

Text consolidated by Valsts valodas centrs (State Language Centre) with amending laws of:

- 18 May 2000 [shall come into force from 15 June 2000];
- 1 June 2000 [shall come into force from 28 June 2000];
- 20 June 2001 [shall come into force from 12 July 2001];
- 25 April 2002 [shall come into force from 23 May 2002];
- 20 June 2002 [shall come into force from 1 November 2002];
- 17 October 2002 [shall come into force from 20 November 2002];
- 31 October 2002 [shall come into force from 1 January 2003];
- 10 April 2003 [shall come into force from 14 May 2003];
- 12 June 2003 [shall come into force from 15 July 2003];
- 11 December 2003 [shall come into force from 2 January 2004];
- 18 December 2003 [shall come into force from 1 January 2004];
- 15 January 2004 [shall come into force from 17 January 2004];
- 22 January 2004 [shall come into force from 1 February 2004];
- 12 February 2004 [shall come into force from 1 January 2005];
- 29 April 2004 [shall come into force from 26 May 2004];
- 20 May 2004 [shall come into force from 18 June 2004];
- 27 May 2004 [shall come into force from 24 June 2004];
- 16 December 2004 [shall come into force from 11 January 2005];
- 28 April 2005 [shall come into force from 1 June 2006];
- 5 May 2005 [shall come into force from 1 October 2005];
- 26 May 2005 [shall come into force from 24 June 2005];
- 28 September 2005 [shall come into force from 1 October 2005];
- 6 October 2005 [shall come into force from 3 November 2005];
- 8 December 2005 [shall come into force from 5 January 2006];
- 16 February 2006 [shall come into force from 22 March 2006];
- 12 October 2006 [shall come into force from 15 November 2006];
- 14 December 2006 [shall come into force from 1 January 2007];
- 21 June 2007 [shall come into force from 19 July 2007];
- 8 November 2007 [shall come into force from 1 September 2008];
- 13 December 2007 [shall come into force from 12 January 2008];
- 13 December 2007 [shall come into force from 12 January 2008];
- 30 October 2008 [shall come into force from 27 November 2008];
- 21 May 2009 [shall come into force from 1 July 2009];
- 16 June 2009 [shall come into force from 1 July 2009];
- 10 September 2009 [shall come into force from 14 October 2009];
- 19 November 2009 [shall come into force from 23 December 2009];
- 21 October 2010 [shall come into force from 1 January 2011];
- 2 December 2010 [shall come into force from 1 January 2011];
- 16 June 2011 [shall come into force from 13 July 2011];
- 8 July 2011 [shall come into force from 1 October 2011];
- 8 September 2011 [shall come into force from 4 October 2011];
- 1 December 2011 [shall come into force from 1 January 2012];
- 13 December 2012 [shall come into force from 1 April 2013];
- 14 March 2013 [shall come into force from 1 April 2013].

If a whole or part of a section has been amended, the date of the amending law appears in square brackets at the end of the section. If a whole section, paragraph or clause has been deleted, the date of the deletion appears in square brackets beside the deleted section, paragraph or clause.

The *Saeima*¹ has adopted and
the President has proclaimed the following Law:

¹ The Parliament of the Republic of Latvia

The Criminal Law

General Part

Chapter I General Provisions

Section 1. Basis of Criminal Liability

(1) Only a person who is guilty of committing a criminal offence, that is, one who deliberately (intentionally) or through negligence has committed an offence which is set out in this Law and which has all the constituent elements of a criminal offence, may be held criminally liable and punished.

(2) To be found guilty of committing a criminal offence and to impose a criminal punishment may be done by a judgment of a court and in accordance with law.

(3) In the cases provided for by law, a person shall be found guilty of committing a criminal offence and a punishment determined also by a public prosecutor by drawing up an injunction regarding the punishment.

(4) An offence shall not be considered criminal, applying the law by analogy.

(5) Nobody shall be tried or punished again for an offence, for which he or she has already been acquitted or punished by an adjudication rendered in accordance with the procedures specified by law and in effect in a criminal case or a case of administrative violation. The abovementioned shall not exclude re-examination of a case in accordance with the law if new evidence or newly established circumstances exist or if significant errors, which could affect the outcome of the case, have been made in the previous proceedings.

[28 September 2005; 13 December 2012]

Section 2. Application of The Criminal Law in the Territory of Latvia

(1) The liability of a person who has committed a criminal offence in the territory of Latvia shall be determined in accordance with this Law.

(2) If a foreign diplomatic representative, or other person, who, in accordance with the laws in force or international agreements binding upon the Republic of Latvia, is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Republic of Latvia, has committed a criminal offence in the territory of Latvia, the issue of this person being held criminally liable shall be decided by diplomatic procedures or in accordance with bilateral agreements of the states.

Section 3. Applicability of The Criminal Law to Aircraft, and Sea and River Vessels Outside the Territory of Latvia

A person who has committed a criminal offence outside the territory of Latvia, on an aircraft, or a sea or river vessel or other floating means of conveyance, if this means of conveyance is registered in the Republic of Latvia and if it is not provided otherwise in international agreements binding upon the Republic of Latvia, shall be held liable in accordance with this Law.

Section 4. Applicability of The Criminal Law Outside the Territory of Latvia

(1) Latvian citizens, non-citizens and foreigners who have a permanent residence permit for the Republic of Latvia, shall be held liable, in accordance with this Law, in the territory of Latvia for an offence committed in the territory of another state or outside the territory of any

state regardless of whether it has been recognised as criminal and punishable in the territory of commitment.

(2) Soldiers of the Republic of Latvia who are located outside the territory of Latvia shall be held liable for criminal offences in accordance with this Law, unless it is provided otherwise in international agreements binding upon the Republic of Latvia.

(3) Foreigners who do not have permanent residence permits for the Republic of Latvia and who have committed serious or especially serious crimes in the territory of another state which have been directed against the Republic of Latvia or against the interests of its inhabitants, shall be held criminally liable in accordance with this Law irrespective of the laws of the state in which the crime has been committed, if they have not been held criminally liable or committed to stand trial in accordance with the laws of the state where the crime was committed.

(4) Foreigners who do not have a permanent residence permit for the Republic of Latvia and who have committed a criminal offence in the territory of another state, in the cases provided for in international agreements binding upon the Republic of Latvia, irrespective of the laws of the state in which the offence has been committed, shall be held liable in accordance with this Law if they have not been held criminally liable for such offence or committed to stand trial in the territory of another state.

[17 October 2002; 16 December 2004; 21 May 2009; 21 October 2010]

Section 5. Time when The Criminal Law is In Force

(1) The criminality and punishability of an offence (act or failure to act) are determined by the law, which was in force at the time the offence was committed.

(2) A law which recognises an offence as not punishable, reduces the punishment or otherwise is beneficial to a person, as long as it is not provided otherwise by the applicable law, has retrospective effect, that is, it applies to offences which have been committed prior to the applicable law coming into force, as well as to a person who is serving a punishment or has served a punishment but regarding whom conviction remains in effect.

(3) A law, which recognises an offence as punishable, increases the punishment, or is otherwise not beneficial to a person, does not have retrospective effect.

(4) A person, who has committed a crime against humanity, a crime against peace, a war crime or has participated in genocide, shall be punishable irrespective of the time when such offence was committed.

Chapter II Criminal Offences

Section 6. Concept of a Criminal Offence

(1) A harmful offence (act or failure to act) committed deliberately (intentionally) or through negligence, provided for in this Law, and for the commission of which criminal punishment is set out, shall be considered a criminal offence.

(2) An offence (act or failure to act) which has the constituent elements of an offence set out in this Law, but has been committed in circumstances, which exclude criminal liability, shall not be considered criminal.

[13 December 2012]

Section 7. Classification of Criminal Offences

(1) Criminal offences shall be divided into criminal violations and crimes according to the nature and harm of the threat to the interests of a person or the society. Crimes are subdivided as follows: less serious crimes, serious crimes and especially serious crimes.

(2) A criminal violation is an offence for which this Law provides for deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding fifteen days, but not exceeding three months (temporary deprivation of liberty), or a type of lesser punishment.

(3) A less serious crime is an intentional offence for which this Law provides for deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding three months but not exceeding three years, as well as an offence, which has been committed through negligence and for which this Law provides for deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding eight years.

(4) A serious crime is an intentional offence for which this Law provides for deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding three years but not exceeding eight years, as well as an offence, which has been committed through negligence and for which this Law provides for deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding eight years.

(5) An especially serious crime is an intentional offence for which this Law provides for deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding eight years or life imprisonment.

(6) If this Law provides for deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years for an offence, also a type of lesser punishment may be provided for therein for the relevant offence.

[21 May 2009; 1 December 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 8. Forms of Guilt

(1) Only a person who has committed a criminal offence deliberately (intentionally) or through negligence may be found guilty of it.

(2) In determining the form of guilt of a person who has committed a criminal offence, the mental state of the person in relation to the objective elements of the criminal offence must be established.

Section 9. Commission of a Criminal Offence Deliberately (Intentionally)

(1) A criminal offence shall be considered to have been committed deliberately (intentionally) if the person has committed it with a direct or indirect intent.

(2) A criminal offence shall be considered to have been committed with a direct intent if the person has been aware of the harm caused by his or her act or failure to act and has intentionally committed it or also been aware of the harm caused by his or her action or failure to act, foreseen the harmful consequences of the offence and has desired them.

(3) A criminal offence shall be considered to have been committed with an indirect intent if the person has been aware of the harm caused by his or her act or failure to act, foreseen the harmful consequences of the offence and, although has not desired such consequences, has knowingly allowed them to result.

[13 December 2012]

Section 10. Commission of a Criminal Offence through Negligence

(1) A criminal offence shall be considered to be committed through negligence if the person has committed it through criminal self-reliance or criminal neglect.

(2) A criminal offence shall be considered to have been committed through criminal self-reliance if the person foresaw the possibility that the consequences of his or her act or failure to act would result and nevertheless carelessly relied on these being prevented.

(3) A criminal offence shall be considered to have been committed through criminal neglect if the person did not foresee the possibility that the consequences of his or her act or failure to act would result, although according to the actual circumstances of the offence he or she should have and could have foreseen the referred to harmful consequences.

(4) An offence provided for in this Law shall not be criminally punishable if the person did not foresee and should not and could not have foreseen the possibility that harmful consequences of his or her act or failure to act would result.

[13 December 2012]

Section 11. Age at which Criminal Liability Applies

A natural person may be held criminally liable who, on the day of the commission of a criminal offence, has attained fourteen years of age. An underaged person, that is, a person who has not attained fourteen years of age, may not be held criminally liable.

Section 12. Liability of a Natural Person in the Case of a Legal Person

A natural person who has committed a criminal offence acting in the interests of a legal person governed by private law, for the sake of the person or as a result of insufficient supervision or control thereof shall be held criminally liable, but the legal person may be applied the coercive measures provided for in this Law.

[14 March 2013]

Section 13. Mental Incapacity

(1) A person who, during the time of the commission of the offence, was in a state of mental incapacity, that is, due to a mental disorder or mental disability was not able to understand his or her acts or control them, may not be held criminally liable.

(2) For a person who has been found to have a lack of mental capacity, the court shall order compulsory measures of a medical nature as set out in this Law.

Section 14. Diminished Mental Capacity

(1) If a person, at the time of the commission of a criminal offence, due to mental disorder or mental disability, was not able to understand his or her acts fully or control them, that is, was in a state of diminished mental capacity, the court may reduce the punishment to be adjudged or release such person from punishment, according to the actual circumstances of the offence.

(2) For a person who has been found to have diminished mental capacity, the court shall order compulsory measures of a medical nature as set out in this Law.

Section 15. Completed and Uncompleted Criminal Offences

(1) A criminal offence shall be considered completed if it has all the constituent elements of a criminal offence set out in this Law.

(2) Preparation for a crime and an attempted crime are uncompleted criminal offences.

(3) The locating of, or adaptation of, means or instrumentalities, or the intentional creation of circumstances conducive for the commission of an intentional offence, shall be considered to be preparation for a crime if, in addition, it has not been continued for reasons independent of the will of the guilty party. Criminal liability shall result only for preparation for serious or especially serious crimes.

(4) A conscious act (failure to act), which is directly dedicated to intentional commission of a crime, shall be considered to be an attempted crime if the crime has not been completed for reasons independent of the will of the guilty party.

(5) Liability for preparation for a crime or an attempted crime shall apply in accordance with the same Section of this Law as sets out liability for a specific offence.

(6) A person shall not be held criminally liable for an attempt to commit a criminal violation.

Section 16. Voluntary Withdrawal

(1) Voluntary withdrawal from the commission of a criminal offence means the complete discontinuance by a person, pursuant to his or her will, of a criminal offence commenced by such person while knowing that the possibility exists to complete the commission of the criminal offence.

(2) A person who has voluntarily withdrawn from the commission of a criminal offence shall not be held criminally liable. Such person shall be liable only in the case where the constituent elements of another criminal offence are present in his or her actually committed offence.

Section 17. Perpetrator of a Criminal Offence

A person, who himself or herself has directly committed a criminal offence or, in the commission of such, has employed another person who, in accordance with the provisions of this Law, may not be held criminally liable, shall be considered the perpetrator of a criminal offence.

Section 18. Participation of Several Persons in a Criminal Offence

The participation by two or more persons knowingly in joint commission of an intentional criminal offence is participation or joint participation.

Section 19. Participation

Criminal acts committed knowingly by which two or more persons (that is, a group) jointly, knowing such, have directly committed an intentional criminal offence shall be considered to be participation (joint commission). Each of such persons is a participant (joint perpetrator) in the criminal offence.

Section 20. Joint Participation

(1) An act or failure to act committed knowingly, by which a person (joint participant) has jointly with another person (perpetrator), participated in the commission of an intentional criminal offence, but he himself or she herself has not been the direct perpetrator of it, shall be considered to be joint participation. Organisers, instigators and abettors are joint participants in a criminal offence.

(2) A person who has organised or directed the commission of a criminal offence shall be considered to be an organiser.

(3) A person who has induced another person to commit a criminal offence shall be considered to be an instigator.

(4) A person who knowingly has promoted the commission of a criminal offence, providing advice, direction, or means, or removing impediments for the commission of such, as well as a person who has previously promised to conceal the perpetrator or joint participant, the instrumentalities or means for committing the criminal offence, trail of the criminal offence or

the objects acquired by criminal means or has previously promised to acquire or to sell these objects shall be considered to be an abettor.

(5) A joint participant shall be held liable in accordance with the same Section of this Law which provides for the liability of the perpetrator.

(6) Individual constituent elements of a criminal offence which refer to a perpetrator or joint participant do not affect the liability of other participants or joint participants.

(7) If a joint participant has not had knowledge of a criminal offence committed by a perpetrator or other joint participants, he or she shall not be held criminally liable for such.

(8) If the perpetrator has not completed the offence for reasons independent of his or her will, the joint participants are liable for joint participation in the relevant attempted offence. If the perpetrator has not commenced commission of the offence, the joint participants are liable for preparation for the relevant offence.

(9) Voluntary withdrawal, by an organiser or instigator from the completing of commission of a criminal offence shall be considered as such only in cases when he or she, in due time, has done everything possible to prevent the commission with his or her joint participation of the contemplated criminal offence and this offence has not been committed. An abettor shall not be held criminally liable if he or she has voluntarily refused to provide promised assistance before the commencement of the criminal offence.

Section 21. Organised Groups

(1) An organised group is an association formed by more than two persons, which has been created for purpose of jointly committing one or several criminal offences and the participants of which in accordance with previous agreement have divided responsibilities.

(2) Liability of a person for the commission of an offence within an organised group shall apply in the cases set forth in this Law for formation and leadership of a group, and for participation in preparation for a serious or especially serious crime or in commission of a crime, irrespective of the role of the person in the jointly committed offence.

[25 April 2002; 13 December 2012]

Section 22. Previously Unpromised Concealment or Failure to Inform

(1) Previously unpromised concealment of a perpetrator or joint participants in a crime, or of instrumentalities or means for commission of a crime, trail of a crime or objects acquired by criminal means, or failure to inform about a crime are not joint participation, and criminal liability for such shall apply only in the cases provided for in this Law.

(2) The betrothed, spouse, parents, children, brothers and sisters, grandparents and grandchildren of a person who has committed a crime are not liable for previously unpromised concealment or failure to inform.

(3) In the cases set out in this Law other persons are also not liable for failure to inform.

Section 23. Separate (Unitary) Criminal Offence

(1) A separate (unitary) criminal offence is one offence (act or failure to act) which has the constituent elements of one criminal offence, or also two or more mutually related criminal offences encompassed by the unitary purpose of the offender and which correspond to the constituent elements of only one criminal offence.

(2) A separate (unitary) criminal offence is also constituted by continuous and continuing criminal offences.

(3) A separate continuous criminal offence is constituted by several mutually related similar criminal acts which are directed to a common objective if they are encompassed by the unitary purpose of the offender, and therefore in their totality they form one criminal offence.

(4) A separate continuing criminal offence is the uninterrupted realisation of the elements of one criminal offence (act or failure to act) which is associated with consequent continuing non-fulfilment of obligations which the law, with threat of criminal prosecution, has imposed upon the offender.

(5) [13 December 2012]

[13 December 2012]

Section 24. Multiplicity of Criminal Offences

(1) Multiplicity of criminal offences is the commission (or allowing) by one person of two or more separate offences (act or failure to act) which correspond to the constituent elements of several criminal offences, or the commission (or allowing) by a person of one criminal offence (act or failure to act) which corresponds to the constituent elements of at least two different criminal offences.

(2) Multiplicity of criminal offences is constituted by aggregation and recidivism of criminal offences.

(3) Multiplicity of criminal offences is constituted also by such criminal offences in respect of which a punishment adjudged in a foreign state is served in Latvia.

[20 June 2002; 13 December 2012]

Section 25. Repetition of Criminal Offences

[13 December 2012]

Section 26. Aggregation of Criminal Offences

(1) Aggregation of criminal offences shall be constituted by one criminal offence or several criminal offences committed by one person, which correspond to the constituent elements of two or more criminal offences, if such person has not been prosecuted for any of these criminal offences and also a limitation period for criminal liability has not set in.

(2) A criminal offence committed by a person, which corresponds to the constituent elements of several different related criminal offences, constitutes a conceptual aggregation of criminal offences.

(3) Two or more mutually unrelated offences committed by a person, which correspond to the constituent elements of several different criminal offences, constitute a factual aggregation of criminal offences.

(4) An aggregation of criminal offences is not constituted by an offence, for the commission of which a person has been released from criminal liability.

(5) If one criminal offence conforms to the general and special norm provided for in the Special Part of this Law, there shall be no aggregation of criminal offences and criminal liability shall set it only according to the special norm.

[13 December 2012]

Section 27. Recidivism of Criminal Offences

Recidivism of a criminal offence is constituted by a new intentional criminal offence committed by a person after the conviction of such person for an intentional criminal offence committed earlier, if the criminal record for such has not been set aside or extinguished in accordance with the procedures specified by law.

[13 December 2012]

Chapter III

Circumstances which Exclude Criminal Liability

Section 28. Types of Circumstances Excluding Criminal Liability

Circumstances, which exclude criminal liability, even if acts committed in such circumstances correspond to the constituent elements of a criminal offence provided for in this Law, are necessary self-defence, detention causing personal harm, extreme necessity, justifiable professional risk, and the execution of a criminal command or criminal order.

Section 29. Necessary Self-defence

(1) Necessary self-defence is an act which is committed in defence of the interests of the State or the public, or the rights of oneself or another person, as well as in defence of a person against assault, or threats of assault, in such a manner that harm is caused to the assailant. Criminal liability for this act applies if the limits of necessary self-defence have been exceeded.

(2) Protective acts manifestly disproportionate to the nature and the danger of the assault, which were not necessary in order to prevent or repel the assault and as a result of which harm is caused to the assailant, shall be considered as exceeding the limits of necessary self-defence.

(3) Causing harm to the assailant through negligence, while repelling an assault, shall not be criminally punishable.

(4) A person has the right to necessary self-defence, irrespective of the possibilities of avoiding the assault or turning to other persons for help.

Section 30. Apparent Self-defence

(1) Apparent self-defence occurs when an actual assault, as mentioned in Section 29 of this Law, is not taking place but a person mistakenly thinks that such an assault is taking place.

(2) In cases when the circumstances of the offence have provided a basis for assuming that an actual assault is taking place but the person who has taken the defensive measures did not know that such an assumption was mistaken, and, additionally, he or she could not have and, moreover, should not have known it, the acts of such person shall be judged as necessary self-defence.

(3) A person who has exceeded the limits of self-defence, which would be permissible in the circumstances of a corresponding actual assault, is liable similarly as for exceeding the limits of necessary self-defence.

(4) A person who causes harm which corresponds to the elements of a criminal offence to an apparent assailant, not knowing that the assault is apparent, even if in the actual circumstances he or she should have and could have known such, shall be liable for the relevant offence similarly as for one which has been committed through negligence.

Section 31. Detention Causing Personal Harm

(1) Detention causing personal harm is an act which is directed against such person as is committing or has committed a criminal offence. Criminal liability for this act shall not apply if the harm allowed to be effected to the person is not evidently disproportionate to the character of the offence, non-compliance or resistance.

(2) A person who, in carrying out detention, has violated conditions regarding the detention, shall be liable for violating such conditions.

- (3) If the acts by which harm has been caused to the person to be detained have not been necessary for his or her arrest, liability on a general basis applies for the harm caused.
- (4) The causing of harm to the detained person through negligence shall not be criminally punishable.

Section 32. Acts of Extreme Necessity

An act of extreme necessity is an act which a person commits to prevent harm, which threatens the interests of the State or the public, the rights of the person or another person, or the person or another person, if in the actual circumstances it has not been possible to prevent the relevant harm by other means and if the harm caused is less than that which was prevented. Extreme necessity excludes criminal liability.

Section 33. Justifiable Professional Risk

- (1) Criminal liability shall not apply for harm which has been committed through a professional act which has the constituent elements of a criminal offence, if such act has been committed in order to achieve a socially useful objective which was not possible to achieve by other means. The professional risk associated with this act shall be considered justifiable, if the person who has allowed the risk has taken all measures to prevent harm to legally protected interests.
- (2) The risk shall be considered not to be justified, if it is knowingly associated with a threat to the life of several persons or threatens to cause an ecological or public disaster.

Section 34. Execution of Criminal Commands or Criminal Orders

- (1) Execution of a criminal command or a criminal order by the person who has executed it is justifiable only in those cases when the person did not know of the criminal nature of the command or the order and it was not manifest. In such cases, criminal liability shall nonetheless apply if crimes against humanity and peace, war crimes or genocide have been committed.
- (2) A person who has not executed a criminal command or order shall not be held criminally liable.

