

XVII. OFFENSES

SECTION 1. NUMBER OF REGISTERED CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

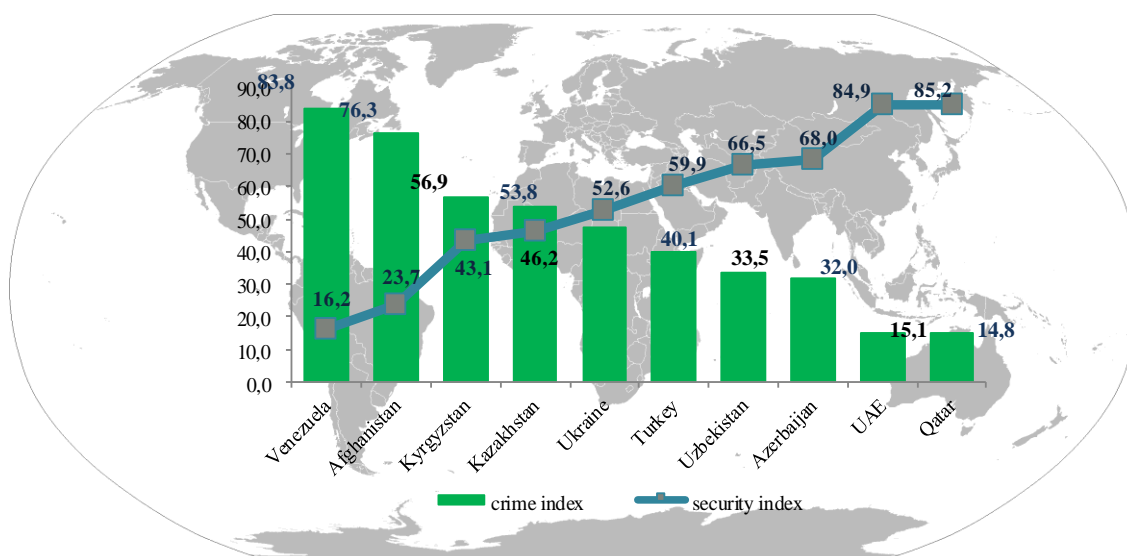
Crime is a historically changeable social and criminal law negative phenomenon, which is a system of crimes committed in a certain territory in a given period of time.

According to the World Population Review (<https://worldpopulationreview.com>), at the beginning of 2023, Uzbekistan ranked 99th out of 136 in the ranking of countries in terms of crime.

The crime rate is a quantitative characteristic of crime, measured both in absolute terms (the number of crimes committed over a certain period of time in a certain territory) and in relative terms (the number of crimes committed per 10 or 100 thousand of the population).

The crime rate is calculated based on the assessment of the crime index, while the index from 0 to 19.99 means a very low level, from 20 to 39.99 – low, from 40 to 59.99 – moderate, from 60 to 79.99 – high, from 80 and above – very high. The sad “leadership” belongs to Venezuela and Papua New Guinea with indices of 83.8 and 79.9, which characterize a very high crime rate. Next are Afghanistan (3rd place with an index of 76.3), Russia in 94th place with an index of 39.3, Kyrgyzstan in 38th place with an index of 56.9, Kazakhstan in 48th place with an index of 53.8. The index of Uzbekistan was 33.5, which means a low crime rate, and the level of security was 66.5.

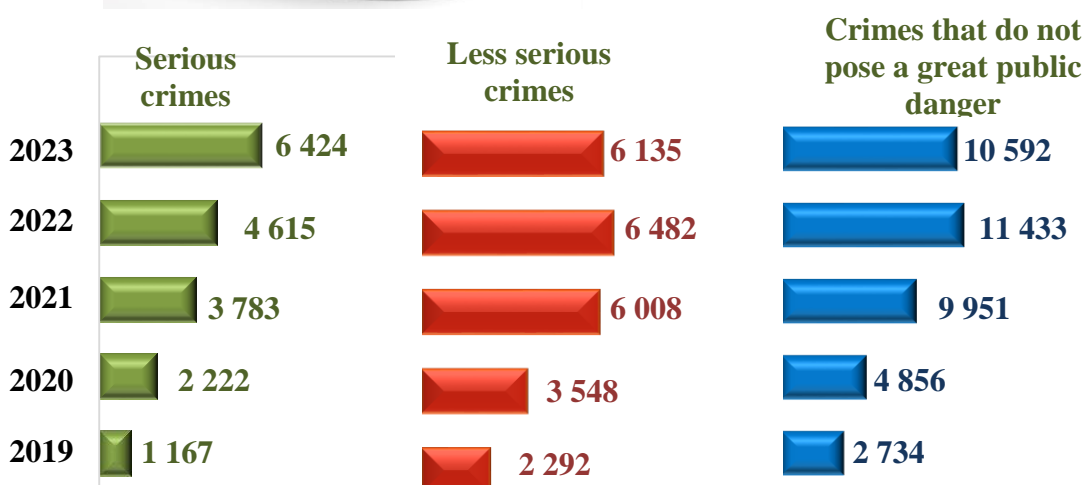
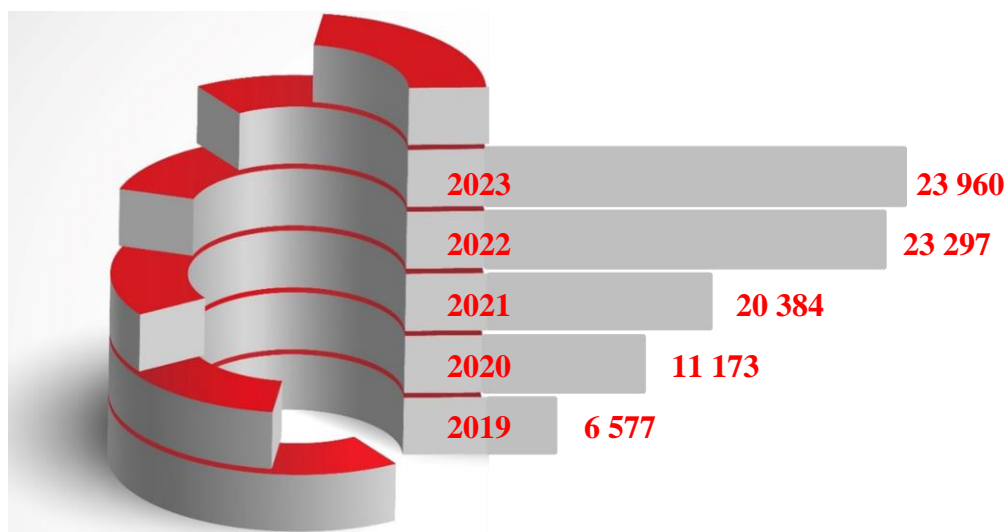
Crime index by country
(at the beginning of 2023)



Over the years of independence, Uzbekistan has implemented comprehensive measures to prevent crime and combat crime, which has made it possible to achieve positive results in ensuring law and order and a significant improvement in the crime situation in the country. Thus, according to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the total number of registered crimes in January-March 2023 in the country amounted to 23 960 cases), the decline, compared to the same period in 2022, was 1.0%. The number of crimes for this period at the rate of 10 thousand people amounted to 6.6 cases.

According to the Criminal legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the **classification of crimes**, depending on the nature and degree of public danger, is divided into those that do not pose a great public danger, less serious, serious and especially serious.

