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THE ESSENCE OF THE NEW PUBLIC SECURITY CONCEPT OF NEW UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

This article highlights the essence of the new edition of the public security concept, developed by the University of Public Security based on an analysis of modern risks and threats to public security in the near, medium, and long term. It classifies the subjects and defines the implementation mechanism.

Keywords

concept of public security, public security, public order, public place, risks, threats, and encroachments to public security.

The Center for Scientific and Practical Research of the University of Public Security has developed a draft of the new edition of the "Public Security Concept" based on foreign experience and analysis of the main risks and threats to public security in the world and in our country.

Below, we will discuss the essence and content of this concept.

I. Analysis of the current state of ensuring public security in Uzbekistan

In the new Uzbekistan, effective measures have been taken to introduce completely new mechanisms for ensuring public security, to address social and domestic problems that lead to the commission of offenses through a system of social preventive measures, and to foster a sense of personal security among the population.

Completely new mechanisms and procedures for organizing public safety efforts based on the principle of "serving the interests of the people" have been introduced, and targeted cooperation between state bodies and public structures has been established[1].

For the first time, the Public Safety Concept of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved. This historically significant document defined mechanisms for 9 state agencies to work in close cooperation with civil society institutions to respond early to any threats[2].

As a result, Uzbekistan's position as a safe state is improving in rankings and indices, including:

In the World Justice Project's (USA) annual Rule of Law Index, under the "Order and Security Indicator," Uzbekistan ranked 17th among 142 countries globally, 5th among 49 countries in Asia, and 1st among the countries of Central Asia and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization [3];

According to the "Safety Perceptions Index" by the UK's Institute for Economics and Peace, in the period from 2021 to 2024, Uzbekistan achieved the best result, ranking 29th among 146 countries and was recognized as one of the safest countries[4];

According to the international non-governmental organization Transparency International, based on the results of 2024, our country ranked 121st among 180 countries in the Corruption Perception Index, and 161st among 213 countries with 0.81 points in the corruption control dimension of the World Governance Indicators[5];

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Among the CIS countries, Uzbekistan remains one of the safest countries in terms of the number of crimes committed per 100,000 population (359.5) [6].

In particular, the "Uzbek model" of crime prevention, based on the active participation of the mahalla community, has received high recognition from the international community.

At the same time, the increasing global threats and conflicts, risks to the peace and tranquility of the people, pandemics, natural and man-made disasters necessitate responsible state structures to further improve their activities based on the priority concept of "All efforts for human dignity."

From this perspective, the new edition of the Public Security Concept will serve as a conceptual framework for a comprehensive response to all major risks and threats in the field of public safety, encompassing them.

II. Analysis of the main emerging threats to public safety

Based on the analysis of potential main risks and threats to public safety in the world and in our country in the near, medium, and long term, we can draw the following conclusion:

In the near future:

Firstly, according to scientific studies, in the last four years (2021-2024) although there has been a (33 percent) decreasing trend in preventable crimes in Uzbekistan, the proportion of certain types of crimes and crimes committed by certain categories of individuals remains high, including in 2024[7]:

a) out of a total of 132,298 crimes, 80% consisted of: 44.4% (58,800) cybercrimes, 9.3% (12,278) illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, 9% (11,931) theft, 7.1% (9,365) road accidents, 6.2% (8,216) fraud, and 4.8% (6,322) intentional infliction of bodily harm;

b) the number of persons who committed crimes (59,951 people) increased by 2.5 percent or 1,461 people. Of those who committed crimes, 88 percent were men and 12 percent were women. Among them, 37.7 percent were youth, 5.6 percent were minors. 10.9 percent of crimes were committed by unemployed individuals and 10.8 percent by previously convicted persons;

c) 2,764 crimes were committed within family-domestic settings, of which 1,077 were cases of family (domestic) violence, 1,074 were cases of bodily harm and 155 were murder cases. Most alarmingly, of the 426 murders recorded, 42.6 percent and 17 percent of the 1,074 cases of bodily harm were committed within family-domestic settings;

g) 63 percent of committed crimes are in the economic sphere, with 5,716 corruption-related crimes committed by 6,898 individuals, resulting in damage to state interests amounting to 12.4 trillion soums. Notably, 506 people who were previously held accountable for corruption-related crimes committed such offenses again, causing damage to state interests of 2 trillion 43 billion soums.

