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Legal Description of the Concept of Crime and Criminalism

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The concept of crime is one of the categories that make up the subject of criminal law.

Criminal law reveals the essence of the concept of "crime", which is the basis for other branches of law.

The main task of criminal law is to determine whether conflicts arising between individuals and society are socially dangerous and should be regulated by criminal law.

The concept of "crime" was first defined in criminal law in the French Criminal Code, adopted in 1791, and this definition had a formal character. It defined crime as: "A crime is an act punishable by the current criminal law."

Crime is a social and legal phenomenon.

The Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines the concept of crime in order to implement the tasks specified in Article 2.

The Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan clearly defines the concept of a crime, and *according to Part 1 of Article 14* , a socially dangerous act (action or inaction) prohibited by the Criminal Code is considered a crime with the possibility of imposing a penalty. ***A crime*** is a certain form of behavior of a person prohibited by criminal law.

The concept of crime refers to the behavior (behavior, activity) of a person in the form of action or inaction. At the same time, the criminal law stipulates that mental processes, thoughts, and conclusions, no matter how harmful, are not considered crimes.

It is extremely important to provide a substantive understanding of crime, which is necessary not only for criminal law itself, but also for criminal procedure, criminal executive law, criminalistics, criminology, and other legal disciplines.

For an act (action or inaction) committed by a person to be considered a crime, it must be socially dangerous.

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Social danger is the harm or threat of harm to interests (objects) protected by criminal law.	

Therefore, in order for an act committed by an individual to be considered a crime , it must be socially dangerous, and such an act manifests itself *in the following forms :*

1. **Action** is an active behavior that is expressed not only in the (physical) movement of a person's body parts, but can also be manifested in spoken words, mental, and threats (intimidation).
2. **Inaction** is passive behavior, expressed in the failure to fulfill an obligation that must be fulfilled or is possible, even when there is a real possibility of fulfilling it.
3. **Mixed crimes** are crimes that objectively consist of a combination of actions and inactions, or in other words, are the result of actions and inactions. Such crimes are often associated with a violation of a specific rule. For example, acts punishable by Articles 204, 260, 266 of the Criminal Code .

Crimes committed by action may consist of one or more actions. In crimes committed by action, the beginning and completion of the action may also determine other criminal legal events - voluntary withdrawal from the crime, necessary defense, last necessity, participation, etc.

For example, in actions carried out in a participatory manner, the crime begins with the actions of the organizer and perpetrator, and ends with the actions of the perpetrator.

In addition, the term " *criminal act* " in criminal law helps to identify repeated crimes, long-term and continuous crimes. Also, through the concept of act, it is possible to identify the stages of committing a crime, as well as incomplete crimes.

Inaction differs from action in the nature of its external manifestation. Inaction is expressed in the avoidance of a certain action or in the failure to perform several actions that are objectively necessary and legally obligatory. For example, inaction of authorities (Article 208 of the Criminal Code).

When holding a person accountable for criminal inaction, it is necessary to determine the threshold of inaction based on the nature and composition of the criminal behavior, as well as the following *three circumstances* :

a) The obligation of a person to perform a certain action;

b) The existence of the possibility of fulfilling such obligations under certain circumstances and the objective reality of such possibilities;

c) Failure to perform actions that should be performed by a person. [2][34]

Criminal law theory speaks of two forms of criminal inaction:

1. “Pure” inaction;
2. “Mixed” inactivity . [3][35]

Pure inaction is the failure to perform actions defined as a crime by law, *in which the fact of not performing the action, regardless of the consequences, is sufficient to hold the guilty person liable* . For example, Articles 221, 232, and 279 of the Criminal Code establish liability for inaction, which is considered a crime, only in cases where the consequences established by law have occurred.

Involuntary inaction is the failure of a subject to influence technical or social processes, which allows them to be harmed or the risk of harm to arise. The essence of voluntary inaction is expressed in the fact that a person does not eliminate a socially dangerous consequence that he should have eliminated. For example, Articles 260, 266, 268, 269 of the Criminal Code.