Crime dynamics
(for January-March 2019-2023, units)

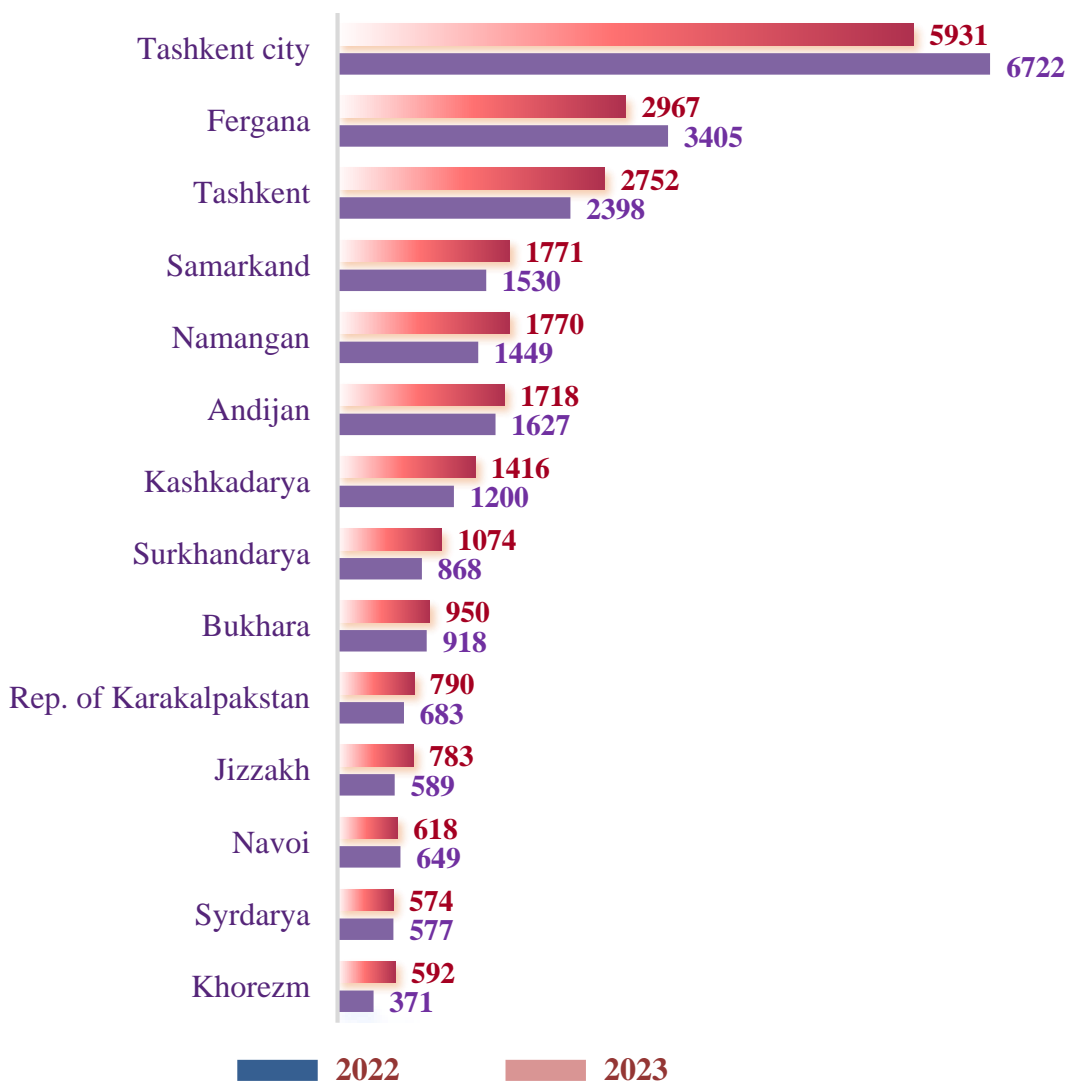


Not representing a great public danger include intentional crimes for which the law provides for punishment in the form of deprivation of liberty for not more than three years, as well as crimes committed through negligence, for which the law provides for punishment in the form of deprivation of liberty for not more than five years.

Less serious crimes include intentional crimes for which the law provides for penalties in the form of imprisonment for a period of more than three years, but not more than five years, as well as crimes committed by negligence, for which the law provides for punishment in the form of imprisonment for a period of more than five years.

Serious crimes include intentional crimes for which the law provides for punishment in the form of imprisonment for a term of more than five, but not more than ten years.

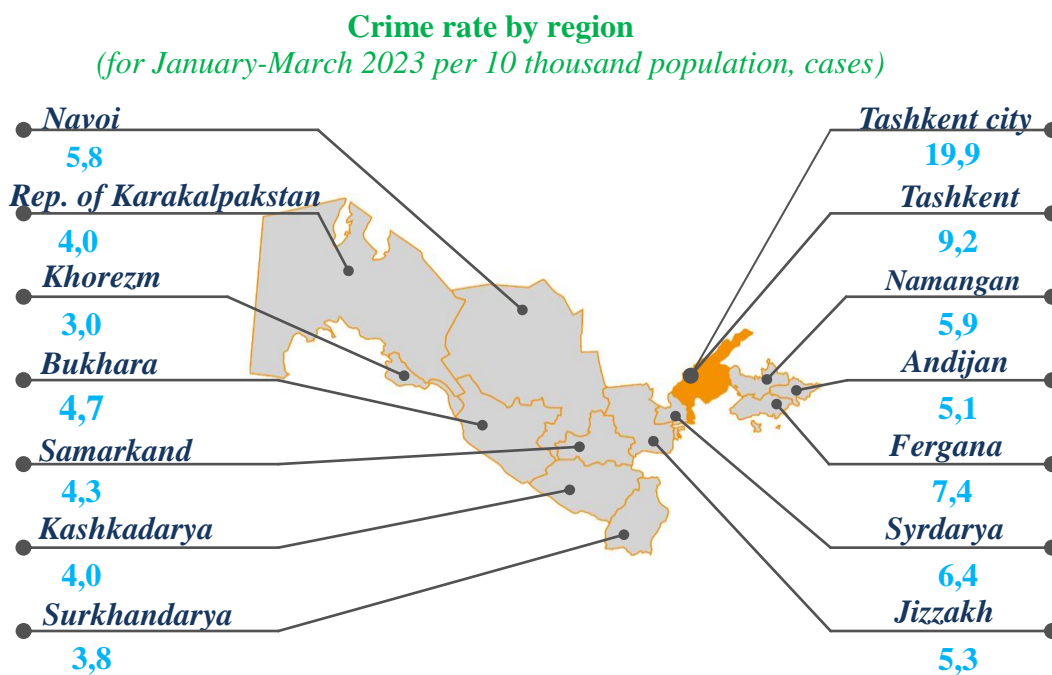
Registered crimes by regions
of the Republic of Uzbekistan
(for January-March 2023, units)



In January-March 2023, the largest number of crimes by territory was recorded in the city of Tashkent (5 931 units), Fergana (2 967 units), Tashkent (2 752 units) and Andijan (1 718 units) regions, the smallest – in Jizzakh (783 units), Khorezm (592 units) and Syrdaryya (574 units) regions.

The decrease in crime for the corresponding period of 2022 amounted to 791 cases in the city of Tashkent, 438 cases in Fergana and 31 cases in Navoi regions, while an increase in crime was observed in Tashkent region – 354 and Samarkand regions – 241 cases.

Over the past five years (January-March 2019-2023), a 3.6-fold increase in the number of registered crimes has been noted in the republic as a whole. Thus, if in January-March 2019 crimes amounted to 6 577 cases, then for the same period in 2023 this figure increased to 23 960. Meanwhile, a sharp upward jump was observed in January-March 2020 (11 173 units) and, according compared to the same period in 2019, it amounted to 69.9%. An analysis of changes compared to 2022 showed that the increase in crime in January-March 2023 amounted to 663 offenses.



In the first trimester of 2023, the highest crime rate per 10 thousand people was noted in the city of Tashkent – 19.9 cases, then the next gradation was observed in Tashkent – 9.2, Fergana – 7.4, Syrdaryya – 6.4, Namangan – 5.9, Navoi – 5.8 and Andijan – 5.1 regions.

The lowest crime rate was recorded in Bukhara region – 4.7, followed by Jizzakh – 5.3, Samarkand – 4.3, Kashkadarya – 4.0 and Surkhandarya – 3.8 regions and, further, the Republic of Karakalpakstan – 4.0. Khorezm region ranks last in terms of crime, here it was 3.0.

**Crime in all lines of services, depending on the severity
of its commission in the regions
(for January-March 2023, units)**

	Registered crimes across all lines of services	<i>of these:</i>			
		<i>not representing a great public danger</i>	<i>less serious</i>	<i>serious</i>	<i>especially grave</i>
Republic of Uzbekistan	23960	10 592	6 135	6 424	809
Republic of Karakalpakstan	790	349	273	146	22
<i>regions:</i>					
Andijan	1718	710	456	486	66
Bukhara	950	388	248	277	37
Jizzakh	783	355	240	176	12
Kashkadarya	1416	671	413	295	37
Navoi	618	254	210	137	17
Namangan	1770	867	478	379	46
Samarkand	1771	758	450	454	109
Surkhandarya	1074	460	315	257	42
Syrdarya	574	221	205	123	25
Tashkent	2752	1 221	864	554	113
Fergana	2967	1 422	716	751	78
Khorezm	592	231	165	151	45
Tashkent city	5931	2 606	1000	2178	147
DPST ¹⁾	254	79	102	60	13

Among the crimes for January-March 2023, which do not pose a great public danger, the leading place is occupied by the city of Tashkent – 24.6% and Fergana region – 13.4%.