d) In 2024, 9,365 crimes related to road accidents were committed in the republic, resulting in 2,203 fatalities and 8,901 injuries. Additionally, an average of 6 people die daily as a result of road accidents.

Secondly, according to the analysis, in 2024, cybercrime will cause damage to the global economy amounting to 9.5 trillion US dollars (compared to 26 billion US dollars in 2022), with projections reaching 10 trillion US dollars by the end of 2025. In Uzbekistan, cybercrimes caused 603 billion soums of damage. While 863 cybercrimes were committed in 2019, this number reached 58,800 by 2024, constituting 44.4% of total crime. During the first 9 months of 2025, 46,642 cybercrimes were committed, accounting for 47% of total crimes (with a projected increase of 10-15% in 2025) [8].

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In Uzbekistan, during the first 9 months of 2025, out of the crimes committed using information technologies, 191 (or 11 percent) were committed by minors and 1,194 (or 66 percent) were committed by youth. This indicates that the younger generation's knowledge of information technologies has become a tool for crime, and this trend is continuing to grow[9].

Thirdly, according to scientific studies, the following potential risks to public safety have been identified, including[10]:

a) insufficient satisfaction of the population's socio-economic needs (electricity, gas, water supply, jobs, etc.); a) population socio-economic (electricity, gas, water supply, jobs, etc.)

b) problems in the system of handling public appeals at the lower (neighborhood and district) level, untimely resolution of issues, and insufficient explanation provided to applicants;

c) increasing religious environment and radicalization in the lifestyle of the population;

g) disproportionate development of social infrastructure relative to the population demographics (shortage of schools, kindergartens, hospitals, parking lots, and other facilities);

d) increased social burden in the capital and large cities as a result of unregulated internal migration processes, including increased high levels of traffic congestion on roads;

e) insufficient legal awareness and culture of the population, especially minors and youth;

yo) non-compliance with technical and fire safety requirements in natural and man-made hazardous facilities, as well as in markets and shopping complexes;

j) problems in the system of sanitary and epidemiological control and prevention in the regions.

in the medium term:

firstly, globalization and the rapid development of information and communication technologies lead to the widespread prevalence of socio-cultural movements (subcultures) that undermine the spiritual and moral values of society, religious-extremist currents, means of information-psychological influence, and lifestyles promoting social degradation, as well as a growing trend on social networks of depicting immorality as an "image" through individuals known as "vloggers" and "influencers"[11].

Secondly, in some countries of the world, the socio-economic problems of the population were not solved in a timely manner, primary needs were not satisfied, and the lack of a modern approach and strategy for working with youth based on an in-depth study of modern youth according to the "Generation Theory" has resulted in mass riots underlying socio-economic problems in some countries[12].

in the long run:

Firstly, the UN Environment Report identifies the following global environmental threats to humanity in the next decade[13]:

- global climate change;
- air pollution;
- depletion of the ozone layer;
- melting of ice, decrease in freshwater reserves, and water pollution;
- environmental pollution by waste and other factors.

Environmental changes and their consequences can lead to the emergence of various chronic diseases, depletion of natural resources, as well as the occurrence of various social and military conflicts.