Scholars' opinions on the “pure” and “mixed” forms of inaction are based on the way in which criminal consequences are expressed in law, rather than on the nature of inaction as a criterion for dividing inaction into forms. [4][36]

Crime is a legal phenomenon that has certain characteristics that express its own specific aspects. Not every socially dangerous act is considered a crime; for an act to be considered a crime, it must have the characteristics and elements of a crime established by criminal law.

the Republic of Uzbekistan does not contain a special article establishing the elements of a crime . Therefore, the elements of a crime are determined based on the definition of a crime in the Criminal Code.

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[2][34] "Ugolovnoe pravo " . Obshaya is frequent. Textbook // pod. ed. NI Vetrova, Yu.I. Lyapunova - M.: Novy Jurist, Kno o Rus, 1997. - S. 125.
[3][35] Vetrov NI "Ugolovnoe pravo " . Obshaya chast: Uchebnik dlya vuzov. – M .: Unit – DANA, Zakon i pravo, 1999. – S. 46, 47
[4][36] "Ugolovnoe pravo " . Obshaya is frequent. Textbook // pod. ed. NI Vetrova, Yu.I. Lyapunova - M.: Novy Yurist, KnoRus, 1997. - S. 125, 126 .

Part 1 of Article 14 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines a crime as follows:

"A socially dangerous act (action or inaction) prohibited by the Criminal Code is considered a crime with the threat of punishment."

The concept of crime given in the Criminal Code consists of *three criminal legal institutions* :

- criminal law ;
- crime ;
- penal institutions.

However, it is worth noting that not only acts that cause socially dangerous consequences are considered crimes, but also socially dangerous acts that create a real threat of causing harm to an object protected by law. Part 2 of Article 14 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that “an act that causes harm to objects protected by this Code or creates a real threat of causing such harm is considered a socially dangerous act.”

It is clear from this that, based on the definition of a crime, an act is considered a crime only if it has all the elements of a crime. If a person is not at fault for the occurrence of a specific harmful consequence, such an act is not considered a crime. In criminal law, such actions are called circumstances that exclude the criminality of an act.

In order to consider any socially dangerous act as a crime, the signs of a crime necessary for all crimes, as well as the presence of guilt in this crime and the forms of guilt have been developed, and an act is considered a crime only if these signs and any form of guilt are present.

Based on the definition of crime given above, the following characteristics of crime can be distinguished:

1. the social danger of the act;
2. illegality of the act ;
3. the presence of guilt in the act;
4. The punishability of the act.

First of all, the law defines the **" *social danger of the act* " as a sign of a crime.**

A socially dangerous act is a complex and socio-legal category with its own structure.

In criminal law and scientific literature, it is indicated that the social danger of an act is determined by the nature and amount of harm that it causes or threatens to cause to social relations protected by law. However, according to Professor Yu.I. Lyapunov, social danger is a broader concept and a more complex category, he defined the concept of social danger as follows:

“In criminal law, social danger is a certain objective state of a crime (act) that reflects a real risk of harming social relations protected by law and represents a set of negative signs and elements.” [5][37]

The fact of committing a crime that poses a real risk of harming social relations determines the social danger of the act.

Social danger is an objective sign of a crime that is not subject to the will of legislative and law enforcement bodies. However, the importance of this category for legislative and law enforcement bodies is that it determines which socially dangerous acts are considered crimes.

Social dangerousness is determined according to:

a) the importance of social relations protected by criminal law;

b) the extent, nature and degree of the damage caused;

[5][37] Lyapunov Yu.I. "Obshestvennaya opasnost deyaniya kak universalnaya kotegoriya sovetskogo olovnogo prava". - M., 1989, - S. 39

c) characteristics of a socially dangerous act;

d) in some cases, the characteristics of the perpetrator. [6][38]

The concept of socially dangerous act includes both action or inaction and the harmful consequences resulting from the act. Therefore, crimes included in the Special Part of the Criminal Code are considered socially dangerous. Their social danger is expressed in the fact that they can cause harm to social relations protected by law. Social relations can be economic, ideological, personal. And the harm can be material, spiritual (moral) and physical.

The social danger of a crime depends on a number of variable conditions, such as the time and place of the crime, the amount of damage caused, the degree and form of guilt, the prevalence of such crimes, and the level of legal awareness of the population.

Also, social danger has *a multifaceted meaning* and includes the level and nature of social danger, which is determined based on quantitative and qualitative indicators.