Among the less serious ones, the city of Tashkent excels – 16.3%, Tashkent – 14.1% and Fergana – 11.7% of the region. Along with this, the lowest indicators were noted in Syrdarya (3.3%) and Khorezm (2.7%) regions.

For serious crimes, the city of Tashkent is also in the lead – 33.9%, Fergana – 11.7% and Tashkent – 8.6% of the region. Small shares are observed in Jizzakh (2.7%), Navoi (2.1%) regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (2.3%).

Among the committed especially serious crimes, the city of Tashkent excels – 18.2%, Tashkent – 14.0% and Samarkand – 13.5% of the region. Relatively small shares fall on Navoi – 2.1%, Jizzakh – 1.5% of the region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan – 2.7%.

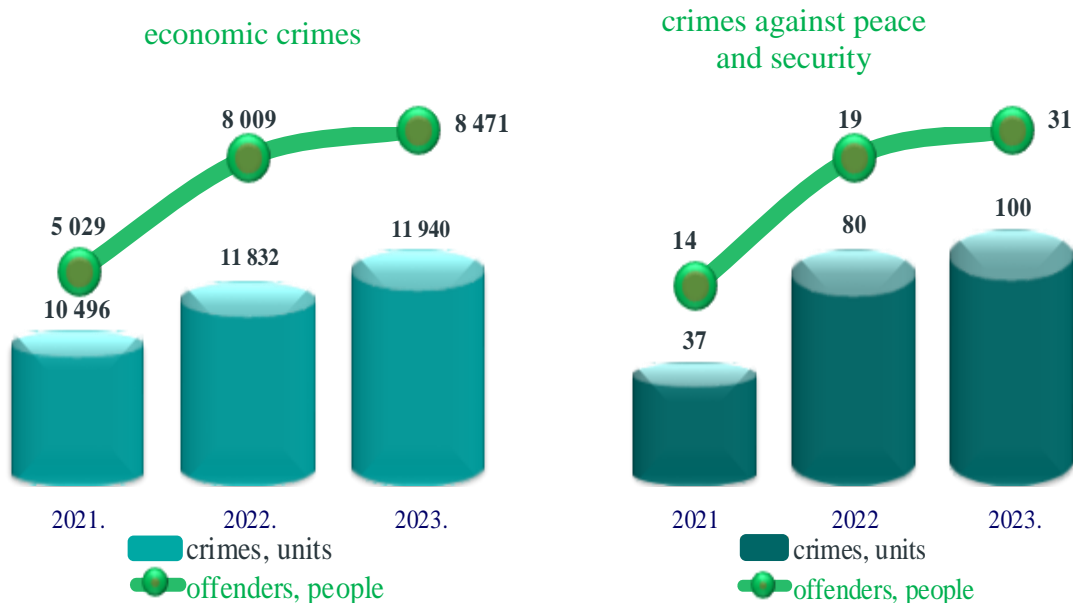
According to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the **sections of crimes** include crimes committed in the sphere of the economy, crimes against peace and security, crimes against the order of military service, crimes against the functioning of authorities, administration and public associations, crimes against a person, crimes against public safety and public order, environmental crimes.

The largest number of registered crimes was committed in the economic sphere – 49.8%, crimes against public safety and public order take second place – 19.2%, followed by crimes against the functioning of authorities, administration and public associations – 16.4%, and as well as crimes against the person – 13.9%.

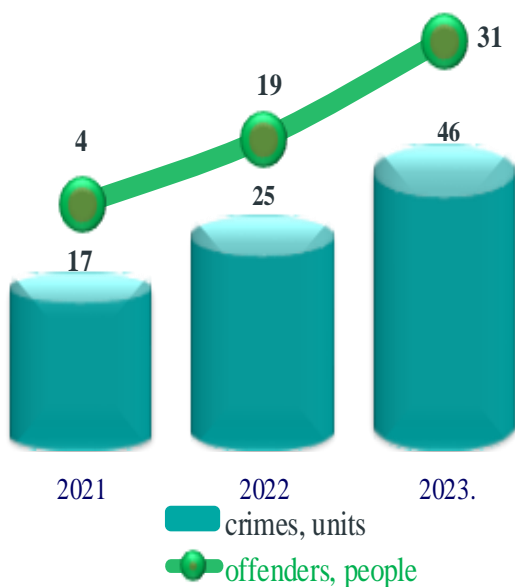
Insignificant shares of crimes against peace and security – 0.4%, in the field of ecology – 0.2%.

Crime sections

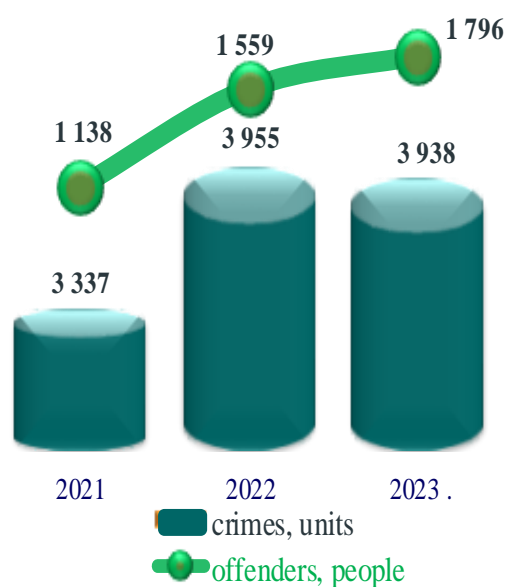
(for January-March 2021-2023, units)



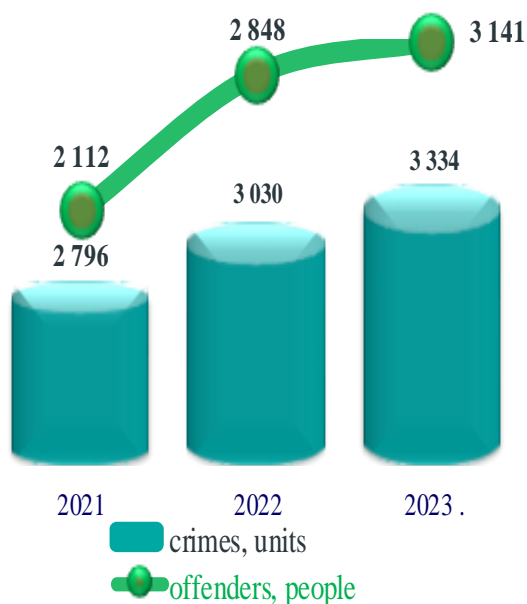
environmental crimes



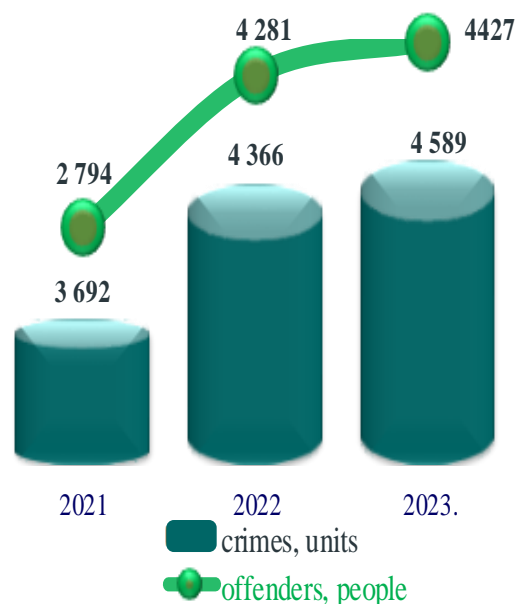
crimes against the order of functioning
of authorities, administration
and public associations