Global environmental problems have not bypassed Uzbekistan, for example:

a) The air quality index (AQI+) and the level of atmospheric pollution in Tashkent city are several times more dangerous than the norm established by the World Health Organization, placing it among the top ten countries in the world;

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b) In the last 15 years, the annual volume of water per capita has decreased from 3048m3 to 1589m3, according to the World Bank, by 2050 the current water deficit in Uzbekistan will increase fivefold (from 2 km3 to 11-12 km3), and the demand for water will increase from 59 km3 to 62-63 km3, while available water resources will decrease from 57 km3 to 52-53 km3. In addition, a shortage of fresh water is predicted to lead to an 11% decrease in gross domestic product [14];

c) According to the UN forecast, by 2050, as a result of environmental problems, the number of environmental migrants on the planet will increase from 216.0 million to 1.2 billion, while in Central Asia this figure is expected to reach 2.4 million, which, in turn, can lead to a number of socio-economic problems[15].

Secondly, according to the Global Hunger Index (GHI) in 2024, Uzbekistan recorded the highest results in 2021-2023 with 21 points, taking the lead in food security in Central Asia. This indicator demonstrates the effectiveness of Uzbekistan's political and institutional approaches to ensuring food security[16].

At the same time, a number of risks and threats remain in the field of food security, including:

a) decrease in productivity due to climate change, water scarcity, soil salinization (or erosion), and other factors;

b) increased use of pesticides (by 85% by 2025), genetically modified crops, and other various chemical and biological compounds in the cultivation and production of food products;

c) increase in cases of overweight (obesity) in the world (According to the World Health Organization, 20% of the world's population is overweight, and by 2050 this figure will exceed 60%), which poses a serious threat to human health.

The above-mentioned risks and threats in the future may lead to:

i. water and food shortages;
ii. reaching an irreversible point of pollution in ecology and the environment;
iii. the spread of infectious, chronic, and pandemic diseases;
iv. deterioration of the population's health and gene pool;
v. growth of public discontent and mass riots;
vi. the erosion of social, cultural, and spiritual values and the degradation of society;
vii. loss of sovereignty due to increased dependence on other states in energy, food, and other sectors;
viii. the exodus of talented youth, intellectuals, and scientists from the country;
ix. sharp increase in crime, particularly cybercrime;
x. currency devaluation, disruption of economic chains, increased poverty levels, and other severe consequences are possible.

III. Goals and Objectives of the Concept

The main purpose of the Concept for Ensuring Public Safety in the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter referred to as the Concept) is to define the fundamental state policy in the field of ensuring public safety, which is one of the main directions of national security, to identify the main threats to public safety and countermeasures against them, as well as to regulate social relations in this sphere.

The Concept will be implemented through the following measures:

1) identifying the main threats to public safety;
2) determining and implementing the priorities of state policy to counter threats;
3) classifying the subjects responsible for ensuring public safety and defining their tasks;

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4) developing targeted strategies and roadmaps for the implementation of the public safety concept;

5) Based on existing risks and threats, targeted fundamental and innovative scientific and practical research in the field of ensuring public safety will be intensified;

6) Criteria and main indicators determining the state and levels of threats to public safety will be developed;

7) For systematic monitoring of the state of public safety and ongoing assessment, a Coordination Council on public safety will be established and its activities will be implemented.

The Concept has been developed in accordance with the Constitution, laws and other legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan. If other legislative acts contain different provisions, they should be harmonized with this Concept.

The Concept provides legal definitions for a number of concepts in the field of public safety, including:

public safety - an integral part of national security, representing the state of protection of society's vital interests from internal and external risks, threats, and encroachments, which contributes to the sustainable development of society and ensures the realization of human rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests;

threats to public safety - a situation, event, or hazardous condition and processes that may have a negative impact on the vital interests of society;

Threats to public safety are causes, conditions, events, phenomena, processes, and circumstances that pose a threat to the vital interests of society;

Attacks on public safety are events, phenomena, and processes that pose a real threat to the vital interests of society, disrupt social relations, and cause harm.

