



PROBLEMS OF INVESTIGATION OF ECONOMIC CRIMES COMMITTED BY OFFICIALS

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ABSTRACT: this article explains that official crimes are considered an act that significantly harms the interests of a person, state and society with its level of danger, in addition to the fact that this type of crime has its own internal objective and subjective signs, first of all, leads to the penetration of organized crime into the activities of the public service, , it is indicated that analyzes have been carried out to slow down the processes of modernization of the country.

KEY WORDS: investigation of economic crimes committed by officials, officials, officials, economic crimes committed by officials.

INTRODUCTION. Today, in the practical activities of law enforcement agencies, the problem of corruption crimes against the management procedure is of urgent importance. This requires lawyers with criminal justice specialties to be able to know well the characteristics of qualifying corruption crimes against management procedures, to properly interpret and apply the norms of criminal law in this area. It is known that among corruption crimes, the social risk of corruption crimes against the management order is



considered high. The high social dangerousness of these crimes is explained by the fact that these crimes lead to a violation of the normal functioning of the state and society administration, to its discrediting, to the fading of citizens' confidence in social justice, to a violation of their rights and interests.

MAIN PART. Characterization of mediation of bribery, bribery, or bribery by a sign of repeatability assumes that this crime is committed no less than twice and that the person has not been tried for any of them and that the criminal prosecution has not expired. The fact that an official receives bribes from several persons at the same time is characterized as repeated bribery if a separate act is committed for each of the bribers. In the case of the commission of the crime, which involves two or more officials who agreed before the start of the crime, the bribery is considered to have been committed by a group of officials with prior collusion. The crime is considered completed from the moment when one of the officials received a bribe.

It does not matter whether the bribe taker admitted that several officials were involved in the bribery. When bribes are received by a group of officials with a prior attachment, the amount of the bribe is determined by the total value of the acquired wealth or property interest, while when charging unreasonably received things in favor of the state, it is necessary to proceed from the monetary amount of the property profit received by each official. An official who takes a bribe without first agreeing with another official, and then gives a portion of the bribe to him, is liable for both receiving and giving the bribe, i.e., for a set of crimes.

Considering that the description of the crime depends on the amount of the bribe, the value of any bribe subject is determined on the basis of the cost of goods, the cost or tariff of services, in the absence of which it is based on the conclusion of experts. If a large or very large amount of unlawful awarding has been taken in and out, and these acts are part of the only continuing offence, the acts committed are judged to be a duly large or very large



amount of bribery. Tamagirism refers to the intentional reduction by an official to a condition that forces him to demand bribes under the threat of committing acts on his service that harm the legitimate interests of a citizen, or to bribe a citizen to prevent consequences that harm his legitimate interests.

Therefore, there will be no signs of extortion by an official, for example, in attempts not to show deficits, to accept educational institutions in violation of the rules, to end a criminal case illegally and, in other cases, to demand bribes. The issue of the state of responsibility of the official accused of bribery should be decided by the court taking into account the position held by this person, the importance of the service actions and duties that he carries out, the rights and powers assigned to him, as well as the nature of the organization in which the culprit is working. Characterizing signs that indicate the social danger of a crime (tamagirlik, a large or very large amount of bribe, the position of the responsible official of the bribe taker) are also put at the fault of the participants in the crime, if these cases are covered by their oath. At the same time, when describing the actions of the participants in the crime, cases that describe other participants in the crime (such as several cases of bribery, giving, mediating bribes, being convicted for bribery) should not be taken into account. If the culprit receives money or other assets from the briber as a bribe to give to an official, and without wanting to commit such an act, the deed must be characterized as fraud. In the event that a bribe-giver is subject to bribery by them for the purpose of acquiring wealth, the actions of the culprit must be further described as interesting to bribe in addition to fraud.

The act of the briber will have to be characterized as an attempt to bribe in such cases. In this place, it will not matter whether a particular official who is intended to be bribed is said. Decriminalization of bribes on the grounds of extortion or voluntary application for bribes does not indicate the absence of a criminal composition in the actions of these individuals. For this reason, they are not found to be victims and are not entitled to



demand the return of the riches given as bribes. Voluntary reporting of bribes is also a report of a bribe being received by an official at the same time.