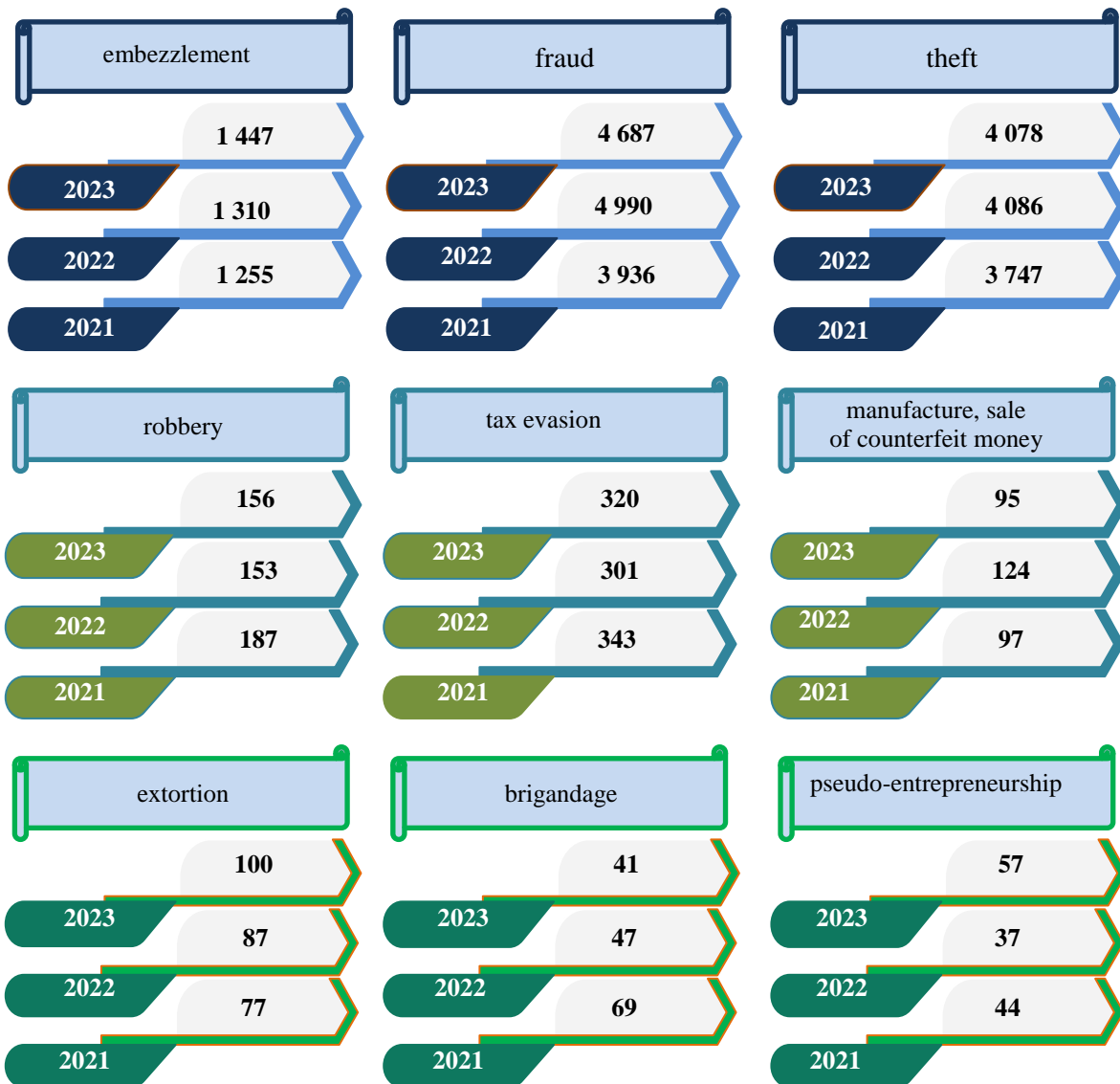
crimes against the person



crimes against public safety
and public order

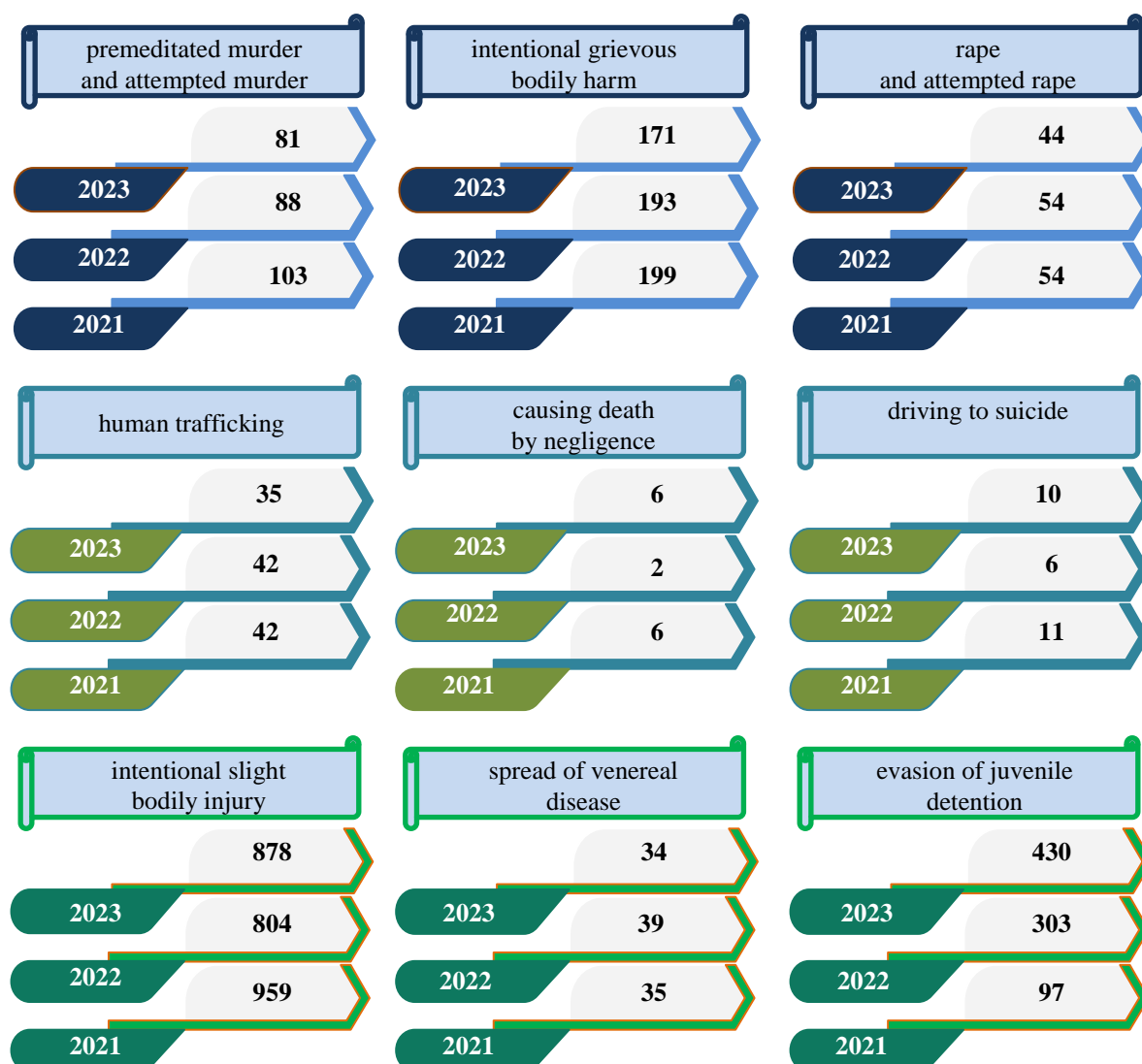


Number of registered crimes in the economic sphere
(for January-March 2021-2023, units)



According to the results for January-March 2023, among economic crimes, a total of 4 687 cases of **fraud** were detected (seizure of someone else's property or the right to someone else's property by deceit or breach of trust) (39.3%), 4 078 **thefts** (secret theft of someone else's property) (34.2%), 1 447 **embezzlement** (12.1%), 320 **tax evasion** (2.7%), 194 violations of the rules of **trade or provision of services** (1.6%), 156 **robberies** (1.3%), 100 **extortions** (obtaining illegal property benefits through coercion, influencing the will of the victim) (0.8%), 95 cases of **manufacturing, selling counterfeit money, excise stamps or securities** (0.8%), 41 robberies (attack with the aim of stealing someone else's property, committed with the use of violence dangerous to life and health, or with the threat of such violence) (0.3%).

