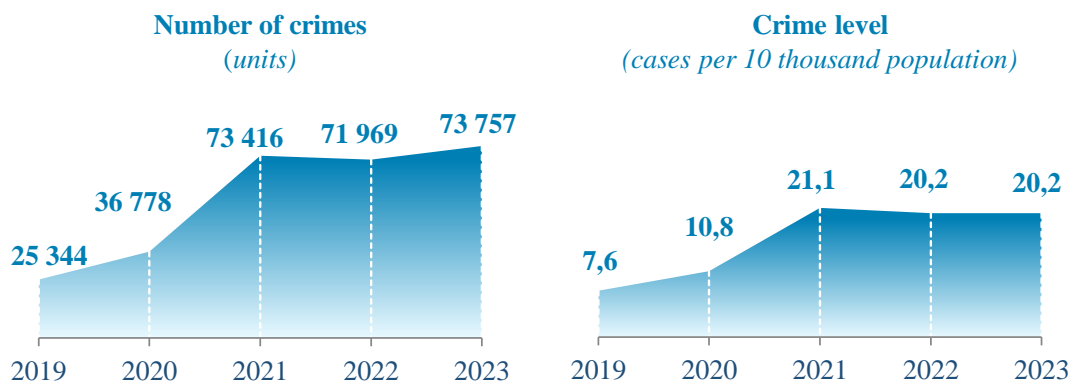


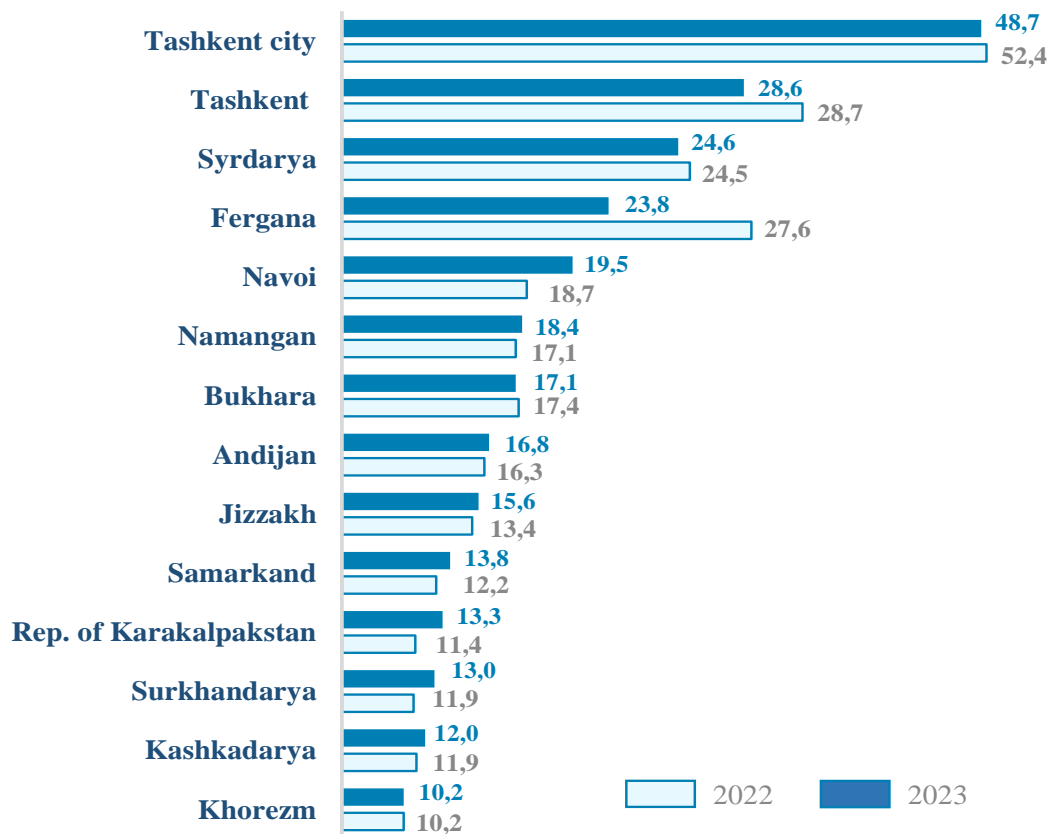
XVII. OFFENSES

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

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



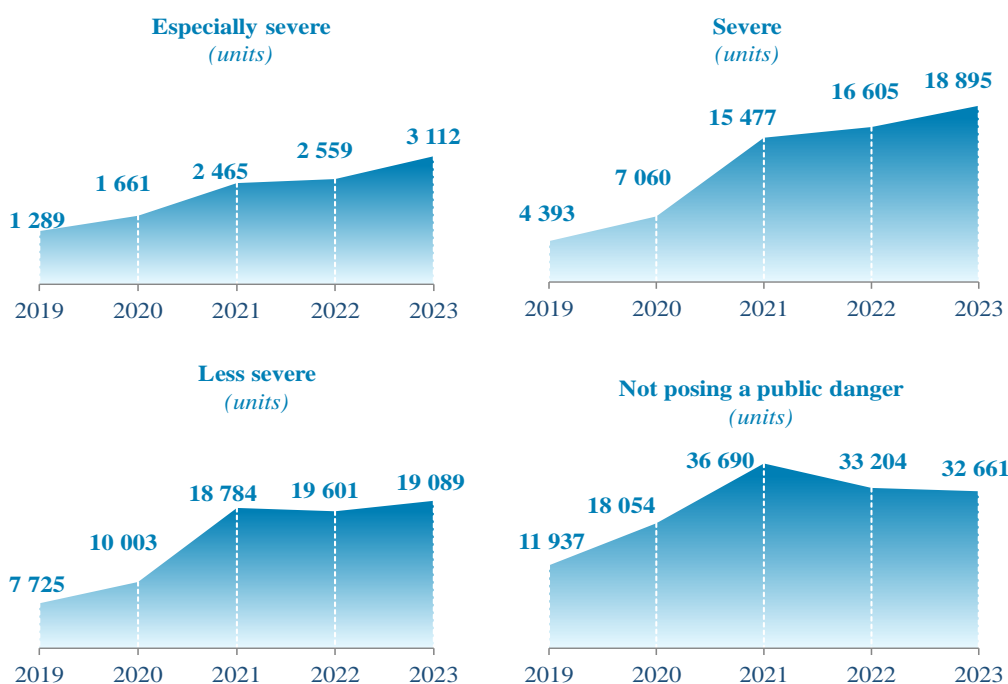
Crime rates by region
(January-September 2023, cases per 10 thousand population)



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 population).

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 significantly improving the crime situation in the country.

