



SECURITY OVERVIEW

Bogotá - Colombia

Unidad de Análisis Político y Seguridad
Corporativa - UAPSC

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1. Situational Analysis

The security situation in Bogotá remains complex. Although according to statistics from “Bogotá Cómo Vamos”, thefts have decreased, the perception of insecurity among citizens persists. In addition, high impact crimes such as homicides, extortions and sexual crimes continue to rise ([Infobae](#), 2024). Since 2016, the percentage of citizens who perceive an increase in insecurity in the capital has maintained an upward trend. Despite the fact that with the arrival of Carlos Fernando Galán to the mayor's office, in some sectors of the capital a greater presence of police agents has been perceived and numerous operations have been carried out to dismantle groups outside the law, the disapproval of the president has risen and 74% of those surveyed consider that the situation in Bogotá has worsened, with insecurity (56%) and unemployment (6%) being the main causes ([Razón Pública](#), 2024). As the percentages show, insecurity is the main problem in the capital, according to citizens. Considering that the interference of criminal structures continues to be considerably high in the city and that the groups are becoming increasingly consolidated, it seems difficult to change the situation.

In this document the Unidad de Análisis Político y Seguridad Corporativa (UAPSC) of 3+SC will carry out the Security Overview-Bogotá, analyzing the dynamics that impact security, risk generating factors and criminal behavior based on statistics, with the main objective of making known the security situation of the city, information that will be useful for the control and mitigation of risks.

2. Crime Analysis

In order to clearly visualize the percentage changes and crime dynamics in the city of Bogota, the following is a crime analysis with figures for 11 high-impact crimes, comparing the periods 2022 vs. 2023 and January-September 2023 vs. 2024. This will be done according to statistics issued by the National Police. Subsequently, an analysis of each particular case will be made, as well as the scenarios and geographic areas in which these crimes materialized.

CRIME STATISTICS IN BOGOTÁ	year 2022	year 2023	Variation % 2022 vs 2023	jan-sept 2023	jan-sept 2024	Variation % jan-sept 2023 vs 2024
HOMICIDES	1007	1069	6%	808	877	8%
THEFT FROM PERSONS	136307	147321	8%	115202	98528	-14%
EXTORTION	1251	1518	21%	1068	1729	62%
KIDNAPPING	11	13	18%	12	11	-8%
THREATS	10784	9751	-9%	6224	14050	126%
TERRORISM	2	0	-100%	0	0	0%
RESIDENCE THEFT	6947	7302	5%	5767	4675	-19%
CARJACKING	3306	3856	17%	2985	3127	5%
MOTORCYCLE THEFT	4560	4790	5%	3690	4040	9%
RETAIL THEFT	10086	8617	-14%	7933	7724	-3%
LAND PIRACY	10	18	80%	18	9	-50%
TOTAL	174271	184255	6%	143707	134770	-6%

Resource: Own elaboration with information from the National Police.

Note: Figures subject to change based on updating processes of the source.

During 2023, there was a 6% increase in the number of complaints compared to 2022, with an increase in eight of the 11 crimes analyzed. The crime dynamics with the highest percentage increase in this period was land piracy with 80%, going from ten to 18 cases. This was followed by extortion, with an increase of 21%, and kidnapping, with an increase of 18%. The crime with the most reported cases in 2023 was theft from persons, with 147,321 records, compared to 136,307 in 2022. Analyzing the period January-September 2023 and 2024, it can be observed that the number of reports decreased by 6%, from 143,707 to 134,770. In this period five crimes taken into consideration experienced an increase. Threats increased by 126%, in 2023 6,224 cases were reported, while in 2024 they rose to 14,050. Extortion increased by 62%, with 1068 reports in 2023 and 1729 in 2024. Motorcycle theft increased by 9%, from 3,690 to 4,040 cases.