Article 54 of the Criminal Code stipulates that when imposing a sentence, the court shall take into account the nature and degree of social danger of the crime committed, the cause of the act, the nature and amount of the harm caused, the identity of the perpetrator, and mitigating and aggravating circumstances.

Therefore, *the nature of social danger* reflects the qualitative aspect of the crime, while *the level of social danger* reflects the quantitative indicator of the crime.

The social dangerousness characteristic is the dangerousness (harm) of a crime and is related to the composition of the object of aggression, that is, the composition of the harm inflicted on a specific social relationship (material, physical, moral, organizational-management-related), the method and characteristics of aggression (with or without the use of force), the forms of guilt (intentional or reckless), the motive and purpose of the crime (personal, malicious intentions).

The level of social danger is a political expression of the danger of an act, determined by the degree of danger of the crime, which is determined by the amount of harm (material damage, causing a large amount of damage, causing serious and moderately serious bodily harm to a person), the characteristics of the guilt (premeditated, sudden), the change in the motive and purpose of the crime, as well as the place, time, and circumstances in which the crime was committed.

Social dangerousness, which is considered a material sign of a crime, in addition to the above characteristics, also includes the rule that "minor acts that do not pose a social danger, that is, do not harm the individual, society and the state and do not pose a risk of harm, are not considered a criminal act (action or inaction), even if they formally have the signs of a crime provided for in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan."

two signs in criminal law :

Firstly , the Criminal Code reflects the formal existence of the elements of a crime (formal element);

secondly , it is not socially dangerous, that is, it does not harm the interests of the individual, society and the state or pose a risk of harm (material characteristic);

"minority of the act" is that it is not enough for the act to formally correspond to the crimes specified in the law; in order to recognize the act as a crime, it must also be determined that the act caused harm and there is a risk of harm.

an act is " **minor** ." If an act is classified as "minor," a criminal case cannot be initiated, and the initiated criminal case must be terminated due to the lack of elements of the crime.

The minor nature of an act can be determined by the characteristics of the act itself (method of commission, motive, purpose, degree, etc.). Circumstances following the commission of the crime -

[6][38] Vetrov NI « "Ugolovnoe pravo " . Obshaya chast: Uchebnik dlya vuzov. - M .: Unit - DANA, Zakon i pravo,, 1999. - S. 48.

sincere remorse, voluntary compensation for the damage caused, the life activity of the perpetrator, family situation - are not considered to be minor.

Thus, social danger represents a material (external) sign of a crime. The social danger of a crime is influenced *by two groups of factors:*

1. Criminological - the conditions and causes that lead to crime, their prevention;
2. Criminal-political - affects the main directions of the fight against crime, the specific features of criminal legislation, and the practice of imposing punishment. [7][39]

Therefore, based on the above considerations , it is necessary to *summarize* and outline the following key concepts:

a) socially dangerous act - represents the objective component of the crime;

b) social dangerousness serves as the basis for determining the criminality of an act in law;

c) social danger - can serve as a basis for holding the guilty person accountable;

d) the nature and degree of social danger are the main criteria for classifying crimes;

e) Social dangerousness is an important component of a crime that allows us to distinguish crimes from non-criminal offenses and minor offenses.

If social dangerousness is a material sign of a crime, then the formal sign of a crime is its ***illegality*** .

Illegality is the prohibition of a socially dangerous act by criminal law. This characteristic follows from the principle of legality, which states that " *if there is no crime in the law, then there is no crime* ." ("Nullum crimen sine cupla").

Illegality is a legal sign of a crime, and *in a broad sense it includes:*

first, that socially dangerous and culpable acts are prohibited by criminal law; secondly , it implies the threat of [8]punishment [40] .

In addition, this sign also includes the provision that *"The application of criminal law by analogy is not allowed."*

Therefore, criminal law refers to the prohibition of crimes with the threat of punishment specified in criminal law norms.

The grounds for declaring an omission to be a violation of criminal law are:

a) The social danger of such an act (the main criterion for a violation of criminal law);

b) It is the commonality (aiming at the same goal) of influencing a particular act with criminal legal means.

It is known that social danger reflects the objective side of a crime, which causes harm to society and citizens. However, the law, protecting the interests of those who have suffered harm as a result of a crime, gives the status of a socially dangerous act to a violation of the law, and the state takes measures against such violations.

