activity, against the functioning of the authorities (by 1.8 %).

Share of minors who committed crimes by regions in the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-September 2019, %



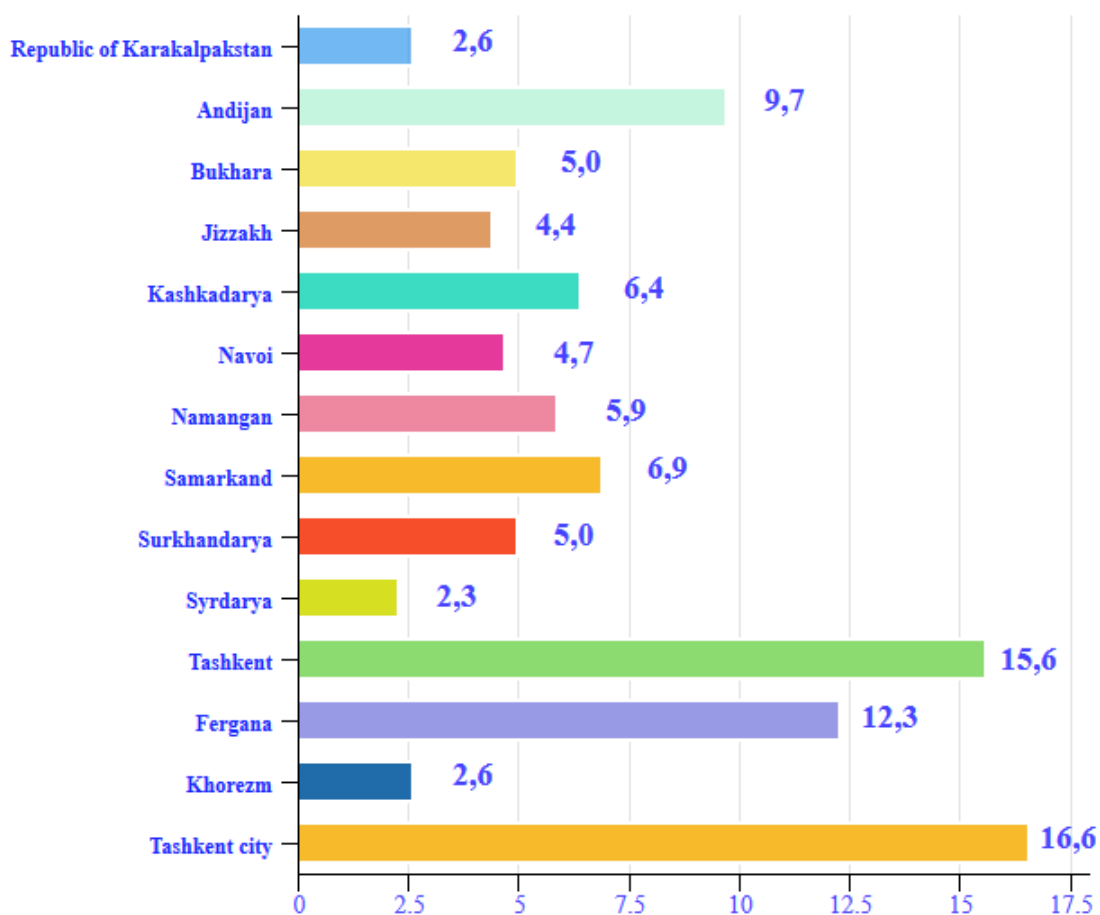
Of the total number of identified persons who committed crimes (26665 people), 1.8 % were 479 people of minor age. The largest number of them was recorded in Fergana - 18.0 % (of the total number of minors who committed crimes), Tashkent - 15.9%, Namangan - 7.9%, Surkhandarya - 7.7%, Andijan - 7.3%, Samarkand - 6.7%, Bukhara and Kashkadarya - 4.8%, Jizzakh - 3.5%, Khorezm - 2.7%, Syrdarya - 2.3% and Navoi - 1.3% regions, the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 2.3% and Tashkent city - 14.8 %.

Identified persons who committed crimes by age in the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-September 2019, %