Chapter IV Punishment

Section 35. Punishment and Objective Thereof

- (1) Punishment as provided for in the Criminal Law is a compulsory measure which a court, within the limits of this Law, adjudges on behalf of the State against persons guilty of the commission of a criminal offence or in the cases provided for by law, determined by a public prosecutor by drawing up an injunction regarding the punishment.
- (2) The objective of punishment is:
 - 1) to protect the public safety;
 - 2) to restore justice;
 - 3) to punish the offender for a committed criminal offence;
 - 4) to resocialize the punished person;
- 5) to achieve that the convicted person and other persons comply with the law and refrain from committing criminal offences.

[28 September 2005; 13 December 2012]

Section 36. Forms of Punishment

(1) One of the following basic punishments may be adjudged against a person who has committed a criminal offence:

- 1) [1 December 2011];
- 2) deprivation of liberty;
- 3) [13 December 2012];
- 4) [13 December 2012];
- 5) community service; or
- 6) a fine.

(2) In addition to a basic punishment, the following additional punishments may be adjudged:

- 1) confiscation of property;
- 2) deportation from the Republic of Latvia;
- 2¹) community service;
- 3) a fine;
- 4) restriction of rights;
- 5) [8 July 2011];
- 5¹) probationary supervision; and
- 6) [13 December 2012].

(3) For a person who has committed a criminal violation or a less serious crime, a public prosecutor in drawing up an injunction regarding a punishment may specify a fine or community service, as well as an additional punishment – restriction of rights or probationary supervision.

(4) Procedures for serving a punishment shall be determined in accordance with law.

[12 February 2004; 28 September 2005; 8 December 2005; 21 May 2009; 8 July 2011; 1 December 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 37. Death Penalty

[1 December 2011]

Section 38. Deprivation of Liberty

(1) Deprivation of liberty is the compulsory imprisonment of a person.

(2) Deprivation of liberty shall be determined for a term of not less than fifteen days and not exceeding fifteen years, but for especially serious crimes – for a term not exceeding twenty years.

(2¹) In cases specifically provided for in this Law, temporary deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three months may be determined for criminal violations and crimes, for which deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years is provided for in this Law.

(3) In cases specifically provided for in this Law, deprivation of liberty may be determined for life (life imprisonment).

(4) The term of deprivation of liberty shall be determined in years and months, but in cases provided for in this Law, also in days.

[16 June 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 39. Custodial Arrest

[13 December 2012]

Section 40. Community Service

(1) Community service as a basic punishment or additional punishment is compulsory participation in indispensable public service, which a convicted person or a person for whom

community service has been determined with an injunction of a public prosecutor regarding punishment, serves as punishment by doing work in the area of the place of residence, as specified by the community service implementation authority during free time outside regular employment or studies and without remuneration. Community service shall be determined for a term of not less than forty hours and not exceeding two hundred and eighty hours. A public prosecutor in determining community work in the injunction regarding punishment may apply not more than one half of the length of the maximum community service provided for in this Section. Community service as an additional punishment may be determined for a term of not less than forty hours and not exceeding one hundred hours to persons to whom a suspended sentence has been imposed.

(2) Community service is not applicable to persons disabled from working.

(3) If a person punished with community service or a person for whom community service has been specified with an injunction of a public prosecutor regarding punishment evades, in bad faith, serving the punishment, a court shall substitute temporary deprivation of liberty for the unserved punishment, calculating four hours of work as one day of temporary deprivation of liberty.

(4) Upon the proposal of a punishment execution institution a court may release a person who has been convicted with community service or to whom community service has been imposed by an injunction of the public prosecutor regarding punishment from serving of the punishment, if community service has been determined for a term of not less than eighty hours and if a person executes community service and other duties imposed thereto in an exemplary manner, and if actually less than a half of the punishment imposed has been served.

[25 April 2002; 17 October 2002; 28 April 2005; 28 September 2005; 16 June 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 41. Fines

(1) A fine is a monetary amount, which a court or a public prosecutor, shall impose to be paid in favour of the State within 30 days in the amount set out in this Section as a basic punishment, but the court also as an additional punishment.

(2) A fine as a basic punishment proportionate to the harmfulness of the criminal offence and the financial status of the offender shall be determined:

1) for a criminal violation – for an amount of three and not exceeding one hundred times the minimum monthly wage prescribed in the Republic of Latvia;

2) for a less serious crime – for an amount of five and not exceeding one hundred and fifty times the minimum monthly wage prescribed in the Republic of Latvia;

3) for a serious crime for which deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years is provided for in this Law – for an amount of ten and not exceeding two hundred times the minimum monthly wage prescribed in the Republic of Latvia.

(2¹) A fine shall be determined for an amount of the minimum monthly wage prescribed in the Republic of Latvia at the time of preparation of the judgment, indicating the amount of the fine in the monetary units of the Republic of Latvia in the judgement. A public prosecutor may impose a fine in the amount of not more than a half of the amount of the maximum fine provided for in Paragraph two of this Section, taking into account the minimum monthly wage prescribed in the Republic of Latvia at the time, when the injunction regarding punishment is drawn up, and indicating the amount of this fine in the monetary units of the Republic of Latvia in the injunction regarding punishment.

(2²) According to the harmfulness of the criminal offence and the financial status of the offender a court may determine a fine as a basic punishment also for the commission of such serious crime, for which deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years is provided for in this Law, and the commission of an especially serious crime, if the crime has not

resulted in death of a human being, has not caused serious bodily injuries or disorders of psychological nature to at least one person or less serious bodily injuries or disorders of psychological nature to several persons, is not related to violence or threat of violence, is not related to illegal handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and has not been committed in an organised group, for an amount of two hundred and one and not exceeding four hundred times the minimum monthly wage prescribed in the Republic of Latvia.

(3) A fine as an additional punishment proportionate to the harmfulness of the criminal offence and the financial status of the offender shall be determined for an amount of not less than three, and not exceeding one hundred times of the minimum monthly wage prescribed in the Republic of Latvia at the time of preparation of the judgement, indicating the amount of the fine in the monetary units of the Republic of Latvia in the judgment.

(4) The financial status of the offender shall be determined evaluating not only his or her possibilities to pay the fine immediately, but also the possibilities to acquire foreseeable income which could provide the possibility for him or her to pay the fine imposed within the time period prescribed by the Law.

(5) A court or public prosecutor as appropriate may divide the payment of the fine into terms or suspend the payment for a time period which is not longer than a year from a day when a judgement or the injunction regarding punishment has come into legal force.

(6) If a fine is not paid, then, in the cases where the amount specified does not exceed thirty times the minimum monthly wage, temporary deprivation of liberty shall be substituted for it, calculating one minimum monthly wage as four days of temporary deprivation of liberty, however, not exceeding three months of temporary deprivation of liberty; if the fine has been set for an amount of thirty one and not exceeding two hundred times the minimum monthly wage, deprivation of liberty shall be substituted for it, calculating one minimum monthly wage as four days of deprivation of liberty, however, not exceeding one year of deprivation of liberty; if the fine has been set for an amount exceeding two hundred times the minimum monthly wage, deprivation of liberty shall be substituted for it, calculating one minimum monthly wage as five days of deprivation of liberty, however, not exceeding five years of deprivation of liberty.

(7) If a fine or a part thereof is paid during the time a convicted person is serving a punishment of deprivation of liberty instead of a fine, the convicted person shall be released, or the term of deprivation of liberty shall be reduced, according to the portion of the fine paid. In reducing the term of the punishment as indicated, the time of deprivation of liberty shall be included in accordance with the proportions determined by a court.

[12 February 2004; 28 September 2005; 16 June 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 42. Confiscation of Property

(1) Confiscation of property is the compulsory alienation to State ownership without compensation of the property owned by a convicted person. Confiscation of property may be specified as an additional punishment. Property owned by a convicted person, which he or she has transferred to another natural or legal person, may also be confiscated.

(2) Confiscation of property may be specified only in the cases provided for in the Special Part of this Law.

(3) A court, in determining confiscation of property, shall specifically indicate which property is to be confiscated. A court, in determining confiscation of property for a criminal offence against traffic safety, shall relate it to the vehicle.

(4) The indispensable property of the convicted person or of his or her dependants, which may not be confiscated, is that specified by law.

[12 February 2004; 6 October 2005; 21 May 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 43. Deportation from the Republic of Latvia

(1) A citizen of another state, or a person who has a permanent residence permit of another state, may be deported from the Republic of Latvia if a court finds, that considering the circumstances of the matter and the personality of the offender, it is not permissible for him or her to remain in the Republic of Latvia.

(2) This punishment may be adjudged as an additional punishment jointly with deprivation of liberty or a fine, determining the entry ban for a period from three to ten years and executing it only after the basic punishment has been served or after conditional release prior to completion of punishment according to the procedures specified by law, or after entering into effect of a judgment in case of suspended sentence. The period of serving of the additional punishment shall be counted from the day when the person has been removed from the Republic of Latvia.

[13 December 2007; 13 December 2012]

Section 44. Restriction of Rights

(1) Restriction of rights is the deprivation of specific rights or determination of such prohibition, which precludes a person from executing specific rights, taking up a specific office, performing a specific professional or other type of activity, visiting of specific places or events.

(2) Restriction of rights is an additional punishment adjudged by a court, revoking the rights provided for in the relevant Section in the Special Part of this Law or determining a prohibition for a term of not less than one year and not exceeding five years, or determined by a public prosecutor in drawing up an injunction regarding punishment for a time period, which is not longer than half of the time period for the maximum restriction of rights provided for in the relevant Section in the Special Part of this Law. According to the type and nature of the criminal offence in the cases provided for in the Special Part of this Law a person may also be restricted the rights for a longer term, however, the term may not exceed ten years.

(3) According to the nature of the criminal offence a court may also adjudge restriction of rights in cases when such punishment has not been provided for in the sanction of the relevant Section of the Special Part of this Law, or in addition to the restriction provided for in the sanction of the relevant Section of the Special Part of this Law another restriction of rights may also be determined.

(4) If a person has been convicted with deprivation of liberty and with restriction of rights, then the prohibition referred to in this Section shall apply not only to the term when the person is serving the deprivation of liberty, but also to the term to be served for the additional punishment adjudged in the judgment, calculated from the day when he or she completes serving the basic punishment. In the determining of such additional punishment jointly with suspended sentence, the term of serving the additional punishment shall be calculated from the day when the probationary period specified for the person starts. In the determining of such additional punishment jointly with other forms of basic punishment, the term for serving the additional punishment shall be calculated from the day when the person starts serving the basic punishment.

[13 December 2012]

Section 44.¹ Prohibition to Become a Candidate in Saeima, European Parliament, City Council, County Council and Parish Council Elections

[13 December 2012]

Section 45. Police Supervision

[8 July 2011]

Section 45.¹ Probationary Supervision

(1) Probationary supervision is an additional punishment which a court may adjudge or a public prosecutor determine in an injunction regarding the punishment as a compulsory measure, in order to ensure the supervision of the behaviour of a convicted person or person whose additional punishment has been determined by injunction of the public prosecutor, encourage the social reintegration of this person and prevent him or her from committing new criminal offences.

(2) Probationary supervision shall be imposed only in cases set out in the Special Part of this Law, for a term of not less than one year and not exceeding three years. The public prosecutor, when determining probationary supervision in the injunction regarding the punishment, may impose no more than half of the maximum duration of probationary supervision provided for in the respective Section of the Special Part of this Law.

(3) During the period of probationary supervision the convicted person or person whose additional punishment has been determined by injunction of the public prosecutor regarding the punishment, shall fulfil the duties determined by the State Probation Service.

(4) If probationary service is applied together with the deprivation of liberty, the execution thereof shall be commenced following the serving of the basic punishment, but if a fine or community service is imposed – from the moment that the person begins serving the basic punishment. In cases where a person is conditionally released from the execution of a punishment of the deprivation of liberty prior to completion thereof, the additional punishment – probationary supervision – shall be commenced from the moment that the supervision of a person following the conditional release prior to completion of punishment has ended.

(5) A court may reduce the term of probationary supervision, or revoke it, pursuant to a submission by the State Probation Service.

(6) If a convicted person or person whose additional punishment has been determined by injunction of the public prosecutor regarding the punishment commits a new crime during the period of serving the additional punishment, a court shall substitute the additional unserved punishment term with deprivation of liberty and shall determine the final punishment in accordance with the provisions provided for in Sections 51 and 52 of this Law.

(7) If a person who has been determined probationary supervision by the judgment of court or the injunction of the public prosecutor regarding a punishment violates provisions thereof without a justified reason, a court, following the receipt of a submission from the State Probation Service, may substitute the additional unserved punishment term, counting two probationary supervision days as one day of deprivation of liberty.

[8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Chapter V Determination of Punishment

Section 46. General Principles for Determination of Punishment

(1) A punishment shall be determined to the extent provided for the committed criminal offence by the sanction of the relevant Section of the Special Part of this Law, conforming to the provisions of the General Part of this Law.

(2) In determining the type of punishment, the character of and harm caused by the criminal offence committed, as well as the personality of the offender shall be taken into account.

(3) In determining the amount of punishment, the circumstances mitigating or aggravating the liability shall be taken into account.

(4) The punishment of deprivation of liberty for a criminal violation and a less serious crime shall be applied if the purpose of the punishment cannot be achieved by determining any of the types of lesser punishment provided for in the sanction of the relevant Section.

[13 December 2012]

Section 47. Mitigating Circumstances

(1) The following circumstances shall be considered as circumstances mitigating the liability:

1) the perpetrator of the criminal offence has admitted his or her guilt, has freely confessed and has regretted the offence committed;

2) the offender has actively furthered the disclosure and investigation of the criminal offence;

3) the offender has voluntarily compensated the harm caused by the criminal offence to the victim or has eliminated the harm caused;

4) the offender has facilitated the disclosure of a crime of another person;

5) the criminal offence was committed as a result of unlawful or immoral behaviour of the victim;

6) the criminal offence was committed exceeding the conditions regarding the necessary self-defence, extreme necessity, detention of the person committing the criminal offence, justifiable professional risk, the legality of the execution of a command and order;

7) the criminal offence was committed by a person in a state of diminished mental capacity.

(2) In determining a punishment, circumstances which are not provided for in this Law and which are related to the criminal offence committed, may be considered as circumstances mitigating the liability.

(3) A circumstance, which is provided for in this Law as a constituent element of a criminal offence, may not be considered to be a mitigating circumstance.

[13 December 2012]

Section 48. Aggravating Circumstances

(1) The following may be considered to be aggravating circumstances:

1) the criminal offence constitutes the actual aggregation of criminal offences or recidivism of criminal offences;

2) the criminal offence was committed while in a group of persons;

3) the criminal offence was committed, taking advantage in bad faith of an official position or the trust of another person;

4) the criminal offence has caused serious consequences;

5) the criminal offence was committed against a woman, knowing her to be pregnant;

6) the criminal offence was committed against a person who has not attained fifteen years of age or against a person taking advantage of his or her helpless condition or of infirmity due to old-age;

7) the criminal offence was committed against a person taking advantage of his or her official, financial or other dependence on the offender;

8) the criminal offence was committed with particular cruelty or with humiliation of the victim;

9) the criminal offence was committed taking advantage of the circumstances of a public disaster;

10) the criminal offence was committed employing weapons or explosives, or in some other generally dangerous way;

11) the criminal offence was committed out of a desire to acquire property;

12) the criminal offence was committed under the influence of alcohol, narcotic, psychotropic, toxic or other intoxicating substances;

13) the person committing the criminal offence, for purposes of having his or her punishment reduced, has knowingly provided false information regarding a criminal offence committed by another person;

14) the criminal offence was committed due to racist motives;

15) the criminal offence related to violence or threats of violence was committed against a person to whom the perpetrator is related in the first or the second degree of kinship, against the spouse or former spouse, or against a person with whom the perpetrator is or has been in unregistered marital relationship, or against a person with whom the perpetrator has a joint (single) household.

(2) Taking into account the character of the criminal offence, may decide not to consider any of the circumstances mentioned in Paragraph one of this Section as aggravating.

(3) In determining punishment, such circumstances may not be considered as aggravating which are not set out in this Law.

(4) A circumstance which is provided for in this Law as a constituent element of a criminal offence shall not be considered an aggravating circumstance.

[27 May 2004; 12 October 2006; 21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 49. Determination of a Lesser Punishment than the Punishment Provided for by Law

(1) If a court, taking into account various mitigating circumstances and the personality of the offender, considers it necessary to impose a punishment which is less than the minimum limit for the relevant criminal offence provided for by the Law, it may reduce the punishment accordingly, setting out the reasons for such adjudication in the judgment.

(1¹) In determining the punishment of deprivation of liberty, which is less than the minimum limit for the relevant criminal offence provided for by the Special Part of the Law, a person may not be adjudged less than:

1) half of the minimum punishment for committing a serious crime provided for in the sanction of the relevant Section;

2) two thirds of the minimum punishment for committing an especially serious crime provided for in the sanction of the relevant Section.

(2) Taking into account the circumstances mitigating the liability and the personality of the offender, a court may determine a type of lesser punishment for the commission of such serious crime, for which deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding five years is provided for in this Law, and for the commission of an especially serious crime, if the crime has not resulted in death of a human being, has not caused serious bodily injuries or disorders of psychical nature to at least one person or less serious bodily injuries to several persons, is not related to violence or threat of violence, is not related to illegal handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and has not been committed in an organised group.

(3) Paragraphs one and two of this Section are not applicable if the court has found that the criminal offence was committed in aggravating circumstances.

(4) [8 November 2007]

[25 April 2002; 8 November 2007; 13 December 2012]

Section 49.¹ Determination of Punishment if the Rights to Termination of Criminal Proceedings in Reasonable Term has not been Observed

(1) If the court determines that the rights of a person to the termination of criminal proceedings in reasonable term have not been observed, it may:

1) take this circumstance into consideration when determining the punishment and mitigate the punishment;

2) determine a punishment which is lower than the minimum limit provided for the relevant criminal offence by the law; or

3) determine another, lesser type of punishment than provided for the relevant criminal offence by the law.

(2) If the court determines that the rights of a person to the termination of criminal proceedings in reasonable term have not been observed and the person has committed a crime, for which life imprisonment is provided for in the sanction of the Special Part of the Criminal Law, the court may determine a deprivation of liberty for twenty years instead of life imprisonment.

[21 October 2010; 1 December 2011]

Section 50. Determination of Punishment for Several Criminal Offences

(1) If a person has committed several independent criminal offences, a court in rendering a judgment or the public prosecutor by drawing up an injunction regarding the punishment shall determine punishment separately for each criminal offence. In such case the final punishment shall be determined according to the aggregation of the criminal offences, including the lesser punishment within the more serious or also completely or partially adding together the punishments imposed.

(2) If all criminal offences constituting the aggregation of criminal offences are criminal violations or less serious crimes, the final punishment shall be determined including the lesser punishment within the more serious or also completely or partially adding together the punishments imposed. In such case the total amount or term of the punishment may exceed the maximum amount or term of the punishment provided for the most serious of the committed criminal offences, but not more than a half of the maximum amount or term of the punishment provided for the most serious of the criminal offences committed. In drawing up an injunction regarding the punishment the public prosecutor may not determine the total amount or term of the punishment, which exceeds the maximum amount or term of the punishment provided for the most serious of the criminal offences committed.

(3) If at least one criminal offence constituting the aggregation of criminal offences is serious or especially serious crime, the final punishment shall be determined completely or partially adding together the punishments imposed. In such case the total amount or term of the punishment may exceed the maximum amount or term of the punishment provided for the most serious of the committed criminal offences, but not more than a half of the maximum amount or term of the punishment provided for the most serious of the criminal offences committed. The total term of the punishments of deprivation of liberty (except life imprisonment) added together shall not exceed twenty five years, but, if an especially serious crime has been committed resulting in death of the victim, the total term of the punishment of deprivation of liberty may also be determined for the whole life (life imprisonment).

(4) At first an additional punishment, the same as a basic punishment, shall be determined separately for each of the criminal offences and afterwards for the aggregation of criminal offences together with a basic punishment. Additional punishments adjudged separately for each of the criminal offences shall be added to the basic punishment determined for the aggregation of criminal offences.

(5) The court shall determine the punishment in accordance with the same procedure if, after a judgment has been rendered or an injunction of the public prosecutor regarding the punishment has been drawn up, it is established that the person is also guilty of another criminal offence, which he or she had committed prior to the rendering of judgment or the drawing up of the injunction of the public prosecutor regarding the punishment in respect of the first matter. In such case, the term of the punishment shall include the punishment, which

has already been totally or partially served after the first judgment. If the term of deprivation of liberty determined conditionally in a judgment exceeds the term of deprivation of liberty determined in another judgment, the term of deprivation of liberty determined conditionally shall be completely or partially added to the term of deprivation of liberty.

(6) The total amount or term of the final punishment determined in accordance with the procedures specified in this Section may exceed the maximum amount or term determined for the relevant type of punishment.

[21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 51. Determination of Punishment after Several Judgments

(1) If, after the judgment has been rendered, but, prior to serving the full punishment, the convicted person has committed a new criminal offence, a court shall add, completely or partially, the punishment which has not been served after the previous judgment to the punishment determined in the new judgment.

(1¹) In determining a punishment after several judgments, not less than one third of the punishment unserved shall be added to the punishment if:

1) a person who has been punished for a serious or especially serious crime has committed a serious or especially serious crime during the unserved punishment;

2) recidivism of criminal offences has been established;

3) the new criminal offence has been committed during the probationary period specified by a court;

4) the new criminal offence has been committed during the time when a person has been conditionally released prior to the completion of the basic punishment.

(2) The final punishment for several judgments shall exceed the punishment which has been determined for the newly committed criminal offence, as well as the part of the punishment which has not been served after the previous judgment.

(3) In adding together punishments for several judgments, the total amount or term of the punishment shall not exceed the maximum amount or term set out for the relevant form of punishment, but not more than a half of the maximum amount or term determined for the relevant type of punishment. The total term of punishments of deprivation of liberty added up (with the exception of life imprisonment) shall not exceed thirty years, but if an especially serious crime has been committed resulting in death of a victim the total term of the punishment of deprivation of liberty may also be determined for the whole life (life imprisonment).

(4) A judgment within the meaning of Sections 51 and 52 of this Law is also an injunction of a public prosecutor regarding punishment.