Therefore, from the moment a socially dangerous act is declared illegal, it practically acquires the status of a "crime" and entails certain consequences.

Thus, the definition of a crime indicates that combating a certain socially dangerous act is the exclusive competence of the state. That is, recognizing an act as a crime means that the state officially determines its social danger. The prohibition of an act by criminal law means that it is considered to be

[7][39] "Kurs ugolovnogo prava". Obshaya is frequent. Volume 1: Uchenie o prestuplenii. Uchebnik dlya vuzov. Pod. ed. doc. walk science prof. NF Kuznesovoi cond. walk science Docent I. M. T Yajkovoy. - M : Izd. Zersalo, 1999. - P. 128, 129.
[8][40] " Course of criminal law". Obshaya is frequent. Volume 1: Uchenie o prestuplenii. Uchebnik dlya vuzov. Pod. ed. doc. walk science prof. NF Kuznesovoi cond. walk science Docent I. M. T Yajkovoy. - M : Izd. Zersalo, 1999. - P. 128, 129.

socially dangerous to a certain extent. Therefore, the definition of an act as a crime in law indicates its illegal nature.

"A person's conduct, regardless of his personal or social status, does not give rise to criminal liability until it is deemed unlawful." [9][41]

The essence of the sign of a crime as a violation of the law is that, regardless of how a violation of the law (action or inaction) is assessed by one or another authorized official (law enforcement officer), it is not formally considered socially dangerous until liability for such an act is established by law.

Article 65 of the Criminal Code establishes exemption from criminal liability due to the fact that the act or person has lost their social danger. In this case, it should be concluded that *"the social danger of the act and the person or the fact that they have lost their social danger is determined only by law ."*

Circumstances that affect the disappearance of the social danger of an act or a person include significant events, changes in life circumstances compared to the time of the commission of the crime, etc. With the disappearance of the social danger, the act itself no longer has the sign of a violation of criminal law, and some other material sign of a violation of law may appear.

In some articles of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a certain act, if committed again after the imposition of an administrative penalty, is considered a crime. For example, intentional infliction of minor bodily harm (Article 109 of the Criminal Code), preparation or distribution of pornographic materials (Article 130 of the Criminal Code), slander (Article 139 of the Criminal Code), insult (Article 140 of the Criminal Code), etc. If such acts are committed for the first time, they do not acquire the socially dangerous character of a criminal offense. However, if such an act is committed after the imposition of an administrative penalty, it acquires the socially dangerous character and is considered a crime.

When determining a violation of the law, it is necessary to take into account not only the norms of the Special Part of the Criminal Code, but also the institutions of the General Part. The norms of the General Part reinforce the norms of the Special Part, and violation of the norms of the Special Part leads to violation of the norms of the General Part.

When explaining the concept of crime, it can be seen that social danger and illegality are the main and interconnected signs of a crime. The absence of the sign of social danger in a crime, in turn, means the absence of illegality, that is, only those acts that are recognized as socially dangerous by criminal law are considered illegal.

Criminal law gives the act a degree of social danger, and it is precisely through this degree that the act acquires the character of a " **crime** ". It is precisely the signs of social danger and lawlessness together that determine the criminality of the act and the basis for criminal liability for it. Even if the elements of a crime are formally present, socially dangerous acts that are not defined in the criminal law are not considered crimes. Therefore, social danger cannot always be a sufficient basis for defining an act as a crime. The superiority of the sign of lawlessness in this regard is also explained by the definition given to the concept of crime in Part 1 of Article 14 of the Criminal Code. That is why the sign of "lawlessness" is called the "formal sign of a crime".

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Due to a criminal *offense* represents a violation of legal norms. A violation of the law means a violation by a person of the norms specified in the Special Part of the Criminal Code.