2.1 Theft from persons

For 2023, 147,321 cases of theft from persons were recorded in Bogota, with an 8% increase compared to 2022. On the other hand, analyzing the periods between January and September 2023 and 2024, a trend towards a decrease of 14% can be observed, going from 115,202 to 98,528 cases. Of the total number of reports of theft from persons that have been registered so far in 2024 in Bogota, 66,770 were executed without the use of weapons, 18,066 with a sharp weapon and 8,224 with a firearm.

Despite the decline in the figures, theft from persons continues to be a high-impact crime in the city of Bogotá. The modalities are varied, from the use of force by the perpetrators (as in the case of armed robberies) to the “opportunity” factor that appears in scenarios of carelessness facilitated by the victim (as in the “cosquilleo” or “raponazo”). There are also multiple actors, common crime, minor gangs and organized criminal groups with a solid structure. One of the most recurrent problems with respect to theft from persons are the so-called “motoladrones”. According to institutional statistics, between January and August 2024, 3,946 citizens have been victims of robberies by “motoladrones”. The localities mostly impacted by this phenomenon are: Suba, Engativá, Kennedy, Usaquén and Chapinero ([Concejo de Bogotá](#), 2024).

In addition, robbery can lead to more violent scenarios, where the victim is not only robbed, but injured and even killed. In November, the editor of RTVC was shot in the middle of a robbery ([RTVC](#), 2024). During the same month, a man was shot twice after an attempted robbery on a pedestrian bridge in Teusaquillo ([CitiTv](#), 2024). It is worth noting, however, that in the Transmilenio system crime has been reduced, with 3,000 fewer recorded than the previous year ([El Tiempo](#), 2024).

2.2 Homicides

In the 2023 vs. 2022 comparison, there was a 6% increase from 1,007 cases in 2022 to 1,069 in 2023. For the second period analyzed, the crime experienced an increase, this time of 8%, from 808 to 877. Of the homicides registered in 2024, 514 were committed with a firearm, 279 with a sharp weapon and 83 with blunt objects.

Homicides have experienced an increase in the capital, particularly those related to firearms. Between January and September 2024, more than 475 murders with firearms were recorded, representing 58% of the murders reported to date ([Infobae](#), 2024). September was a particularly problematic month, as 129 violent deaths occurred during this period, 8% more than in September 2023 ([Infobae](#), 2024). According to the Metropolitan Police of Bogota, on September 1, 13 homicides were registered in seven localities, a situation that evidences the high rates of murders during this season ([Infobae](#), 2024).

Also worrying are the figures for femicides in the capital. In August, Councilman Julian Espinosa warned about the worrying increase in femicides in Bogota. According to institutional statistics, between 2023 and 2024 there has been an increase of more than 18% in cases of femicides in the city ([Concejo de Bogotá, 2024](#)). One of the latest incidents was reported in Ciudad Bolivar, where a man murdered his partner with a knife/sharp weapon ([La FM, 2024](#)).

2.3 Extortion

In 2023 there was a 21% increase in this criminal practice, from 1,251 reports in 2022 to 1,518 in 2023. By 2024 extortion has grown exponentially, from 1,068 reports to 1,729, the variation of the crime in the city has been 62%. According to National Police figures, of the total number of complaints in 2024, 703 were made by phone call, 401 through social networks and 294 without the use of weapons.

Extortion is a crime that has been on the rise in recent years. Increasingly, criminal groups and smaller gangs are turning to extortion as a source of financing. According to House representative Carolina Arbeláez, in 2024 extortion experienced a 71% increase, with prisons being one of the favorite scenarios from which criminals make the calls. Although the modalities are varied, prison extortion is one of the most recurrent in the capital. In fact, in eight maximum security prisons the signal inhibitors do not work, in addition to the large black market for cell phones entering the prisons ([Alternativa, 2024](#)). In November, authorities dismantled a “clandestine call center” in La Modelo prison from which criminals made extortion calls, collecting between 60 and 100 million pesos a week ([Noticias RCN, 2024](#)).