[13 December 2007; 21 October 2010; 13 October 2012]

Section 52. Provisions for Addition of and Substitution of Punishments

(1) In adding together punishments for several criminal offences in one judgment or in several judgments, one day of a punishment of deprivation of liberty corresponds to:

1) [13 December 2012];

2) eight hours of community service;

3) [8 July 2011]; or

4) two days of probationary supervision.

(2) A punishment of a fine or of restriction of rights shall, if such punishments are imposed in conjunction with a punishment of deprivation of liberty or community service, be executed independently. In case of a suspended sentence the additional punishment – community service – shall be executed independently upon commencement of the probationary period.

(2¹) If basic punishments – community service and deprivation of liberty, the term of which jointly does not exceed three years – have been adjudged for several criminal offences in one judgment, the punishment – community service – shall be executed independently. In such cases the execution of community service shall be commenced after serving of the punishment of deprivation of liberty, but in case of a suspended sentence – immediately after entering into effect of the judgment.

(3) In determination of punishments which have not been mentioned in Paragraph one of this Section, a court, taking into account any pre-trial arrest, the part of a punishment already served, or a term of application of compulsory measures of a medical nature, may reduce the punishment or totally release the offender from serving punishment.

(4) The term of a punishment shall be calculated in years, months and days. A court shall count arrest as part of the term of a punishment, calculating one day of arrest as one day of deprivation of liberty.

(5) Arrest or a part of a served punishment shall be counted as part of the punishment pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph one of this Section.

(6) House arrest shall be counted as part of the term of the punishment of deprivation of liberty. One house arrest day shall be the equivalent of one day of deprivation of liberty.

[12 June 2003; 28 September 2005; 16 June 2009; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 53. Determination of Punishment for Preparation for a Crime and for an Attempted Crime

In determining punishment for preparation for a crime or for an attempted crime, a court shall take into account the nature of the acts committed by the offender and the harm caused by such, the degree of realisation of the criminal intent and the reasons why the crime has not been completed.

Section 54. Determination of Punishment for a Criminal Offence Committed by Joint Participants

(1) In determining punishment for joint participants in a criminal offence, a court shall take into account the nature of the participation of each person and his or her role in the committed criminal offence.

(2) Aggravating or mitigating circumstances pertaining to an individual joint participant shall be taken into account by a court only in the determination of punishment for this joint participant.

Section 55. Suspended Sentence

(1) If, in determining a punishment – deprivation of liberty – for a period longer than three months, but not longer than five years, a court, taking into account the nature of the committed criminal offence and the harm caused, the personality of the offender and other circumstances of the matter, becomes convinced that the offender, without serving the punishment, will not commit violations of the law in the future, it may punish the offender with a sentence that is suspended.

(2) In such case, the court shall decide that the execution of sentence is suspended if, within the term of probation adjudicated by it, the convicted person does not commit a new criminal offence, does not violate public order, and fulfils the obligations imposed by the court and those specified in the regulating laws regarding the execution of criminal punishments.

(3) In imposing suspended sentence, the court shall prescribe a term of probation of not less than six months and not exceeding five years. The term of probation shall commence on the

day of the coming into effect of the court judgment. The specified term of probation may not be less than the applied period of deprivation of liberty.

(4) In imposing suspended sentence, circumstances which the court has found material for not serving the punishment, as well as reasons why relevant obligations have been imposed for the convicted person, shall be set out in the judgment.

(5) In imposing suspended sentence, additional punishments, except for probationary supervision, may be imposed.

(6) In imposing a suspended sentence, the court may place upon the convicted person the following obligations:

1) to allay the harm caused, within a specified term;

2) not to change his or her place of residence without the consent of the State Probation Service;

3) to participate in probation programmes in accordance with State Probation Service instructions;

4) not to visit specified places;

5) to be present at his or her place of residence at the time specified; and

6) to observe other conditions, which the court has recognised as necessary to achieve the purpose of the punishment.

(7) In imposing a suspended sentence, the court may impose, for a convicted person who has committed a criminal offence due to alcoholism, narcotic, psychotropic addiction or toxic substance addiction, the duty to undergo treatment for alcoholism, narcotic addiction or toxic substance addiction, with his or her consent.

(8) A court may fully or partially remove obligations imposed in regard to a term of probation upon a convicted person, upon whom a suspended sentence has been imposed.

(9) If a convicted person upon whom a suspended sentence has been imposed, without justifiable reason does not execute the basic punishment, the obligations imposed by the court or those specified in the regulating laws regarding the execution of criminal punishments or repeatedly commits administrative violations for which administrative penalties are imposed upon him or her, the court, pursuant to a submission by the institution which has been assigned supervision of the behaviour of the convicted person, may take a decision regarding serving of the punishment determined for the convicted person, or extension of the term of probation for one year.

(10) If a convicted person, upon whom a suspended sentence has been imposed, commits a new criminal offence during the term of probation, his or her imposed punishment shall be implemented and the court shall determine punishment for him or her in accordance with the provisions provided for in Sections 51 and 52 of this Law.

(10¹) If a convicted person, upon whom a suspended sentence has been imposed, commits a new criminal offence through negligence or is a minor and if he or she is released from criminal liability for the new criminal offence in accordance with Section 58 of this Law or is released from the punishment in accordance with Section 59 of this Law, or a fine or community service has been determined as the basic punishment to him or her for the new criminal offence, a court may take a decision on extension of the probationary period up to one year, with or without imposition of the duties provided for in Paragraph six of this Section.

(11) Imposition of a suspended sentence shall not be determined for a person for the committing of an intentional criminal offence, if the person has been previously convicted with deprivation of liberty and the criminal record thereof has not been set aside or extinguished according to the procedures specified by law.

[18 December 2003; 12 February 2004; 27 May 2004; 21 June 2007; 8 November 2007; 13 December 2007; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Chapter VI

Release from Criminal Liability and Punishment

Section 56. Criminal Liability Limitation Period

(1) A person may not be held criminally liable if from the day when he or she committed the criminal offence, the following time period has elapsed:

- 1) [21 October 2010];
- 2) two years after the day of commission of a criminal violation;
- 3) five years after the day of commission of a less serious crime;
- 4) ten years after the day of commission of a serious crime;
- 5) fifteen years after the day of commission of an especially serious crime, except for a crime for which, in accordance with law, life imprisonment may be adjudged;
- 6) twenty years after the day of commission of a serious crime or especially serious crime if the crime was against morality and sexual inviolability of a minor, except a crime for which life imprisonment may be adjudged according to the law.

(2) The limitation period shall be calculated from the day when the criminal offence has been committed until when charges are brought or the accused has been issued an official extradition request if the accused resides in another state and a search warrant has been issued for him or her.

(3) The running of the limitation period is interrupted if, before the date of termination of the period prescribed in Paragraph one of this Section, the person who has committed the criminal offence commits a new criminal offence. In such case, the limitation period provided for the more serious of the committed criminal offences shall be calculated from the time of the commission of the new criminal offence.

(4) The issue of the applicability of a limitation period, in respect of a person who has committed a crime for which life imprisonment may be imposed, shall be decided by a court if thirty years have passed since the day of commission of the crime.

[20 May 2004; 28 September 2005; 12 October 2006; 21 October 2010; 1 December 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 57. Inapplicability of Limitation Period

A limitation period for criminal liability is not applicable to a person who has committed a crime against humanity, a crime against peace, a war crime or a person who has participated in genocide.

Section 58. Release from Criminal Liability

(1) A person who has committed a criminal offence in regards to which the elements set out in this Law are present, but which has not caused such harm as requires that a criminal punishment be adjudged, may be released from criminal liability.

(2) A person who has committed a criminal violation or a less serious crime, except criminal offences resulting in death of a human being, may be released from criminal liability if there is a settlement effected with the victim or with his or her representative and within the last year the person has not been released from criminal liability for the commission of an intentional criminal offence by reaching a settlement and has completely eliminated the harm caused by the criminal offences committed or has reimbursed for the losses caused.

(3) A person who has given substantial assistance in the uncovering of a serious or especially serious crime, which is more serious or dangerous than the crime committed by the person himself or herself, may be released from criminal liability. This provision shall not apply to person who are held criminally liable for especially serious crimes provided for in Sections

116, 117, 118, 125, 159, 160, 176, 190.¹, 251, 252 and 253.¹ of this Law or to a person who has established or managed himself or herself an organised group or a gang.

(4) A person may also be released from criminal liability in particular cases provided for in the Special Part of this Law.

(5) A person may also be released from criminal liability if it is established that his or her rights to the termination of criminal proceedings in reasonable term have not been observed.

(6) A person may be released from criminal liability if he or she has committed a criminal offence during a period when he or she was subjected to human trafficking and was forced to commit it.

[25 April 2002; 28 September 2005; 21 May 2009; 21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 58.¹ Conditional Release from Criminal Liability

(1) A person who has committed a criminal violation or a less serious crime, may be conditionally released from criminal liability by a public prosecutor if, taking into account the nature of the offence and the harm caused, information characterising the accused and other circumstances of the matter, there is acquired a conviction that the accused will not commit further criminal offences.

(1¹) A person who is accused for committing of a serious crime and who has given substantial assistance in the uncovering of a serious or especially serious crime, which is more serious or dangerous than the crime committed by the person himself or herself, may be also conditionally released from criminal liability by a prosecutor in accordance with the procedures specified by the Law. This provision shall not apply to persons who are held criminally liable for serious crimes provided for in Sections 125, 159, 160, 176, 190.¹, 251, 252 and 253.¹ of this Law or to a person who has been an organiser of a crime.

(2) In conditionally releasing from criminal liability, the public prosecutor shall decide not to continue the criminal prosecution of the person for the offence, if in the probationary period the person does not commit a new criminal offence and fulfils the duties imposed.

(3) In conditionally releasing from criminal liability, the public prosecutor shall determine for the person a probationary period of not less than three and not exceeding eighteen months. The probationary period shall commence on the day of the coming into effect of the public prosecutor's decision.

(4) In conditionally releasing from criminal liability, the public prosecutor, with the consent of the person, may impose as a duty:

1) to apologise to the victim;

2) to rectify the harm caused within a specific time period;

2¹) not to change his or her place of residence without the consent of the State Probation Service;

3) to register periodically at the State Probation Service and to participate in probation programmes in accordance with the instructions of the State Probation Service;

3¹) to notify regarding change of the place of residence;

4) to refrain from specific types of actions or activities; and

5) to receive medical treatment for alcoholism, narcotic, psychotropic, toxic substance addiction or other addictions.

(5) If a person who has been conditionally released from criminal liability, during the period of probation commits a new intentional criminal offence or does not perform the imposed duties, his or her criminal prosecution shall be continued.

[20 June 2002; 18 December 2003; 27 May 2004; 21 June 2007; 21 May 2009; 16 June 2009]

Section 59. Release from Punishment or Serving of Punishment

(1) The release of a convicted person from punishment or serving of a punishment and the reduction of a punishment as adjudged, with the exception of release from punishment or the reduction of a punishment on the basis of amnesty or clemency, may only be done by a court in cases and in accordance with procedures set out in law.

(2) A court may, in the cases provided for in this Law, release persons who have not attained the age of majority from punishment, imposing compulsory measures of a corrective nature.

(3) A court may also release a person from punishment in the cases provided for in Section 58 of this Law.

(4) A court may release a person, who has committed a criminal violation or a less serious crime due to alcoholism, narcotic, psychotropic addiction or toxic substance addiction, from serving a punishment, if this person has agreed to medical treatment for alcoholism, narcotic, psychotropic addiction or toxic substance addiction. The punishment shall be served if the person has not commenced undergoing the medical treatment within the time specified by the court or, after this, has avoided the medical treatment.

(5) If a person who has been convicted of a criminal offence or for whom a punishment has been specified with an injunction of a public prosecutor regarding punishment, after the judgment is proclaimed or after a public prosecutor has issued an injunction regarding punishment, has become ill with a mental illness which has deprived him or her of the ability to understand his or her actions or to control them, the court shall release such person from serving a punishment. Compulsory measures of a medical nature may be imposed on him or her in accordance with the provisions set out in this Law.

(6) If a person who has been convicted of a criminal offence or for whom a punishment has been determined with an injunction of a public prosecutor regarding punishment, has become ill with another serious incurable illness, a court may release such person from serving the punishment.

[27 May 2004; 13 December 2007; 13 December 2012]

Section 60. Reduction of Punishment in Exceptional Cases

If a convicted person has helped uncover a crime, committed by other persons, which is more serious or more dangerous than the criminal offence committed by the person, the court, by whose judgment such person has been convicted, may reduce the punishment specified in the judgment, but where life imprisonment has been adjudged, a term of deprivation of liberty for twenty years shall be substituted therefor.

[25 April 2002; 21 May 2009; 1 December 2011]

Section 61. Conditional Release Prior to Completion of Punishment

(1) A person who has been punished with deprivation of liberty, except temporary deprivation of liberty, may be conditionally released prior to completion of his or her basic punishment, if there is a reason to believe that he or she is able to adapt in the society after release without committing a criminal offence.

(2) Taking into account the personality and behaviour of the convicted person, conditional release prior to completion of punishment may be ordered, if:

1) the convicted person has reached a certain result of resocialisation;

2) the convicted person to the extent possible has voluntarily made compensation for losses caused by his or her crime;

3) the convicted person has possibilities to acquire means of subsistence in legal way after his or her release;

4) the term specified in a law regulating the execution of criminal punishments after imposition of the punishment for the violation of the punishment serving regime has lapsed and there are no effective punishments for administrative violations committed during execution of the punishment of deprivation of liberty;

5) the convicted person is solving and is ready to continue to solve his or her psychological problems which have caused or may cause commitment of criminal offence;

6) [8 July 2011].

(3) Conditional release prior to completion of punishment may be proposed if the convicted person has actually served:

1) not less than half of the punishment imposed for a less serious crime committed;

2) not less than two-thirds of the punishment imposed, if it has been imposed for a serious crime, or if the convicted person is a person who previously has been punished with deprivation of liberty for an intentional crime and the criminal record for this crime has not been set aside or extinguished;

3) not less than three-quarters of the punishment imposed, if it has been adjudged for an especially serious crime or if the convicted person is a person who previously had been conditionally released prior to completion of punishment and has newly committed an intentional crime during the period of the unserved punishment; or

4) twenty-five years of a punishment of deprivation of liberty, if the convicted person is a person for whom life imprisonment has been imposed.

(4) A court, in conditionally releasing a convicted person prior to completion of a punishment, may, for the period of the unserved punishment, impose on him or her the obligations set out in Section 55 of this Law, if it is necessary for achieving of goals. A duty to participate in probation programmes in accordance with the instructions of the State Probation Service shall be imposed mandatory for a person of legal age, who is punished for commitment of serious or especially serious crime, if a crime is connected with violence or turned against sexual inviolability or morals. If the person conditionally released prior to completion of punishment does not, without justifiable reason, fulfil the obligations imposed by the court or those specified in the regulating laws regarding the execution of criminal punishments, or repeatedly commits administrative violations, for which administrative punishments are imposed on him or her, the court, on the basis of a submission from the institution to which the supervision of the behaviour of the convicted person has been assigned, may take a decision that the portion of the punishment unserved should be served.

(5) If a person who has been conditionally released prior to completion of punishment commits a new criminal offence during the period of the punishment unserved, the court shall determine punishment for him or her in accordance with the provisions provided for in Sections 51 and 52 of this Law.

(6) [8 July 2011]

[27 May 2004; 21 June 2007; 30 October 2008; 8 July 2011; 1 December 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 62. Limitation Period on the Execution of a Judgment of Conviction

(1) A judgment of conviction and an injunction of a public prosecutor regarding punishment may not be executed, if from the day when it comes into legal effect, it has not been executed within the following time periods:

1) within two years, if temporary deprivation of liberty, community service or a fine has been adjudged;

1¹) within two years after serving of the punishment of deprivation of liberty, if the punishment – community service – is to be executed independently in the cases provided for in Section 52, Paragraph 2.¹ of this Law;

- 2) within three years, if deprivation of liberty has been adjudged for a term not exceeding two years;
- 3) within five years, if deprivation of liberty has been adjudged for a term not exceeding five years;
- 4) within ten years, if deprivation of liberty has been adjudged for a term not exceeding ten years; and
- 5) within fifteen years, if a more severe punishment has been adjudged than deprivation of liberty for ten years.

(2) A limitation period is interrupted if a convicted person evades serving the punishment or before the time of expiration of the limitation period commits a new criminal offence for which a court has adjudged deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than one year. If a new criminal offence has been committed, the limitation period shall be calculated from the time of its commission, but if the convicted person has avoided serving the punishment, from the time he or she arrives to serve the punishment or from the time when a convicted person who has been in hiding, is detained. However, the judgment of conviction shall not be carried out if from the time it is rendered fifteen years have elapsed and a new criminal offence has not interrupted the limitation period.

(3) The issue of a limitation period in respect of a person for whom life imprisonment has been imposed shall be decided by a court.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2007; 1 December 2011; 13 December 2012; 14 March 2013]

Section 63. Extinguishment and Setting Aside of Criminal Record

(1) Criminal record is the juridical consequence of the convicting or the determination of punishment of a person who has committed a criminal offence, which is in effect during the term of the punishment imposed by a court or in an injunction of a public prosecutor regarding punishment, as well as after such until the criminal record is extinguished or set aside in accordance with the procedures set out in law.

(2) A person shall be considered to be convicted from the day the judgment of conviction or the injunction of a public prosecutor regarding punishment comes into effect.

(3) The following shall be deemed to not be convicted:

- 1) persons who have been released from a punishment by a court judgment or have been acquitted;

- 2) persons in relation to whom the limitation period for execution of a judgment of conviction provided for in the law is applicable;

- 3) persons upon whom a suspended sentence has been imposed – one year after the end of the probationary period, but in the case of the application of an additional punishment – also within one year after the end of serving the additional punishment, if the institutions executing the adjudication have not established a violation during the probationary period or serving the additional punishment;

- 4) after one year – persons for whom a punishment of temporary deprivation of liberty, confiscation of property, community service or a fine has been imposed;

- 5) after two years – persons who have served a punishment of deprivation of liberty not exceeding three years;

- 6) after five years – persons who have served a punishment of deprivation of liberty exceeding three years but not exceeding five years;

- 7) after eight years – persons who have served a punishment of deprivation of liberty exceeding five years but not exceeding ten years;

- 8) after ten years – persons who have served a punishment of deprivation of liberty exceeding ten years.

(4) The period for extinguishment of criminal record shall be calculated from the day that the person has completed his or her basic punishment and additional punishment in full extent.

(5) If, according to procedures set out in law, a person is released from punishment before completion of the term of his or her punishment, the period for extinguishment of a criminal record shall be calculated from the day when he or she has been released from serving the punishment, taking into account the time of the punishment actually served.

(6) [13 December 2012]

(7) If a person, for whom deprivation of liberty has been imposed, after serving his or her punishment has, by exemplary behaviour and a conscientious attitude towards work, demonstrated his or her rehabilitation, the court may set aside his or her criminal record before the expiration of a period prescribed in this Section.

(8) A criminal record may be set aside on the basis of clemency or amnesty.

(9) The extinguishment or setting aside of a criminal record annuls all criminal legal consequences for the criminal offence committed.

[17 October 2002; 12 February 2004; 28 September 2005; 8 November 2007; 21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Chapter VII

Special Nature of Criminal Liability of Minors

Section 64. Liability of Minors

The provisions of this Chapter apply to persons who have not attained eighteen years of age as of the commission of the criminal offence.

Section 65. Application of Punishment for Minors

(1) The following forms of basic punishment shall apply for minors:

- 1) deprivation of liberty;
- 2) [13 December 2012];
- 3) community service; or
- 4) fine,

as well as the additional punishments provided for in this Law.

(2) For a person who has committed a criminal offence prior to attaining eighteen years of age, the period of deprivation of liberty may not exceed: ten years – for especially serious crimes; five years – for serious crimes, which are associated with violence or the threat of violence, or have given rise to serious consequences; two years – for other serious crimes. For criminal violations and for less serious and serious crimes the punishment of deprivation of liberty shall not be applied for such person.

(2¹) If a person has committed a criminal offence prior to attaining eighteen years of age regarding which the minimum limit of the applicable punishment of deprivation of liberty has been provided for in the sanction of the relevant Section of Special Part of this Law, a court may impose a punishment which is lower than this minimum limit also in the cases when a court has recognised that a criminal offence has been committed under liability aggravating circumstances.

(2²) For a person who has committed a criminal offence prior to attaining eighteen years of age a punishment for several criminal offences or after several judgments shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Sections 50 and 51 of this Law, taking into account that the total term of the added up punishments of deprivation of liberty for several criminal offences may not exceed twelve years and six months and after several judgments – fifteen years.

(3) Conditional release from a punishment before serving the term may be proposed in relation to a person who has committed a criminal offence prior to attaining eighteen years of age, if he or she has served not less than half of the imposed punishment.

(4) A fine is applicable only to those minors who have their own income. A fine applied to a minor shall be not less than one and not exceeding fifty times the amount of the minimum monthly wage prescribed in the Republic of Latvia.

(5) A person, who before attaining eighteen years of age, has committed a criminal violation, shall, after serving the punishment, be deemed to have not been convicted.

[20 June 2001; 12 June 2002; 16 June 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 66. Application of Compulsory Measures of a Correctional Nature to Minors

(1) A court may, taking into account the particular circumstances of the committing of a criminal offence and information received regarding the personality of the offender, which mitigate his or her liability, release a minor from the punishment adjudged by applying compulsory measures of a correctional nature specified by law.

(2) Serving of a punishment shall be completed if a minor, who has been released from it, has not fulfilled the obligations imposed by a court during the period of the punishment adjudged.

[31 October 2002]

Section 67. Suspended Sentence for a Minor

[21 May 2009]

Chapter VIII Compulsory Measures of a Medical Nature

Section 68. Compulsory Measures of a Medical Nature

(1) The following compulsory measures of a medical nature may be determined for persons, who have committed the offences set out in this Law, but who suffer from a mental disorder and have been found to be mentally incapable or have diminished mental capacity:

- 1) out-patient medical treatment in a medical institution;
- 2) medical treatment of a general type in a psychiatric hospital (ward); and
- 3) medical treatment under guard in a specialised psychiatric hospital (ward).

(2) If according to the nature of the committed offence and his or her mental state a person mentioned in Paragraph one of this Section is not dangerous to the public, a court may place the person with his or her relatives or other persons who shall care for the ill person, in the charge and under the supervision of a medical institution pursuant to his or her place of residence.

(3) Medical treatment, in places of deprivation of liberty as are appropriate thereto, may also be determined for persons mentioned in Paragraph one of this Section who have been found to have diminished mental capacity.