Thus, the concept of *"illegality* " can also be used instead of *"illegality"* . However, the concept of "illegality" is more commonly used in determining the elements of a crime. *The reason is:*

Firstly , if illegality includes only the norms specified in the law, then illegality also includes the norms of the normative document under the law. In particular, we can see that the sign of illegality is more appropriate when it comes to the blanket provisions of the Special Part of the Criminal Code;

[9][41]] Kovalev M.I. "Ponyatie prestupleniya v sovetskom ugolovnom prave". - Sverdlovsk, 1987. P. 77-79.

secondly , the concept of wrongdoing expresses the relationship of criminal law to other areas of law in order to distinguish crime from other offenses;

Third , any unlawful conduct constitutes a violation of the law. [10][42]

So, taking into account the above points, we can conclude the following:

a) criminal law is a formal and legal sign of a crime;

b) this sign evokes signs of social danger and the presence of guilt;

c) The violation of the law directly follows from the principle of legality;

d) The offense consists in prohibiting the commission of acts specified in the norms of criminal law, taking into account the circumstances of the General Part of the Criminal Code;

e) this sign is always associated with the sign of social danger of the crime;

f) Illegality refers to the legal assessment of an act as a crime by the legislator.

The presence of guilt (guilt) is a sign defined by the legislator in the Criminal Code as one of the signs of a crime. The presence of guilt is based on the "principle of responsibility for guilt" of criminal law and includes the rule "Nullum crimen, nulla poena sine cupla", that is, [11] *"There is no crime without guilt, no punishment ".* [43]

Guilt is a person's mental attitude towards a socially dangerous act and its consequences.

A person is liable only for his/her culpable socially dangerous acts.

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guilt , according to Article 20 of the Criminal Code, "is based on the fact that a person who intentionally or recklessly commits a socially dangerous act provided for in the Criminal Code may be found guilty of committing a crime."

In criminal law, the concepts of "guilt" and "blame" are used *in two legal* meanings:

firstly , in a procedural sense - in drawing conclusions about the concept of a crime and the guilt of the person who committed the crime;

Secondly , guilt in the sense of the subjective aspect of the elements of a crime in the forms of intent and negligence.

A guilty act or omission in the concept of a crime means that a socially dangerous act is committed intentionally or recklessly.

Guilt, in addition to being a sign of a crime, is also one of the main signs of criminal liability.

is manifested as a person's psychological reaction to the social danger of his actions and their consequences in the following *forms :*

a) correct intention;

b) crooked intention;

c) self-confidence;

d) negligence.

Regardless of the harm caused, an act is not considered a crime unless it was committed intentionally or recklessly.

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[10][42] Vetrov NI « "Ugolovnoe pravo " . Obshaya chast: Uchebnik dlya vuzov. - M .: Unit - DANA, Zakon i pravo, 1999. - S. 54

[11][43] "Kurs ugolovnogo prava". Obshaya is frequent. Volume 1: Uchenie o prestuplenii. Uchebnik dlya vuzov. Pod. ed. doc. walk science prof. NF Kuznesovoi cond. walk science Docent I. M. T Yajkovoy. - M : Izd. Zersalo, 1999. - P. 141.

Each area of law affects the conscious activity of a person, regardless of the circumstances. Criminal law regulates behavior committed in connection with reason and will. The unlawful conscious behavior of a person is the basis for finding him guilty. A person who consciously understood the social danger of his act and its nature and was able to control it can be held criminally liable. There can be no criminal liability without guilt, that is, if the person's guilt is not contrary to the law, the person is guilty, and his act is not considered to have forms of guilt.

The guilt or innocence of a person can be determined based on the following circumstances :

1. The individual's understanding of the social danger of the act he is committing, its degree and nature;
2. An individual's understanding of the social danger of the consequences of their actions;
3. A person's ability to control their own actions.

A person must be able to consciously understand the social significance of their actions, beyond the factual aspect.

Therefore, the presence of guilt is the basis for holding a person accountable for criminal behavior, or rather, an important condition for determining the guilt of a criminal subject. *Guilt* - as an age of criminal responsibility, is one of the signs of guilt, expressing the attitude of the criminal subject to the act he committed, while *guilt* expresses the mental attitude of a person to his act.

Based on the above, it should be said that the form of guilt in a crime committed by a person is the presence of intent or negligence, and only the guilty behavior of the person is considered a crime. The psychological concept of guilt is considered an important sign of a certain type of behavior of a person.

Based on the definition of the concept of crime in Part 1 of Article 14 of the Criminal Code, it can be said that the criminal law not only prohibits the commission of socially dangerous acts (actions or inactions), but also establishes criminal punishment for them. This, in turn, gives rise to the characteristic of ***"punishability" of the crime.***

stems from the " *principle of inevitability of liability "* of criminal law .