2.4 Threats

For the period between 2022 and 2023, there was a 9% reduction from 10,784 to 9,751 complaints. On the other hand, from 6,224 to 14,050, in 2024 there has been an accelerated increase of 126%. During 2024, 13,813 threats were made without the use of weapons, 113 with firearms, 62 with blunt objects and 60 with a sharp weapon.

Threats are a crime with multiple manifestations. Some are related to the crime of extortion, others to intimidation as a form of coercion against officials and leaders, and others to situations of coexistence and domestic violence. In November, officials of the Mayor's Office were threatened with knives by informal vendors between 13th and 19th streets on Carrera Séptima ([Infobae, 2024](#)). In September, inhabitants of Sumapaz denounced the appearance of threatening graffiti; according to the authorities, the perpetrators were members of the Segunda Marquetalia ([Concejo de Bogotá, 2024](#)). Months earlier, a social leader and member of the Junta de Acción Comunal (JAC) was the victim of an attack after receiving threats, after which several activists and leaders reported receiving constant threats ([El Espectador, 2024](#)).

2.5 Kidnapping

Between 2022 and 2023, there was an 18% increase in kidnappings, from 11 to 13 cases. Conversely, during 2023 and 2024, reports decreased by 8%, from 12 to 11. Of the kidnappings that occurred in 2024, 10 were carried out with firearms and one without the use of weapons.

Although the statistics show a decrease in the crime, kidnappings continue to represent a high impact problem in the capital. Currently, the most common type of kidnapping in Bogotá is “express kidnapping”, where the victim is held for a short period of time and the sums demanded by the criminals are not exorbitant. In these cases the main perpetrators are organized criminal groups or smaller criminal gangs that resort to crime as a financing tool or simply to obtain economic resources quickly. According to Councilman Julian Uscátegui, men are the population most affected by this crime and Friday is the day in which more kidnappings are registered ([Infobae](#), 2024).

2.6 Retail theft

In 2023, retail theft decreased by 14%, with 8,617 reports compared to 10,086 in 2022. During the second period studied there was a decrease of 3%, from 7,933 to 7,724. According to National Police figures, 6,262 of the retail thefts were committed without the use of weapons, 717 with firearms and 341 with blunt objects.

In September, Councilman Julián Sastoque pointed out that the records of retail thefts are particularly concentrated in the productive and commercial areas of the city. For example in the area of 85 in Chicó-San Felipe, in the downtown area in the international center, in Restrepo in Villa Mayor, in 1 de Mayo and in La Estrada in Calle 80 with Avenida 68 ([Concejo de Bogotá](#), 2024). In August, shopkeepers in the San Carlos neighborhood (Tunjuelito district) denounced a new type of shoplifting in which criminals use minors as a “front” to commit the crimes ([Infobae](#), 2024).

2.7 Carjacking

Carjacking increased by 17% between 2022 and 2023 with a total of 3,856 reports in 2023 compared to 3,306 in 2022. Likewise, between 2023 and 2024 the crime increased by 5%, from 2,985 to 3,127 reports. Of the total number of cases, 1,525 were committed with a master key, 876 with a firearm and 617 without the use of weapons.

In Bogotá, vehicles are stolen mainly for the illegal sale of their parts. There are several modalities: “window breakers”, criminals who take advantage of vehicles that are parked in bad conditions or on public roads, tire thieves who drive around in other vehicles, among others. The truth is that the dynamics respond to a well-established market for stolen automotive parts. The authorities even state that there are “ghost

workshops”, where people leave their cars to be repaired and the criminals exchange the parts in good condition for damaged or low quality parts ([Portafolio](#), 2024). In November, the police reported that three pickup truck thefts were registered in the same night in Los Mártires, Kennedy and Barrios Unidos ([Semana](#), 2024).

2.8 Motorcycle theft

Between 2022 and 2023, motorcycle theft increased by 5%, from 4,560 cases to 4,790. By 2024, motorcycle theft also increased, this time by 9%, from 3,690 in 2023 to 4,040 this year. Of the cases registered, 1,924 were carried out with a master key, 1,396 without the use of weapons and 593 with firearms.