Section 69. Provision of Compulsory Measures of a Medical Nature for Persons in a State of Mental Incapacity

(1) A court may determine compulsory measures of a medical nature set out in this Law for persons who, being in a state of mental incapacity, have committed offences as provided for in this Law or, after commission of the offence or after judgment has been rendered, have become ill with a mental illness which has removed their ability to understand their actions or to control them, if these persons according to the nature of the committed offence and their mental state are dangerous to the public.

(2) The compulsory medical treatment and type of medical institution shall be determined by the court in accordance with what mental illness the person concerned has and what the nature of his or her offence is. In regard to the determination of treatment to be provided in a psychiatric hospital (ward), the type thereof shall be selected by the medical institution.

(3) A court may adjudge punishment as against a person, who, following commission of a criminal offence or the rendering of a judgment of a court, has become ill with a mental illness which has removed the ability of the person to understand his or her actions or to control them, after he or she recovers his or her health, if the period of limitation has not expired or there is no other basis for releasing him or her from criminal liability and punishment.

(4) Provision of compulsory measures of a medical nature shall be terminated or altered by a court, on the basis of the opinion of the medical institution, if the person concerned has recovered his or her health or the nature of the illness has changed to such a degree that it is not necessary to provide such measures.

(5) If punishment is adjudged regarding such a person after the person recovers his or her health, the period during which compulsory measures of a medical nature were provided shall be included in the term of the punishment.

Section 70. Determination of Compulsory Measures of a Medical Nature for Persons in a State of Diminished Mental Capacity

Compulsory measures of a medical nature may also be determined in regard to persons who have committed criminal offences while being in a state of diminished mental capacity. If such persons are punished with deprivation of liberty, medical treatment shall be provided in places of deprivation of liberty as are appropriate thereto. If such persons are punished without deprivation of liberty, a court shall impose upon them the obligation to have medical treatment in a psychiatric medical institution pursuant to their place of residence.

Chapter VIII¹ Coercive Measures Applicable to Legal Persons

Section 70.¹ Basis for the Application of a Coercive Measure to a Legal Person

For the criminal offences provided for in the Special Part of this Law, a court or in the cases provided for by the Law – a public prosecutor may apply a coercive measure to a legal person governed by private law, including State or local government capital company, as well as partnership, if a natural person has committed the offence in the interests of the legal person, for the sake of the person or as a result of insufficient supervision or control, acting individually or as a member of the collegial authority of the relevant legal person:

- 1) on the basis of the right to represent the legal person or act on the behalf thereof;
- 2) on the basis of the right to take a decision on behalf of the legal person;
- 3) in implementing control within the scope of the legal person.

[14 March 2013]

Section 70.² Types of Coercive Measures Applicable to a Legal Person

(1) For a legal person one of the following coercive measures may be specified:

- 1) liquidation;
- 2) restriction of rights;
- 3) confiscation of property; or
- 4) monetary levy.

(2) For a legal person one or several of the coercive measures provided for in Paragraph one of this Section may be applied. In applying liquidation, other coercive measures shall not be specified.

(3) The procedures for execution of coercive measures shall be determined in accordance with the law.

(4) For a criminal violation provided for in the Special Part of this Law and a less serious crime a public prosecutor, in drawing up an injunction regarding coercive measure, may determine monetary levy or restriction of rights as a coercive measure to a legal person.

[14 March 2013]

Section 70.³ Liquidation

(1) Liquidation is the compulsory termination of the activities of a legal person.

(2) A legal person shall be liquidated only in such cases, if the legal person, a branch, representation or structural unit thereof has been especially established for the committing of a criminal offence or if a serious or especially serious crime has been committed.

(3) In liquidating a legal person, all of the existing property thereof shall be alienated without compensation to the ownership of the State.

[5 May 2005; 14 March 2013]

Section 70.⁴ Restriction of Rights

(1) Restriction of rights is the deprivation of specific rights or permits or the determination of such prohibition, which prevents a legal person from exercising certain rights, receive State support or assistance, participate in a State or local government procurement procedure, to perform a specific type of activity for a term of not less than one year and not exceeding ten years.

(2) A public prosecutor may, in an injunction regarding a coercive measure, apply not more than half of the maximum time for restriction of rights provided for in Paragraph one of this Section.

[14 March 2013]

Section 70.⁵ Confiscation of Property

(1) Confiscation of property is the compulsory alienation to State ownership without compensation of the property owned by a legal person.

(2) A court, in determining confiscation of property, shall specifically indicate which property is to be confiscated.

(3) *[14 March 2013]*

(4) Property owned by a legal person, which has been transferred to another person, may also be confiscated.

[5 May 2005; 13 December 2012; 14 March 2013]

Section 70.⁶ Monetary Levy

(1) A monetary levy is a sum of money, which is imposed by a court or public prosecutor to be paid for the benefit of the State within 30 days. Monetary levy, in conformity with the seriousness of the criminal offence and the financial circumstances of a legal person, shall be determined in the amount of not less than ten thousand and not exceeding hundred thousand times the minimum monthly wage specified in the Republic of Latvia at the time of the rendering of the adjudication, indicating in the adjudication the amount of the monetary levy in the monetary units of the Republic of Latvia. A public prosecutor may, in an injunction

regarding a coercive measure, apply not more than half of the maximum amount of monetary levy provided for in this Section, complying to the amount of the minimum wage specified in the Republic of Latvia at the time of drawing up the referred to injunction and indicating therein the sum of such monetary levy in the monetary units of the Republic of Latvia.

(2) A monetary levy, which has been imposed upon a legal person, shall be paid from the funds of the legal person.

(3) A court or public prosecutor accordingly may divide the payment of the monetary levy into periods or postpone for a time period not exceeding one year from the day when an adjudication or injunction regarding coercive measure has entered into effect.

(4) If the monetary levy has not been paid, the coercive measure shall be implemented by compulsory procedures.

[14 March 2013]

Section 70.⁷ Compensation for Harm Caused

[14 March 2013]

Section 70.⁸ Conditions for the Application of Coercive Measures to a Legal Person

(1) In determining the type of coercive measure, the nature of the criminal offence and the harm caused shall be taken into account.

(2) In determining the extent of a coercive measure the following conditions shall be observed:

- 1) the actual action of a legal person;
- 2) the nature and consequences of the acts of a legal person;
- 3) measures, which a legal person has performed in order to prevent the committing of a criminal offence;
- 4) the size, type of activities and financial circumstances of a legal person;
- 5) measures, which a legal person has performed in order to compensate for the losses caused or prevent the damage caused;
- 6) whether a legal person has reached a settlement with the victim.

[14 March 2013]

Special Part

Chapter IX

Crimes against Humanity and Peace, War Crimes and Genocide

Section 71. Genocide

For a person who commits genocide, that is, commits intentional acts for purposes of the destruction in whole or in part of any group of persons identifiable as such by nationality, ethnic origin, race, or a defined religion, by killing members of the group, inflicting upon them physical injuries hazardous to life or health or causing them to become mentally ill, intentionally causing conditions of life for such people as result in their physical destruction in whole or in part, utilising measures the purpose of which is to prevent the birth of children in such group, or transferring children on a compulsory basis from one group of persons into another,

the applicable punishment is life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three and not exceeding twenty years.

[21 May 2009]

Section 71.¹ Invitation to Genocide

For a person who commits public invitation to genocide, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding eight years.

[28 April 2005]

Section 71.² Crimes against Humanity

For a person who commits crime against humanity, that is, for an activity which is performed as a part of vast or systematic offensive to civilians and which has been expressed as homicide, extermination, enslavement, deportation or forced movement, unlawful deprivation or limitation of liberty, torture, rape, involvement of a person into sexual slavery, compelling the engaging in prostitution, forced fertilisation or sterilisation, or sexual violence of similar degree of severity, apartheid, persecution of any group of people or union on the basis of political, racial, national, ethnical, cultural, religious or gender affiliation or other reasons which have been recognised as inadmissible in the international law, in relation to any activity indicated in this Section or genocide, or war crime or other activity provided for in the international law binding upon the Republic of Latvia, which causes serious physical or mental suffering,

the applicable punishment is life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three and not exceeding twenty years.

[21 May 2009]

Section 72. Crimes against Peace

For a person who commits crimes against peace, that is, commits planning, preparation triggering of, participation in military aggression, commits conducting of a war of aggression in violation of international agreements binding upon the Republic of Latvia, commits participation in a conspiracy for the purpose of committing crimes mentioned in this Section,

the applicable punishment is life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three and not exceeding twenty years.

Section 73. Preparation, Storage, Movement, Use and Distribution of Weapons of Mass Destruction

For a person who commits preparation, storage, movement, use or distribution of nuclear, chemical, biological, bacteriological, toxic or other weapons of mass destruction,

the applicable punishment is life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three and not exceeding twenty years.

[19 November 2009]

Section 74. War Crimes

For a person who commits war crimes, that is, commits violation of provisions regarding conduct of war prohibited in international law binding upon the Republic of Latvia or of international humanitarian law, including murder, torture of a person protected by humanitarian law or inhuman treatment of such person, taking of hostages, illegal deportation, movement, limitation of liberty, unjustifiable destruction of cities and other entities, or other prohibited activity,

the applicable punishment is life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three and not exceeding twenty years.
[21 May 2009]

Section 74.¹ Acquittal of Genocide, Crime against Humanity

For a person who commits public glorification of genocide, crime against humanity, crime against peace or war crime or public denial or acquittal of committed genocide, crime against humanity, crime against peace or war crime,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[21 May 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 75. Force against Residents in the Area of Hostilities

For a person who commits illegal violence against residents in an area of hostilities, as well as commits illegal forcible confiscation or destruction of their property,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three and not exceeding fifteen years.

Section 76. Pillaging

For a person who commits appropriation of the property of persons killed or wounded on a battlefield (pillaging),

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding eight years.

Section 77. Invitation to War of Aggression

For a person who commits public invitation of a war of aggression or of triggering of military conflict,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding eight years.

Section 78. Triggering of National, Ethnic and Racial Hatred

(1) For a person who commits acts intentionally directed towards triggering national, ethnic or racial hatred or enmity,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if they are associated with violence or threats, or where they are committed by a group of persons, a State official, or a responsible employee of an undertaking (company) or organisation, or if it is committed utilising automated data processing systems,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[21 June 2007; 13 December 2012]

Section 79. Destruction of Cultural and National Heritage

For a person who commits the intentional destruction of such values, which constitute part of the cultural or national heritage,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding twelve years.
[13 December 2012]

Chapter X **Crimes against the State**

Section 80. Acts Promoting the Overthrow of the State Authority

For a person who commits actions directed towards the violent overthrow of the State authority of the Republic of Latvia,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than five and not exceeding fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[13 December 2012]

Section 80.¹ Uniting in Organisations with the Aim to Overthrow the State Authority of the Republic of Latvia

For a person who commits the uniting with more than two persons in an organised group for the purpose of overthrowing the State authority of the Republic of Latvia or to destroy the independence of the State, or to destroy its territorial integrity,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[25 April 2002; 13 December 2012]

Section 81. Invitation to Forcibly Overthrow the State Authority of the Republic of Latvia and Forcibly Change the Political System

For a person who commits public invitation to violently overthrow the State authority of the Republic of Latvia as established by the Constitution, or to violently change the political system, as well as commits the distribution of materials containing such invitation for the same purpose,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 82. Invitation to Destroy Independence of the Republic of Latvia as a State

(1) For a person who commits public invitation of destruction of the independence of the Republic of Latvia as a state, with purpose of incorporating Latvia into a unified state structure with some other state, or destruction thereof in some other way,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) For a person who commits organisational activities directed towards destruction of the independence of the Republic of Latvia as a state, with purpose of incorporating Latvia into a unified state structure with some other state, or destruction thereof in some other way,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[13 December 2012]

Section 83. Invitation to Destruction of the Territorial Integrity of the Republic of Latvia

(1) For a person who commits public invitation to destruction of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Latvia, that is, secession of a part of the territory of the Republic of Latvia in a manner not provided for by the Constitution of the Republic of Latvia, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits organisational acts directed towards the destruction of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Latvia, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 84. Violation of Sanctions Imposed by International Organisations

(1) For a person who commits intentional violation of regulatory enactments regulating implementation of sanctions determined by the United Nations Security Council, European Union or other international organisations in the Republic of Latvia, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if they are committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement or by a State official, or if substantial harm has been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[1 June 2000; 13 December 2012]

Section 85. Espionage

(1) For a person who commits transfer of confidential information, or stealing or collection thereof pursuant to an assignment from the intelligence agency of a foreign power, in order that this information be utilised in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Republic of Latvia,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if the information is an official secret, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three and not exceeding twenty years, or life imprisonment, with or without confiscation of property.

[13 December 2012]

Section 86. Endangerment of the Life and Health of the President of the Republic of Latvia, Member of the Saeima, Member of the Cabinet and other State Official

For a person who commits an attack on the President of the Republic of Latvia, member of the *Saeima*, member of the Cabinet, or another State official elected, nominated or appointed by the *Saeima* of the Republic of Latvia, in relation to their governmental activities in the interests of the Republic of Latvia, if endangerment of the life or health of such person is associated with the attack,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding fifteen years and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.
[13 December 2012]

Section 87. Endangerment of the Life and Health of Representatives of Foreign States

(1) For a person who commits assault on the leader of a foreign state or of its government, or on another representative of a foreign State, who has officially arrived in the Republic of Latvia on official business, if the assault is associated with the endangerment of the life or health of this person,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding fifteen years, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if such have caused serious consequences for the Republic of Latvia,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than five and not exceeding twenty years, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[13 December 2012]

Section 88. Terrorism

(1) For a person who commits the use of explosives, use of fire, the use of nuclear chemical, chemical, biological, bacteriological, toxic or other weapons of mass destruction, mass poisoning, spreading of epidemics and epizootic diseases, kidnapping of persons, taking of hostages, hijacking of air, land or sea means of transport or other activities if they committed for the purpose of intimidating inhabitants or with the purpose of inducing the State, its institutions or international organisations to take any action or refrain therefrom, or for purposes of harming the State or the inhabitants thereof or the interests of international organisations (terrorism),

the applicable punishment is life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than eight and not exceeding twenty years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) For a person who commits destruction or damage to physical objects, automated data processing systems, electronic networks, as well as other objects located in the territory or the continental shelf of the State, if such activities are committed for the purpose provided for in Paragraph one of this Section,

the applicable punishment is life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than eight and not exceeding twenty years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(3) For a person who commits the acts provided for in Paragraph one or two of this Section if they are committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement (a terrorist group),

the applicable punishment is life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than ten and not exceeding twenty years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(4) For a person who commits the establishment or leading of a terrorist group,

the applicable punishment is life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than fifteen and not exceeding twenty years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[18 May 2000; 8 December 2005; 13 December 2007/2; 13 December 2012]

Section 88.¹ Financing of Terrorism

(1) For a person who commits the direct or indirect collection or transfer of any type of acquired funds or other property for the purposes of utilising such or knowing that such will be fully or partially utilised in order to commit one or several acts of terror or in order to transfer such to the disposal of terrorist groups or individual terrorists (financing of terrorism), the applicable punishment is life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than eight and not exceeding twenty years, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For a person who commits the financing of terrorism if it has been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement or it committed on large scale, the applicable punishment is life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than fifteen and not exceeding twenty years, with or without confiscation of property.

[28 April 2005; 13 December 2007/2; 13 December 2012]

Section 88.² Invitation to Terrorism and Terrorism Threats

For a person who commits a public invitation to terrorism or threat to commit an act of terror, if there is a basis for considering that it may be committed,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding eight years, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[13 December 2007/2; 13 December 2012]

Section 88.³ Recruitment and Training of Persons for the Commitment of Acts of Terror

For a person who commits the recruitment or training of persons for the commitment of acts of terror,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[13 December 2007/2; 13 December 2012]

Section 89. Sabotage

For a person who commits any act or failure to act as is directed towards destruction of the financial system, industrial, transport, agricultural, trade or other economic sectors, or destruction of the operations of any institutions or organisations, with the purpose of harming the Republic of Latvia,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than five and not exceeding twelve years, with or without confiscation of property.

[13 December 2012]

Section 89.¹ Criminal Organisation

(1) For a person who commits the establishment of such a criminal organisation (association), in the composition of which are at least five persons, for the purpose of committing especially serious crimes against humanity or peace, war crimes, to commit genocide or to commit especially serious crimes against the State, as well as for involvement in such an organisation or in an organised group included within such organisation or other criminal formation, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than eight and not exceeding seventeen years, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) For a person who commits the leading of a criminal organisation or participates in the committing of the crimes provided for in Paragraph one of this Section by such an organisation, the applicable punishment is life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than ten and not exceeding twenty years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[25 April 2002; 13 December 2012]

Section 90. Hindrance of the Exercise of the Right to Vote, the Right to Participate in Initiation of Legislation, Initiation of National Referendums and Supporting of the European Citizens' Initiative

(1) For a person who knowingly commits hindrance of the right to freely participate in a collection of signatures organised in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Latvia for the initiation of legislation or national referendum or for supporting of the European Citizens' Initiative, by the use of violence, fraud, threats, payoffs, or other unlawful means, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who knowingly commits hindrance of the right to freely elect members of the parliament and to be elected or to freely participate in a national referendum organised in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Latvia, by the use of violence, fraud, threats, payoffs, or other unlawful means, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 91. Dissemination of False Information Concerning Candidates to the Saeima *[12 June 2002]*

Section 92. Falsification of Signature Collection, Election and National Referendum Documents, Miscount of Votes and Violation of the Right of Secret Ballot

For a person who commits falsification of signature collection for the initiation of election or national referendum or for supporting of the European Citizens' Initiative, or falsification of election or national referendum documents, or knowingly miscounting votes, as well as knowingly commits violation of the right of secret ballot, where committed by a State official or a member of the Election Committee,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years.

[13 December 2012]

Section 93. Desecration of State Symbols

For a person who commits pulling down, tearing, breaking or destroying the Latvian Coat of Arms or the national flag of Latvia, or other desecration of these State symbols, or public desecration of the national anthem of Latvia,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 94. Intentional Disclosure of Official Secrets

For a person who intentionally discloses an official secret, where the offence is committed by a person who had been warned regarding non-disclosure of an official secret, however, the offence does not contain characteristics of espionage,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in specific employment or to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years.

[21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 95. Disclosure of Official Secrets through Negligence

For a person who commits disclosure of official secrets through negligence, where committed by a person who had been warned regarding non-disclosure of an official secret, or for losing of an object of official secret where committed by a person to whom the object of official secret had been entrusted, and if substantial harm results thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Chapter XI Criminal Offences against the Environment

Section 96. Violation of Provisions regarding the Management and Utilisation of the Earth, or its Depths, Waters and Forests

For a person who commits violation of provisions regarding the management and utilisation of the earth or its depths, waters or forests, if substantial harm has been caused thereby to the environment, human health or property or economic interests,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 97. Violation of Provisions regarding the Utilisation of the Natural Resources of the Sea

(1) *[21 October 2010]*

(2) For a person who commits violation of the provisions regarding the researching or utilisation of natural resources of the territorial sea, continental shelf or exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Latvia, if substantial harm is caused to the sea or coastal area, or other substantial harm has been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 98. Violation of Provisions Regarding the Circulation of Radioactive and Chemical Substances

(1) *[21 October 2010]*

(2) For a person who commits a violation of the provisions regarding the production, acquisition, movement, storage, processing or use of radioactive substances or other sources

of ionising radiation, dangerous biological, bacteriological, toxic, ozone depleting, chemical substances or mixtures, or other dangerous substances or materials, preparations or viruses, if substantial harm has been caused thereby to the environment, human health or property or economic interests,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For violation of the provisions indicated in Paragraph two of this Section, if serious consequences have been caused thereby or if it has been committed by an organised group, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding eight years, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[12 February 2004; 12 October 2006; 13 December 2007/2; 21 October 2010; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 99. Violation of Provisions Regarding Management of Hazardous Waste

[21 October 2010]

(1) *[21 October 2010]*

(2) For a person who commits a violation of the provisions for the collection, storage, reloading, transportation, processing, regeneration or burial of hazardous waste, if substantial harm has been caused thereby to the environment, human health, or property or economic interests,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits the importation of hazardous waste into the territory of Latvia or the transit traffic thereof through the territory of Latvia in violation of provisions, if substantial harm has been caused thereby to the environment, human health or property or economic interests,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(4) For a person who commits a violation of the provisions in Paragraph two of this Section or the activities provided for in Paragraph three of this Section, if it has been committed by an organised group,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding seven years, with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2007/2; 21 October 2010; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 100. Unauthorised Burial of Dangerous Substances in Waters and Depths of the Earth

(1) For a person who commits the unauthorised burial of radioactive substances, including nuclear materials, dangerous chemical substances or products, materials or waste, in waters or depths of the earth,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the burial of nuclear, chemical, biological, bacteriological, toxic or other weapons of mass destruction in waters or depths of the earth,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three and not exceeding twenty years.

[18 May 2000; 12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 101. Pollution of the Sea

(1) [21 October 2010]

(2) For a person who commits polluting of the sea with dangerous or other polluting substances, materials or wastes, if substantial harm has been caused thereby to the environment, or property or economic interests,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits polluting of the sea with dangerous or other harmful polluting, materials or wastes, if serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years.