Recorded crimes against the person
(for January-March 2021-2023, units)



In January-March 2023, compared to the same period in 2021, there was a decline in the following types of crimes: **premeditated murders** and **attempted murders** (deliberate deprivation of someone's life) decreased by 21.4%, **rapes and their attempts** - by 18.5%, **human trafficking** - by 16.7%, **intentional grievous bodily harm** (intentional infliction of bodily injury that is life-threatening at the time of infliction or resulting in loss of vision, speech) - by 14.1%, **intentional minor bodily harm** - by 8.4%, the **spread of venereal diseases** - by 2.9%. For the following types of crimes, an increase was noted: evading the maintenance of minors or disabled persons - by 343.3%, driving to suicide - by 50.0%, intentional bodily harm of moderate severity - by 6.3%.

Recorded crimes against public safety
and public order

(for January-March 2021-2023, units)



In January-March 2023, compared to the same period in 2021, there was an increase in crimes: **manufacture or sale of narcotic drugs** – by 50.1%, **illegal possession of weapons, military supplies** – by 40.9%, violation of vehicle safety rules – by 24.1%, **organization and conduct of gambling and other games, risk-based** – by 13.2%, hooliganism (intentional disregard for the rules of behavior in society, involving beatings, causing minor injuries) – by 11.5%, violation of labor protection rules - by 6.7%. There was a decline in the **theft of a vehicle** – by 25.0%, the legalization of proceeds from criminal activity, i.e. giving a legitimate form to the origin of money by transferring it – by 14.3%, the cultivation of illicit crops – by 11.0%.

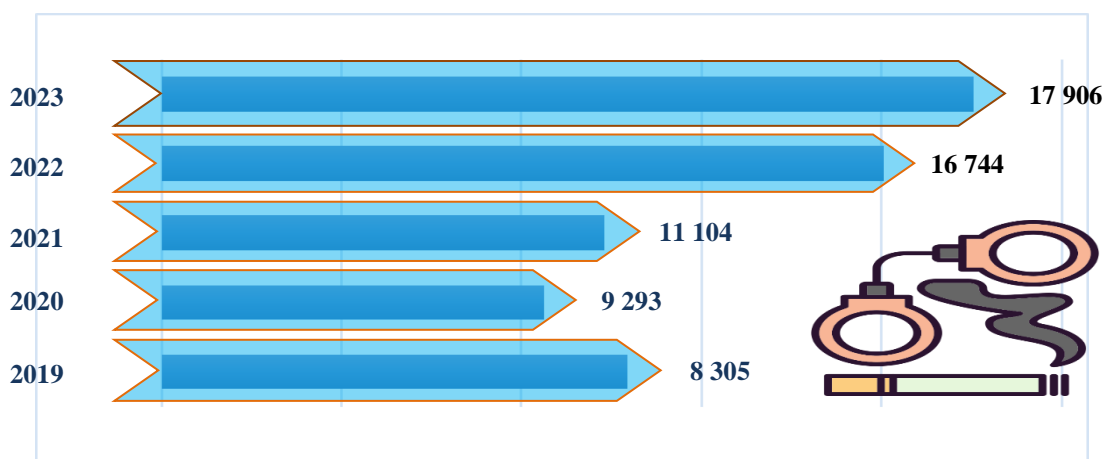
SECTION 2. NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED PERSONS WHO COMMITTED CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The total number of identified persons who committed crimes in the period under review amounted to 17 906 people.

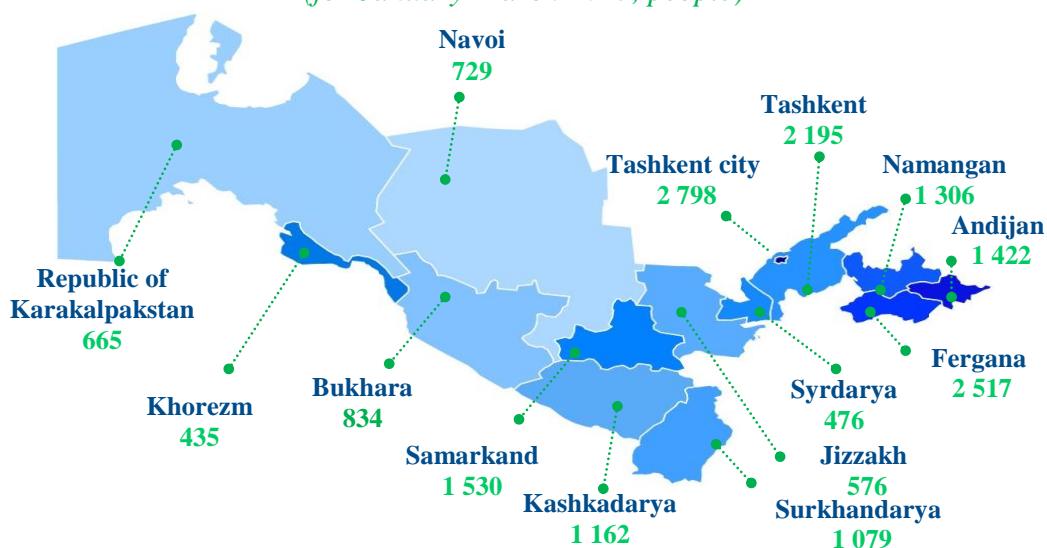
Persons who have committed crimes are persons officially registered by law enforcement agencies against whom criminal cases have been opened.

Among the identified offenders, 14 703 persons were prosecuted (82.1%), of which juveniles accounted for 3.6%, female offenders - 12.0%.

Identified perpetrators by country
(for January-March 2019-2023, people)



**The number of identified persons who committed crimes
by region of the Republic of Uzbekistan**
(for January-March 2023, people)