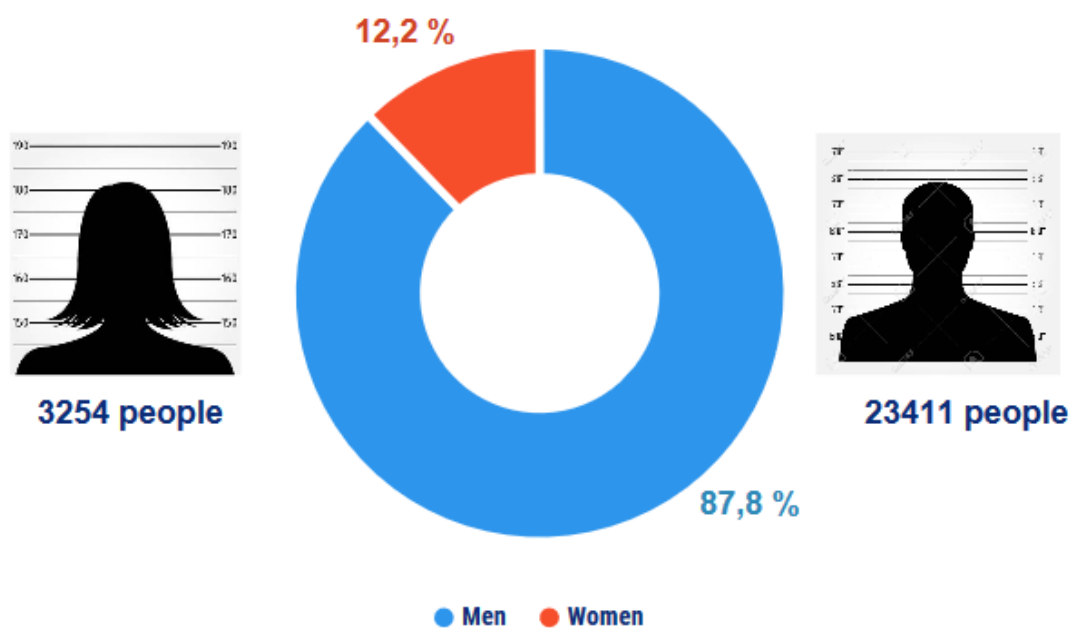


The main contingent of persons who committed crimes was composed of people aged 31 and over - 63.5 %, 19.2% were 25-30 year olds, 15.5% were 18-24 year olds and 1.8% were 13-17 year olds. According to the number of identified perpetrators, 479 people were aged 13-17 years, 4134-18-24 years, 5114-25-30 years, 16938-31 and older.

Share of women who committed crimes by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-September 2019, %



Number of identified offenders by gender in the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-September 2019, people



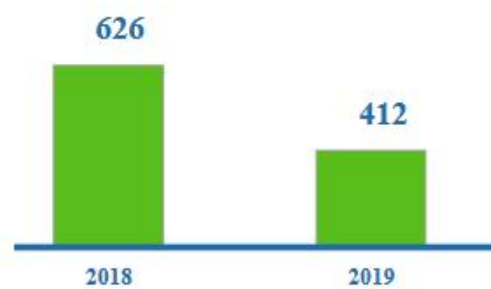
The total number of identified persons who committed crimes amounted to 26 665 people and compared with January-September 2018, it decreased by 24.5%. Of these, 21 308 people or 79.9% of the total number of persons identified in January-September 2019 were prosecuted.

The number of crimes committed by women decreased by 33.3 % and men by 23.0 %.

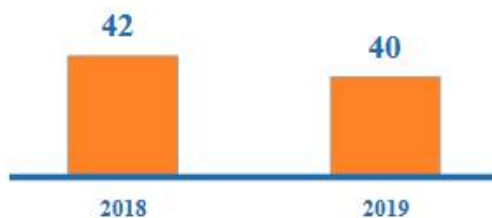
Categories of persons who committed crimes in the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-September



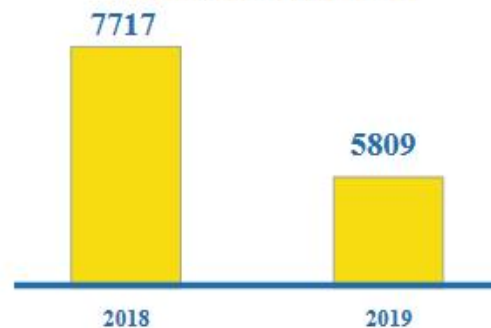
Learners



Employed



Economically active, unemployed and out of school



The able-bodied non-working and non-studying persons who committed crimes amounted to 5809 people and, compared with the corresponding period of 2018, this indicator decreased by 24.7%. The number of students reached 412, and compared with the same period in 2018, this figure decreased by 34.2%. Employees account for 40 people who have committed crimes. This indicator, compared with January-September 2018, decreased by 4.8%.

Number of persons who committed crimes in the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-September 2019



Among all categories of citizens, the number of previously committed crimes decreased (by 40.2%), while intoxicated (by 29.5%), persons who committed crimes in a group (by 23.5 %), and minors (by 32.2 %).

Explanation of statistical indicators

Crime – social and legal phenomenon, including crimes committed in a particular territory for a certain period of time, and characterized by quantitative and qualitative indicators.

A registered crime – the socially dangerous act provided by the criminal legislation revealed and officially taken on the account by law-enforcement bodies.

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 no 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 especially 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.

Burglary - 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.