[13 December 2007/2; 21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 102. Pollution and Littering of the Earth, Forests and Waters

(1) [21 October 2010]

(2) For a person who commits polluting with dangerous or other polluting substances, materials or wastes, littering or otherwise harmfully affecting the earth, forests, or internal waters (surface water or groundwater) in any way, if substantial harm has been caused thereby to the environment, or property or economic interests,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits polluting with dangerous or other polluting substances, materials or wastes, littering or otherwise harmfully affecting the earth, forests, or internal waters (surface water or groundwater) in any way, if serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2007/2; 21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 103. Pollution of the Air of the Atmosphere

(1) [21 October 2010]

(2) For a person who commits polluting, littering, physically or otherwise harmfully affecting the air of the atmosphere in any way, exceeding prescribed standards or in violation of provisions, if substantial harm has been caused thereby to the environment, human health, or property or economic interests,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 104. Operation of Facilities without Treatment Structures

For operation of industrial, agricultural, municipal or other facilities, if such are not equipped with structures and systems necessary for treatment and for collection of hazardous substances and dust, or if they are in a condition not suitable for operation, and if substantial harm has been caused thereby to the environment, human health, or to property or economic interests,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 105. Failure to Take Measures for the Elimination of Environmental Pollution

For a person who commits failing to take or improper taking of necessary measures included in the duties of persons regarding rectification of pollution and prevention of other harmful effects on the environment, or failing to give notice if harmful effects have resulted, the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 106. Concealment of Data regarding Environmental Pollution

(1) For a person who fails to notify concerning pollution of sea waters or other harmful effects arising from vehicles or structures, if committed by a person having a duty to give notification,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits intentional concealment or distortion of data regarding the level of environmental pollution, if committed by a person whose duties include the providing of such data, and if as a result substantial harm has been caused thereby to the environment, human health, or property or economic interests,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 107. Forest Arson

(1) For a person who commits intentional forest arson,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if substantial harm has been caused thereby, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(3) For a person who commits the same acts, if due to the negligence of the offender, death of a human being or other serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding eight years, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[13 December 2012]

Section 108. Destruction and Damaging of a Forest through Negligence

(1) For a person who commits destruction or damaging of a section of forest through negligence, by careless handling of fire or in some other way, if substantial harm has been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if loss of human life or other serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 109. Arbitrary Cutting and Damaging Trees

(1) For a person who commits arbitrary cutting trees in a forest of another person or other parcel of land of another person,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits arbitrary cutting, destroying or damaging trees in a specially protected nature territory, micro-reserve, park, public square, alley or environmental and natural resources protection zone,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits arbitrary cutting, destroying or damaging trees, if substantial harm is caused by such actions or if it has been committed by an organised group,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2007/2; 21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 110. Arbitrary Fishing and Acquisition of Aquatic Animals

(1) [21 October 2010]

(2) For a person who commits catching of fish or other acquisition of fish or aquatic animals without appropriate authorisation or during conservation period, or in restricted areas, or with prohibited gear or methods (arbitrary acquisition) if it is committed in a specially protected nature territory, or if substantial harm has been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits arbitrary acquisition of fish or aquatic animals by utilising electrical currents, explosive substances, poisonous substances or other generally dangerous means or methods,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[25 April 2002; 21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 111. Illegal Manufacture, Acquisition, Storage, Sale, Transportation and Forwarding of Electro-Fishing Equipment

For a person who commits illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage, sale, transportation, or forwarding of electro-fishing equipment,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 112. Illegal Hunting

(1) [21 October 2010]

(2) For a person who commits illegal hunting, if it has been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement or in a specially protected nature territory, or if substantial harm has been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits utilisation of prohibited generally dangerous means, methods, tools or techniques for hunting,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.
[18 December 2003; 12 February 2004; 21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 113. Blasting and Other Acts Committed in Violation of Provisions for Protection of Animals

For a person who commits blasting, land amelioration, preparation of timber or other actions in violation of provisions regarding protection of animals, if substantial harm is caused to fish resources, birds or other wild animals by such actions,
the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.
[12 February 2004; 21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 114. Destruction and Damaging of Special Areas of Protection

For a person who commits destruction or damaging of specially protected nature territories, if substantial harm has been caused thereby,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.
[21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 115. Destruction and Damaging of Specially Protected Animals and Plants

For a person who commits destruction or damaging of specially protected animals, plants, mushrooms or lichens or the habitat thereof, or destruction or damaging of specially protected biotopes, if substantial harm has been caused thereby,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.
[21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 115.¹ Violation of the Trading Provisions of Specimens of Endangered Wild Animal and Plant Species

For a person who commits violation of the trading provisions of specimens of endangered wild animal or plant species or parts or products thereof, if substantial harm has been caused thereby,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.
[21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Chapter XII Homicide

Section 116. Murder

For a person who commits intentional unlawful homicide (murder) of another person,
the applicable punishment is life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than five years and not exceeding fifteen years, with police supervision for a term not exceeding three years.
[8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 117. Murder Committed in Aggravating Circumstances

For a person who commits murder, if:

- 1) a woman is murdered, the offender knowing her to be pregnant;
- 2) a person is murdered, the offender knowing that the person is in a state of helplessness;
- 3) it is committed in a way dangerous to the life of several persons;
- 4) it is committed with particular cruelty;
- 5) the corpse is defiled thereafter;
- 6) it is associated with robbery;
- 7) it is associated with rape;
- 8) it is committed with intent to conceal another criminal offence or to facilitate its commission;
- 9) it is committed for the purpose of acquiring property;
- 10) it is committed by a group of persons;
- 11) it is committed by a person who has been confined to a place to be held in temporary detention or in prison;
- 12) a minor is murdered,

the applicable punishment is life imprisonment, or deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than ten years and not exceeding twenty years and probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years, with or without confiscation of property.

[18 May 2000; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 118. Murder Committed in Especially Aggravating Circumstances

For a person who commits murder:

- 1) associated with the victim or his or her relative having performed his or her official or professional duty or having participated in the prevention or interruption of a criminal or other unlawful offence, or having provided testimony in court or at a pre-trial criminal proceedings;
- 2) if two or more persons have been murdered;
- 3) *[13 December 2012]*;
- 4) if it is committed by a person serving a term of life imprisonment;
- 5) if it has been committed by an organised group,

the applicable punishment is life imprisonment, or deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than fifteen years and not exceeding twenty years and probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years, with or without confiscation of property.

[13 December 2007/2; 8 July 2011; 1 December 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 119. Murder of a Newborn Child

For a person who, being a mother, commits the murder of her own child during child-birth or directly after child-birth while under the influence of the mental or physiological condition resulting therefrom,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service.

[13 December 2012]

Section 120. Murder Committed in a State of Extreme Mental Agitation

For a person who commits murder in a sudden state of extreme mental agitation resulting from violence or serious insult to dignity on the part of the victim,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service.
[13 December 2012]

Section 121. Murder Committed Exceeding the Limits of Necessary Self-defence

For a person who commits murder in the course of exceeding the limits of necessary self-defence,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service.
[13 December 2012]

Section 122. Murder Committed Violating Provisions Regarding Detention of a Person

(1) For a person who commits murder in the course of violating provisions regarding detention of a person,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service.
(2) For a person who commits the same act, if he or she is a State official,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service.
[13 December 2012]

Section 123. Homicide through Negligence

(1) For a person who commits unlawful homicide through negligence,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service.
(2) For a person who commits unlawful homicide through negligence, if two or more persons have been killed, or the homicide has been committed in the course of acting with firearms or explosive substances, or in another generally dangerous way,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service.
[13 December 2012]

Section 124. Leading to Suicide

(1) For a person who commits leading a person to commit suicide or attempt suicide by cruel treatment of the victim or systematic demeaning of his or her personal dignity, if such person has not been in financial or other dependence upon the offender,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service.
(2) For a person who commits the same acts with regard to a person who has been in financial or other dependence upon the offender,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.
[13 December 2012]

Chapter XIII Criminal Offences against Health of a Person

Section 125. Intentional Serious Bodily Injury

(1) For a person who commits intentional infliction of such bodily injury as is dangerous to life or has been the cause of loss of vision, hearing or any other organs or functions of organs, or mental or other health disorder, if it is associated with a general ongoing loss of ability to work to the extent of not less than one third, or has resulted in the termination of pregnancy, or has been manifested in irreparable facial disfigurement (serious bodily injury), the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding seven years, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if:

1) their commission is associated with the victim or his or her relative having performed his or her official or professional duty or having participated in the prevention or interruption of a criminal or other unlawful offence, or having provided testimony in court or at a pre-trial criminal proceedings;

2) they have been committed against two or more persons;

3) they have been committed in a way dangerous to the life or health of several persons;

4) they have been in the nature of torment or torture;

5) they have been committed by a group of persons;

6) [13 December 2012];

7) they have been committed by a person who has been confined to a place to be held in short-term detention or in prison;

8) they have been committed against a person in the state of helplessness, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding ten years, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(3) For a person who commits intentional infliction of serious bodily injury which, as a result of the negligence of the offender, has been the cause of the death of the victim, or who commits intentional infliction of serious bodily if it is committed by an organised group, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three years and not exceeding fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(4) [13 December 2012]

[13 December 2007/2; 30 October 2008; 21 May 2009; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 126. Intentional Moderate Bodily Injury

(1) For a person who commits intentional infliction of such bodily injury as is not dangerous to life and has not resulted in the consequences provided for in Section 125 of this Law but has resulted in continued health disorder or general ongoing loss of ability to work to the extent of less than one third (moderate bodily injury), the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if:

1) their commission is associated with the victim or his or her relative having performed his or her official or professional duty or having participated in the prevention or interruption of a criminal or other unlawful offence, or having provided testimony in court or at a pre-trial criminal proceedings;

2) they have been in the nature of torment or torture;

- 3) they have been committed by a group of persons;
- 4) [13 December 2012];
- 5) they have been committed by a person who has been confined to a place to be held under short-term detention or in prison;
- 6) they have been committed against a person in the state of helplessness, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.
[30 October 2008; 21 May 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 127. Intentional Bodily Injury Inflicted in a State of Extreme Mental Agitation

For a person who commits intentional infliction of serious or moderate bodily injury while in a sudden state of extreme mental agitation which has been caused by violence or grievous insult to dignity on the part of the victim,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 128. Intentional Bodily Injury Inflicted Exceeding the Limits of Necessary Self-defence

For a person who commits intentional infliction of serious or moderate bodily injury in the course of exceeding the limits of necessary self-defence, if this injury is not inflicted to protect oneself from a threat to life or from rape,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 129. Intentional Bodily Injury Inflicted Violating Provisions Regarding Detention of a Person

(1) For a person who commits intentional infliction of serious or moderate bodily injury in the course of violating provisions regarding detention of a person, the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, where commission thereof is by a State official, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 130. Intentional Slight Bodily Injury

(1) [21 October 2010]

(2) For a person who commits intentional infliction of slight bodily injury, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits regular beating having the nature of torture, or any other kind of torture, provided these acts have not had the consequences provided for in Sections 125 and 126 of this Law,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 131. Negligent Bodily Injury

For a person who commits infliction of serious or moderate bodily injury through negligence,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 132. Threatening to Commit Murder and to Inflict Serious Bodily Injury

For a person who commits threatening to commit murder or to inflict serious bodily injury, if there have been reasonable grounds to fear that these threats may be carried out,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 133. Infection with Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Hepatitis B and C Virus

For a person who knowingly commits infection of a person with human immunodeficiency virus or hepatitis B or C virus,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[21 May 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 133.¹ Infection with a Dangerous Agent of Infectious Disease

For a person who knowingly commits infection of a person with a dangerous agent of the infectious disease, if as a result thereof serious bodily injury has been committed or it has been a cause for the death of victim,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[21 May 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 134. Infection with Agent of Sexually Transmitted Disease

(1) For a person who knowingly commits intentional infection of a person with an agent of sexually transmitted disease,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who knowingly commits intentional infection of a minor with an agent of sexually transmitted disease,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 21 May 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 135. Unauthorised Performing of an Abortion

(1) For a person who, being a person who has the right to perform abortions, commits abortion on a pregnant woman, where the abortion is performed outside of the premises of a hospital or any other medical institution, or at a medical institution but without legal basis therefor,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in the practice of medical treatment for a period not exceeding five years.

(2) For a person who commits abortion on a pregnant woman in unsanitary conditions, or where commission thereof is by a person who does not have the right to perform abortions, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of right to engage in the practice of medical treatment for a period not exceeding five years.

(3) [13 December 2012]

(4) For a person who commits unauthorised abortion against the will of a pregnant woman, or where commission of an unauthorised abortion has resulted in the death of a pregnant woman or other serious consequences,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three years and not exceeding twelve years, with deprivation of right to engage in the practice of medical treatment for a period not exceeding ten years.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 136. Compelling Commission of an Abortion

For a person who commits compelling a pregnant woman to have an abortion performed, if it has resulted in the abortion being performed,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 137. Unauthorised Medical Treatment

(1) For a person who commits unauthorised medical treatment, if such has caused health disorder to the victim,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits unauthorised medical treatment, if such has caused the death of the victim or serious bodily injury through the negligence of the offender,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding eight years.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 138. Improper Performance of Professional Duties by a Medical Practitioner

(1) For a person who, being a medical practitioner, commits failing to fulfil professional duties or negligently fulfilling such, if such offence has, due to the negligence of the offender, caused serious or moderate bodily injury to the victim,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same offence, if it has resulted in the infection of the victim with human immunodeficiency virus or hepatitis B or C virus, or has been the cause of the death of the victim,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 29 May 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 139. Illegal Removal of Tissue and Organs from a Human Being

(1) For a person who commits illegal removal of tissue or organs from a deceased human being in order to use such for medical purposes, where commission thereof is by a medical practitioner,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in the practice of medical treatment for a term not exceeding five years.

(2) For a person who commits illegal removal of tissue or organs from a living human being in order to use such for medical purposes, where commission thereof is by a medical practitioner,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding seven years, with deprivation of the right to engage in the practice of medical treatment for a term not exceeding five years.

[13 December 2012]

Section 140. Violation of Sanitary Hygienic and Epidemiological Safety Provisions

For a person who commits violation of sanitary hygienic and epidemiological safety provisions, if an epidemic is caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 141. Abandonment without Assistance

(1) For a person who commits failing to provide necessary and manifestly undelayable assistance, to a human being in a state in which life is endangered, if the offender knew that he or she could have provided such without serious danger to himself or herself or other persons, and if the failure to provide assistance has resulted in the death of the human being or other serious consequences,

the applicable punishment is community service or a fine.

(2) For a person who knowingly commits abandonment without assistance of a person who is in a state in which life or health is endangered and who is unable to save himself or herself due to his or her juvenility, old-age, illness, or feebleness, if the offender was able to provide assistance to the victim and had an obligation to take care of him or her, or the offender himself or herself has put the person in the life endangering state,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 142. Failure to Provide Assistance to Victims at Sea

(1) For a person who, being a captain of a ship, commits failing to proceed to the location of a disaster at sea, if information is received that assistance is necessary,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who, being a captain of a ship, commits failing to provide assistance to human beings who are perishing at sea or on another waterway, if this assistance could have been provided without serious danger to the ship, its crew and passengers,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Chapter XIV Criminal Offences against Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of a Person

Section 143. Transgression of Inviolability of the Apartment of a Person

(1) For a person who commits illegal entering a apartment against the will of a person residing there,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same act, using violence, threats, fraud or appropriation of the title of a State official,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 144. Violating the Confidentiality of Correspondence, Information in the Form of Transmissions over a Telecommunications Network and Other Information

(1) For a person who commits intentional violation of the confidentiality of personal correspondence, information in the form of transmissions over a telecommunications network, as well as commits intentional violation of the confidentiality of information and programs provided for use in connection with electronic data processing,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if such are committed for purposes of acquiring property,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[20 April 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 145. Illegal Activities Involving Personal Data of Natural Persons

(1) For illegal activities involving personal data of a natural person, if it has caused substantial harm,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For illegal activities involving personal data of a natural person, if they have been performed by a personal data processing administrator or operator for the purpose of vengeance, acquisition of property or blackmail,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For influencing a personal data processing administrator or operator or the data subject, using violence or threats or using trust in bad faith, or using deceit in order to perform illegal activities involving personal data of a natural person,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[10 September 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 146. Violation of Labour Protection Provisions

(1) For a person who commits violation of the requirements of regulatory enactments regulating labour protection or technical safety, where commission thereof is by the manager of an undertaking (company), institution or organisation, or other person responsible for compliance therewith, and if such offence has caused bodily injury with health disorder or permanent loss of ability to work,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same offence, if such has caused the death of a human being or serious bodily injury to several human beings,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 147. Violation of Inventors' and Designers' Rights

(1) For a person who commits intentional disclosure of an invention or a design without the consent of the owner of the inventor, designer or the successors in rights thereof prior to the relevant person disclosing the invention or design himself or herself or prior to it being disclosed with the consent of such persons, as well as commits appropriation of authorship or compelling of joint authorship of an invention or design,

the applicable punishment is community service or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits compelling, by means of violence, threats of violence or blackmail, the renouncing of the authorship of an invention or design or commits compelling of joint authorship,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[17 October 2002; 12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 148. Infringement of Copyright and Neighbouring Rights

(1) For a person who commits infringement of copyright or neighbouring right, if such infringement has caused substantial harm to rights and interests protected by law of a person, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it has been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits infringement of copyright or neighbouring right if it is committed in large scale or by an organised group, or by compelling, by means of violence, threats or blackmail, the renouncing of authorship, or commits compelling of joint authorship, if it is committed by means of violence, threats or blackmail,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding six years, with deprivation of the right to engage in specific employment for a term not exceeding five years and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[21 October 2010; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 149. Illegal Acts with Objects of Copyright and Neighbouring Rights

[21 October 2010]

Section 149.¹ Violation of Discrimination Prohibitions

(1) [13 December 2012]

(2) For a person who commits discrimination due to racial or ethnic origin or for the violation of other discrimination prohibitions, if by such acts substantial harm is caused or they are associated with violence, fraud or threats, or where they are committed by a group of persons or a State official, or a responsible employee of an undertaking (company) or organisation, or if it is committed using an automated data processing system, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[21 June 2007; 13 December 2012]

Section 150. Incitement of Religious Hatred

(1) For a person who commits violation of religious feelings of persons or incitement of hatred in connection with the attitudes of such persons towards religion or atheism, the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same act, if by such act is caused substantial harm or it is associated with violence, fraud or threats, or where it is committed by a group of persons or a State official, or a responsible employee of an undertaking (company) or organisation, or if it committed utilising automated data processing systems, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[21 June 2007; 13 December 2012]

Section 151. Interference with Religious Rituals

[13 December 2012]

Chapter XV

Criminal Offences against Personal Liberty, Honour and Dignity

Section 152. Illegal Deprivation of Liberty

(1) For a person who commits unlawful acts depriving a person of the possibility to freely determine where he or she may be (illegal deprivation of liberty), if the elements of a criminal offence by a State official are not present, the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if such are committed in a manner dangerous to the life or health of the victim, or if they are associated with the causing of physical suffering to him or her, or they have continued for more than a week, or they have been committed repeatedly, or they have been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(3) For a person who commits illegal deprivation of liberty, if serious consequences have been caused thereby or if it has been committed by an organised group, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding seven years, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2007; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 153. Kidnapping

(1) For a person who commits a seizure, using violence or threats, or abduction of a person by fraud or using the state of helplessness of a person (kidnapping), the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if commission thereof is repeated, as well as for a person who kidnaps an underaged person, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not exceeding seven years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(3) For a person who commits kidnapping, if serious consequences have been caused thereby or it has been committed against a minor, or it has been committed by an organised group, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three years and not exceeding twelve years, with or without confiscation of property.

[13 December 2007/2; 30 October 2008; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 154. Seizure of Hostages

(1) For a person who commits seizure or detaining of a person as a hostage, if such is associated with threats of murder, infliction of bodily injury or further detainment of such person for the purposes of compelling a natural or legal person or a group of persons to do some act or refrain from doing such, proposing this as a condition for the release of the hostage,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if they have been committed against a minor or they have been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three years and not exceeding twelve years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(3) For a person who commits the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if serious consequences have been caused thereby or they have been committed against a minor, or they have been committed by an organised group, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than five years and not exceeding fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[8 December 2005; 13 December 2007/2; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 154.¹ Human Trafficking

(1) For a person who commits human trafficking, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding eight years, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For a person who commits human trafficking if it has been committed against a minor, or if it has been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three years and not exceeding twelve years, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(3) For a person who commits human trafficking if it has endangered the life of a victim or serious consequences have been caused thereby, or it has been committed involving particular cruelty or against a minor, or it has been committed by an organised group, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than five years and not exceeding fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[25 April 2002; 16 December 2004; 13 December 2007/2; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012; 14 March 2013]

Section 154.² Meaning of Human Trafficking

(1) Human trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, concealment, accommodation or reception of persons for the purpose of exploitation, committed by using violence or threats or by means of deceit, or by taking advantage of the dependence of the person on the offender or of his or her state of helplessness, or by the giving or obtaining of material benefits or benefits of another nature in order to procure the consent of such person, upon which the victim is dependent.

(2) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, concealment, accommodation or reception of a minor for the purpose of exploitation shall be recognised as human trafficking also in such cases, if it is not connected with the utilisation of any of the means referred to in the Paragraph one of this Section.

(3) Within the meaning of this Section, exploitation is the involvement of a person in prostitution or in other kinds of sexual exploitation, the compulsion of a person to perform labour or to provide services, the holding of a person in slavery or other similar forms thereof (debt slavery, serfdom or compulsory transfer of a person into dependence upon another person), and the holding a person in servitude or also the illegal removal of a person's tissues or organs.

[25 April 2002; 13 December 2012]

Section 155. Illegal Commitment to a Psychiatric Hospital

For a person who knowingly commits illegal commitment of a person to a psychiatric hospital,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to specific employment for a term not exceeding five years.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 156. [19 November 2009]

Section 157. Defamation

(1) For a person who knowingly commits intentional distribution of fictions, knowing them to be untrue and defamatory of another person, in printed or otherwise reproduced material, as well as orally, if such has been committed publicly (defamation), the applicable punishment is community service or a fine.