The vital interests of society are a set of needs, the satisfaction of which reliably guarantees the consistent development of society, its existence in a state free from danger, and the realization of its potential;

Ensuring public safety is a complex of organizational, political, socio-economic, informational, legal, and other measures aimed at ensuring public safety;

Public safety entities are state bodies and institutions, public associations and organizations, non-governmental non-profit organizations, citizen self-governance bodies, other bodies and organizations directly (or indirectly) involved in ensuring public safety, as well as individuals and legal entities participating in ensuring public safety;

Entities carrying out leadership in the field of ensuring public safety are persons and state bodies directly responsible for ensuring security and authorized to exercise leadership in the field of security in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

Entities directly responsible for ensuring public safety - state bodies and institutions directly involved in ensuring public safety within their authority;

Entities providing scientific-methodological and information-analytical support in the field of public safety - scientific (practical) and information-analytical centers, educational institutions, and institutes studying civil society issues that conduct scientific research and information-analytical activities in the field of public safety;

Entities participating in the material and technical support of public safety - state bodies and non-state production organizations that provide public safety entities with necessary medical equipment, technical devices, weapons and special machinery, special means, and other resources;

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Entities contributing to public safety - public associations, civil society institutions, non-governmental non-profit organizations, individuals and legal entities, volunteer movements, "Fidokor yoshlar" public patrol groups, and others that assist state bodies in ensuring public safety;

Republican Expert Council on Public Safety - A collegial advisory body established on a permanent basis under the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which systematically monitors and assesses the state of public safety, discusses the implementation of the Concept, Strategy and Roadmaps, and other organizational work.

public order - a set of legal norms and rules of conduct that define a certain order of public life, based on the norms of morality, spirituality, customs, and traditions, governing citizens' behavior when together in public places;

public place - the territory of locations, buildings, structures and their parts, as well as transport communications, which are either permitted for unimpeded access (stay) or intended to meet various needs of citizens, where mass gatherings can occur.

The Concept divides public safety into two main types: natural and anthropogenic safety.

Natural safety - in this context, the sources of threats to public safety are various natural phenomena and processes. The main sources of danger in nature are still natural phenomena that cannot be controlled by humans (storms, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, etc.). Ensuring natural safety is somewhat challenging because, despite scientific advancements, methods for predicting or preventing natural phenomena have not yet been developed.

Anthropogenic safety is entirely dependent on the human factor, where a person directly (or indirectly), through action (or inaction), creates various threats. Unlike natural security, it is possible to prevent and eliminate threats related to anthropogenic security.

IV. Classification of Main Threats to Public Safety

Foreign experience and scientific literature identify the following as the main risks and threats to public safety:

a) In the field of natural safety:

1) earthquakes;

2) avalanches, mudflows;

3) floods;

4) landslides and other natural disasters.

During natural disasters, it is necessary to promptly inform the population, effectively organize evacuation efforts, consider these factors in environmental planning to minimize losses and mitigate consequences by increasing the effectiveness of the system .

b) In the field of anthropogenic safety:

1) Threats to public safety in the political sphere:

- Bureaucratic obstacles in government bodies, shortcomings in decision-making, low transparency, and lack of political accountability for officials;
- Escalation of corruption and conflicts of interest among officials;
- Increase in cases of abuse of official powers and illegal restriction of citizens' rights in law enforcement agencies;
- shortcomings in the justice system, the inability of courts to fully ensure constitutional rights and freedoms of individuals;
- insufficient consideration of public opinion in lawmaking, adoption of new norms, and regulation of social relations;
- indifference of citizens to the life of society and the state, and low political activity;
- sharp increase in overall crime rates or specific types of crimes;

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- growing distrust in government bodies and their institutions, increased dissatisfaction, and decline in the image of civil servants;
- activities of illegal organizations (including religious, extremist, and other organizations), etc.