Crime dynamics by severity
(January-September of the corresponding year, units)



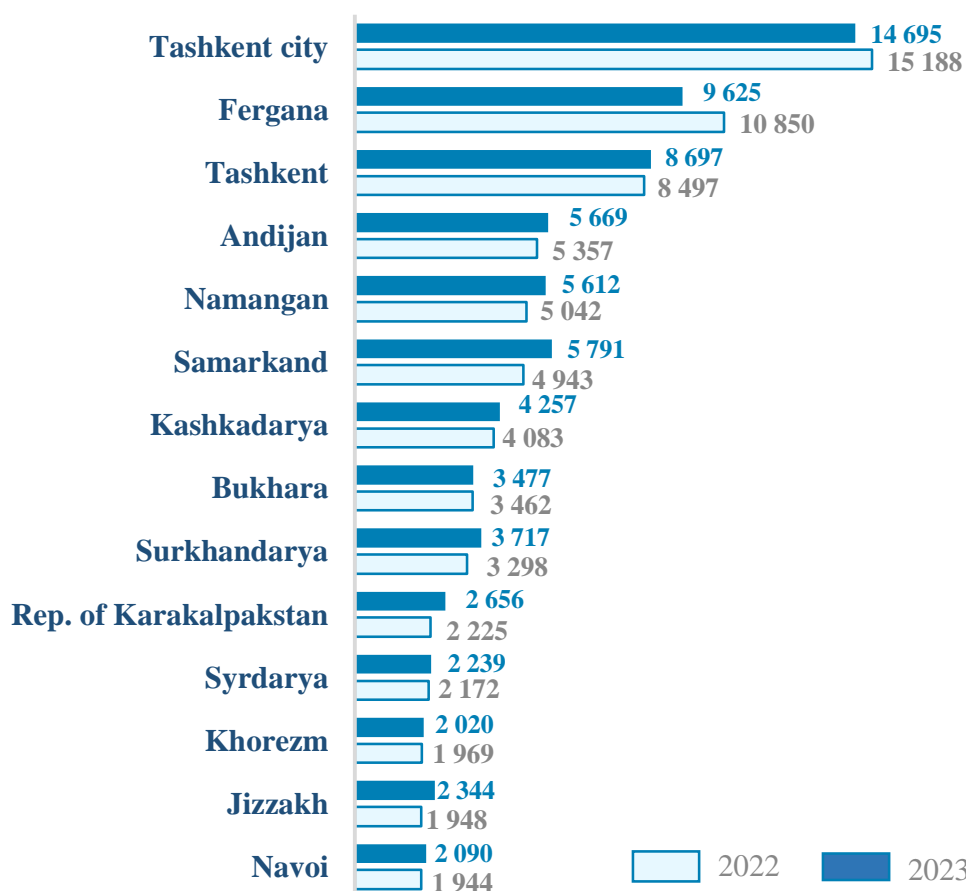
Thus, according to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the total number of registered crimes in January-September 2023 across the country amounted to 73 757 cases¹⁾, an increase compared to the same period in 2022 by 2.5%. The number of crimes for this period per 10 thousand people was 20.2 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.

¹⁾ Of these, 868 cases were registered by the Department of Public Safety in Transport (DPST) for the Republic of Uzbekistan

Reported crimes by region

(January-September of the corresponding year, units)



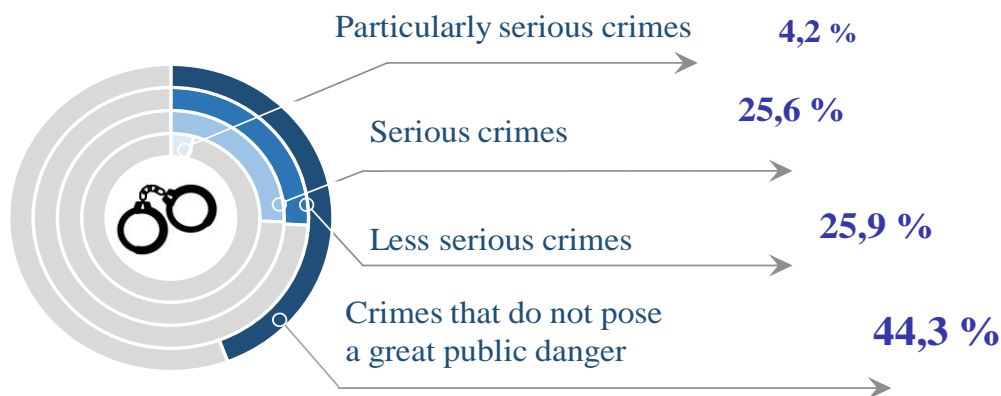
Those that **do not pose a great public danger** include intentional crimes, for which the law provides for punishment in the form of imprisonment for no more than three years, as well as crimes committed through negligence, for which the law provides for punishment in the form of imprisonment for no 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.

Grave 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.

Particularly **serious crimes** include intentional crimes, for which the law provides for punishment in the form of imprisonment for a term of more than ten years, or life imprisonment.

Share of crimes in the Republic of Uzbekistan by severity
(January-September 2023)



For January-September 2023, the largest number of crimes by territory was recorded in the city of Tashkent (14 695 units), Fergana (9 625 units), Tashkent (8 697 units) and Andijan (5 669 units) regions, the smallest - in Jizzakh (2 344 units), Syrdarya (2 239 units) and Khorezm (2 020 units) regions.

The decrease in crime for the corresponding period of 2022 amounted to 493 cases in the city of Tashkent and Fergana region – 1 225, while an increase in crime was observed in Namangan – 570 and Samarkand regions – 848 cases.

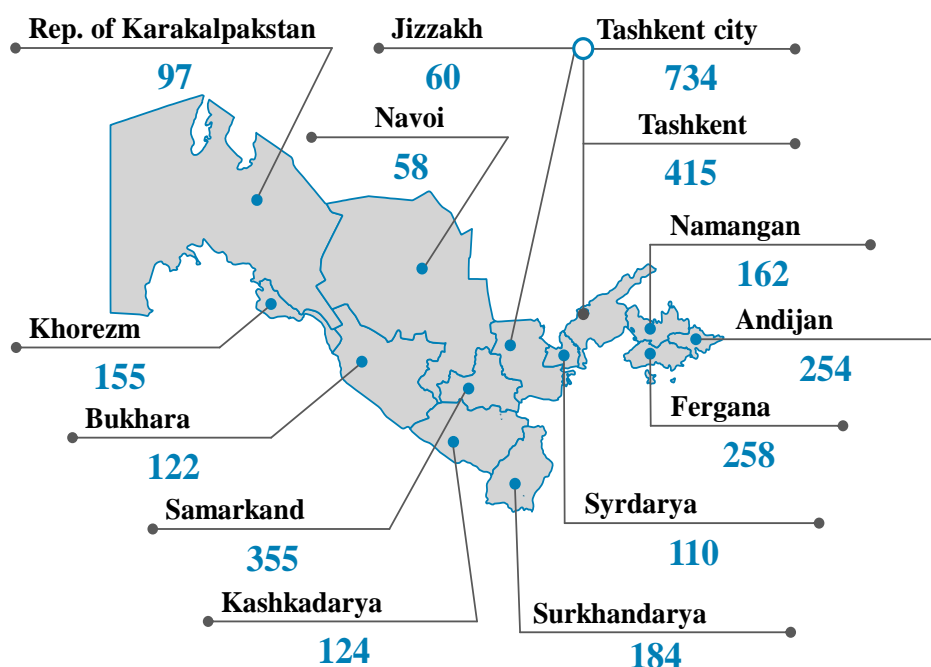
Over the past five years (January-September 2019-2023), the republic as a whole has seen a 2.9-fold increase in the number of registered crimes. Thus, if in January-September 2019 crimes amounted to 25 344 cases, then for the same period in 2023 this figure increased to 73 757. Meanwhile, a sharp jump towards growth was observed in January-September 2021 (73 416 units) and, compared to the corresponding period in 2020, it increased 2.0 times. An analysis of changes compared to 2022 showed that the increase in crime in January-September 2023 amounted to 1 788 offenses.