(2) For defamation in mass media, the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[12 June 2003; 12 February 2004; 19 November 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 158. [19 November 2009]

Chapter XVI

Criminal Offences against Morals, and Sexual Inviolability

Section 159. Rape

(1) For a person who commits an act of sexual intercourse by means of violence, threats or taking advantage of the state of helplessness of a victim (rape), the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than two and not exceeding ten years, with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) For a person who commits rape where commission is by a group of persons, or who commits rape of a minor, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than five years and not exceeding fifteen years, with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(3) For a person who commits rape, if serious consequences have been caused thereby, or commits rape of an underaged person, the applicable punishment is life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than ten years and not exceeding twenty years, with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[13 December 2007/2; 21 May 2009; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 160. Forcible Sexual Assault

(1) For a person who commits pederastic or lesbian or other unnatural sexual acts of gratification, if such acts have been committed using violence or threats or by taking advantage of the state of helplessness of a person, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding ten years, with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if commission thereof is on a minor, or by a group of persons, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than five years and not exceeding fifteen years, with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(3) For a person who commits acts provided for in Paragraph one or two of this Section, if serious consequences have been caused thereby, as well as if commission thereof is on an underaged person, the applicable punishment is a life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than ten years and not exceeding twenty years, with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[18 May 2000; 13 December 2007/2; 30 October 2008; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 161. Sexual Connection, Pederasty and Lesbianism with a Person who has not Attained the Age of Sixteen Years

For a person who commits a sexual act, or pederastic, lesbian or other unnatural sexual acts of gratification, with a person who has not attained the age of sixteen years and who is in financial or other dependence on the offender, or if such offence has been committed by a person who has attained the age of majority,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service or a fine, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[18 May 2000; 21 May 2009; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 162. Leading to Depravity

(1) For a person who commits leading to depravity of a minor against the will of the minor or if such have been committed by a person who has attained the age of majority, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service or a fine, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) For a person who commits leading to depravity of an underaged person, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service or a fine, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[18 May 2000; 21 May 2009; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 162.¹ Encouraging to Involve in Sexual Acts

(1) For a person who encourages a person who has not attained the age of sixteen to involve in sexual acts or encourages such person to meet with the aim to commit sexual acts or enter into a sexual relationship regardless of the way in which the encouraging is expressed, if such have been committed by a person who has attained the age of majority, the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) *[13 December 2012]*

[30 October 2008; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 163. Violation of Provisions Restrictive of Prostitution

[13 December 2012]

Section 163.¹ Establishment, Maintenance, Management and Financing of Brothel

For a person who establishes, maintains, manages or finances a brothel (illegal place for organising and provision of prostitution services),

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[21 May 2009]

Section 164. Involvement of a Person in Prostitution and Compelling Engaging in Prostitution

(1) For a person who commits involvement of a person in prostitution, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For a person who commits compelling to engage in prostitution or involvement of a person in prostitution, using their trust in bad faith, or by deceit, or by taking advantage of the dependence of the person on the offender or of his or her state of helplessness, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(3) For a person who commits acts provided for in Paragraphs one and two of this Section, if such acts have been committed by a group of persons, or commits inducing, involving or

compelling a minor to engage in prostitution, or commits providing premises to minors for purposes of prostitution,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not less than three years and not exceeding eight years, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(4) For a person who commits encouraging, involving or compelling an underaged person to engage in prostitution,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than five and not exceeding twelve years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(5) For a person who commits the acts provided for in this Section, if they have been committed by an organised group,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than five years and not exceeding fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[18 May 2000; 12 February 2004; 21 May 2009; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 165. Living on the Avails of Prostitution

(1) For a person who commits taking advantage, for purposes of enrichment, of a person who is engaged in prostitution,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts if they have been committed by a group of persons, or with respect to minors,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding eight years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(3) For a person who commits the same acts if they have been committed by an organised group or if commission thereof is with respect to underaged persons,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than five years and not exceeding fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[18 May 2000; 13 December 2007/2; 21 May 2009; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 165.¹ Sending a Person for Sexual Exploitation

(1) For a person who commits sending a person with his or her consent for sexual exploitation, that is, for any act which facilitate legal or illegal movement, transit or residence of a person for such purpose within the territory of one country or several countries,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if commission thereof is for purposes of enrichment or if they have been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(3) For a person who commits the acts provided for in Paragraph one or two of this Section, if they have been committed by an organised group,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than five years and not exceeding fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[18 May 2000; 16 December 2004; 13 December 2007/2; 21 May 2009; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 165.² [21 May 2009]

Section 166. Violation of Provisions Regarding Importation, Production and Distribution of Pornographic or Erotic Materials

(1) For a person who commits violation of provisions regarding importation, production, distribution, public demonstration, playing or advertising of pornographic writings, printed publications, pictures, films, video and audio recordings or other pornographic materials, if substantial harm has been caused by commission thereof,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the downloading, acquisition, importation, production, public demonstration, advertising or other distribution of such pornographic materials as relate or portray the sexual abuse of children, sexual activities of people with animals, necrophilia or violence of a pornographic or erotic nature, or the keeping of such materials,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For a person who commits involvement or utilisation of minors in the production (manufacturing) of pornographic or erotic materials,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding six years, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(4) For a person who commits involvement or utilisation of underaged persons in the production (manufacturing) of pornographic or erotic materials,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three years and not exceeding twelve years, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(5) For a person who commits the acts provided for in Paragraph three or four of this Section, if they have been committed by an organised group,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than five years and not exceeding fifteen years, with confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[18 May 2000; 12 February 2004; 12 October 2006; 21 June 2007; 13 December 2007/2; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Chapter XVII

Criminal Offences against the Family and Minors

Section 167. Substitution of a Child

(1) For a person who commits intentional substitution of a newborn child for another, the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits substitution of a newborn child for another for purposes of acquisition of property,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.
[13 December 2012]

Section 168. Failure to Comply Adjudications Regarding Child Custody Rights, Care Rights and Access Rights

For a person who avoids, in bad faith, to comply with an adjudication of the court or Orphan's court, which arises from the child custody rights, care rights or access rights, as well as the failure to comply in bad faith or delaying in bad faith the compliance of an adjudication of court which anticipates the delivery of a child back to the country of his or her place of residence,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[21 October 2010; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 169. Disclosure of Confidentiality of Adoption

For a person who commits the disclosure of confidentiality of adoption contrary to the will of the adopter,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 169.¹ Illegal Acts in Handling of Adoptions

(1) For a person who commits the giving of consent for the adoption of a minor if such consent was given by the mother, father or guardian of such minor for the purpose of acquiring property,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the asking of consent for the adoption of a minor from the mother, father or guardian of such minor personally or through an intermediary using violence, threats, by means of fraud, bribes, or other unlawful means, as well as for such intermediation,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits any acts provided for by Paragraph two of this Section, if it has been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[21 June 2007; 13 December 2012]

Section 170. Avoiding of Maintenance

For a person who commits avoiding, in bad faith, the caring for and providing maintenance to his or her parents, grandparents, children, grandchildren, or other persons, if such an obligation has been imposed by a court judgment or the decision of a judge,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 171. Abuse of the Rights of a Guardian

For a person who commits utilisation of a guardianship or trusteeship to the detriment of persons subject to the guardianship or trusteeship,
the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 172. Involvement of a Minor in a Criminal Offence

For a person who commits the involving of a minor in a criminal offence,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 173. Causing Condition of Drunkenness of a Minor, Involving of a Minor in Non-Medical Use of Therapeutic Medicaments and Other Means which Cause Intoxication

(1) *[13 December 2012]*

(2) For a person who knowingly commits causing condition of drunkenness of a minor, or commits the involving of a minor in non-medical use of therapeutic or other medicaments which as are not narcotic or psychotropic substances but cause intoxication, if such has been committed using violence or threats,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 174. Cruelty Towards and Violence against a Minor

(1) For a person who commits cruel or violent treatment of a minor, if physical or mental suffering has been inflicted upon the minor and if such has been inflicted by persons upon whom the victim is financially or otherwise dependent and if the consequences provided for in Section 125 or 126 of this Law are not caused by these acts,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if commission thereof is against an underaged person,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[30 October 2008; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Chapter XVIII Criminal Offences against Property

Section 175. Theft

(1) For a person who commits concealed or overt stealing (theft) of the movable property of another,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits theft, if it has been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For a person who commits theft, if it has been committed by entering a apartment or other premises, or if it has been committed from a storage facility, from a system connecting storage facilities, or from a means of transport,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(4) For a person who commits theft, if it has been committed by an organised group, as well as commits theft of narcotic, psychotropic, powerfully acting, toxic or radioactive substances, or explosives, firearms or ammunition,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[25 April 2002; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 176. Robbery

(1) For a person who commits stealing of movable property of another associated with violence or threatened violence (robbery),

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) For a person who commits robbery, if it has been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, or if it has been committed by entering a apartment or other premises, or if it has been committed from a property storage facility, a system connecting storage facilities, or a means of transport,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding eight years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(3) For a person who commits robbery, if it is committed on a large scale, or such has been committed in an organised group, or who commits the robbery of narcotic, psychotropic, powerfully acting, poisonous or radioactive substances, or explosive substances, firearms or ammunition,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three years and not exceeding twelve years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(4) For a person who commits robbery, if it has been committed using firearms or explosives, or if such is associated with the infliction of serious bodily injury on the victim, or if other serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than five years and not exceeding fifteen years, with or without confiscation or property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[25 April 2002; 12 February 2004; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 177. Fraud

(1) For a person who commits acquiring property of another, or of rights to such property, by the use, in bad faith, of trust, or by deceit (fraud), the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits fraud, if it has been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For a person who commits fraud, if it has been committed on a large scale, or has been committed in an organised group, or it has been committed, acquiring narcotic, psychotropic, powerfully acting, poisonous or radioactive substances or explosive substances, firearms or ammunition, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2007/2; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 177.¹ Fraud in an Automated Data Processing System

(1) For a person who commits the knowingly entering of false data into an automated data processing system for the acquisition of the property of another person or the rights to such property, or the acquisition of other material benefits, in order to influence the operation of the resources thereof (computer fraud),

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits computer fraud, if it has been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For a person who commits computer fraud, if it has been committed on a large scale or if it has been committed in an organised group,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding ten years, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[28 April 2005; 13 December 2007/2; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 178. Insurance Fraud

(1) For a person who commits intentional destruction, damage or concealment of the property of himself or herself for the purpose of receiving insurance compensation, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits compelling or persuading another person to destroy, damage or conceal insured property, or other influencing for the same objectives, if such has been committed by the owner of the property for purposes of receiving insurance moneys,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits the acts provided for in Paragraphs one and two of this Section, if such have been committed for purposes of obtaining a large amount of insurance moneys, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 179. Misappropriation

(1) For a person who commits unlawful acquiring or wasting property of another, if such has been committed by a person to whom such property been entrusted or in whose charge it has been placed (misappropriation),

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For a person who commits misappropriation, if it has been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For a person who commits misappropriation, if commission thereof is on a large scale, or who commits misappropriation of narcotic, psychotropic, powerfully acting, poisonous or radioactive substances or explosive substances, firearms or ammunition,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 180. Theft, Fraud, Misappropriation on a Small Scale

(1) For a person who commits theft, fraud, or misappropriation on a small scale, except for the crimes provided for in the Section 175, Paragraphs three and four; Section 177, Paragraph three and Section 179, Paragraph three of this Law,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) *[13 December 2012]*

[25 April 2002; 18 December 2003; 15 January 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 181. Repeated Theft, Fraud, Misappropriation

[13 December 2012]

Section 182. Arbitrary Consumption of Electricity, Thermal Energy and Gas, Arbitrary Utilisation of Electronic Communications Services

(1) For a person who commits arbitrary consumption of electricity, thermal energy or gas services or arbitrary utilisation of electronic communications services, if substantial material damage has been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits arbitrary consumption of electricity, thermal energy or gas services or arbitrary utilisation of electronic communications services, if it is committed on a large scale or if it has been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[25 April 2002; 21 June 2007; 13 December 2012]

Section 182.¹ Illegal Acts with the Commercial Accounting of Consumed Electricity, Thermal Energy and Gas

(1) For a person who commits interference with the operation of an electricity, thermal energy or gas meter for commercial accounting of electricity, thermal energy or gas or the distortion thereof or making, adaptation, distribution or installation of equipment, devices or software, if such acts provide persons with the possibility to arbitrarily consume electricity, thermal energy or gas,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts if they have been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, or they have caused serious consequences,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 183. Extortion

(1) For a person who commits demanding without legal basis therefor the surrender of property or rights to property, or the performing of any acts of a financial nature, therewith threatening violence against, or disclosure of defamatory information concerning, the victim or relatives of the victim, or to destroy their property or cause them other substantial harm (extortion),

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) For a person who commits extortion, if it has been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, or using violence, firearms or explosives,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 184. Extortion by an Organised Group

(1) For a person who commits establishing an organised group or participating in such for purposes of extortion,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding eight years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) For a person who commits extortion as a member of an organised group, if the extortion is committed using violence, threats, firearms or explosives,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three years and not exceeding twelve years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(3) For a person who commits any acts provided for by Paragraph two of this Section if they have resulted in serious consequences,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than five years and not exceeding fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 185. Intentional Destruction of and Damage to Property

(1) For a person who commits intentional destruction of or damage to property of another, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the intentional destruction of or damage to property of another, if such has been committed by arson or in another generally dangerous way, or has caused extensive material loss, or, as a result of the negligence of the offender, the death of a human being has occurred or other serious consequences have been caused, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 186. Negligent Destruction of and Damage to Property

(1) For a person who commits destruction of or damage to the property of another through negligence, by careless handling of fire or in any other generally dangerous way, the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits destruction of or damage to the property of another through negligence, if as a result thereof the death of a human being has occurred or other serious consequences have been caused,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 187. Intentional Destruction and Damaging of Electrical Network, Public Electronic Communications Network, Heating Network, Gas, Oil and Oil Product Pipelines

[21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

(1) For a person who commits the intentional destruction of or damage to an electrical network, public electronic communications network, heating network or gas, oil and oil product pipelines or installations thereof,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts if as a result thereof the death of a human being has occurred or an emergency, disaster or other serious consequences have been caused, or if it has been committed in an organised group,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[13 December 2007/2; 21 October 2010; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 188. Negligent Destruction of and Damage to Natural Gas and Oil Pipelines

[21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

(1) For a person who commits the destruction of or damage to natural gas, oil or oil product pipelines or their installations through negligence, the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if as a result thereof the death of a human being has occurred or an emergency, disaster or other serious consequences have been caused,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.
[12 February 2004; 21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 189. Irresponsible and Careless Guarding of Property

For a person who, being a person who has been entrusted with the guarding of property, commits performing his or her duties irresponsibly and carelessly, if such conduct has been the cause of stealing, destruction or damage of such property on a large scale and if such is not the criminal offence of a State official or of a responsible employee of an undertaking (company) or organisation,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Chapter XIX Criminal Offences of an Economic Nature

Section 190. Smuggling

(1) For a person who commits the bringing in of goods or other valuables into the customs territory of the Republic of Latvia or taking out thereof, by avoiding customs control or concealing such goods or other valuables from such control, or not declaring such goods or other valuables, or utilising false customs or other documents, or in any other illegal way (smuggling), if substantial harm has been caused by the commission thereof, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For a person who commits the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they have been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For a person who commits smuggling, if it has been committed by a group of persons or if it has been committed on a large scale, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than two and not exceeding eleven years, with or without confiscation of property, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years, with deprivation of the right to engage in entrepreneurial activity of a specific type or of all types or to engage in specific employment or the right to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years.

(4) *[13 December 2012]*

[17 October 2002; 12 February 2004; 28 April 2005; 13 December 2007/2; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 190.¹ Movement of Goods and Substances the Circulation of which is Prohibited or Specially Regulated across the State border of the Republic of Latvia

(1) For a person who commits the moving of narcotic or psychotropic substances or the source materials (precursors) for the preparation of such substances, as well as radioactive or hazardous substances, goods of strategic importance or other valuable property, explosives, weapons and ammunition across the State border of the Republic of Latvia in any illegal way,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if they have been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, or if they have been committed on a large scale, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For a person who commits the same acts where committed in an organised group, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding eleven years, with or without confiscation of property, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years, with deprivation of the right to engage in entrepreneurial activity of a specific type or of all types or to engage in specific employment or the right to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years.

[17 October 2002; 28 April 2005; 21 June 2007; 13 December 2007/2; 19 November 2009; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 191. Unauthorised Activities with Goods and Other Valuable Property Subject to Customs Clearance

(1) For a person who commits storage, transportation, forwarding or sale of goods or other valuable property subject to customs clearance in the customs territory of the Republic of Latvia without the permission of the customs authorities, if substantial harm has been caused by the commission of these acts,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For a person who commits the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it has been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For a person who commits storage, transportation, forwarding or sale of goods or other valuable property subject to customs clearance in the customs territory of the Republic of Latvia without the permission of the customs authorities, where committed on a large scale, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding six years, with or without confiscation of property, with or without probationary supervision, with deprivation of the right to engage in entrepreneurial activity of a specific type or of all types or to engage in specific employment or the right to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years.

[12 February 2004; 28 April 2005; 13 December 2012]

Section 192. Manufacture, Distribution, Transportation, Forwarding, Acquisition and Storage of Counterfeit Money and State Financial Instruments

(1) For a person who commits the manufacture, transportation, forwarding, acquisition or storage of counterfeit banknotes and coins in circulation or intended for circulation in the Republic of Latvia, State financial instruments or foreign currency for the purpose of the distribution thereof, or commits the distribution of such counterfeits,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without the confiscation of property.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts where commission thereof is on a large scale, or where they have been committed by an organised group, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[10 April 2003; 18 December 2003; 5 May 2005; 13 December 2007/2; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 193. Illegal Activities with Financial Instruments and Means of Payment

(1) For a person who commits acquisition or alienation of financial instruments in his or her own name or in the name of another person, on the basis of inside information of the financial instrument market, as well as commits manipulation of the market with financial instruments, if substantial harm has been caused by the commission thereof, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For a person who commits stealing, destruction, damage or illegal utilisation of financial instruments or means of payment of another person, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For a person who commits counterfeiting of financial instruments or means of payment, as well as commits circulating or utilising such counterfeits, if the elements of the crime provided for by Section 192 of this Law are not present, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding seven years, with or without confiscation of property.

(4) For a person who commits acquisition or alienation of financial instruments in his or her own name or in the name of another person, on the basis of inside information of the financial instrument market, as well as commits manipulation of the market with financial instruments, or commits the acts provided for in Paragraph two or three of this Section, if they have been committed on a large scale, or if they have been committed by an organised group, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[1 June 2000; 18 December 2003; 13 December 2007/2; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 193.¹ Obtaining, Manufacture, Distribution, Utilisation and Storage of Data, Software and Equipment for Illegal Acts with Financial Instruments and Means of Payment

(1) For a person who commits obtaining or distribution of such data as enable illegal utilisation of financial instruments or means of payment, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits utilisation of such data as enable illegal utilisation of financial instruments or means of payment, or who commits manufacture or adaptation of software or equipment for the commission of the crimes provided for by Section 193 of this Law, or commits obtaining, storage or distribution of such software or equipment for the same purpose,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For a person who commits the acts provided for by Paragraph one or two of this Section, if commission thereof is in an organised group, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[1 June 2000; 18 December 2003; 13 December 2007/2; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 194. Unauthorised Issue of Financial Instruments

(1) For a person who commits putting into circulation financial instruments of a legal person before the legal person has commenced activity or without registration of financial instruments as prescribed by law, or knowingly providing false information concerning the public issue of financial instruments,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits preparing and putting into circulation of financial instruments if such do not comply with the provisions of the articles of association, issuing prospectus or other document issued for this purpose, or issuing of a certificate of deposit (investment) without receipt of the relevant deposit,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[18 December 2003; 12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 194.¹ Dissemination of Untrue Data or Information Regarding the Condition of the Finance System of the Republic of Latvia

(1) For a person who commits knowingly the dissemination of untrue data or information orally, written or in other ways regarding the condition of the finance system of the Republic of Latvia,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if they have been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, or if substantial harm to the State or to the interests and rights of persons protected by law has been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits the acts provided for by Paragraph one of this Section, it is committed for the purposes of acquiring property,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

[13 December 2007/2; 13 December 2012]

Section 195. Laundering of the Proceeds from Crime

(1) For a person who commits laundering of criminally acquired financial resources or other property,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if they have been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For a person who commits the acts provided for by Paragraph one of this Section, if commission thereof is on a large scale, or if commission thereof is in an organised group, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three and not exceeding twelve years, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[25 April 2002; 28 April 2005; 13 December 2007/2; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 195.¹ Non-provision of Information and Provision of False Information Regarding Ownership of Resources and the True Beneficiary

(1) For a person who commits provision of knowingly false information to a natural or legal person which is not a State institution and which is authorised by law to request information regarding transactions and the financial resources involved therein or the true owner of other property or the true beneficiary, as well as non-provision of the information specified in law regarding the true beneficiary or provision of knowingly false information to a legal person which is not a State institution,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if substantial harm has been caused thereby to the State or business, or to the rights and interests of other persons protected by law, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 195.² Avoidance of Declaring of Cash

(1) *[13 December 2012]*

(2) For a person who commits the non-declaration or false declaration of cash as specified in regulatory enactments, which in crossing the State border of the Republic of Latvia is brought into the customs territory of the European Union or taken out thereof, if commission thereof criminally acquired cash or if commission thereof is in an organised group, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[8 December 2005; 13 December 2012]

Section 196. Use of and Exceeding Authority in Bad Faith

(1) For a person who being a responsible employee of an undertaking (company) or organisation, that is, a person who, in an undertaking (company) or organisation, has the right to make decisions binding on other persons or the right to deal with the property or financial resources of the undertaking (company) or organisation, or a person similarly authorised by an undertaking (company) or organisation, commits carrying out intentional acts, in bad faith using his or her authority or exceeding such, if these acts have caused substantial harm to rights and interests of the undertaking (company) or organisation, or to interests protected by law of another person,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if commission thereof is for purposes of acquiring property, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property and with deprivation of the right to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding three years.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 197. Neglect

For a person who commits neglectfully fulfilling duties of employment, where committed by a responsible employee of an undertaking (company) or organisation or a person similarly authorised by an undertaking (company) or organisation, if substantial harm has been caused thereby to the undertaking (company) or organisation, or to interests protected by law of another person,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 198. Unauthorised Receipt of Benefits

(1) For a person who unlawfully accepts material values, property or benefits of other nature, or offers thereof, where accepted by an employee of an undertaking (company) or organisation, or a person who, on the basis of the law or a lawful transaction, is authorised to conduct the matters of another person, him or herself or through an intermediary, for performing or failing to perform some act, in the interests of the giver of the benefit or any other person, using his or her authority, regardless of whether the material values, property or benefits of other nature accepted are intended for this person or any other person, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if commission thereof is on a large scale, or they have been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, or where material values, property or benefits of other nature have been requested,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For a person who unlawfully accepts material values, property or benefits of other nature, or offers thereof, where accepted by a responsible employee of an undertaking (company) or organisation himself or herself or through an intermediary, or a person similarly authorised by an undertaking (company) or organisation, or a person who, on the basis of the law or a lawful transaction, is authorised to resolve disputes or take binding decisions but who is not a State official, for performing or failing to perform some act, in the interests of the giver of the benefit or the offerer, or any other person, using his or her authority, regardless of whether the accepted material values, property or benefits of other nature are intended for this person or any other person,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property and with deprivation of the right to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding three years.

(4) For a person who commits the acts provided for in Paragraph three of this Section, if commission thereof is on a large scale, or they have been committed by a group of persons

pursuant to prior agreement, or they are associated with a demand for material values, property or benefits of other nature,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property and with deprivation of the right to take up a specific office for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding five years.