2) threats to public safety in the economic sphere:
- unbalanced economic policy and the resulting decline in the social standard of living of the population;
- destabilization of monetary circulation, financial, banking, credit, and currency systems, significant devaluation of the national currency;
- decrease in state budget revenues, reduction in gold and foreign exchange reserves, growth of external debt, inflation exceeding forecast indicators, and capital outflow;
- sharp decline in the standard of living for the majority of the population, increased property differentiation, and significant polarization due to social fragmentation of living standards and society;
- a high level of shadow economy and the persistence of its negative consequences for socio-economic development;
- deterioration of the meliorative state of land resources, decrease in certain types of land, water, and mineral resources, technological backwardness of agriculture, deterioration of fixed assets in agriculture and the food industry, violation of food security principles;
- negative impacts of climate change on agricultural sectors;
- ineffectiveness of antimonopoly policy in the sphere of providing the population with essential goods and implementing quality control over them, and other issues;

3) threats to public safety in the social sphere:
- disruption of economic and social equilibrium;

(i) disproportionality between the pace of economic development and demographic processes and social infrastructure development;
(ii) increase in unemployment and uncontrolled labor migration;
(iii) limited access to quality education, medical services, and other primary services for the population;

- failure to ensure human rights and social justice;

(i) violation of a person's legal rights and interests, lagging of the rule of law behind the supremacy of law;
(ii) inaction or inadequacy of state bodies and institutions in reliably ensuring human rights and freedoms;
(iii) increased injustice and violence towards vulnerable segments of the population (low-income, women, children, people with disabilities);

- An increase in problems related to healthcare and public health;

(i) Low quality and coverage of medical care provided to the population;
(ii) Low efficiency of the healthcare and sanitary-epidemiological system, its non-compliance with modern international standards;
(iii) Widespread prevalence of HIV, tuberculosis, epidemics, and other epidemiological diseases;
(iv) Widespread drug addiction, alcoholism, ludomania, and unhealthy lifestyle in society and related social problems;
(v) Increase in mortality, morbidity, and disability rates;

- Deficiencies in the field of education and upbringing;

(i) Decline in education quality and literacy rate of the population;

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(ii) Exodus of talented youth, intellectuals, and scientists to foreign countries;
(iii) Spiritual degradation of society and loss of moral values;
(iv) Increased corruption in the education sector, educational programs failing to meet modern requirements;
- The decline of spiritual and moral values;
(i) The population, especially young people, falling under the influence of radical religious and other destructive ideologies;
(ii) Increased inclination towards extremism, terrorism, and separatism;
(iii) Undermining moral and spiritual foundations and cultural values, promoting immorality, violence and cruelty, and increased aggression among members of society;
(iv) Spreading ideas of intolerance towards people of other faiths, xenophobia, and racial intolerance;
(v) Society's susceptibility to external ideological influences, the decline in citizens' sense of pride in their homeland, its centuries-old history, rich spiritual-cultural and intellectual heritage, and confidence in its future.
4) Threats to public safety in the information and ideological sphere:
Widespread dissemination of information aimed at undermining political, social, and economic stability, civil peace, and interethnic and interfaith harmony, including various types of such information;
Dissemination of biased information about events taking place in the country through foreign mass media and the World Wide Web with the aim of creating negative public opinion;
Dominance of foreign mass media products as well as various content and media services in the national information space;
Use of information and communication technologies in carrying out extremist and terrorist activities, as well as in the commission of transnational crimes;
Use of mass media and information-communication technologies to disseminate information aimed at destroying national values, promoting immorality, homosexuality, and other alien (destructive) ideas;
Dissemination of destructive information that threatens the health and lives of children, traumatizes their psyche, and compels them to engage in actions that pose a threat to their lives.
4) Threats to public safety in the technogenic sphere:
occurrence of numerous man-made emergencies;
use of outdated and faulty equipment in technologically hazardous processes;
non-compliance with technological standards and norms in the production process and and obsolescence of technological standards;
violation of the rules for storing and transporting dangerous goods;
non-compliance with technical and fire safety requirements at natural and man-made hazardous facilities, as well as in markets and shopping complexes;
violation of design documentation and established construction standard requirements during the construction of industrial and residential buildings and other issues.
5) threats to public safety in the environmental sphere:
Aral Sea drying up, water scarcity, ecological deterioration of water bodies, intensification of transboundary pollution problems and decline in drinking water quality;
Industrial and man-made pollution, as well as the problem of household and industrial waste;
agricultural ecological problems and biological hazards;