The most common modalities of motorcycle theft are pulling and robbery, the former is based on the opportunity factor while the latter is carried out through the use of force. The objective of criminals is to steal motorcycles to sell them at a higher price or to disassemble them to sell the parts on the black market ([Noticias Caracol](#), 2024). Although it is a generalized criminal phenomenon, the records of thefts from persons are concentrated in urban centers, territories with high demographic levels and commercial centers.

2.9 Residence theft

Between 2022 and 2023 there was a 5% increase in residential burglary in Bogotá, from 6,947 cases to 7,302. In the second period analyzed, the crime decreased by 19%, from 5,767 to 4,675. Of the total number of complaints, 3,168 cases were made without the use of weapons, 591 with the use of crowbars and 269 with blunt objects.

According to the Sistema de Información Estadístico, Delincuencial, Contravencional y Operativo from the National Police (SIEDCO), the localities reporting the highest number of complaints for the crime of residential theft are: Suba, Engativá, Kennedy, Usaquén and Fontibón. With respect to the time of day and the day in which more crimes of this type are registered, Friday morning is the preferred scenario for criminality ([El Espectador](#), 2024).

3. Risk Generating Factors

3.1 Micro-trafficking and criminal groups

Table reflecting seizures per kg of illicit substances in Bogota

Illicit substance seized	Year 2022 (Kg)	Year 2023 (Kg)	Year 2024 (Kg)
2CB	10.911,00	19.996,00	7.995,70
ECSTASY	11.534,00	1.338,20	4.728,80
PRESSED MARIJUANA	8.934,09	3.728,02	3.917,38
COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE	3.713,11	1.666,72	2.212,66
BASUCO	436,68	338,70	219,52
COCAINE PASTE / COCAINE BASE	118,31	117,49	100,1
Total	35.647,19	27.185,13	19.174,16

Resource: Own elaboration with information from Observatorio de Drogas de Colombia, 2024.

Note: Figures subject to change based on updating processes of the source.

The number of seizures of different types of illicit substances in Bogotá decreased in 2023, from 35,647.19 kg in 2022 to 27,185.13 kg. As of September 30, a total of 19,174.16 seizures have been registered in 2024. According to data from the Observatorio de Drogas de Colombia, the substances with the highest number of seizure reports are: 2CB (7,995.70 kg), ecstasy (4,728.80 kg) and pressed marijuana (3,917.38 kg).

On both the demand and supply sides, illicit substances continue to be a serious problem in the Colombian capital. According to the Ministerio de Justicia, the average age of onset of consumption of illicit substances in Colombia is 13.7 years, a fact that evidences the complex environment in which children and young people grow up in the country ([Ministerio de Justicia](#), 2024). Among those responsible for this panorama are the different actors that have found in drug trafficking and micro-trafficking a source of financing or livelihood. In Bogotá there are GAOs and GDOs, although they are different, both obtain a large part of their organizations' economic resources through drug trafficking. According to Councilman Julian Espinosa, 55 gangs and criminal organizations