[25 April 2002; 12 February 2004; 16 February 2006; 19 November 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 199. Commercial Bribery

(1) For a person who commits the offering or giving of material values, property or benefits of other nature in person or through intermediaries to an employee of an undertaking (company) or organisation, or a person who, on the basis of the law or a lawful transaction, is authorised to conduct affairs of another person, or a responsible employee of an undertaking (company) or organisation, or a person similarly authorised by an undertaking (company) or organisation, or a person who, on the basis of the law or lawful transaction, is authorised to settle disputes so that he or she, using his or her authority, performs or fails to perform some act in the interests of the giver of the benefit or the offerer, or any other person regardless of whether the material values, property or benefits of other nature are intended for this person or any other person,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if commission thereof is on a large scale, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding three years.

[25 April 2002; 12 February 2004; 19 November 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 199.¹ Release of the Giver of Benefits from Criminal Liability

A person who has unlawfully offered or given material values, property or benefits of other nature may be released from criminal liability if he or she, after committing of the criminal offence, voluntarily informs of the occurrence and actively furthers the disclosure and investigation of the criminal offence.

[19 November 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 200. Disclosure of Non-disclosable Information, which is not an Official Secret; Unauthorised Acquisition and Disclosure of Information Containing Commercial Secrets, and Unauthorised Disclosure of Inside Information of the Financial Instrument Market

(1) For a person who commits disclosure of non-disclosable information, which is not an official secret, if commission thereof is by a person who not a State official and who in accordance with the law is liable for the storage of information,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits unauthorised acquisition of economic, scientific technical, or other information in which there are commercial secrets, for use or disclosure by himself or herself or another person, or commits unauthorised disclosure of such information to another person for the same purpose, as well as commits unauthorised disclosure of inside information of the financial instrument market,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits stealing of the information indicated in Paragraph one or two of this Section,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[18 December 2003; 12 February 2004; 26 May 2005; 13 December 2012]

Section 201. Usury

For a person who commits the making of loans in whatever form, knowingly taking advantage of the grave economic situation of the borrower of the loan, and the terms and conditions of which are excessively burdensome for the borrower (usury),

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 202. Failing to Ensure Quality of Goods and Services

For a person who knowingly commits producing and selling such goods, or providing to consumers such services, as fail to comply with quality requirements set out in regulatory enactments or technical standards documents or agreements, as a result of which substantial harm is caused to the health of the consumer, his or her property or the environment,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2007/2; 13 December 2012]

Section 203. Failing to Observe Requirements Regarding Safety of Goods and Services

For a person who commits failing to comply with requirements regarding the safety of goods and services set out in regulatory enactments, in technical standards documents or agreements, or in standards approved by relevant authorised State institutions, as a result of which substantial harm is caused to the health of consumers, their property or the environment,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2007/2; 13 December 2012]

Section 204. Defrauding Purchasers and Ordering Parties

[13 December 2012]

Section 205. Violation of Trading Provisions

(1) *[13 December 2012]*

(2) For a person who commits intentional violation of trading provisions issued by State institutions, if such has resulted in a substantial harm to the State or consumer interests protected by law,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[25 April 2002; 13 December 2012]

Section 206. Illegal Use of Trademarks, Other Distinguishing Marks and Designs

(1) For a person who commits illegal using of a trademark, other distinguishing marks for goods or services or unauthorised using of a design, counterfeiting a mark or knowingly using or distributing a counterfeit mark, if substantial harm has been caused thereby to interests protected by law of a person,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it has been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits illegal using of a trademark, other distinguishing marks for goods or services or unauthorised using of a design, counterfeiting a trademark or knowingly using or distributing a counterfeit mark, if it is committed by an organised group or in large scale,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding six years, with deprivation of the right to engage in specific employment for a term not exceeding five years, with deprivation of the right to engage in entrepreneurial activity of a specific type or of all types or the right to take up a specific office.

[21 October 2010; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 207. Entrepreneurial Activities without Registration or a Permit (Licence)

(1) *[13 December 2012]*

(2) For a person who commits engaging in entrepreneurial activity, without registration or without a special permit (licence) where the requirement for such is provided for by law, or commits continuing operation of an undertaking (company) after issue of an order for suspension of its operation, if substantial harm has been caused, by such entrepreneurial activity or continuation of operation, to the State, or to the interests protected by law of a person,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property and with deprivation of the right to engage in entrepreneurial activity of a specific type or of all types or the right to take up a specific office for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding five years.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 208. Prohibited Entrepreneurial Activity

For a person who commits engaging in entrepreneurial activity regarding which a special prohibition applies,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property and with deprivation of the right to engage in entrepreneurial activity of a specific type or of all types or the right to take up a specific office for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding five years.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 209. [21 May 2009]

Section 210. Fraudulent Obtaining and Use of Credit and Other Loans

For a person who knowingly commits providing false information, to obtain subsidies, credit or other loans, or during the period of use of the subsidies, credit or other loans, if substantial harm has been caused thereby to the State, to a creditor, or to the interests protected by law of another person,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 211. Unfair Competition, Misleading Advertising and Unfair Commercial Practice

For a person who commits unfair competition, misleading advertising or unfair commercial practices, if substantial harm has been caused thereby to the State or to the interests protected by law of another person,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 212. Failing to Comply with the Requirements Set out by an Institution for Protection and Promotion of Competition

For a person who commits failing to comply with the legal requirements set out by a State institution for the protection and promotion of competition, if substantial harm has been caused thereby to the State or the interests protected by law of another person,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 213. Driving into Insolvency

(1) For a person who commits driving a legal person the subject of the insolvency proceedings into insolvency due to neglect, if substantial harm has been caused thereby to the interests protected by law of another person,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in entrepreneurial activity of a specific type or of all types or to a specific employment, or the right to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) For a person who commits intentionally driving a legal person the subject of the insolvency proceedings into insolvency, if substantial harm has been caused thereby to the interests protected by law of another person,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in entrepreneurial activity of a specific type or of all types or to a specific employment, or the right to take up a specific office for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding five years.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2007/2; 13 December 2012]

Section 214. Submission of a False Application for Insolvency

[21 October 2010]

(1) [21 October 2010]

(2) For a person who commits submitting such application for insolvency wherein false information has been provided or there has been concealment of information, if due to the application the insolvency proceedings may be announced or was announced (knowingly untrue insolvency proceedings application),

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2007/2; 21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 215. Delay of Insolvency Proceedings

[21 October 2010]

(1) [21 October 2010]

(2) For a person who commits non-submission of information to the court, meetings of creditors or other persons as provided for by law, or deceiving them, as well as commits engaging in transactions in favour of one or more creditors to the detriment of the remaining creditors, if such has been intentionally committed by the administrator of the insolvency proceedings,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits impeding the course of insolvency proceedings, which conduct is manifested by the representative of the debtor (legal person the subject of the insolvency proceedings) or of a natural person (natural person of the insolvency proceedings) in evading taking part in adjudication of the matter or failing to provide or concealing the information requested by the meetings of creditors of the legal person the subject of the insolvency proceedings, the court, or the administrator, illegal alienation of property, concealing property or transactions, non-transference, concealing, destroying or forging documents or in other intentional acts which delay the course of the insolvency proceedings,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in entrepreneurial activity of a specific type or of all types or to a specific employment, or the right to take up a specific office for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding five years.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2007/2; 21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 215.¹ Violation of Legal Protection Proceedings Regulations

(1) For a person who commits the utilisation of legal protection proceedings provided for in the case of restricted insolvency for the purpose of evading the fulfilment of obligations, the applicable punishment is community service or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits impeding the legal protection proceedings (in the case of restricted insolvency), which is manifested by failing to provide or concealing the information provided for by law requested by the court, or the administrator, illegal alienation of property, concealing property or transactions, non-transference, concealing, destroying or forging documents or in other intentional acts which delay the course of the legal protection proceedings,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in entrepreneurial activity of a specific type or of all types or to a specific employment, or the right to take up a specific office for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding five years.

[13 December 2007/2; 13 December 2012]

Section 216. Unlawful Alienation, Damaging and Destruction of Pledged Property

For a person who commits the alienation of property pledged by way of commercial pledge without the authorisation of the pledge, or the damaging or destruction thereof, if substantial harm has been caused thereby to the property interests of the pledgee or other persons,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 217. Violation of Provisions Regarding Accounting and Statistical Information

(1) For a person who commits hiding or forging of accounting documents, annual accounts, statistical reports or statistical information prescribed by law for an undertaking (company), institution or organisation,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts if they have caused substantial harm to the State authority or local government order, or the interests of persons protected by law as a result thereof,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph two of this Section, if it has been committed for acquiring property,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 218. Evasion of Tax Payments and Payments Equivalent Thereto

(1) *[13 December 2012]*

(2) For a person who commits evasion of tax payments and payments equivalent thereto or of concealing or reducing income, profits and other items subject to tax, if losses on a large scale are caused thereby to the State or local government,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property and with deprivation of the right to engage in entrepreneurial activity of a specific type or of all types or to a specific employment, or the right to take up a specific office for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding five years.

(3) For a person who commits the acts provided for by Paragraph two of this Section, if commission thereof is in an organised group,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property and with deprivation of the right to engage in entrepreneurial activity of a specific type or of all types or to a specific employment, or the right to take up a specific office for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding five years.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2007/2; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 219. Avoiding Submission of Declaration

(1) *[13 December 2012]*

(2) For a person who commits intentionally setting out false information in a declaration of income, property or transactions, or other declaration of a financial nature prescribed by law, if false information is indicated regarding property or other income on a large scale, the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits not indicating the source of origin of the property or other income to be declared as specified by law, or providing false information regarding the source of origin of the property or other income, if such information has been requested by the relevant authorised State institution according to procedures specified by law, and if false information is indicated regarding property or other income on a large scale, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of the property.

[17 October 2002; 12 February 2004; 13 December 2007; 13 December 2012]

Section 220. Concealment of Property

For a person who commits alienation, damaging, destruction, squandering, hiding or other concealing of property or financial resources for purposes of evading payment of a debt or fulfilment of some other obligation,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 220.¹ Illegal Storage, Movement (Transportation) and Sale of Oil Products

(1) For a person who commits illegal storage, movement (transportation) or sale of oil products, if substantial harm has been caused thereby, the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits illegal storage, movement (transportation) or sale of oil products, if it has been committed on a large scale, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For a person who commits illegal storage, movement (transportation) or sale of oil products, if it is committed by an organised group, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[13 December 2012]

Section 221. Illegal Storage, Movement (Transportation) and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco Products

(1) For a person who commits illegal storage, movement (transportation) or sale of alcoholic beverages or tobacco products, if it has caused substantial harm, the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it has been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For a person who commits illegal storage, movement (transportation) or sale of alcoholic beverages or tobacco products, if it has been committed by an organised group or it has been committed on a large scale, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years. [12 February 2004; 12 October 2006; 21 May 2009; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 221.¹ Sale of Illegal Alcoholic Beverages

(1) For a person who commits the sale of illegally prepared (produced) or counterfeit alcoholic beverages or liquids containing alcohol, which are not alcoholic beverages, but which are offered as alcoholic beverages (illegal alcoholic beverages), the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section if it has been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For a person who commits the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section if serious consequences have been caused thereby or if they have been committed on a large scale, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding eight years or a fine, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[21 June 2007; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 221.² Preparation (Production), Storage and Movement of Illegal Alcoholic Beverages

(1) For a person who commits the preparation (production), storage and movement of illegal alcoholic beverages, if substantial harm has been caused thereby, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the preparation (production), storage and movement of illegal alcoholic beverages, if it has been committed on a large scale or if it has been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

[21 June 2007; 19 November 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 221.³ Acquisition of Illegal Alcoholic Beverages

[13 December 2012]

Section 221.⁴ Release of a Person from Criminal Liability Regarding the Storage and Movement of Illegal Alcoholic Beverages

[13 December 2012]

A person who voluntarily has transferred illegal alcoholic beverages and voluntarily has informed regarding the preparation (production), storage, movement or sale of such illegal

alcoholic beverages, shall be released from criminal liability regarding the acquisition, storage or movement thereof.

[21 June 2007; 13 December 2012]

Section 221.⁵ Giving of Premises for the Preparation (Production), Storage and Sale of Illegal Alcoholic Beverages

[13 December 2012]

Section 222. Violation of Veterinary Provisions

For a person who commits intentional violation of veterinary provisions, if the spread of epizootic disease or other serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 223. Violation of Provisions Regarding Prevention of Crop Disease and Infestation

For a person who commits violation of provisions regarding prevention of crop disease or infestation, if serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Chapter XX

Criminal Offences against General Safety and Public Order

Section 224. Gangsterism

(1) For a person who commits joining with more than two persons, in an organised armed group (gang) for the committing of crime,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) For a person who commits participation in or leadership of crimes committed by a gang, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three and not exceeding fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property.

[8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 225. Mass Riot

For a person who commits organising of such mass riot, which entails demolition, destruction, burning, destruction of property, or violence against individuals, or resistance to representatives of public authority, or who takes active participation therein,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three and not exceeding twelve years, with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[21 October 2010; 8 July 2011]

Section 226. Violation of Organisational and Procedural Requirements for Public Events

(1) For a person who commits violation of procedural requirements regarding organisation or conducting of public events, where commission is by the organiser of the event or another person, if substantial harm has been caused to State authority or local government order or the interests of persons protected by law as a result thereof,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if they have caused serious consequences, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 16 December 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 227. Causing Danger to Public Safety, Order and the Health of Individuals While Performing Religious Activities

For a person who commits organisation or leadership of such group as the activities of which, manifested as the preaching of religious doctrine and performing of religious rituals, are associated with causing of harm to public safety and order, to the health of persons, or to the interests protected by law of a person, or who commits participation in such acts,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 228. Desecration of Graves and Corpses

(1) For a person who commits desecration of graves, funerary urns or interred or uninterred corpses,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits similar acts if they have been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits acts provided for in Paragraph one and two of this Section, if such acts are associated with stealing of a monument or funerary urn, or other objects placed on or in a grave or at a funerary urn,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 229. Destruction of and Damage to Cultural Monuments

(1) For a person who commits destruction of, damage to or desecration of a cultural monument protected by the State,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if commission thereof is by burning, use of explosives, or in another generally dangerous manner,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.
[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 230. Cruel Treatment of Animals

(1) For a person who commits cruel treatment of animal as results in its death or mutilation, or commits torture of animals,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.
(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if they have been committed in a public place or at the presence of a minor or if they have been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, or if it has caused substantial harm,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.
[12 February 2004; 21 May 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 230.¹ Violation of Keeping of Animals Regulations

(1) For a person who commits violations of the keeping of animals regulations as results in the committing of slight bodily injury or moderate bodily injury to the victim,
the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.
(2) For a person who commits violations of the keeping of animals regulations as results in the committing of serious bodily injury to the victim, or such has caused the death of a person,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.
[25 April 2002; 12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 231. Hooliganism

(1) For a person who commits a gross disturbance of the public peace, which is manifested in obvious disrespect for the public or in insolence, ignoring generally accepted standards of behaviour and disturbing the peace of persons or the work of institutions, undertakings (companies) or organisations (hooliganism),
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.
(2) For a person who commits hooliganism, if it has been committed by a group of persons, or if it is related to bodily injuries to the victim, damage to or destruction of property, or resistance to representatives of public authority or to a person who is acting to prevent the violation of public order, or if commission thereof is by using weapons or other objects which can be used to inflict bodily injuries,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.
[8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 231.¹ Knowingly Making a False Report Regarding the Placing or Locating of Explosive, Poisonous, Radioactive or Bacteriological Substances or Materials or Explosive Devices

For a person who knowingly commits making a false report regarding the placing of explosive, poisonous, radioactive or bacteriological substances or materials or explosive devices in an institution, undertaking or other object, or locating outside of an institution, undertaking or other object,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[25 April 2002; 12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 232. Involvement of Mentally Ill Persons in Criminal Offences

For a person who commits involvement of a person, knowing him or her to be suffering from mental disorder, in a criminal offence,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 233. Unauthorised Manufacture, Repair, Acquisition, Storage, Carrying, Transportation, Forwarding and Sale of Firearms, Firearm Ammunition, High-powered Pneumatic Weapons, Explosives and Explosive Devices, and Violation of Selling Regulations

(1) For a person who sells firearms, firearm ammunition, high-powered pneumatic weapons, explosives or explosive devices, and does not have the relevant permits or special permits (licences), if committed by a person who has the relevant permits or special permits (licences),

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits manufacturing, repair, acquiring, storing, carrying, transporting, forwarding or selling of firearms, firearm ammunition, high-powered pneumatic weapons, explosives or explosive devices, without the relevant licence,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits the acts provided for by Paragraph two of this Section, if commission thereof is in an organised group,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property.

[20 May 2004; 13 December 2007/2; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 234. Unauthorised Manufacture and Utilisation of Gas Pistols (Revolvers) and the Ammunition thereof

(1) For a person who commits manufacturing of a gas pistol (revolver) or ammunition loaded with irritating or paralysing action substances intended for such a pistol (revolver) without the relevant licence,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits violation of the conditions or procedures for the utilisation or use of a gas pistol (revolved), if substantial financial losses have been caused or serious consequences have been caused thereby,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 235. Release of Persons from Criminal Liability for Manufacture, Repair, Acquisition, Carrying and Storage of Firearms, Firearm Ammunition, High-powered Pneumatic Weapons, Explosives or Explosive Devices, and Manufacture of Gas Pistols (Revolvers) and the Ammunition thereof

A person who has voluntarily turned in a firearm, firearm ammunition, high-powered pneumatic weapons, explosives or explosive devices manufactured, acquired, carried or stored without the relevant licence, or a gas pistol (revolver) or the ammunition thereof,

shall be released from criminal liability, if the acts of such a person do not constitute another criminal offence.

[20 May 2004]

Section 236. Negligent Storage, Carrying, Transportation and Forwarding of Firearms and Firearm Ammunition, and Negligent Storage, Transportation and Forwarding of High-powered Pneumatic Weapons, Explosives or Explosive Devices

(1) For a person who commits negligently storing, carrying, transporting or forwarding firearms or firearm ammunition, or negligently storing, transporting or forwarding or high-powered pneumatic weapons, explosives or explosive devices, in violation of regulatory enactments, which regulate the circulation of weapons, if an opportunity for another person to acquire such firearms, firearm ammunition, high-powered pneumatic weapons, explosives or explosive devices is caused by such an offence,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if serious consequences result therefrom, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[20 May 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 237. Violation of the Conditions or Procedures for the Use or Utilisation of Firearms and High-powered Pneumatic Weapons, and Violation of the Procedures for Utilisation of Explosives or Explosive Devices

For a person who commits a violation of the conditions or procedures for use or utilisation of a firearm or high-powered pneumatic weapon or a violation of the procedures for utilisation of explosives or explosive devices, if it has been committed by a person permitted to acquire, store or carry a firearm or high-powered pneumatic weapon or who has the right to utilise explosives or explosive devices, and if substantial financial losses have been caused or serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 237.¹ Violation of the Provisions for the Circulation of Goods of Strategic Significance

(1) For a person who commits the violation of the provisions for the circulation of goods of strategic significance, if substantial harm has been caused thereby, the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the violation of the prohibition of the circulation of equipment, devices or instruments or the components thereof specially created or adapted for investigatory operational measures to be performed by a specific method, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in specific employment for a period not exceeding five years.

[13 December 2012]

Section 238. Violation of the Provisions Regarding Production Safety and Technical Requirements

(1) For a person who commits a violation of provisions regarding production safety and technical requirements in construction work or in work associated with the use of explosives or with undertakings (companies) exposed to risk of explosion, if serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it has been committed by a person responsible for compliance with provisions regarding production safety or technical requirements,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without deprivation of the right to engage in specific employment or the right to take up a specific office for a period not exceeding ten years.

[13 December 2012]

Section 239. Violation of Construction Provisions

(1) For a person who commits a violation of construction provisions or requirements regarding buildings, bridges, overpasses and other construction, if as a result thereof a structure or part thereof collapses,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 240. Violation of Fire Safety Provisions

(1) *[13 December 2012]*

(2) For a person who commits an intentional violation of fire safety provisions, where commission is by a person responsible for compliance with such provisions and substantial harm has been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 241. Arbitrary Accessing Automated Data Processing Systems

(1) For a person who commits arbitrary (without the relevant permission or utilising the rights granted to another person) accessing an automated data processing system or a part thereof, if breaching of data processing protective systems is associated therewith or if substantial harm has been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if commission thereof is for purposes of acquiring property or if serious consequences have been caused thereby, or if it is directed against State information systems, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) [13 December 2012]

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 242. Unauthorised Acquisition of Computer Software

[28 April 2005]

Section 243. Interference in the Operation of Automated Data Processing Systems and Illegal Actions with the Information included in Such Systems

(1) For a person who commits without authorisation modifying, damaging, destroying, impairing or hiding of information stored in an automated data processing system, or knowingly entering false information into an automated data processing system, if the protective systems are damaged or destroyed thereby or substantial harm has been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits knowingly interference in the operation of an automated data processing system by entering, transferring, damaging, extinguishing, impairing, changing or hiding information, if the protective systems are damaged or destroyed thereby or losses caused on large scale,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it has been committed by an organised group or it has been committed for purposes of acquiring property, or if serious consequences have been caused thereby, or if it is directed against State information systems,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(4) [13 December 2012]

[12 February 2004; 28 April 2005; 13 December 2007/2; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 244. Illegal Operations with Automated Data Processing System Resource Influencing Devices

(1) For a person who commits the illegal manufacture, adaptation for utilisation, sale, distribution or storage of such devices (also software), which are intended for the influencing of automated data processing system resources for purposes of committing a criminal offence,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if substantial harm has been caused thereby, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 28 April 2005; 13 December 2012]

Section 244.¹ Acquisition, Development, Alterations, Storage and Distribution of Data, Programs and Equipment for Illegal Activities with Electronic Communications Network Terminal Equipment

For a person who commits electronic communications network terminal equipment identification in an electronic communications network for necessary data alterations or the acquisition, storage or distribution of data intended for such purposes, as well as the acquisition, development, storage or distribution of programs or equipment intended for such purposes without the consent of the manufacturer or the authorised person thereof, if such activities have been committed for purposes of acquiring property or if it has been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, or if it has caused significant damage -

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2007/2; 21 May 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 245. Violation of Safety Provisions Regarding Information Systems

For a person who commits violation of provisions regarding information storage and processing, which have been formulated in accordance with an information system or the protection thereof, or violation of other safety provisions regarding computerised information systems, where committed by a person responsible for compliance with these provisions, if such has been a cause of stealing, destruction or damage of the information, or other substantial harm has been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 246. Unauthorised Forwarding of Highly Inflammable Substances and Objects and of Caustic Substances

For a person who commits unauthorised forwarding of highly inflammable substances or objects, or caustic substances, if serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 247. Unauthorised Transportation of Highly Inflammable Substances and Objects by Aircraft

(1) For a person who commits unauthorised transportation of highly inflammable substances and objects by aircraft,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.
[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 248. Unauthorised Manufacture, Acquisition, Storage, Sale and Forwarding of Poisonous and Powerfully Acting Substances

(1) For a person who commits unauthorised manufacture, acquisition, storage, or sale of poisonous or powerfully acting substances, which are not narcotic or psychotropic substances, or commits violation of provisions regarding production, storage, dispensation, registration, transportation or forwarding of such substances, if substantial harm has been caused thereby, the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it has been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits unauthorised production, acquisition or sale of substances specified in Paragraph one of this Section, if serious consequences have been caused thereby, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 249. Violation of Provisions Regarding the Production, Acquisition, Storage, Registration, Dispensation, Transportation and Forwarding of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances

(1) For a person who commits violation of provisions regarding the production, acquisition, storage, registration, dispensation, transportation or forwarding of narcotic or psychotropic substances, if substantial harm has been caused thereby, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in specific employment for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) For a person who commits the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it has been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in specific employment for a term not exceeding three years.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 250. Unauthorised Dispensation of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances

(1) For a person who commits issuing of prescriptions where not medically necessary, or illegal issue of other documents for the obtaining of narcotic or psychotropic substances, or who commits dispensation of narcotic or psychotropic substances without a prescription or other document or with knowledge that a prescription or other document is fictitious or issued illegally, if commission of such acts is for purposes of acquiring property or for other personal interests,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in specific employment for a term not exceeding five years.