The sign of the punishability of a crime is the inevitability of the imposition of punishment for any crime. Punishment is a coercive measure of the state, imposed by a court verdict. Article 42 of the Criminal Code provides for punishment.

" *Punishment is a coercive measure imposed by the state by a court verdict against a person found guilty of committing a crime and consisting in depriving or restricting the convicted person of certain rights and freedoms provided for by law* ."

However, one should not conclude from this provision that “The penalties provided for in the Criminal Code are mandatory and must be applied in all cases for the crimes committed.” Because the Criminal Code also provides for the release from punishment of a person who has committed a socially dangerous act for which a penalty is established. (Criminal Code – Articles 69-76)

However, the above situation does not negate the fact that, based on the norm specified in Part 1 of Article 14 of the Criminal Code, punishment should be applied for all socially dangerous acts that constitute a crime.

The concept of punishment has no meaning without the concept of crime, that is, punishment is the consequence of a crime actually committed. If an act does not give rise to criminal legal liability, then such an act is not considered a crime.

The consequence of a crime is not the actual punishment, but rather the “threat of punishment.” [12][44]

[12][44] Vetrov NI « "Ugolovnoe pravo " . Obshaya chast: Uchebnik dlya vuzov. – M .: Unit – DANA, Zakon i pravo, 1999. – S. 57

At the same time, punishability is not only the consequence of a crime, such a consequence also includes punishment as a coercive measure of the state applied for a specific crime. In addition to the above, punishability is also a broad concept that expresses a legal norm consisting of a criminal legal sanction.

Like every other area of law, criminal law also has sanctions, which reflect penalties in the form of criminal legal consequences for violating the norms of criminal law.

It is precisely criminal punishment that creates the inevitability of liability as a consequence of committing a crime and is the main deterrent. Therefore , the rule that *"crime entails punishment" is a guarantee of the inevitability of liability.*

A legal norm that does not have a sanction that expresses the threat of punishment does not constitute a criminal legal prohibition.

The articles of the Special Part of the Criminal Code provide for relative-specific and alternative sanctions, which allow for the imposition of punishment taking into account the degree of social danger of the committed crime, the degree of guilt in committing the crime, as well as other circumstances.

A specific type or types of punishment are also provided for crimes for which criminal liability and exemption from punishment provided for in the Special Part of the Criminal Code may be applied. If the norm of the Special Part of the Criminal Code does not provide for a sanction, that is, a specific type of punishment, for the committed act, it is not considered a crime. For example, Part 3 of Article 223 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: "Foreign citizens and stateless persons who have entered the Republic of Uzbekistan without properly formalizing their entry documents in order to exercise the right to political asylum provided for in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be exempt from liability." Part 4 of Article 211 of the Criminal Code states : "If a person has been extorted for a bribe, or if this person voluntarily reports this after the commission of criminal acts, sincerely repents and actively assists in solving the crime, such a person shall be exempted from liability." The first of these two norms contains the elements of the crime of a person illegally leaving a country or entering our republic, and the second contains the elements of the crime of giving a bribe. However, since there are grounds established by law, it is not provided for the imposition of punishment on a person for such acts. Accordingly, such a person is not subject to criminal liability.

Thus, *punishability* as a sign of a crime indicates the existence of a penalty for violating the criminal law, and the concepts of crime and punishment are always interconnected. The presence of the signs specified in the provisions of the relevant articles of the *Criminal* Code indicates the need to apply criminal punishment to a person who commits a socially dangerous act.

In conclusion, the signs of a crime are the main criteria for determining the criminality of an act, and the *material* (external) sign of a crime is "social danger", while the *formal* sign of a crime is "illegality", and the signs of a crime of "guilt" and "punishability" are derived from the sign of illegality. [13][45]

Therefore, an act is considered a crime only if all four of the above-mentioned signs are present in the act at the same time, and conversely, if one of these signs is absent, the act is not considered a crime.

List of literature used on the topic:

1. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan
2. Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan
3. Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan
4. Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan

[13][45] "Ugolovnoye pravo Russian Federation". Obshaya chast: Uchebnik / Pod. Ed. BVZdravomuslova – Izd. 2- e , pererab. i dop. - M .: Jurist, 1999. - S. 54-57.

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