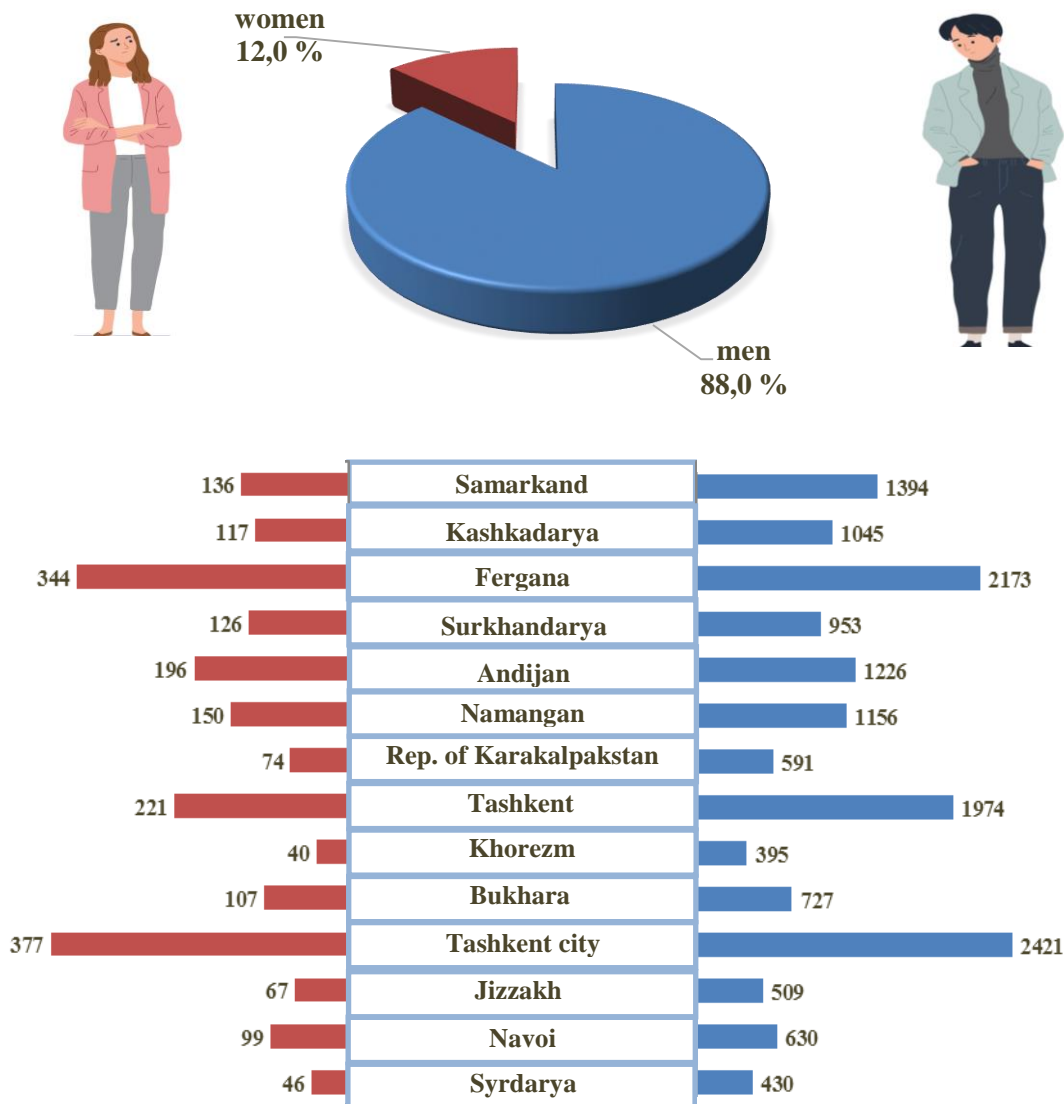


In January-March 2023, compared to the same period in 2022, the number of violators increased by 1 162 people.

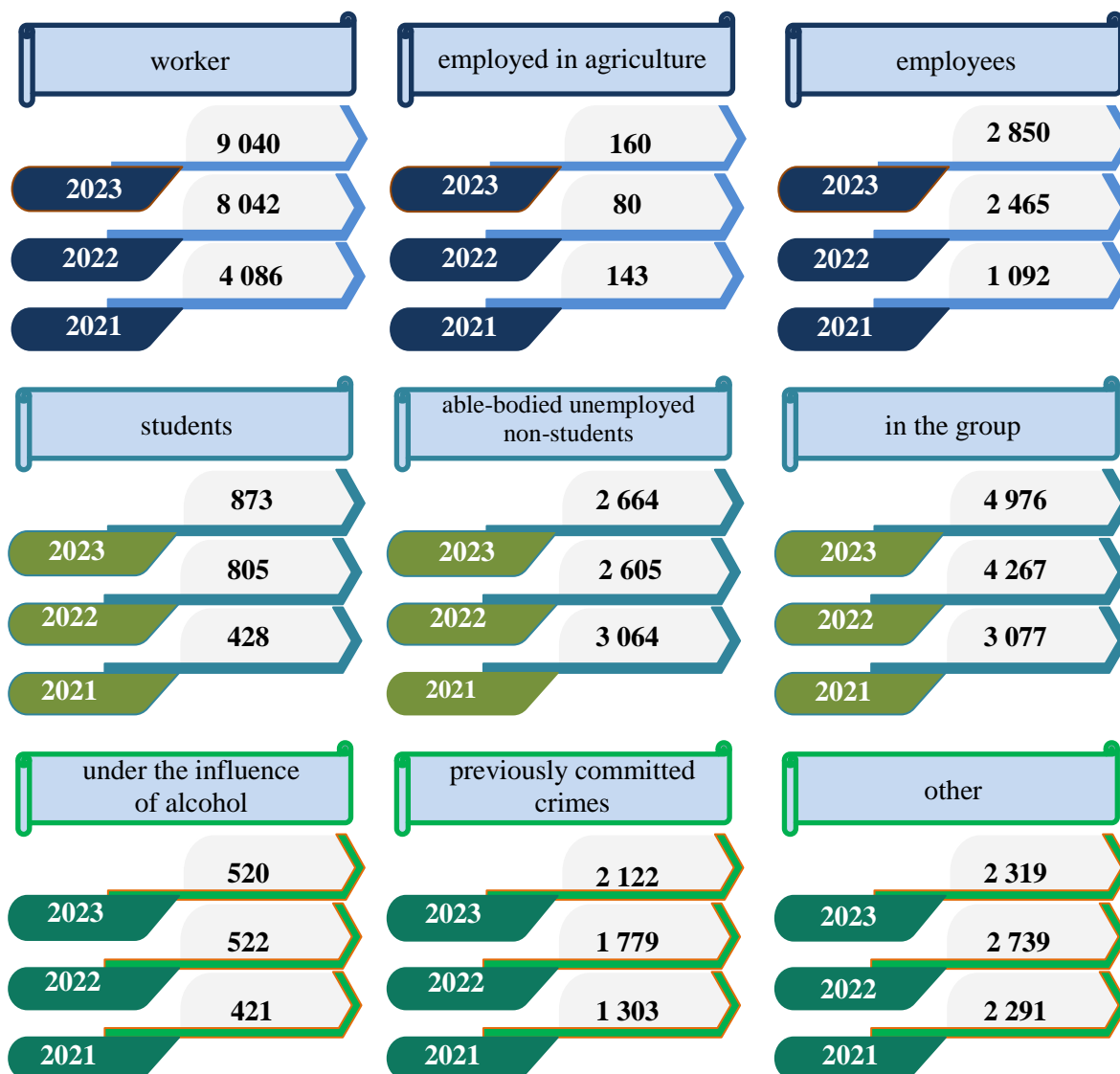
The largest number was recorded in the city of Tashkent (2 798 people), then in the Fergana (2,517 people) and Tashkent (2,195 people) regions. The smallest number was registered in Navoi (729 people), Syrdarya (476 people) and Khorezm (435 people) regions, as well as in the Republic of Karakalpakstan – 665 people.

When analyzing offenders per 100 thousand of the population, it was revealed that the capital of the republic prevails here - 93.9 thousand people, followed by Tashkent – 73.0, Navoi – 68.7, Fergana – 63.0, Syrdarya – 52.8, Namangan – 43.4, Andijan – 42.6 and Surkhandarya – 38.2 thousand people of the region.

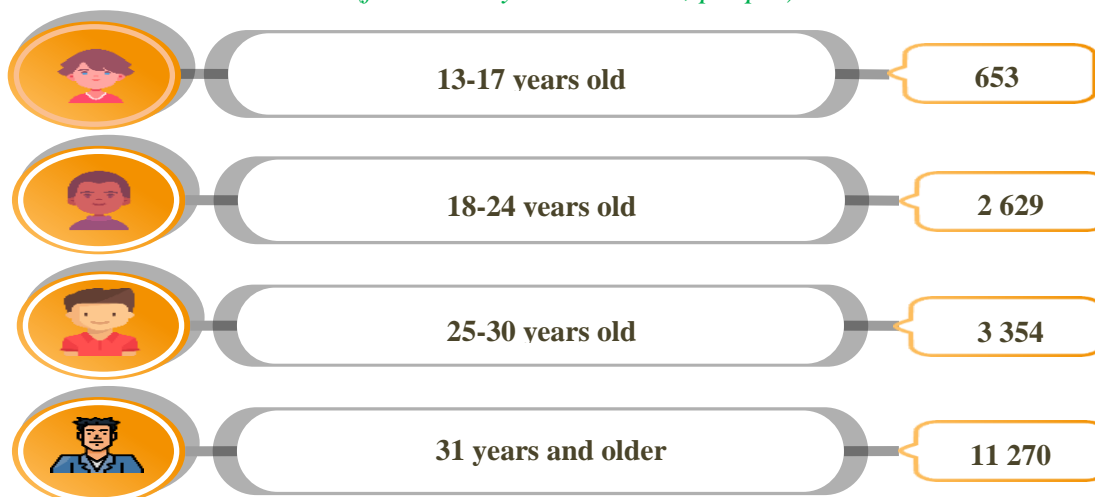
Persons who committed crimes in the regions based on gender
(for January-March 2023, people)



Categories of persons who committed crimes
(for January-March 2021-2023, people)



Identified perpetrators by age
(for January-March 2023, people)