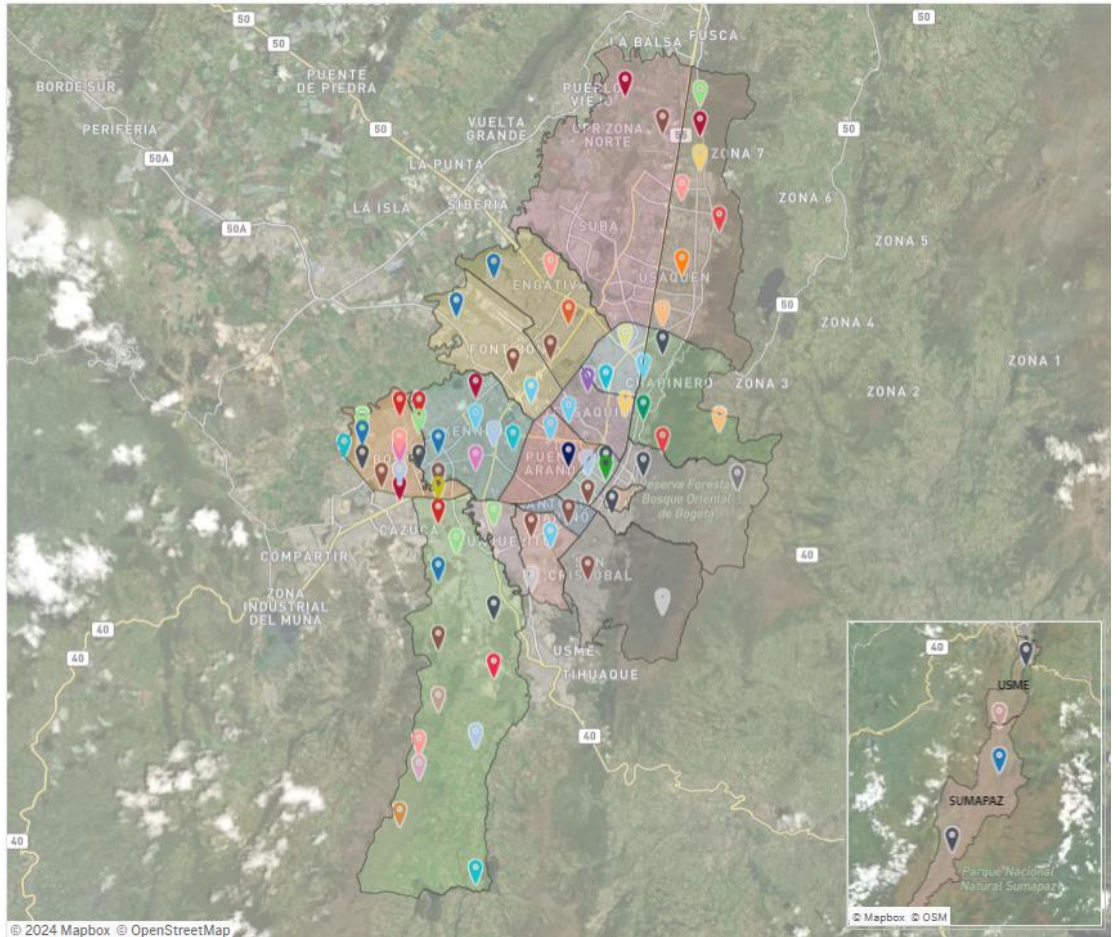
currently operate in the city, a number that has increased in recent years. Among them are: “El Tren de Aragua”, “Los Motorratones”, “Los Paisas”, “Los Boyacos” and “Los Pelados” ([El Espectador](#), 2024).

Criminal structures in the capital have a “multi-criminal” character, financing and positioning themselves in the territory in different ways. Alliances are created between the organizations themselves. In particular, between armed organized groups and criminal groups, subcontracting processes are created, where in exchange for money or other resources, the smaller groups defend the interests of the larger structures and develop activities in the illicit markets in which they operate. This guarantees the parties greater effectiveness and profitability in their illicit businesses, while at the same time contributing to the armed organized group greater territorial influence. The localities where this criminal phenomenon has been registered are: Antonio Nariño, Barrios Unidos, Chapinero, La Candelaria, Los Mártires, Puente Aranda, Santa Fé, Tunjuelito and Teusaquillo ([Infobae](#), 2024).

Despite the alliances, there are numerous scenarios of dispute among the actors for the rents from the city's illicit economies. This occurs in three main strategic axes: the northeastern border (mainly in Suba and Usaquén); the western border (in Engativá, Fontibón and part of Suba); and the southwest (in Bosa, Ciudad Bolívar and Kennedy) ([El Espectador](#), 2024). Tensions exist between the different levels of crime, proof of which is that in May, the Clan del Golfo declared some of the Bogotá gangs located in San Cristóbal, Antonio Nariño, Rafael Uribe Uribe and Ciudad Bolívar a military target ([Infobae](#), 2024).