Over the nine months of 2023, the highest crime rate per 10 thousand population was noted in the city of Tashkent – 48.7 cases, then the next gradation was observed in Tashkent – 28.6, Syrdarya – 24.6, Fergana – 23.8, Navoi – 19.5, Namangan – 18.4, Bukhara – 17.1 and Andijan – 16.8 regions.

The lowest crime rate was recorded in Jizzakh – 15.6, Samarkand – 13.8, Surkhandarya – 13.0 and Kashkadarya – 12.0 regions and, further, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan – 13.3. Khorezm region ranks last in terms of crime rate, here it was 10.2 cases per 10 thousand population.

Particularly serious crimes by region of the Republic of Uzbekistan

(January-September 2023, units)



Among crimes for January-September 2023, which do not pose a great public danger, the leading place is occupied by the city of Tashkent – 19.7% and Fergana region – 15.0%. Among the less serious cases, Tashkent takes precedence – 13.6%, Tashkent – 13.0% and Fergana – 11.4% regions. Along with this, the lowest rates were observed in Navoi (3.4%) and Khorezm (3.1%) regions.

The city of Tashkent also leads in serious crimes – 26.1%, Fergana – 12.0% and Tashkent – 9.5% regions. Small shares are observed in Syrdarya and Khorezm – 2.7% each, Navoi (2.8%), Jizzakh (2.9%) regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (3.1%).

Among the especially serious crimes committed, the city of Tashkent takes precedence – 23.6%, Tashkent – 13.3% and Samarkand – 11.4% of the region. Relatively small shares fall on Navoi and Jizzakh regions – 1.9% each, Syrdarya region – 3.5% and the Republic of Karakalpakstan – 3.1%.

The bulk of especially serious crimes were committed in the city of Tashkent – 734 cases, Tashkent - 415 cases and Samarkand regions – 355 cases. Further in Fergana – 258 cases, Andijan – 254 cases, Surkhandarya – 184 cases, Khorezm – 155 cases, Kashkadarya regions – 124 cases. Relatively low cases were observed in the Republic of Karakalpakstan – 97 units, Jizzakh - 60 units and Navoi regions – 58 units.

**Crime by severity of its commission
in the regions**
(for January-September 2023, units)

	<i>Total*</i>	<i>of these:</i>			
		<i>not representing a great public danger</i>	<i>less severe</i>	<i>severe</i>	<i>especially severe</i>
Republic of Uzbekistan	73 757	32 661	19 089	18 895	3 112
Republic of Karakalpakstan	2 656	1 138	839	582	97
<i>regions:</i>					
Andijan	5 669	2 412	1 532	1 471	254
Bukhara	3 477	1 462	944	949	122
Jizzakh	2 344	994	740	550	60
Kashkadarya	4 257	2 051	1 215	867	124
Navoi	2 090	862	648	522	58
Namangan	5 612	2 614	1 433	1 403	162
Samarkand	5 791	2 459	1 578	1 399	355
Surkhandarya	3 717	1 513	1 099	921	184
Syrdarya	2 239	794	816	519	110
Tashkent	8 697	4 011	2 482	1 789	415
Fergana	9 625	4 914	2 181	2 272	258
Khorezm	2 020	750	596	519	155
Tashkent city	14 695	6 423	2 599	4 939	734
DPST	868	264	387	193	24

* Crimes were registered on all lines of services

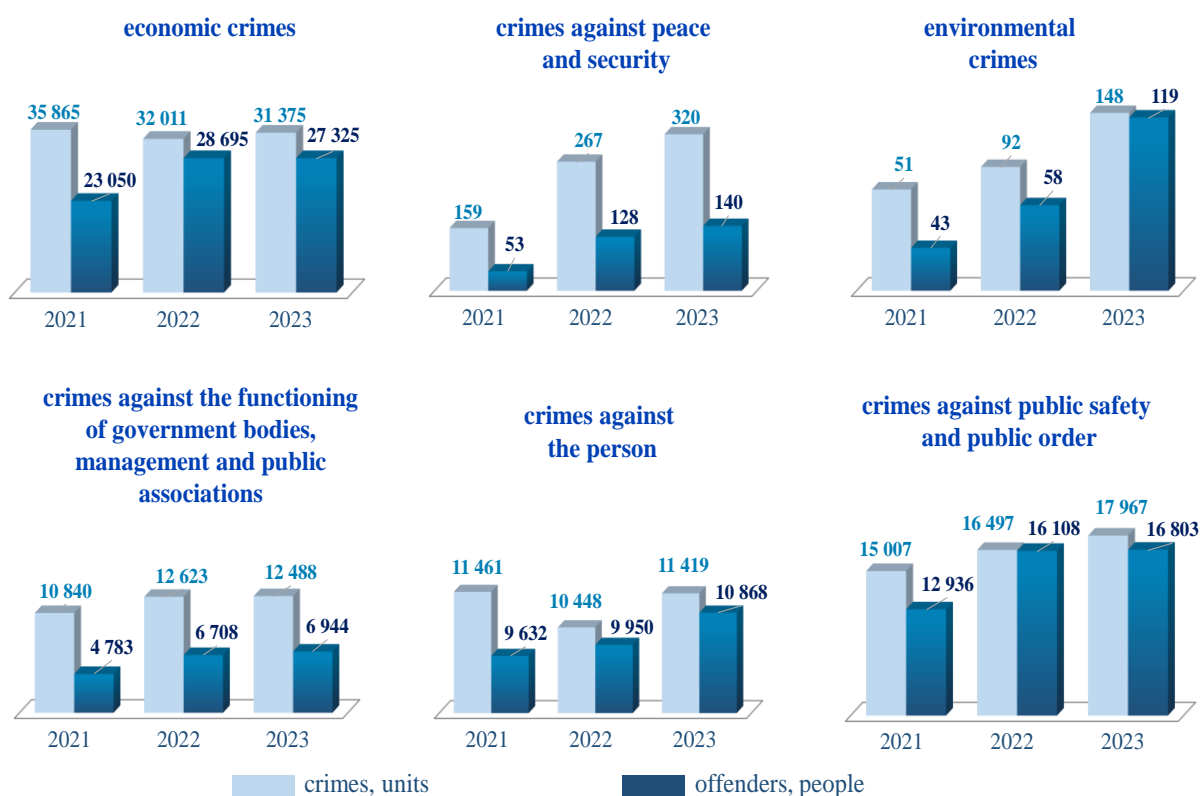
According to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, **sections of crimes** include those committed in the economic sphere, crimes against peace and security, crimes against the order of military service, crimes against the order of functioning of authorities, management and public associations,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

The largest number of registered crimes were committed in the economic sphere – 45.0%, crimes against public safety and public order occupy the second place – 22.6%, followed by crimes against the functioning of government bodies, management and public associations – 16.7%, as well as crimes against the person – 15.1%.

