



THE DEGREE OF PUBLIC DANGER OF CRIMES AGAINST STATE INTERESTS AND THE PROBLEMS OF THEIR QUALIFICATION

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Annotation : This article analyzes the degree of social danger of crimes against state interests and the theoretical and practical problems of their qualification. The study provides a legal characterization of types of crimes such as official crimes, corruption-related offenses, disclosure of state secrets, and attempts to unlawfully seize power. The criteria determining the degree of social danger the importance of the object, the extent of harm, the special status of the subject, and the impact on public trust are scientifically substantiated. The article also addresses pressing issues such as distinguishing abuse of official authority from exceeding it, differentiating bribery from lawful incentives, and qualifying a combination of offenses. The article concludes with recommendations for improving legislation and unifying judicial practice.

Keywords: *state interests, official crimes, social danger, qualification, corruption, bribery, abuse of authority, exceeding authority, corpus delicti, judicial practice, criminal code.*

Crimes against the interests of the state are considered one of the most dangerous types of crimes that threaten the foundations of society and the state system and disrupt legal order. These crimes directly harm not only state power and administration but also the rights and freedoms of citizens. The relevant articles of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan cover a wide range of these crimes, and their correct qualification creates a number of problems in practice.

The purpose of writing this article is to scientifically analyze the degree of public danger of crimes against state interests, as well as to identify theoretical and practical problems in their qualification.

Crimes against the interests of the state are socially dangerous acts that harm the normal functioning of the state, its constitutional order, national security, or the management system. Crimes are characterized by the following features: encroachment on state sovereignty, undermining the activities of state authorities, threat to public safety and political stability, create large-scale negative consequences. **¹There are several types of crimes against the Republic of Uzbekistan:**

1. Treason against the state
2. Assault on the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
3. Encroachment on the constitutional order of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
4. Spying
5. Sabotage
6. Disclosure of state secrets
7. Destruction of documents classified as state or military secrets.

¹ Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Public danger is the primary characteristic of a crime, expressing the degree to which the act causes harm to society and the state. The social danger of crimes against state interests manifests in several aspects.

The social danger of a crime is the degree of damage caused or likely to be caused to social relations protected by law. For crimes against the interests of the state, public danger is determined by several criteria: The direct object of these crimes is state administration, state security, and the normal functioning of the state apparatus. Since these objects are guaranteed by the Constitution and form the basis of the state, damage to them will have negative consequences on a national scale.² Damage caused by an official is usually greater than a simple crime. This is because an official, by using their authority and resources, can harm many citizens or an entire system. Furthermore, the consequences of corruption crimes are often irreversible.

Such crimes lead to a decline in trust in the institutions of state power. As a result, citizens' trust in the public administration system weakens, damage to economic security. Crimes against state interests can negatively impact the investment climate and slow down economic development. Disclosure of state secrets, sabotage, or other harmful actions undermine the state's defense capabilities. Crimes against state interests lead to a violation of the principle of the rule of law. Problems in the qualification of crimes against state interests.

There are a number of problems in the practice of qualifying this category of crimes.

Difficulty in determining elements of a crime. In many cases, it is difficult to correctly determine the object and objective side of a crime.³ This leads to an incorrect legal assessment. For example, certain actions may be classified as official crimes rather than crimes against state interests. The problem of determining the subjective side. In practice, proving the form of guilt, specifically the intentionality of the act, is a complex issue. Distinction from crimes of similar composition. There are difficulties in distinguishing crimes against state interests from terrorism, abuse of power, or other types of crimes. Certain ambiguities in the legislation. The general formulation of certain norms leads to different interpretations in the application of the law. The problem of determining the subjective side. In practice, proving the form of guilt, specifically the intentionality of the act, is a complex issue. Certain ambiguities in the legislation. The general formulation of certain norms leads to different interpretations in the application of the law. **Conclusion:** Crimes against the interests of the state are considered one of the most dangerous types of crimes in terms of their social danger, the significance of the object, and the special status of the subject. The correct qualification of these crimes is an urgent task facing criminal law. The qualification problems arising in practice clarifying the essence of an official's actions, determining the complexity of crimes, and proving the subjective side demonstrate the need to improve legislation and integrate judicial practice. The effective prosecution of crimes against state interests is a vital condition for building a rule-of-law state, ensuring justice and the rule of law in society.

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