Criminal organizations in Bogota 2024

- Nombre Organización
- Bloque Oriental
 - Clan del Golfo
 - El Mesa
 - ELN
 - Entre Nubes
 - Los Boyacos
 - Los Bury
 - Los Camilos
 - Los Caparros
 - Los del Llano
 - Los del Portal
 - Los Erizos
 - Los Espartanos
 - Los Lucky
 - Los Maestros
 - Los Maracay
 - Los Maracuchos
 - Los Maras
 - Los motorratones
 - Los Niches
 - Los Paisas
 - Los Pelados
 - Los Pereiranos
 - Los Prestamistas
 - Los Residentes
 - Los Zetas
 - OF San Andresito38
 - Satanás
 - Tren de Aragua



Resource: Own elaboration with information from Pares.

3.2 Extortion

As evidenced by the figures, extortion is a growing phenomenon. Although the authorities have made significant arrests and dismantled well-known organizations dedicated to this practice, the reality is that extortion as an easy financing tool has spread locally and nationally. In Bogota, both the organized criminal groups that have been consolidating in recent years and smaller gangs have included this type of action in their criminal records. Regarding this situation, the commander of the Gauila of the Metropolitan Police has stressed the importance of reporting, pointing out that 80% of the victims who go to the police manage to avoid paying extortion. He also identifies Kennedy, Bosa and Los Mártires as the areas most affected by this problem in the city ([Infobae](#), 2024).

In 2024, the most recurrent modalities have been extortion for the return of stolen goods and “cyber-extortion”, which occurs through digital means ([Concejo de Bogotá](#), 2024). In terms of the place of origin of the demands and threats, prison extortion stands out, which has seen an increase in recent years. In November, authorities dismantled the criminal gang “La Cabina”, which ran a call center for extortion in one of the patios of La Modelo prison. In the operation, the police found 57 hidden cell phones, 28 USB cables, 12 chargers, 77 sim cards, eight notebooks and eight sharp weapons. According to investigations, the group used different *modus operandi*, including impersonation of larger organizations and “cyber-extortion”, in which criminals threatened victims with false arrest warrants ([El Espectador](#), 2024).

According to the Metropolitan Police, 40% of extortions in Bogotá occur from penitentiaries under the modality of impersonation ([El Espectador](#), 2024). Another case of impersonation occurred in November, when shopkeepers in Bosa, Kennedy, Fontibón and Chapinero were extorted by criminals claiming to belong to “El Tren de Aragua” and “Satanás”. The criminals intimidated their victims with videos in which they simulated torturing a person and demanded between 100,000 and 2,000,000 pesos to avoid making an attempt on their lives ([Infobae](#), 2024).