Crimes against peace and security have insignificant shares – 0.4%, in the field of ecology – 0.2%.

Crime sections

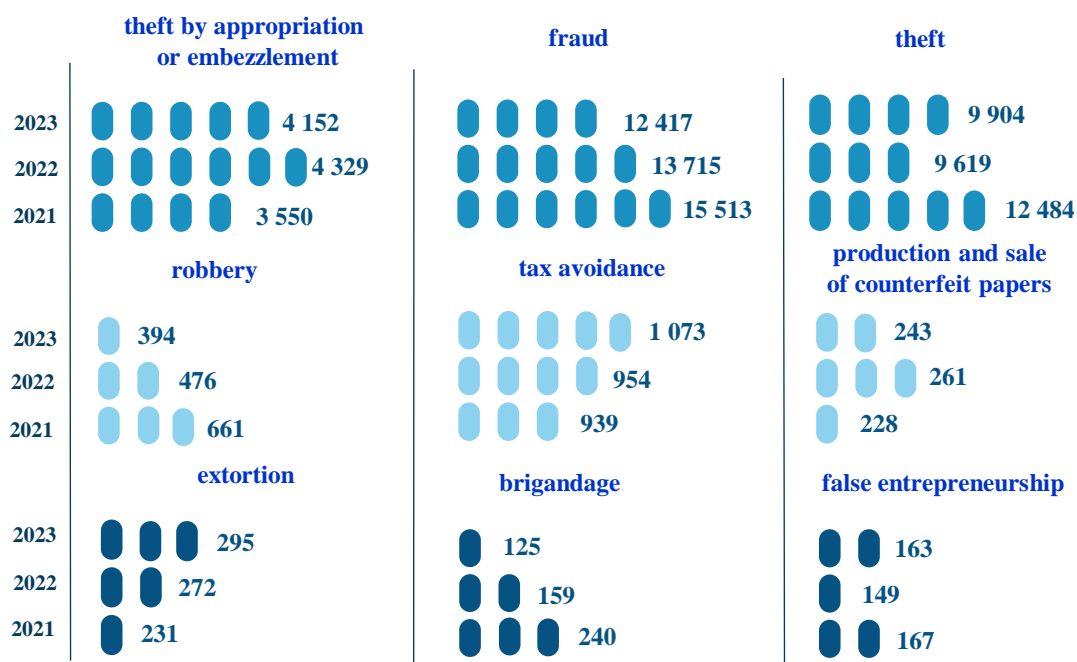
(for January-September of the corresponding year, units)



According to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, crimes in the economic sphere are divided into theft of other people's property, crimes against the foundations of the economy, and crimes in the sphere of economic activity. Crimes against peace and security are divided into crimes against the peace and security of mankind, crimes against the country. Crimes against the person are divided into crimes against life, against health, crimes against sexual freedom, against family, youth and morality, against freedom, honor and dignity, against the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens. Crimes against the order of functioning of government bodies, management and public associations include crimes against the order of management and against justice.

Registered economic crimes

(for January-September of the corresponding year, units)

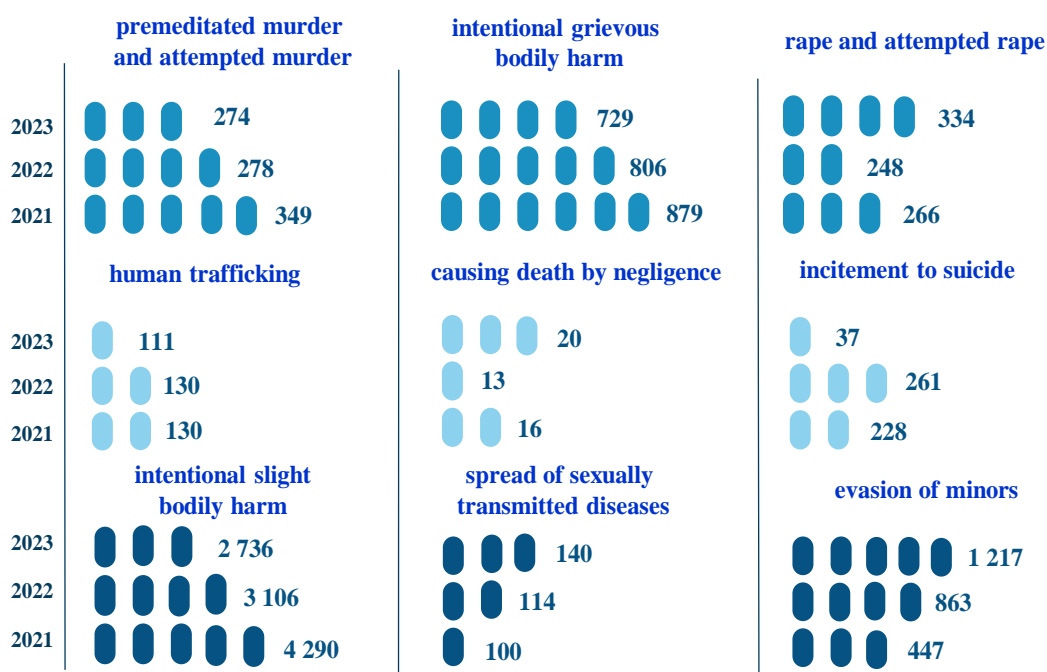


Among economic crimes identified in the country, fraud accounts for more than 35%, theft accounts for 31.6%, small shares for theft by embezzlement – 13.2%, robberies – 1.3% and brigandage – 0.4 %.