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uncontrolled introduction of environmentally hazardous technologies, substances, materials and transgenic plants, as well as pathogens dangerous to humans, animals, plants and organisms, unjustified use of genetically modified plants, organisms, substances and their derived products;

obsolescence of facilities for the disposal of toxic and environmentally hazardous waste and other issues.

IV. State policy in the field of ensuring public safety

The Concept defines national interests in the field of ensuring public safety as follows:

ensuring political, economic, and social stability in society;

realizing the rights and freedoms of citizens, creating conditions for a decent life and development of the population;

preserving national spiritual values, traditions, and national history, developing immunity against the influence of foreign ideas in society;

protecting the environment, addressing water scarcity and other environmental problems;

building and strengthening a law-based society in the country by raising the legal awareness and political-legal culture of the population, increasing political and social activity, and enhancing civic responsibility;

maintaining the crime rate per 100,000 population in Uzbekistan below the average of CIS member states through early prevention of crime and offenses, and increasing the effectiveness of social prevention;

comprehensively strengthening interethnic and interfaith relations, a culture of religious tolerance, friendship, mutual cooperation, and humanism in society;

strengthening society's ability and potential for self-preservation of its identity (language, culture, social structure, national distinctiveness, and religion) in the context of constant global changes and associated real and potential threats;

Widespread engagement of the population in a healthy lifestyle, ensuring food security, preserving the gene pool, and preventing hereditary, infectious, and pandemic diseases.

In addition, in the field of ensuring public safety, the main directions of state policy are as follows:

Ensuring reliable protection of society's interests in the spheres of political, economic, social, information and information-ideological, technological, and environmental security;

Developing and implementing comprehensive measures to eliminate threats to public safety, including the adoption and implementation of wide-ranging targeted programs;

Addressing legal gaps in the field of ensuring public safety, strengthening the legislative framework, and considering the interests of the people in adopted legislative acts;

Increasing the role and responsibility of all state bodies, public associations, and civil society institutions in ensuring public safety;

Implementing modern approaches based on advanced ideas from leading foreign countries such as **CPTED, Profiling, ODARA, B-SAFER,** CRAF, and MARAC to ensure public safety and increase the effectiveness of crime prevention and law enforcement, as well as widely introducing modern information and communication technologies, artificial intelligence, unmanned aerial vehicles, and robotic systems in the field;

Identifying and suppressing any form of terrorist and extremist activity, combating corruption, crimes and offenses related to narcotic and psychotropic substances, weapons, ammunition, explosives, illegal migration and human trafficking, as well as those against human rights and freedoms;

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Taking measures to create a safe environment in neighborhoods, markets, shopping complexes, venues for mass events, tourist facilities, and other public places;

Preventing damage and fatalities associated with road accidents by improving transport infrastructure, vehicle safety standards, and traffic rules;

Ensuring the socialization of individuals subject to social prevention measures, including preventing the commission of crimes by citizens in this category through vocational training and broad involvement in entrepreneurship;

Developing and continuously improving the population's skills in protecting people and territories from natural and man-made emergencies, ensuring civil defense, and fire safety;

Preventing offenses among minors and youth by educating them in the spirit of patriotism, respect for national and universal values, and carrying out work aimed at protecting them from ideas of terrorism, extremism, violence, and cruelty;

Satisfying the primary social needs of the population for energy resources, food products, medicines, and medical services, and ensuring that their income is not less than what is required for primary needs;

Ensuring constant readiness, increasing efficiency, strengthening material and technical support of the forces and resources of authorized state bodies involved in ensuring public safety, as well as enhancing the level of legal and social protection for their personnel.