3.3 Recruitment and instrumentalization of minors

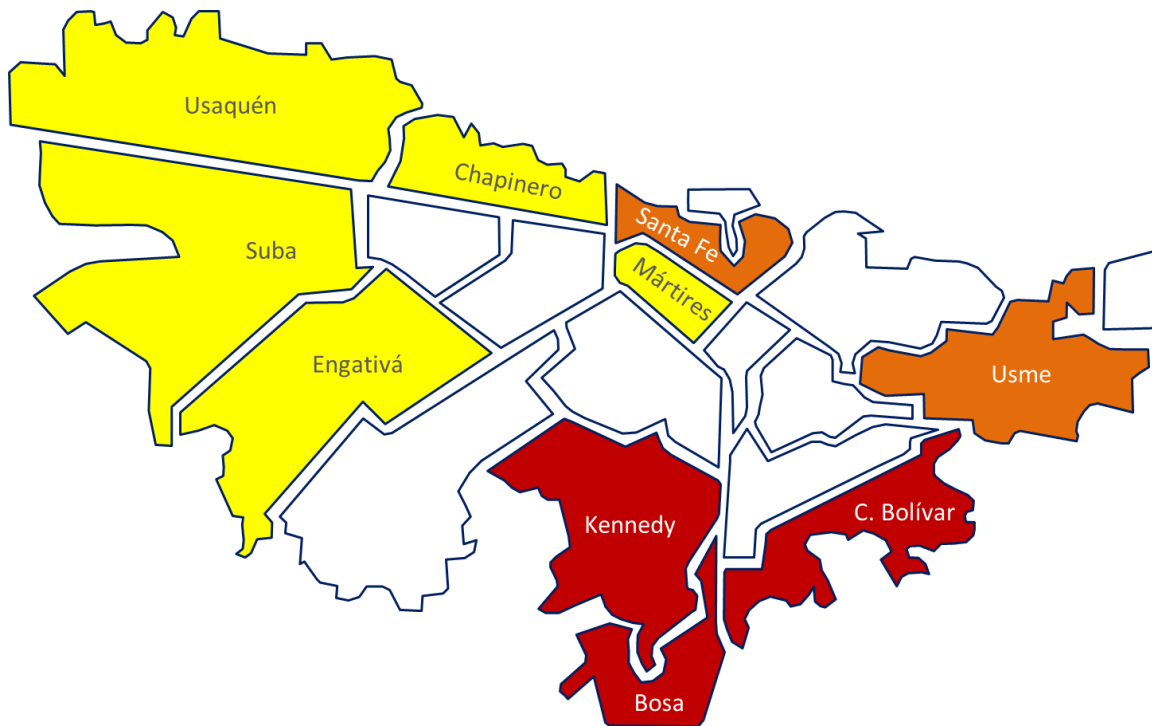
Criminality has taken advantage of the differentiation between adults and minors to incorporate into its structures people who are not yet fully covered by the law. In Bogotá, children and youths are constantly instrumentalized by armed organized groups and criminal gangs to commit various crimes or as a financing tool for the organization. Sexual exploitation and micro-trafficking are two of the illicit markets in which minors end up actively participating, becoming victims of criminal groups.

One of the most recent events occurred in September, when the Defensoría del Pueblo warned that the Clan del Golfo was recruiting and using minors in the capital for micro-trafficking and to participate in armed conflict ([Infobae](#), 2024). In August, the council warned that armed organized groups cells were recruiting young people in educational centers such as the National University, the Pedagogical University, and the District University. According to information from the mayor's office, organizations convince young people with precarious socio-economic conditions to join the ranks and move to more peripheral departments, offering in exchange a salary and thus a promising future in economic terms ([El Tiempo](#), 2024).

4. Risk Level

The objective of the risk level analysis is to identify the areas where, according to institutional statistics, there is a greater probability that scenarios of violence and high impact crimes will occur. In the case of this Security Overview, the rating will be based on the official statistics of the Secretaría Distrital de Seguridad ([Secretaría Distrital de Seguridad y Convivencia](#), 2024), which corresponds to the period January-October 2024, and on the information provided by Pares on the presence of criminal structures by locality in Bogota ([Pares](#), 2024).

Bogotá Map



Resource: Own elaboration,

Conventions

- Red: High
- Orange: Medium-High
- Yellow: Medium

Medium Risk Level: Usaquén, Los Mártires, Engativá, Suba and Chapinero.

The locality of Usaquén is classified as medium risk, as it recorded 7,233 cases, placing it among the areas with the highest reports of personal theft between January and October 2024. Additionally, it has the influence of seven criminal structures. Los Mártires, on the other hand, is the locality with the highest number of reports of personal theft (11,083). Despite not having the highest homicide count (38), it is home to four organized criminal groups. Engativá and Suba fall into this category due to their high rates of personal theft. Suba recorded 11,042 cases, and Engativá 10,382, ranking them among the top three localities for theft. In the case of Chapinero, the locality is influenced by five criminal structures and is also one of the areas with the most thefts (9,360).

Medium-High Risk Level: Usme and Santa Fe.

Despite having a low influence of organized criminal groups, the locality of Usme is categorized as medium-high risk, as it is the fourth locality with the most homicides, recording 78 between January and October 2024. Meanwhile, Santa Fe, with 74 cases, is the fifth locality with the highest number of homicides and has medium-high rates of personal theft.