According to the results of the nine months of 2023, a total of 12 417 cases of **fraud** (taking possession of someone else's property or the right to someone else's property by deception or abuse of trust) (39.6% of all types of economic crimes), 9 904 **thefts** (secret theft of someone else's property) (31.6%), 4 152 **thefts by misappropriation** were identified among economic crimes or embezzlement (13.2%), 1 073 **tax evasion** (3.4%), 394 **robberies** (1.3%), 295 **extortion** (obtaining illegal property benefits through coercion, influencing the will of the victim) (0.9%), 243 cases of **manufacture, sale of counterfeit money, excise stamps or securities** (0.8%), 125 **brigandage** (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) (0.4%), 660 violations of the rules for the use of electric, thermal energy, gas, water supply (2.1%), 109 illegal production or turnover of ethyl alcohol, alcohol and tobacco products (0.3%), 224 abuse of authority by officials of a non-governmental commercial or other non-governmental organization (0.7%), etc.

Registered crimes against persons

(for January-September of the corresponding year, units)



Among crimes against the person identified in the country, intentional minor bodily injury accounts for 24.0% of other registered crimes, intentional moderate bodily injury – 16.0%, evasion of minors or disabled persons – 10.7%.

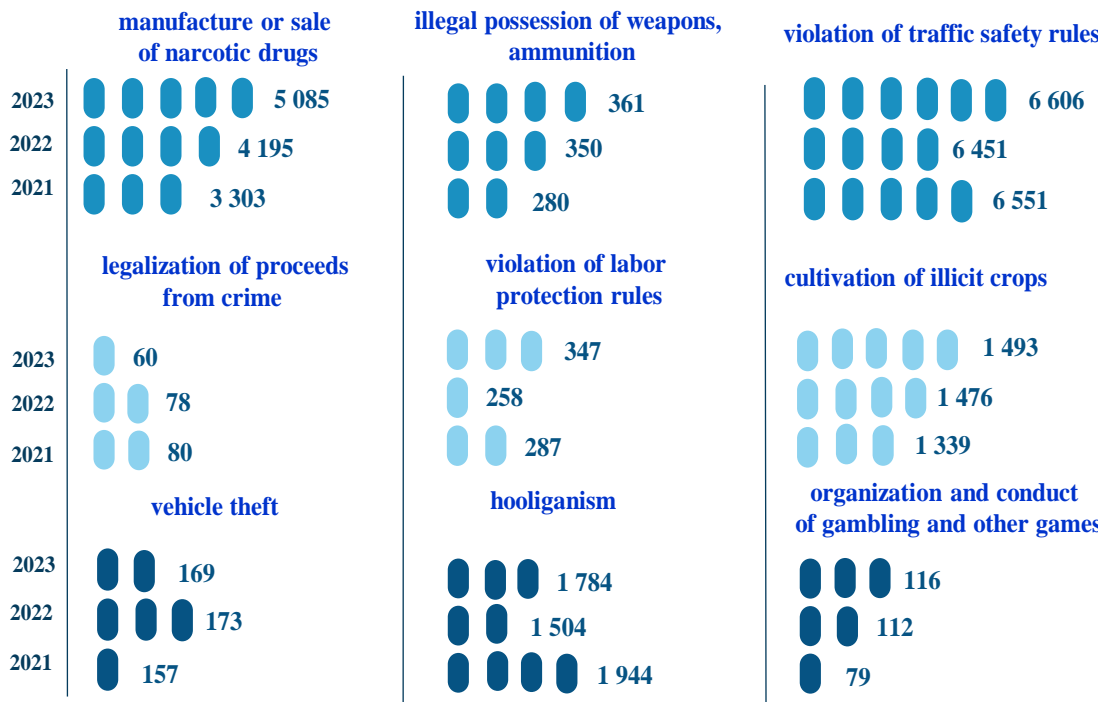
In January-September 2023, compared to the same period in 2021, there was a decline in the following types of crimes: **intentional slight bodily injury** – by 36.2%, **human trafficking** – by 14.6%, **premeditated murder and attempted murder** (intentional deprivation of someone's life) – by 21.5%, **intentional grievous bodily harm injuries** (intentional infliction of bodily injury, life-threatening at the time of causing or resulting in loss of vision, speech) – by 17.1% and **driving to suicide** – by 3.4%.

An increase was noted in the following types of crimes: **evasion of minors or disabled persons** – by 2.7 times, **the spread of sexually transmitted diseases** – by 40.0%, **causing death by negligence** – by 25.0%, **rape and attempted rape** – by 25.6%.

Robbery is an 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 (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Art. 164).

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

Reported crimes against public safety and public order
(for January-September of the corresponding year, units)



Among the crimes against public safety and public order identified in the country, violations of traffic safety rules or operation of vehicles account for 33.7%, production or sale of drugs – 28.3%, hooliganism – 9.9%.

In January-September 2023, compared to the same period in 2021, there was an increase in crimes: **manufacture or sale of narcotic drugs** – by 54.0%, **illegal possession of weapons, military supplies** – by 28.9%, **organization and conduct of gambling and other risk-based games** - by 46.9%, **violation of security rules labor** – by 20.9%, **cultivation of prohibited crops** – by 11.5%, **violation of vehicle safety rules** – by 0.8% and **vehicle theft** – by 7.6%.

There was a decline in hooliganism - by 8.2%, **legalization of proceeds from criminal activity**, i.e. giving a legal appearance to the origin of money by transferring it - by 25.0%.

Hooliganism is a deliberate disregard for the rules of behavior in society, associated with beatings, causing minor bodily harm, or with the destruction or damage of someone else’s property, causing significant damage (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Art. 277).

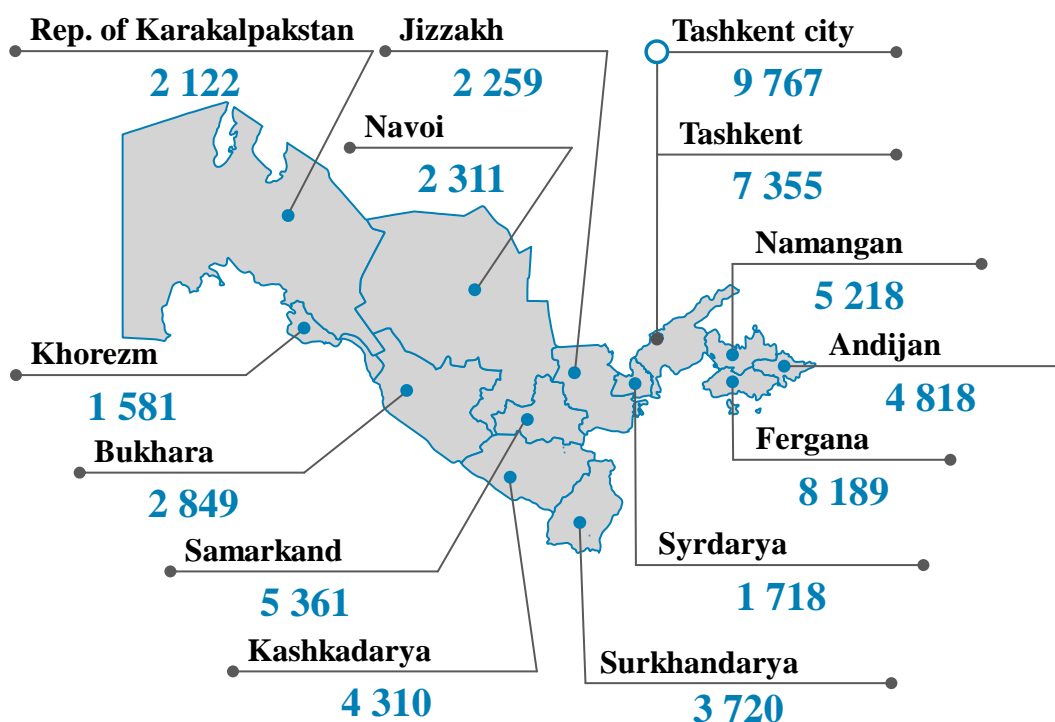
SECTION 2. NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED PERSONS WHO COMMITTED CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The total number of identified persons who committed crimes during the period under review was 62 232 people.

