

## Legal Nature, Structure, and Content of Conviction and Acquittal Verdicts

*Abdurashid Abdulkhayevich Pirnazarov*

*Executive Director of M.S. Vosiqov Academic Lyceum under Tashkent State University of Law,  
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Legal Sciences*

**Abstract:** This article discusses the legal nature, structural components, characteristics, and content of conviction and acquittal verdicts in criminal procedural law. It highlights their basic objectives, roles, differences, legal foundations, and practical application.

**Keywords:** verdict, conviction verdict, acquittal verdict, criminal procedural law, court trial, evidence, justice.

A verdict consists of an introduction, description, and decision sections, and adherence to the legal requirements of these sections (Articles 466-468 of the Criminal Procedural Code, CPC) is one of the essential guarantees for making legal, justified, and just decisions. As emphasized in paragraph 9 of the Plenary Resolution No. 2 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 2, 1997, on "Court Verdicts," compliance with the content of the introduction, description, and decision sections with the legal requirements is one of the general guarantees for issuing a well-founded court decision.

In the introduction section of the verdict, according to Article 466 of the CPC, the following details are recorded: the date and place of the verdict, the name of the court, its composition, the court secretary, the parties, the translator, the name, patronymic, and surname of the defendant, their date and place of birth, address, employment, occupation, educational background, and other relevant personal information. Additionally, the charges brought against the defendant under the specific article of the Criminal Code are outlined. Further details may include the defendant's health condition, state awards, special titles, prior convictions (if not legally completed or removed), and other such information. Also included are details about other trial participants, such as the victim, civil plaintiff, defendant, and their representatives.

The description section of the verdict reflects the facts established during the trial and the grounds for the decision. The description differs for conviction and acquittal verdicts. According to Article 467 of the CPC, the description in a conviction verdict must include: the description of the criminal act, the place, time, method, the form of guilt, the reasons, objectives, and consequences of the crime. The verdict should outline the evidence supporting the conviction and provide reasons for rejecting any evidence. If mitigating or aggravating circumstances are found, or if part of the charges is dismissed, the changes and reasons for modifying the conviction should be detailed.

The verdict should also explain the reasons for the type of sentence imposed, such as imprisonment, the specific prison regime, whether the defendant is considered an extremely dangerous recidivist, or if the court has applied conditional sentencing. It must also justify any deviations from the standard criminal procedure or a decision to release the defendant from punishment.

In the description section, the court provides an explanation of each crime committed and the corresponding defendant's actions. This section must describe the crime with the necessary elements (time, place, method, form of guilt, and the purpose and consequences of the crime). The defendant's

confession (whether full or partial) or defense arguments are analyzed alongside supporting or rejecting evidence.

If the court deems it necessary to impose medical or guardianship measures, the reasons for this decision must be provided, along with the decision regarding any requests for conditional sentencing or educational measures.

Conviction verdicts must not be based on assumptions but only on facts proven during the trial. The defendant's confession during investigation or the trial cannot be the sole basis for the verdict unless the evidence confirms the charges.

In case of partial proof of charges during the trial, the court affirms the proven parts of the charges and supports them with factual data. If the charges are fully substantiated, the court ensures the correct legal classification of the crime.

Article 415 of the CPC allows the court to modify the charges if they involve a lesser offense under the law, provided that the factual situation remains consistent and no new elements of a more severe crime are involved.

The Plenary Resolution No. 2 of the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan emphasizes that the court is not allowed to state the participation of unexamined individuals in a crime if their involvement has not been substantiated.

In practice, situations may arise where the defendant's statements contradict earlier testimonies. In such cases, the court must thoroughly check and evaluate these inconsistencies alongside other evidence.

After considering the crime and the elements of the criminal composition, the court proceeds to sentencing. Sentencing must comply with the provisions of the Criminal Code, specifically adhering to the general principles of sentencing and ensuring that the punishment is adequate to prevent further crimes while considering the severity of the offense, its causes, the damage caused, and aggravating or mitigating factors.

The verdict's decision section in a conviction (Article 468 of the CPC) must include: the defendant's name, the determination of guilt, the specific articles of the Criminal Code violated, the classification of the crime, the punishment imposed, and the details of the sentence (prison term, conditional sentence, or other measures).

In an acquittal verdict (Article 470 of the CPC), the decision section must indicate: the defendant's innocence, cancellation of any precautionary measures, and the legal rights of the acquitted individual to claim compensation for moral and material damages.

According to Article 471 of the CPC, the decision sections of both conviction and acquittal verdicts must include matters related to civil claims, evidence, material evidence, procedural expenses, and the possibility of appeal or cassation.

## References

1. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Жиноят-процессуал кодекси (2004 йил 29-сентябргача бўлган ўзгартиш ва қўшимчалар билан). –Т.: Ўзбекистон Республикаси Адлия вазирлиги, 2004.
2. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий суди Пленумининг 1997 йил 2-майдаги «Суд ҳукми тўғрисида»ги №2-сонли қарори. –Т.: 1997. –Б. 6,8.
3. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий суди Пленумининг 1996 йил 19-июлдаги «Жиноят учун жазо тайинлаш амалиёти тўғрисида»ги 16-сонли қарори. –Т.: 1996.

4. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий суди Пленумининг 2000 йил 22 декабрдаги «Жиноят учун жазо чорасини тайинлаш борасида суд амалиётида вужудга келган айрим масалалар тўғрисида»ги 31-сонли қарори. –Т.: 2001.