If, having appealed to law enforcement agencies about the demand for bribes, the victim's property was used as a subject of bribes during a quick event, this property must be returned to the victim based on Paragraph 4 of Article 211 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in other cases, the subject of bribes is transferred to state ownership by judicial judgment. Bribery cases the requirement of the law on a special approach to the appointment of punishment when viewing should be strictly observed, until it is not allowed to impose a severe punishment that is unreasonably light or not suitable for the act on those who are guilty of bribes, bribes, mediation of bribes. Referring to statistics on the above cases, 459 officials were held responsible for a total of 327 criminal cases filed by the prosecutor general's office in 2020. They caused material damage to the country in the amount of 172.2 billion soums. The most crimes were committed by district (city) level employees. In 2020, material damage to the country amounted to Rs 172.2 crore as a result of crimes committed by officials. 66% of it was charged, the prosecutor general's office said in its "analysis of the crime of officials".

According to him, 459 officials were prosecuted in a total of 327 criminal cases brought by the prosecutor general's office in 2020. To compare: in 2019, 537 officials were prosecuted in 398 criminal cases. In this case, the officials held accountable are divided by position as follows: * Republican-wide staff-4 (2019 — 25); * county-wide staff — 13 (2019-36; • district (city-wide) staff — 442 (2019 — 476). As a result of the crimes committed by these officials, 66% of the material damage caused to the country in the amount of 172.2 billion rubles was re-levied. In 2019, the figure was set at 1.66 trillion soums, with 97.3% of the total damage levied. According to the analysis compiled on the types of crimes committed, officials said that the most common crimes committed were misappropriation of property or looting by rastrata (2020 — 180, 2019-250).



At the same time, 57 officials mediated bribery, bribery, and bribery. This is a lower recorded figure of 14 cases compared to the previous year (2019 — 71). It was also found that 92 officials had committed fraud (2019 — 51), 16 had misused career powers (2019 — 23), 8 had deviated from authority or career powers (2019 — 18), and a number of other crimes. Recall that earlier it was reported that the chief physician of the sanitary and epidemiological tranquility center of the Navoi region was arrested. Officials and material defendants of the center are accused of embezzling and looting the material goods of goods worth about 510 million rubles. The attorney general's office reported that 2,804 officials were criminally charged in 2021, and the result of their crimes was material damage to the state amounting to Rs 913.7 crore. Of the officials, 1,741 committed crimes such as rastrata, 269 committed fraud, 165 committed bribery and giving, and 41 committed career fraud. The prosecutor general's office published an infographic on the number of crimes committed by officials in 2020-2021, damage to the state and types of crimes. According to him, during 2021, 2,804 officials were criminalized in a total of 2,345 criminal cases under the Republic. Of the officials whose crimes have been exposed, 16 have been active in ministries, departments and organizations across the Republic (9 in 2020), 241 in the province (45 in 2020) and 2,547 (1,669 in 2020) in the district (city) scale. Of the officials criminally prosecuted, 1,741 are embezzlement and rastrata looting (660 in 2020), 269 are fraud (-167 in 2020), 153 are bribery, 168 are abuse of career authority (47 in 2020), 42 are deviations from career competence (25 in 2020), 41 are career forgeries (2020-11), 12 bribes and 353 other crimes (in 2020 — 280). As a result of the crimes of officials, in 2021, material damage to the interests of the state and society amounted to 913.7 billion soums, and in the course of the investigation, 714.8 billion soums of this damage were charged 78.2%. The amount of damage caused in 2020 was 500 crore 102 crore, of which 355 crore was levied 754 crore (71%). In 2023, more than 3.5 thousand officials were criminalized.



The most common type of crime is the appropriation of another's property. Last year, 3,575 officials were criminally charged. This was an increase of 14.7 percent (459) compared to 2022. This was noted in the press service of the prosecutor general's office that 3,259 of the officials who were criminally charged were district (city), 267 were regional and 49 were Republican-level servants. The number of Republican-wide employees who committed crimes in 2022 was 110. Officials have been accused of committing the following crimes: * own someone's property-2205; * abuse of career powers-397; * fraud – 272; • bribery, giving, mediating bribery – 195; * forgery of official documents-36; * deviation from authority or career authority-25; • a cold look at the career-25; • other crimes - 415. The abuse of its activities resulted in damage to the state amounting to Rs 1 billion, 546 crore, of which Rs 84.7 per cent or Rs 1 trillion, 31 billion was levied.

CONCLUSION. In conclusion, official crimes are considered an act that, with its degree of danger, significantly harms the interests of the individual, state and society.

According to the above, this type of crime, in addition to having its own internal objective and subjective signs, leads, first of all, to the penetration of organized crime into the activities of the public service; Secondly, cases of abuse of career positions by public officials in conditions where democratic values are finding a decision undermine the image of power; thirdly, it undermines the processes of democratization and renewal of the implemented society, modernization of the country. Fourth, leads to violations of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens; fifth, discredits state power before the people, poisons the consciousness of the growing younger generation; sixth, creates a negative perception of the state in the international community.



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