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

Among the identified offenders, 50 971 people were brought to criminal responsibility (81.9%), of which 3.9% were minors and 12.3% were female offenders.

Number of identified persons who committed crimes by region of the Republic of Uzbekistan (for January-September 2023, people)

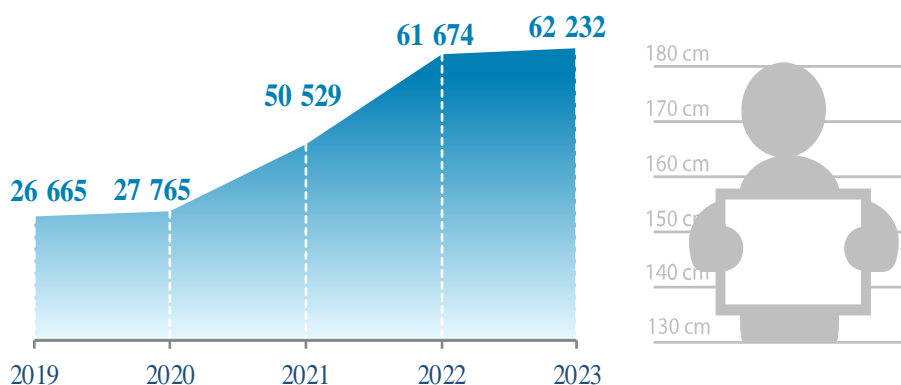


During January-September 2023, compared to the same period in 2022, the number of violators increased by 558 people.

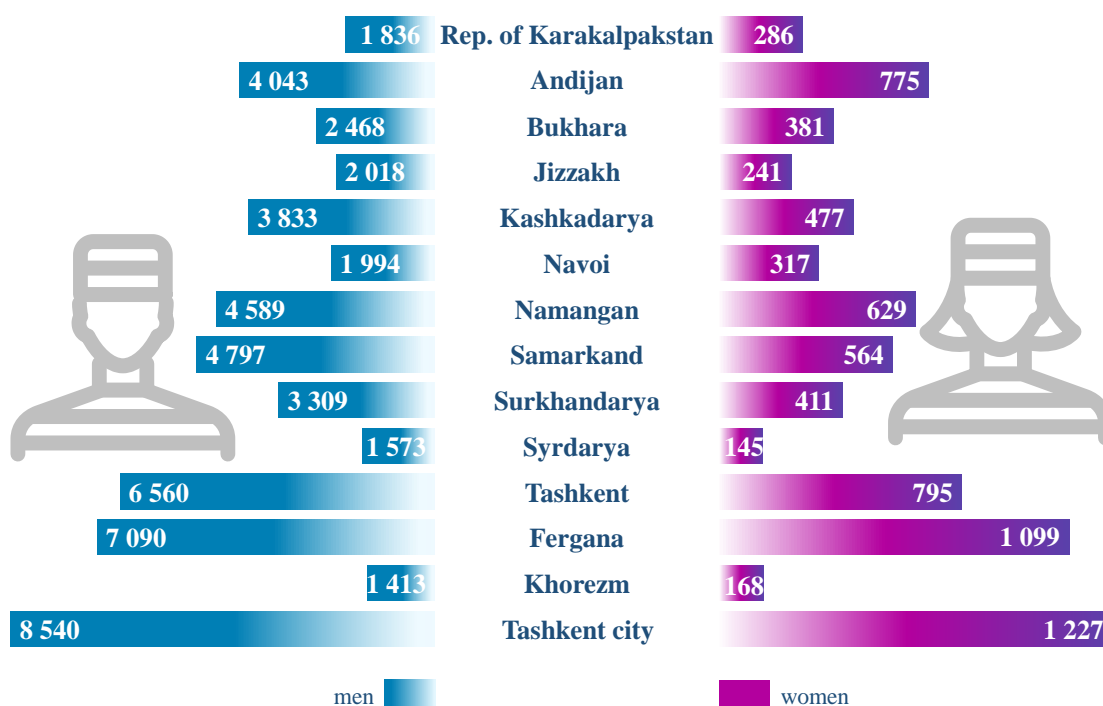
The largest number of them was recorded in the city of Tashkent (9 767 people), followed by Fergana (8 189 people) and Tashkent (7 355 people) regions. The smallest number was registered in Navoi (2 311 people), Syrdarya (1 718 people) and Khorezm (1 581 people) regions, as well as in the Republic of Karakalpakstan – 2 122 people.

When analyzing offenders per 100 thousand population, it was revealed that the capital of the republic prevails here – 323.6 thousand people, followed by Tashkent – 242.2 thousand, Navoi – 215.9 thousand, Fergana – 202.7 thousand, Syrdarya – 188.9 thousand, Namangan – 171.1 thousand, Andijan – 142.7 thousand and Surkhandarya regions – 130.1 thousand people.

Identified perpetrators of crimes across the country
(for January-September of the corresponding year, people)