It is recommended to divide the subjects of public safety into the following groups:

a) entities carrying out management in the field of ensuring public safety:

1) President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

2) Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

3) Department of Public Safety and Rule of Law of the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

4) Agency for Coordination of Public Security Activities under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

b) entities directly responsible for ensuring public safety:

1) Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

2) State Security Service of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

3) State Security Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

4) Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

5) Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

6) National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

7) Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

8) Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

9) Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

10) Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

11) Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

12) Ministry of Poverty Reduction and Employment of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

13) Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

14) Ministry of Digital Technologies of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

15) Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

16) Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

17) Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

18) Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

19) Ministry of Preschool and School Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

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20) National Agency for Social Protection under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

21) Youth Affairs Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

22) Committee on Family and Women Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

23) Association of Mahallas of Uzbekistan;

24) Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

25) Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

26) Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

27) Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Tashkent city, regional and district khokimiyats;

28) other state bodies.

v) entities providing scientific-methodological and information-analytical support in the field of ensuring public safety:

1) Coordinating Council on Strategic Planning and Development under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

2) Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

3) Educational institutions;

4) Research institutions;

5) Information and analytical centers;

6) Virtual and public reception offices;

g) entities participating in the material and technical support of the public safety sector:

1) Defense Industry Agency and its constituent enterprises;

2) Ministry of Investments, Industry and Trade and its affiliated "Uztextrade" State Unitary Enterprise;

3) Enterprises intended for the production (import) of military and dual-purpose products;

d) entities contributing to ensuring public safety:

1) public associations, civil society institutions, non-governmental non-profit organizations;

2) individuals and legal entities;

3) volunteer movements, "Fidokor yoshlar" patrol community groups and others.

13. In ensuring public safety:

a) **The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan** - is the guarantor of the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of the Republic of Uzbekistan, defines priority tasks in the field of public safety, ensures the coordination of state authorities in ensuring public safety.

b) **The Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan** - ensures the protection of society's interests in the adoption of legislative acts and establishes effective parliamentary oversight in the field of ensuring public safety;

v) **The Department of Public Safety and Rule of Law of the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan** - generally coordinates, controls and manages activities in the field of ensuring public safety;

g) **The Agency for Coordination of Public Security Activities under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan** - implements state policy in the field of public security, coordinates the activities of public security entities, monitors the implementation of the Concept, Strategy and roadmaps, and serves as the working body of the Republican Expert Council on Public Security and the Department of Public Security and Rule of Law of the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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d) Ministries and agencies in the field of public safety, as well as other entities, participate in ensuring public safety within their powers and tasks assigned to them by legislation.

V. Measures for organizing activities to ensure public safety

The Agency for Coordination of Public Security Activities under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan **will develop targeted Strategies** for implementing the Concept and **programs** in order to realize this concept. The Strategies and programs **will clearly define specific problems,** measures **to address** them, **implementation deadlines, funding sources,** and **responsible executors.**

In this case, **the Strategy and programs** for implementing the Concept will include **legal, organizational-practical, scientific-methodological, digitalization and other** measures.

This includes:

In the direction of **improving the legal framework for public safety**, the Criminal Code and the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan will be revised and improved. Draft laws "On Rallies, Meetings and Demonstrations" and "On Mass Events," as well as a draft resolution "On Measures to Implement a System for Assessing Threats to Public Safety" and other legislative acts will be developed based on the experience of advanced foreign countries. The CPTED concept will be integrated into the Urban Planning Code and urban planning norms. Additionally, the legislative framework will be continuously improved in proportion to the risks and threats to public safety;

In the direction of **organizational and practical provision of public safety,** organizational changes aimed at adapting the activities of public safety entities to modern requirements will be implemented. These include introducing the "Police" institution, enhancing the capabilities of the National Guard, Emergency Situations Department, and other entities for prompt response to events and incidents, improving their powers, and implementing organizational and practical measures aimed at reviewing the distribution and deployment of forces and resources;

In the direction of scientific and methodological support for public safety, targeted scientific and practical research on advanced practices of foreign countries such as **CPTED, ODARA, B-SAFER,** CRAF, MARAC, and Profiling, as well as on environmental, economic, social, and information security issues, will be conducted and implemented to ensure public safety and increase the effectiveness of crime prevention and combating offenses.