High Risk Level: Ciudad Bolívar, Kennedy and Bosa.

Kennedy se caracteriza por ser la segunda localidad con mayor número de homicidios entre enero y octubre de 2024 (146 registros). Además es la cuarta localidad con más reportes de hurtos y una de las pocas con más de 10.000 reportes de este delito, siendo 10.025 los casos registrados. Lo anterior sumado a la injerencia de ocho estructuras delictivas en el territorio. En el caso de Ciudad Bolívar, a pesar de que no presente altos índices de hurto a personas, la clasificación de riesgo alto responde a que es la localidad con más asesinatos en el periodo estudiado, siendo 176 las denuncias efectuadas. Adicionalmente, hay 12 GDOs que delinquen en la localidad. Al igual que Ciudad Bolívar, Bosa se encuentra en este grupo debido al registro de homicidios, no de hurtos. En este caso, con 99 muertes violentas, Bosa es la tercera localidad con mayor cantidad de casos y tiene presencia de diez organizaciones delincuenciales.

Kennedy is characterized as the locality with the second-highest number of homicides between January and October 2024, with 146 reported cases. It is also the fourth locality with the most theft reports and one of the few exceeding 10,000 cases, with 10,025 recorded incidents. This is further compounded by the presence of eight criminal structures operating in the area. In the case of Ciudad Bolívar, although it does not show high rates of personal theft, its classification as high risk is due to being the locality with the most homicides during the studied period, with 176 reported cases. Additionally, 12 organized criminal groups are active in the locality. Similarly, Bosa is included in

this group due to its homicide rate rather than thefts. With 99 violent deaths, Bosa ranks as the third locality with the highest number of cases and has the presence of ten criminal organizations.

5. Foresight Design

Despite the Mayor's Office's plans to counteract criminality, the security situation in Bogotá remains complex. In the second half of 2024, as evidenced by police statistics, criminal phenomena such as threats and extortion continue to rise. Homicides, though with minimal variation, have also increased in recent months. Regarding personal theft, despite favorable statistics showing a decrease, this crime remains a high-impact issue that increasingly affects citizens' perception of safety. This is reflected in surveys such as the one conducted by “Bogotá Cómo Vamos”, where participants highlighted the city's poor security situation, which seems far from improving.

While the causes of this scenario are multifaceted, the role of organized criminal groups and other criminal structures operating in the city is highly significant. Numerous illicit organizations operate in the capital and are so well-established that arrests and operations against them do not guarantee their complete eradication. Historically, the fall of a leader or even an entire gang can lead to the emergence of new groups, especially in the absence of a vertical structure. Similarly, illegal markets continue to generate significant revenues, intensifying disputes over territorial control of these businesses and resulting in highly violent scenarios.

This analysis has highlighted that the criminal issues and phenomena observed at the beginning of the year persist in the city. Criminal trends have shown no substantial variation in the second half of 2024.

6. Recommendations

- If you are a victim of threats from organized criminal groups, avoid discussing them publicly and immediately report them to the authorities (Police or Army GAULA).
- If you are a victim of a telephone extortion attempt, do not hang up. Try to take notes, avoid giving your name or ID number, and, if possible, record the call and notify the authorities.
- Avoid storing detailed or sensitive information about family members on your mobile phone.
- Avoid walking late at night in neighborhoods or localities identified by crime statistics as high-risk areas.
- Do not use your cellphone on the street; avoid distractions and remain alert to your surroundings at all times.
- Never provide personal or financial information through phone calls, messages, or emails. Instead, share such information in person at your bank.
- Stay informed about the public order and mobility situation in the city to plan alternative transportation and logistics routes.
- To mitigate risks associated with carjacking, avoid leaving valuables inside the car or visible when exiting.
- If you find yourself in a highly vulnerable situation and at risk of robbery, "paseo millonario," or armed theft, do not resist.

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