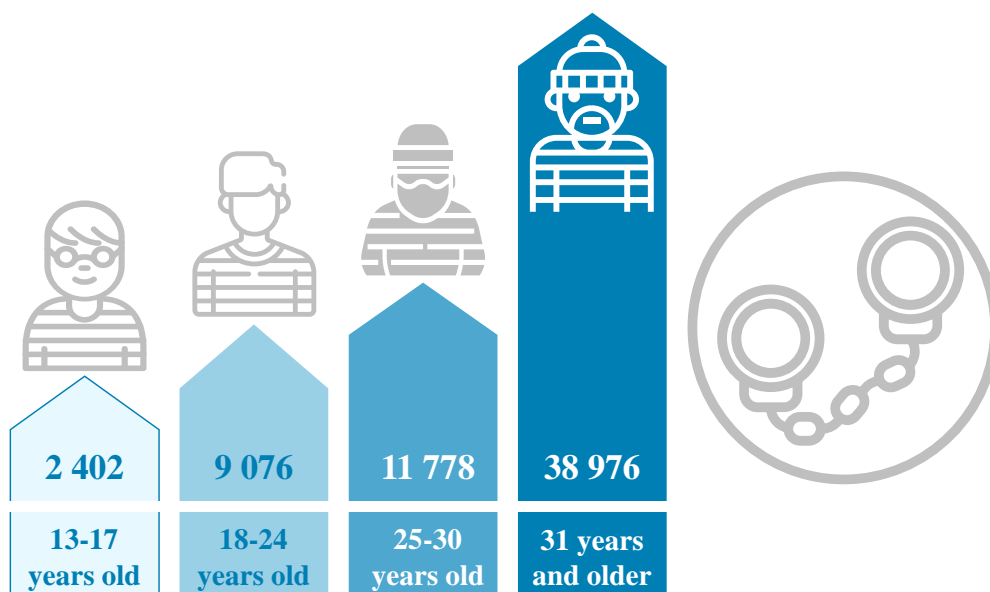
Persons who committed crimes in regions based on gender
(for January-September 2023, people)



Categories of persons who committed crimes
(for January-September of the corresponding year, people)



Identified persons who committed crimes by age
(for January-September 2023, people)



Age composition of persons who committed crimes by type
(for January-September 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	280	8	47	47	178
intentional grievous bodily harm	884	79	199	194	412
rape and attempted rape	293	39	79	59	116
theft	6 984	1 108	1 825	1 302	2 749
robbery and brigandage	769	114	299	166	190
fraud	10 009	87	1 014	2 147	6 761
extortion	298	22	86	68	122
hooliganism	2 929	307	796	794	1 032
embezzlement	6 260	2	252	718	5 288
bribery	822	2	63	130	627

An analysis in terms of the age of offenders for January-September 2023 showed that of the total number, the largest proportion were citizens aged 31 years and older – 62.6% (38 976 people), then 25-30 years old – 18.9% (11 778 people), small shares among 18-24 year olds – 14.6% (9 076 people) and 13-17 year olds – 3.9% (2 402 people).

By type of crime, among 31-year-olds and older, the majority committed fraud – 17.3%, theft by embezzlement – 13.6%. Among 25-30-year-old offenders, fraud was committed most of all – 18.2%, theft – 11.1%, hooliganism – 6.7%. Among 18-24 year olds, the highest number of thefts was noted – 22.2% and fraud – 11.7%. Among 13-17-year-olds, the greatest number of thefts (20.1%), fraud (11.2%) and hooliganism (8.9%) were committed.

Number of persons who committed crimes by type
(for January-September of the corresponding year, people)



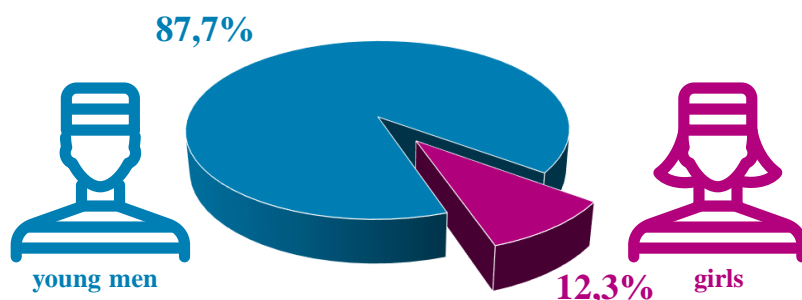
In January-September 2023, the total number of women who committed crimes was 7 657. An analysis of the number of women who committed crimes in the regions showed that the highest level was noted in Fergana – 1 099, Tashkent – 795 regions and Tashkent city – 1 227 people. Low rates were recorded in Khorezm (168 women) and Syrdarya (145 women) regions.

Along with this, the number of men who committed crimes reached 54 575 people. A high level of male offenders was noted in the city of Tashkent – 8 540, Fergana – 7 090 and Tashkent – 6 560 regions.

Based on the results of January-September 2023, an analysis of the number of identified persons among minors showed that their number, compared to the same period in 2022, increased by 333 people, while 531 people were aged 13-15 years, 1 871 people were 16-17 year olds.

Inaction is a socially dangerous, volitional and passive behavior consisting in a person's failure to perform certain actions, the obligation to perform which is prescribed by regulations.

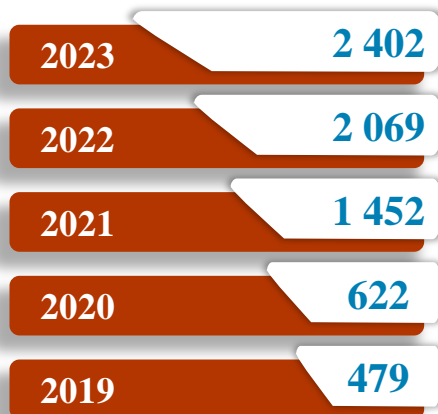
Juveniles who have committed crimes based on gender
(for January-September 2023)



A minor is a person under the age of eighteen.

The number of juvenile offenders in January-September 2023 reached 2 402 people, accounting for 3.9% of the total. An analysis of offenders among these individuals showed that girls made up 9.0% (215 people).

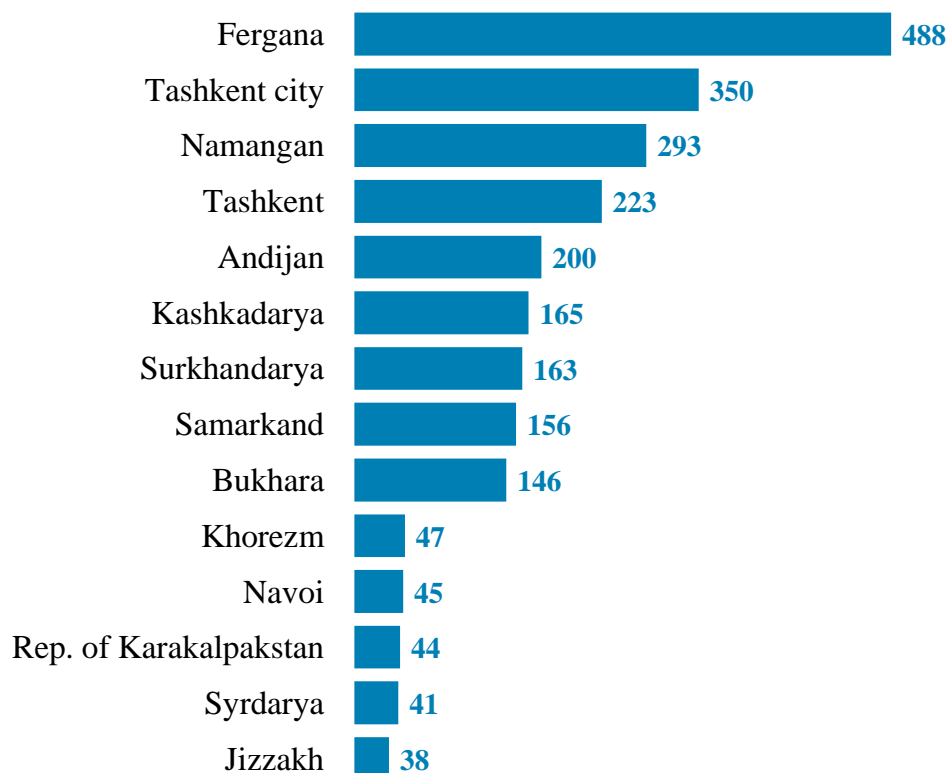
Number of minors who committed crimes
(for January-September of the corresponding year, people)