In the direction of digitizing the sphere of public safety, the **effectiveness** of work **will be increased,** including full implementation and continuous improvement **of the "Safe City"** concept. All entrances and exits of mahallas, city (district) centers, and public event venues will be covered with "Face-ID" cameras. A system for early detection of crimes and rapid response will be established through **Profiling and "VLM" technologies. A geoinformation map** allowing **monitoring of the public safety situation** in the Republic will be created and launched. All databases will be integrated, and **24/7** artificial intelligence system analysis will be implemented. Corruption factors will be significantly reduced through widespread introduction of artificial intelligence technologies in all government agencies.

Strategies are approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, **programs** are approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. The heads of all state bodies are personally responsible for the full implementation of the tasks defined in **the strategies** and **programs.**

VI. Expected results from the implementation of the Concept

Through the implementation of the public safety concept:

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Uzbekistan's **position in** safety-related **ratings** and **indices will be further improved;**

Environmental, water, energy, and food security issues **will be addressed;**

Through early prevention of crime and offenses and increasing the effectiveness of social prevention, the number of crimes per 100,000 population in Uzbekistan will be maintained **below the average of CIS member states;**

The **"Safe City"** concept will be fully implemented, **"Face-ID" and Profiling and "VLM" technologies** will be used for early **detection and rapid response to** crimes. **A geoinformation map for monitoring the public safety situation** in the Republic will be launched, enabling **CPTED** concept will be fully implemented **to create a safe environment in neighborhoods;**

The population's legal awareness and culture will be raised, a healthy lifestyle will be promoted, and spiritual and moral values will be **further strengthened;**

The public safety sector will be continuously improved **in proportion to risks and threats;**

Ultimately, by ensuring the peaceful and tranquil life of citizens, the **investment** and **tourist attractiveness** of our country **will be further enhanced.**

VII. Rules of monitoring and systematic control;

Implementation of **the Concept,** targeted **Strategies** and **programs is strictly controlled** by the Ministry of Justice and the Accounts Chamber through an electronic document management system that ensures control over enforcement discipline.

The implementation of **the Concept,** targeted **Strategies** and **programs is discussed** at **meetings of the Coordinating Council** and sent to the responsible government agencies to ensure the execution of the identified measures.

Information on the implementation of **the Concept,** targeted **Strategies** and **programs is summarized at the end of each quarter** by the Agency for Coordination of Public Security Activities under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and **targeted tasks are assigned** to the relevant responsible ministries (agencies) and educational (research and analytical) institutions for the implementation of additional measures.

The implementation **of the Concept,** targeted **Strategies** and **programs,** and the activities of public safety entities **are critically evaluated at the end of each year** by the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The state of public safety assurance, **the effectiveness** of implemented measures, emerging threats to public safety, **and priority tasks** to be carried out **are considered** at expanded meetings of the Security Council chaired by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The state of public safety is assessed by the Agency for Coordination of Public Safety Activities under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan based on **criteria and key indicators** approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

VIII. Final Provisions

The tasks and measures defined in the Concept will be implemented using state budget funds, extra-budgetary funds of state bodies and khokimiyats, sponsorship funds, national and foreign grants, as well as other funds not prohibited by law.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance **is responsible for** clearly **defining** and **allocating** financial resources for the measures outlined in the Concept.

The provisions and norms of the Concept apply to all state authorities, non-governmental non-profit organizations, civil society institutions, individuals, and legal entities within the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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In our opinion, the proposed new version of the Public Security Concept **will serve** to introduce a new system for ensuring public safety in Uzbekistan and thereby increase the effectiveness of public safety measures.

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