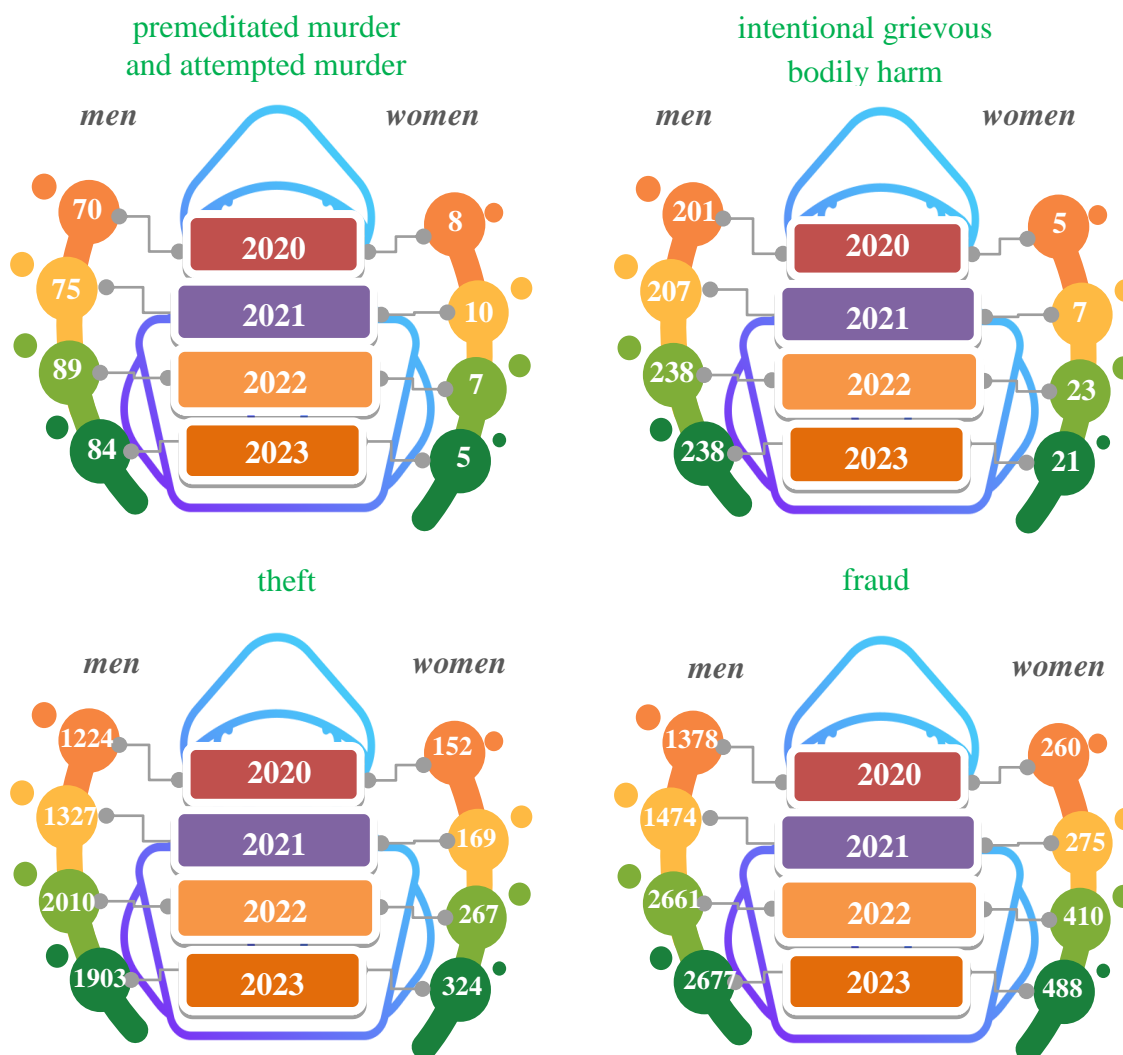
**Age composition of persons who committed crimes
by their types**
(for January-March 2023, people)

<i>Crimes by type</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>of these:</i>			
		<i>13-17 years old</i>	<i>18-24 years old</i>	<i>25-30 years old</i>	<i>31 years and older</i>
premeditated murder and attempted murder	89	1	10	11	67
intentional grievous bodily harm	259	14	56	60	129
rape and attempted rape	54	10	15	8	21
theft	2227	331	597	424	875
robbery	227	24	95	65	43
fraud	3165	34	325	648	2158
extortion	74	5	22	25	22
hooliganism	859	73	241	249	296
embezzlement	2020	0	69	242	1709
bribery	242	0	19	35	188

The analysis in the aspect of the age of offenders in January-March 2023 showed that out of their total number, the largest share was made up of citizens aged 31 and older – 62.9% (11 270 people), then 25-30 years – 18.7% (3 354 people), small shares of 18-24-year olds – 14.7% (2 629 people) and 13-17-year olds – 3.6% (653 people).

By types of crimes, among 31-year-olds and older, the most committed fraud was 19.1%, theft by misappropriation or embezzlement – 15.2%. Among 25-30-year-old offenders, fraud was most committed – 19.3%, theft – 12.6%, hooliganism – 7.4%. Among 18-24-year-olds, the largest number of thefts was noted – 22.7% and fraud – 12.4%. Among 13-17-year olds, thefts (50.7%) and hooliganism (11.2%) were the most committed.

Number of persons who committed crimes by their types
(for January-March 2020-2023, units)



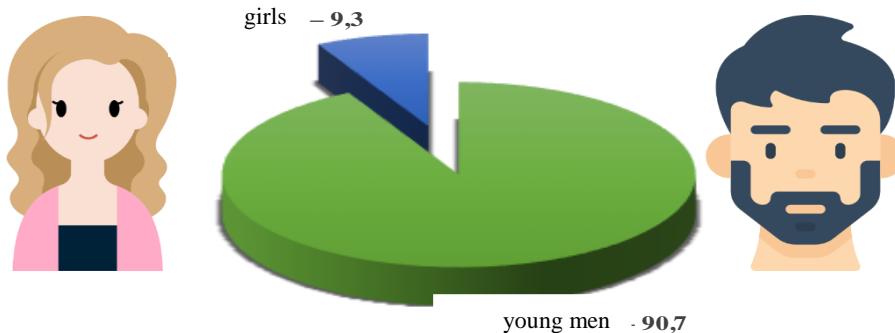
In January-March 2023, the total number of women who committed crimes was 2 141. An analysis of the number of women who committed crimes in the regions showed that the highest level was noted in Fergana – 344, Tashkent – 221 regions and the city of Tashkent – 377 people. Low rates were recorded in Khorezm (40 women) and Syrdarya (46 women) regions.

Along with this, the number of men who have committed crimes has reached 15 765. A high level of male offenders was noted in the city of Tashkent – 2 421, Fergana – 2 173 and Tashkent – 1 974 regions.

According to the results of January-March 2023, the analysis of the number of identified persons among minors showed that their number, compared to the same period in 2022, increased by 70 people, while 140 people are aged 13-15 years, 513 people are 16-17-year olds.

**Juveniles who have committed crimes
based on gender**

(for January-March 2023, %)

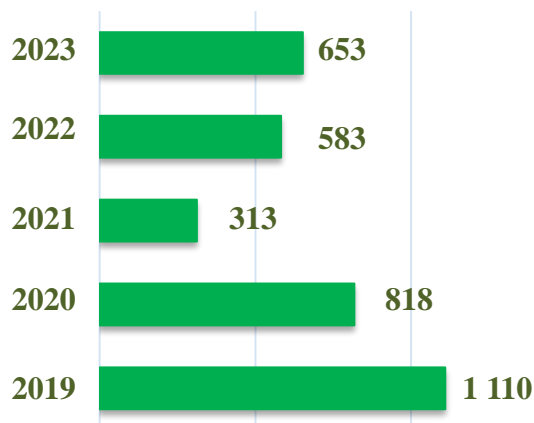


A minor is a person who has not reached the age of eighteen years.

The number of juvenile offenders in January-March 2023 reached 653 people, which is 3.6% of their total number. An analysis of offenders among these individuals showed that girls accounted for 9.3% (61 people).