In January-September 2023, compared to the same period in 2022, the number of minors who committed crimes increased by 16.1%, and in January-September 2021 – 1.7 times. The largest number of minors was recorded in Fergana region (488 people), followed by Tashkent city (350 people), Namangan (293 people) and Tashkent (223 people) regions. Along with this, the smallest number of juvenile offenders is registered in Jizzakh (38 people), Khorezm (47 people), Syrdarya (41 people) and Navoi (45 people) regions.

Of 2 402 people, 84.0% were brought to criminal liability

Number of minors who committed crimes in the regions
(for January-September 2023, people)



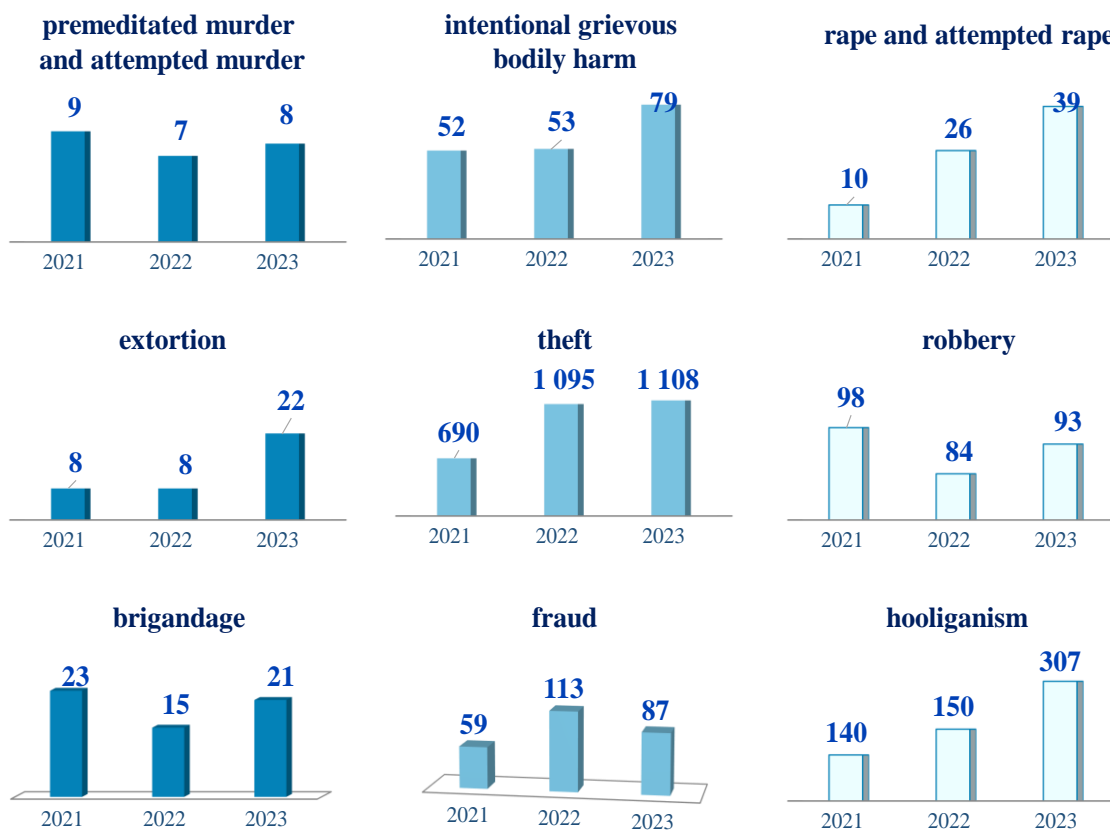
In January-September 2023, 1 108 minors committed theft, 307 persons - hooliganism, 87 persons - fraud, 114 persons - robbery and brigandage, 79 persons - intentional grievous bodily harm, 39 persons - rape and attempted rape, 8 persons - intentional murders and attempted murders.

Fergana region has the largest number of registered male juvenile offenders – 5.3% of the total number of offenders in this region, followed by the city of Tashkent – 350 males (3.6% of the total number of offenders in the city) and Namangan region – 264 persons (5.1%). Fergana – 51 people, Namangan – 29 people, Bukhara and Tashkent regions – 17 people each prevail among female minors. There are no female minors who have committed crimes in the city of Tashkent.

Rape is sexual intercourse with the use of violence, threats or taking advantage of 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 result in sexual intercourse. However, the attempt itself is a crime.

Minors who have committed crimes by type
(for January-September of the corresponding year, people)



The number of minors for crimes committed in January-September 2023, compared to the same period in 2022, decreased by the following types: theft – by 1.0 times, fraud – by 0.8 times. For the following types of crimes, an increase in the number of minors was noted: premeditated murders and attempted murders – by 1.1 times, intentional grievous bodily harm – by 1.5, rape and attempted rape – by 1.5, extortion – by 2.8, robbery – by 1.4, hooliganism – by 2.0 times.

In addition, during January-September 2023, 40 minors committed the manufacture or sale of narcotic drugs, 76 persons committed non-fatal road accidents, 4 persons committed the manufacture or sale of counterfeit money or securities.

At the place of occupation at the time the crime was committed, 1,948 students, 294 workers, 86 able-bodied (not working or not studying), 12 employees and 55 other categories of persons were registered among minors.

Explanations of statistical indicators

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).

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 property-related actions under the threat of violence against the person of the victim or persons close to him, damage or destruction of property, or the disclosure of information that they wish to keep secret or by creating an environment that forces the victim to transfer property or the right to property (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Article 165).

Intentional grievous bodily harm – intentional infliction of bodily injury that is life-threatening at the time of causing or entailing loss of vision, speech, hearing or any organ or complete loss of its functions by an organ, mental or other health disorder associated with a permanent loss of general working capacity of more than thirty-three percent, or termination of pregnancy or indelible disfigured bodies (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Article 104).

Receiving a bribe is a deliberately 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 property benefits for the performance or non-performance in the interests of the bribe giver of a certain action that the official should have or could have performed using his official position (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Article 210).

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

Money laundering (or money laundering) is the process by which illegally earned money is converted into legitimate-looking funds by investing, moving, or transferring it to accounts from legitimate sources.