Number of juveniles who committed crimes

(for January-March 2019-2023, people)



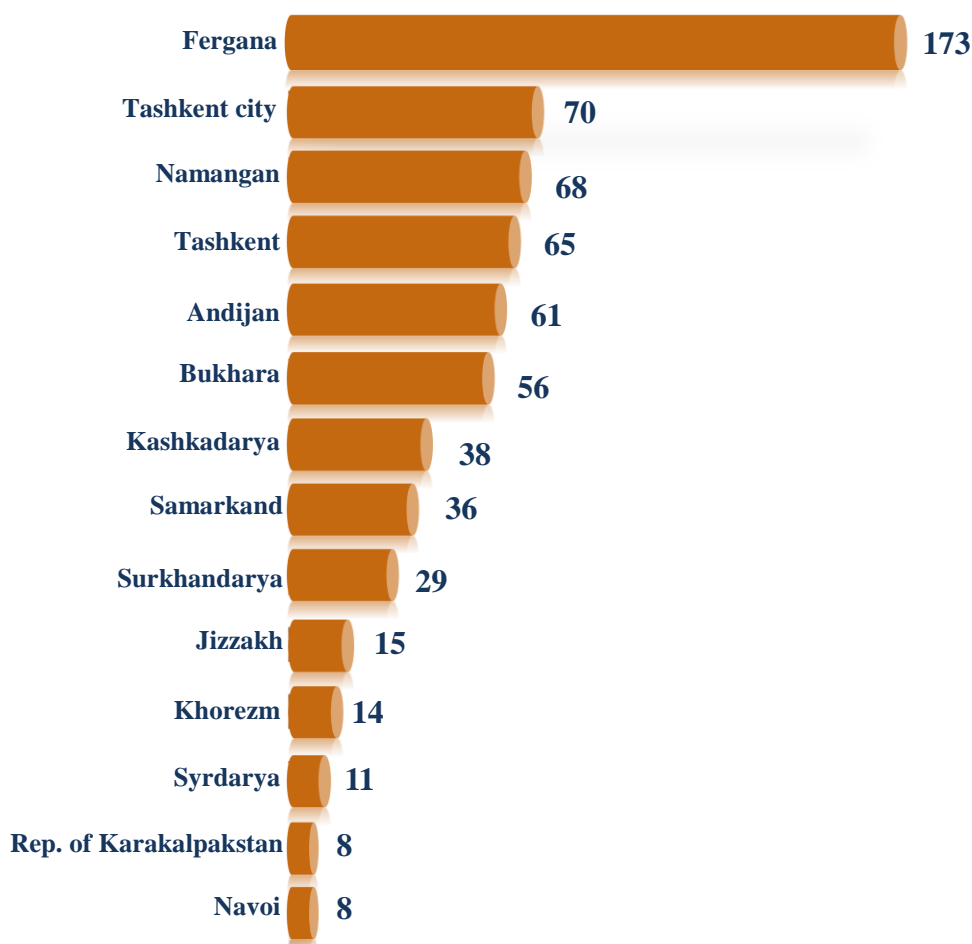
*Out of 653 persons, 79.2%
were prosecuted*



In January-March 2023, compared to the same period in 2022, the number of juveniles who committed crimes increased by 12.0%, and in January-March 2021 - by 2.1 times. The largest number of minors was recorded in Fergana region (173 people), followed by the city of Tashkent (70 people), Namangan (68 people) and Tashkent (65 people) regions. Along with this, in Jizzakh (15 people), Khorezm (14 people), Syrdarya (11 people) and Navoi (8 people) regions, the smallest number of juvenile offenders is registered.

**Number of juveniles who committed crimes
in the regions**

(for January-March 2023, people)



From among these same persons, in January-March 2023, 331 thefts, 73 hooliganism, 34 frauds, 24 robberies, 14 intentional grievous bodily harm, 10 rapes and attempted rapes, and 1 premeditated murder were committed.

The Fergana region has the largest number of registered male juvenile offenders – 6.1% of the total number of offenders in this region, followed by the city of Tashkent – 70 males (2.5% of the total number of offenders in the city) and Namangan region – 68 persons (5.2%). Fergana – 19 people and Bukhara – 7 people of the region prevail among female minors. In Khorezm, Samarkand, Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Namangan, and Andijan regions and the city of Tashkent, no female minors who have committed crimes have been recorded.

Crimes committed by minors
(for January-March 2021-2023, cases)



In terms of crimes committed by minors in January-March 2023, compared to the same period in 2022, there was a decrease in premeditated murders and attempted murders by 3 times, robberies – by 1.2 times. For the following types of crimes, an increase was noted: intentional grievous bodily harm increased by 1.6, rape and attempt - by 5.0, extortion – by 2.5, theft – by 1.1, robbery – by 4.0, fraud – by 1.2, hooliganism – 1.2 times.

In addition, during January-March 2023, minors committed: 4 manufacture or sale of drugs, 17 road accidents without a fatal outcome, 1 manufacture or sale of counterfeit money or securities.

At the place of employment at the time of the crime, 575 students, 52 workers, 14 able-bodied (not working and not students), 2 employees and 10 other categories of persons were registered among minors.

Explanations of statistical indicators

Crime is a social and legal phenomenon that includes crimes committed in a particular territory during a certain period of time, and is characterized by quantitative indicators.

The crime rate is a quantitative characteristic of crime, measured both in absolute terms (the number of crimes committed over a certain period of time in a certain territory) and in relative terms (the number of crimes committed per 10 or 100 thousand of the population).

A registered crime is a socially dangerous act identified and officially registered by law enforcement agencies, provided for by criminal law.

Classification of crimes - crimes, depending on the nature and degree of public danger, are divided into: those that do not pose a great public danger; less severe; heavy; especially grave (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: art. 15).

Not representing a great public danger include intentional crimes for which the law provides for punishment in the form of deprivation of liberty for not more than three years, as well as crimes committed through negligence, for which the law provides for punishment in the form of deprivation of liberty for not more than five years.

Less serious crimes include intentional crimes for which the law provides for punishment in the form of imprisonment for a period of more than three years, but not more than five years, as well as crimes committed by negligence, for which the law provides for punishment in the form of imprisonment for a period of more than five years.

Serious crimes include intentional crimes for which the law provides for punishment in the form of imprisonment for a term of more than five, but not more than ten years.

Intentional crimes for which the law provides for punishment in the form of deprivation of liberty for a term of more than ten years, or life imprisonment, are especially grave.

Fraud – taking possession of someone else's property or the right to someone else's property by deception or abuse of trust (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Article 168).

Extortion is a demand for the transfer of someone else's property or the right to someone else's property, the provision of property benefits or the commission of actions of a property nature under the threat of violence against the person of the victim or persons close to him, damage or destruction of property, or disclosure of information that they wish to keep secret or by creating circumstances forcing the victim to transfer property or the right to property (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Art. 165).

Theft is the secret theft of someone else's property (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Article 169).

Robbery is an attack with the purpose of stealing someone else's property, committed with the use of violence dangerous to life and health, or with the threat of such violence (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Article 164).

Hooliganism is a deliberate disregard for the rules of behavior in society, involving beatings, causing minor bodily injury or destruction or damage to someone else's property, causing significant damage (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Article 277).

Robbery is an open theft of someone else's property (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Article 166).

Rape is sexual intercourse with the use of violence, threats or using the helpless state of the victim (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Art. 118).

Attempted rape is an attempt to commit rape that does not culminate in sexual intercourse. However, the attempt itself is a crime.

Intentional grievous bodily injury - intentional infliction of bodily injury that is life-threatening at the time of infliction or entailed loss of vision, speech, hearing or any organ or complete loss of body functions, mental or other health disorder, associated with a permanent loss of general ability to work over thirty-three percent, or termination of pregnancy or permanent disfigurement of the body (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Art. 104).

Receiving a bribe is the knowingly illegal acceptance by an official of a state body, an organization with state participation or a self-government body of citizens personally or through an intermediary of material values, or the extraction of material benefits for the performance or non-performance in the interests of the person giving the bribe of a certain action that the official should or could have committed using of his official position (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Art. 210).

A minor is a person who has not reached the age of eighteen years.

Persons who have committed crimes are persons officially registered by law enforcement agencies against whom criminal cases have been opened.

Cultivation of illicit crops is the cultivation of plant crops that are prohibited by law in a given country or region. This can include cultivating narcotic plants. Cultivating illicit crops is often a crime and can be punishable by fines, arrest, and even jail time depending on the severity of the violation.

Laundering the proceeds of crime (or money laundering) is the process by which illegally earned money is turned into legal-looking funds by investing, moving or transferring it to legally sourced accounts.