(2) For a person who commits issuing of prescriptions where not medically necessary, or illegal issue of other documents for the obtaining of narcotic or psychotropic substances, or

who commits dispensation of narcotic or psychotropic substances without a prescription or other document or with knowledge that a prescription or other document is fictitious or issued illegally, if it has been committed with narcotic or psychotropic substances on a large scale or has caused other serious consequences,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in specific employment for a term not exceeding five years.

(3) For a person who commits the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one or two of this Section, if it has been committed by an organised group,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years, with deprivation of the right to engage in specific employment for a term not exceeding five years.

[25 April 2002; 13 December 2012]

Section 251. Inducement to Use Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances

(1) For a person who commits inducing use of narcotic or psychotropic substances, or providing premises for using such substances,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if commission thereof is with regard to a minor, a mentally ill person or a person undergoing treatment for addiction to narcotics, or with regard to a person financially or otherwise dependent on the guilty party, or if other substances have been added to narcotic or psychotropic substances as enhance their effect,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(3) For a person who commits inducing use of narcotic or psychotropic substances, if their use has caused serious consequences,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than two and not exceeding ten years, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[25 April 2002; 13 December 2012]

Section 252. Administering of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances Against a Person's Will

(1) For a person who commits administering of narcotic or psychotropic substances to another person or of adding such substances to the food or drink of another person against the will of such person or without his or her knowledge,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if other substances have been added to the narcotic or psychotropic substances as enhance their effect,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years.

(3) For a person who commits acts provided for in Paragraph one or two of this Section, if such have been committed against a minor or by using violence, or threats of violence, or have caused serious consequences,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three and not exceeding twelve years, with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[25 April 2002; 13 December 2012]

Section 253. Unauthorised Manufacture, Acquisition, Storage, Transportation and Forwarding of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances

(1) For a person who commits unauthorised manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation or forwarding of narcotic or psychotropic substances without the purpose of selling such substances,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if they have been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement or such have been committed regarding large amounts of narcotic or psychotropic substances,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three and not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property and probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[18 May 2000; 25 April 2002; 17 October 2002; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 253.¹ Unauthorised Manufacture, Acquisition, Storage, Transportation and Forwarding of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances for the Purpose of Sale and Unauthorised Sale

(1) For a person who commits unauthorised manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation or forwarding of narcotic or psychotropic substances for the purpose of sale, or who commits unlawful sale of narcotic or psychotropic substances,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than two and not exceeding eight years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) For a person who commits acts the same acts, if they have been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three and not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(3) For a person who commits the same acts, if they have been committed by an organised group, or they have been committed regarding large amounts of narcotic or psychotropic substances, or if they have caused serious consequences, as well as commits sale of narcotic or psychotropic substances to minors, in educational institutions or the territory thereof, in restaurants, cafeterias, bars, places of public recreation or holiday events,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than five and not exceeding fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property.

[17 October 2002; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 253.² Unauthorised Acquisition, Storage and Sale of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances in Small Amounts and Unauthorised Use of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances

(1) For a person who commits unauthorised acquisition or storage in small amounts of narcotic or psychotropic substances without the purpose of sale thereof, or who commits unauthorised use of narcotic or psychotropic substances, if it has been committed by a person who has been warned regarding criminal liability for unauthorised acquisition, storage and use of narcotic and psychotropic substances,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits unauthorised manufacture, acquisition, storage, movement or forwarding of narcotic or psychotropic substances in small amounts for the purpose of sale thereof, or unauthorised sale of narcotic or psychotropic substances in small amounts, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 254. Release of a Person from Criminal Liability for Acquisition, Storage, Transportation and Forwarding of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances

A person who has voluntarily turned in narcotic or psychotropic substances or has voluntarily notified regarding the acquisition, storage, transportation or forwarding thereof shall be released from criminal liability for the acquisition, storage, transportation or forwarding of such substances.

[17 October 2002]

Section 255. Manufacture, Acquisition, Storage, Transportation, Forwarding and Sale of Equipment and Substances (Precursors) Intended for Unauthorised Manufacture of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances

(1) For a person who commits manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation or forwarding of equipment, devices, objects, materials or substances (precursors which exceed small amount) intended for the unauthorised manufacture of narcotic or psychotropic substances, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if such have been committed for the purposes of sale of such equipment, devices, objects, materials or substances (precursors), or who commits sale of equipment, devices, objects, materials or substances (precursors) intended for unauthorised manufacture of narcotic or psychotropic substances, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits the acts provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if they have been committed by an organised group, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three and not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property.

[25 April 2002; 21 June 2007; 13 December 2012]

Section 256. Unauthorised Sowing and Growing of Plants Containing Narcotic Substances

(1) For a person who commits unauthorised sowing or growing of plants containing narcotic substances, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits unauthorised sowing or growing of plants containing narcotic substances, over a large area, if it has been committed by an organised group, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

[25 April 2002; 12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Chapter XXI

Criminal Offences against Traffic Safety

Section 257. Violation of Provisions Regarding Traffic Safety and Operations of Railway, Water and Air Transport

(1) For a person who commits violation of provisions regarding traffic safety and operations of railway, water or air transport, or who knowingly commits permitting operation of a technically defective water or air transport vehicle, where commission thereof is by a transport employee, and transport operations are substantially disrupted thereby, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same offence, if serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding eight years.

[12 February 2004; 21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 258. Damaging of Roads, Railways, Water and Air Transport Vehicles

(1) For a person who commits intentional destruction or damage of roads, road construction or equipment, railways, water or air transport vehicles, transport telecommunication networks or signalling system devices, or electronic or communications equipment, or other intentional acts resulting in their becoming unusable for operations as well as where disruption of transport operations is caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years.

[21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 259. Arbitrary Stopping of a Train

(1) *[13 December 2012]*

(2) For a person who commits arbitrary stopping of a train without cause, by the emergency brake, or by disconnecting air brake lines, or otherwise, if a disaster, damage to the rolling stock or other serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 260. Violation of Traffic Provisions and Provisions Regarding Vehicle Operation

(1) For a person who commits violation of traffic provisions or provisions regarding vehicle operation, if commission thereof is by a person operating the vehicle, and as a result thereof slight bodily injury has been caused to the victim,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(1¹) For a person who commits violation of traffic provisions or provisions regarding vehicle operation, if commission thereof is by a person operating the vehicle, and as a result thereof moderate bodily injury has been caused to the victim,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits violation of traffic provisions or provisions regarding vehicle operation, if commission thereof is by a person operating a vehicle and as a result thereof serious bodily injury has been occasioned to the victim or the death of a human being has been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years.

(3) For a person who commits an offence provided for in Paragraph one, 1.¹ or two of this Section, if such has been committed while under the influence of alcohol, or narcotic, psychotropic, toxic or other intoxicating substances,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three and not exceeding fifteen years, with deprivation of the right to operate a vehicle for a term not exceeding five years and with or without confiscation of property.

[12 February 2004; 27 May 2004; 6 October 2005; 21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 261. Concept of a Vehicle

By “vehicles”, as set out in Sections 260, 262-265 and 284 of this Law, shall be understood all types of automobiles, tractors and other self-propelled machines, trams, trolley buses, motorcycles and other mechanical vehicles which move by their own source of energy, except vehicles with internal combustion engines with displacement of less than 50 cubic centimetres.

[13 December 2012]

Section 262. Operating a Vehicle while under the Influence of Alcohol or Narcotic, Psychotropic, Toxic or Other Intoxicating Substances

(1) *[13 December 2012]*

(2) For a person who commits operating a vehicle, or commits giving instruction regarding practical operation of a vehicle if he or she does not have a vehicle driving licence (the vehicle driving licence has not been acquired or taken away according to specific procedures) and if the driver is under the influence of alcohol, or narcotic, psychotropic, toxic or other intoxicating substances,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to operate a vehicle for a term not exceeding five years and with or without confiscation of property.

[27 May 2004; 6 October 2005; 13 December 2012]

Section 262.¹ Refusal to take a Test for the Influence of Alcohol, Narcotic, Psychotropic, Toxic and Other Intoxicating Substances

For a driver of vehicle who commits refusing to take a test for the determination of alcohol concentration in the blood or a test for the influence of narcotic, psychotropic, toxic and other intoxicating substances, if it has been committed by a driver of vehicle who does not have a driver's licence (the driver's licence has not been obtained according to the procedures or has been taken away),

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to operate a vehicle for a term not less than three years, but not exceeding five years and with or without confiscation of property.

[13 December 2012]

Section 263. Permitting the Use of a Vehicle in a State of Technical Disrepair

For a person who knowingly commits permitting the use of a vehicle in a state of technical disrepair, or a violation of other provisions for ensuring of traffic safety regarding use thereof, where commission is by a person responsible for the technical state or use of the vehicle, and the consequences set out in Section 260 of this Law are caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in specific employment for a term not exceeding five years.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 264. Allowing the Operation of a Vehicle by a Person under the Influence of Alcohol, Narcotic, Psychotropic, Toxic and Other Intoxicating Substances

For a person who, being responsible for the technical state or the operation of a vehicle, commits allowing a person under the influence of alcohol, or narcotic, psychotropic, toxic or other intoxicating substances, to operate the vehicle, if the consequences set out in Section 260 of this Law are caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without deprivation of the right to engage in specific employment for a term not exceeding five years.

[27 May 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 265. Illegal Manufacture, Sale, Issuing, Forgery, Destruction and Stealing of Registration Documents and Vehicle Identification Number Marks and Registration Number Plates of a Vehicle

(1) For a person who commits illegal manufacturing, selling, issuing, forging or destroying registration documents, or vehicle identification number marks or registration number plates of a vehicle,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits stealing of registration documents or registration number plates of a vehicle,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits the acts provided for in Paragraph one or two of this Section, if they have been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 266. Violation of Traffic Provisions

For a person who commits violation of provisions for protecting traffic order or safety, if serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 267. Failure to Give Notice Regarding the Name of a Ship in the Event of Collision of Ships

For a person, being a captain, who commits failing to inform another ship as his or her ship has collided with, of the name of his or her ship and the port of registration thereof, as well as its place of departure or destination, despite it being possible to provide such information,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 268. Seizure of an Air or Water Transport Vehicle

(1) For a person who commits seizing an air or water transport vehicle, except vehicles of small dimensions, on the ground, in water or during a flight, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding seven years, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if they have been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement or involve violence or threats of violence, or an accident or other serious consequences have been caused thereby, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than two and not exceeding twelve years, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

(3) For a person who commits acts provided for in Paragraph one or two of this Section, if the death of a human being is caused thereby, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three and not exceeding fifteen years, with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[13 December 2012]

Chapter XXII Criminal Offences against Administrative Order

Section 269. Assault upon a Representative of Public Authority or Other State Official

(1) For a person who commits an assault upon a representative of public authority or other State official, in connection with lawful official activities of such a person, or commits an assault upon a person who is participating in preventing or interrupting a criminal or otherwise unlawful offence,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if as a result of the assault serious bodily injuries are occasioned or other serious consequences caused, or if the assault was committed in an organised group,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than two and not exceeding ten years, with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[25 April 2002; 13 December 2007/2; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 270. Resistance to a Representative of Public Authority or Other State Official

(1) For a person who commits resisting a representative of public authority, or other State official, where he or she is performing official duties imposed on him or her, or commits

resisting a person, where he or she is participating in preventing or interrupting a criminal or other unlawful offence, or commits compelling such person to perform manifestly unlawful acts, if the resistance or compulsion was committed by using violence or threatening violence, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if they have been committed by a group of persons,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 271. Defamation and Injuring Dignity of a Representative of Public Authority or Other State Official

[22 January 2004]

Section 272. Provision of False Information to a State Institution

For a person who knowingly commits provision of false information to a State institution, including a parliamentary investigation commission, if it has been committed by a person who in accordance with the law has a duty to provide information to a State institution or parliamentary investigation commission, or commits refusal to give an explanation, opinion or translation to the parliamentary investigation commission,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 272.¹ Compelling of False Explanations, Opinions or Translations at a Parliamentary Investigation Commission

(1) For a person who commits bribery or other illegal influencing for the purpose of achieving that a person shall give a false explanation, opinion or translation or refuses to give an explanation, opinion or translation to a parliamentary investigation commission, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if such have been associated with violence or the threat of violence,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For the activities provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they are related to torture,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding eight years.

[18 December 2003; 19 November 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 273. Arbitrary Appropriation of the Title and Authority of a State Official

For a person who commits arbitrary appropriation of the title and authority of a State official for purposes of committing a criminal offence,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 274. Stealing and Destruction of a Document, Seal or Stamp

(1) For a person who commits stealing, concealment, intentional destruction of or damage to a document conferring rights or a release from obligations, a seal or a stamp, or commits using or selling the stolen document, seal or stamp, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if such have been committed for purposes of acquiring property, or have caused substantial harm to the State power or administrative order, or to interests protected by law of a person, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 275. Forgery of a Document, Seal and Stamp and Use and Sale of a Forged Document, Seal and Stamp

(1) For a person who commits forgery of a document conferring rights or a release from obligations, of a seal or a stamp, as well as commits using or selling a forged document, seal or stamp,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if they have been committed for the purpose of acquiring property, or if they have been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, or if substantial harm has been caused thereby to the State power or administrative order or to interests protected by law of a person,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 275.¹ Acquisition of a Personal Identification Document Using Data of Another Person

For a person who commits the acquisition of a personal identification document, using data of another person,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 276. Illegal Opening and Destruction of Mail

(1) For a person who commits illegally opening or destroying mail, the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if committed by an employee of a post office or of a railway, water, or air transport office,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 277. Unauthorised Operations with Documents from Archival Collections

For a person who commits unauthorised destruction of, damage to, concealment of documents from State Archival collections or from Archival collections of public, co-

operative or confessional organisations or other legal persons, or unauthorised bringing out thereof from the territory of the Republic of Latvia, or of substituting copies thereof, if as a result thereof substantial harm has been caused to the State power or administrative order, or to interests protected by law of a person,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 278. Forgery of Postage Payment Marks

For a person who commits forgery of postage stamps or other postage payment marks or of international pre-paid return postage vouchers, or commits using forged or obliterated postage stamps, other postage payment marks or international pre-paid return postage vouchers for sending mail, or of selling such for the same purposes,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 279. Arbitrariness

(1) For a person who commits arbitrary acts, circumventing procedures prescribed by regulatory enactments, if the lawfulness of such acts is disputed by a State or local government institution or another person (arbitrariness) and as a result of such acts substantial harm is caused,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it has been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits arbitrariness, if it is related to violence or threatened violence or if losses on a large scale have been caused,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 280. Violation of Provisions Regarding Employment of Persons

(1) For a violation of restrictions or provisions regarding employment of persons provided for in law if commission thereof is by the employer and if significant damage is caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For the employment of such person who is not entitled to remain in the Republic of Latvia if commission thereof is by the employer and if a minor is employed or if more than five persons are employed, or if a person is employed in particularly exploitative working conditions, or if a victim of human trafficking has knowingly been employed,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[16 June 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 281. Concealing Personal Identity

(1) For a person who commits concealing personal identity, in the course of residing in the Republic of Latvia without an appropriate personal identification document or using the document of another person or a forged personal identification document,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.
(2) For a person who commits concealing personal identity, if it has been committed for the purposes of avoiding criminal liability or administrative liability or of committing a criminal offence, or for the purposes of helping another person to avoid criminal liability or administrative liability,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.
[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 281.¹ Impersonation of another Person

(1) *[13 December 2012]*
(2) For a person who commits impersonation of another person in taking Latvian language skills or other knowledge examination specified in the Citizenship Law in order to create a possibility for such person to acquire Latvian citizenship according to naturalisation procedures, if such is committed for the purpose of acquiring property,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.
[21 June 2007; 13 December 2012]

Section 282. Evading Conscription into Mandatory Military Service

[14 December 2006]

Section 282.¹ Evading Mobilisation

(1) For a person, being a person subject to mobilisation for the performance of civil defence measures, who commits intentional evading of mobilisation,
the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.
(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if commission thereof is by a reserve soldier or reservist,
the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.
[17 October 2002; 13 December 2012]

Section 282.² Hindering Mobilisation Activities and Non-fulfilment of Mobilisation Requests

(1) For a person who commits intentional hindering of the fulfilment of an order by a competent institution during mobilisation, or commits intentional hindering of the fulfilment of an order by a local government in the performance of civil defence measures, or commits intentional non-fulfilment of other mobilisation activities or mobilisation requests,
the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.
(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if substantial harm has been caused thereby,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.
[17 October 2002; 13 December 2012]

Section 282.³ Evading the Fulfilment of Alternative Service

[14 December 2006]

Section 283. Violation of State Border Regulatory Regime

[11 December 2003]

Section 284. Illegal Crossing of the State Border

(1) For a person who intentionally commits illegal crossing of the State border, the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if they have been committed by a group of persons or using a vehicle, or violating the specified prohibition to enter the Republic of Latvia,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 285. Illegal Movement of a Person Across the State Border

(1) For a person who commits illegal movement of a person across the State border, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if they have been committed by a State official using his or her official position,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For a person who commits the same acts, if they have been committed by an organised group or they have resulted in serious consequences, or also who commits illegal movement of a large number of persons, that is, more than five persons at one time, across the State border,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding seven years, with or without confiscation of property and with or without probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[25 April 2002; 11 December 2003; 13 December 2007/2; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 285.¹ Ensuring the Possibility of Residing Illegally in the Republic of Latvia

(1) For a person who knowingly commits ensuring persons the possibility of residing illegally in the Republic of Latvia, if it has been committed by a group of persons or by a State official using his or her official position,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, with deprivation of the right to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years.

(2) For a person who knowingly commits ensuring persons the possibility of residing illegally in the Republic of Latvia, if it has been committed for the purpose of acquiring property or if such a possibility is ensured for two or more persons,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years and with or without confiscation of property.

[13 December 2012]

Section 285.² Malicious Provision with Possibility to Acquire the Right to Stay in the Republic of Latvia Legally, other Member State of the European Union, Member State of the European Economic Area or Swiss Confederation

(1) For a person who commits malicious provision with a possibility to acquire the right to stay in the Republic of Latvia legally, other Member State of the European Union, Member State of the European Economic Area or Swiss Confederation,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits malicious provision with a possibility to acquire the right to stay in the Republic of Latvia legally, other Member State of the European Union, Member State of the European Economic Area or Swiss Confederation, if it has been committed for the purpose of acquiring property or if such a possibility is ensured for two or more persons, or if it has been committed by a group of persons,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

[13 December 2012]

Section 286. Unauthorised Hoisting of the National Flag of Latvia on a Ship

For a person who commits hoisting the national flag of Latvia on a ship, without right thereto,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 287. Unauthorised Use of Red Cross, Red Crescent and Blue White Shield Marks

For a person who commits unauthorised use of Red Cross, Red Crescent, or Blue White Shield marks, as well as commits unauthorised use of Red Cross or Red Crescent designations,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[18 December 2003; 13 December 2012]

Section 288. Damaging of Telecommunications Equipment, Radio and Television Transmitters and Postal Technology Equipment

For a person who commits intentionally destroying or damaging of telecommunications equipment, radio or television transmitters, or postal technology equipment, if substantial harm has been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 288.¹ Violation of the Procedures provided for in the Radio and Television Transmission and Distribution Regulatory Enactments for the Installation and Use of Equipment

(1) *[13 December 2012]*

(2) For a person who commits violation of the procedures provided for in radio and television transmission and distribution regulatory enactments for the installation and use of radio wave radiating equipment, as well as television or sound broadcasting signal distribution in cable network systems, if such has caused substantial harm to State authority or administrative order, or to interests protected by law of a person,
the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.
[31 October 2002; 13 December 2012]

Section 288.² Illegal Financing of Political Organisations (Parties) or Associations of Political Organisations (Parties)

(1) For the illegal financing of political organisations (parties) or associations of political organisations (associations) on a large scale,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.
(2) For the activities provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they have been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.
[29 April 2004; 8 September 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 288.³ Intermediation in the Illegal Financing of Political Organisations (Parties) or Associations of Political Organisations (Parties)

For the intermediation in the illegal financing of political organisations (parties) or associations of political organisations (parties) on a large scale,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.
[8 September 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 288.⁴ Acceptance and Blackmailing of Illegal Financing of Political Organisations (Parties) or Associations of Political Organisations (Parties)

(1) For the acceptance of illegal financing of political organisations (parties) or associations of political organisations (parties) on a large scale,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.
(2) For the activities provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they have been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement or if they are connected with the requesting of illegal financing of political organisations (parties) or associations of political organisations (parties) on a large scale,
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.
(3) For the blackmailing of illegal financing of political organisations (parties) or associations of political organisations (parties)
the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.
[13 December 2012]

Section 288.⁵ Exemption from Criminal Liability of a Person Illegally Financing Political Organisations (Parties) or Associations of Political Organisations (Parties)

(1) A person who has illegally financed a political organisation (party) or association of political organisations (parties) may be exempted from criminal liability, if the illegal financing of the political organisation (party) or association of political organisations (parties) is connected with blackmail, or if, after the illegal financing of the political organisation (party) or association of political organisations (parties) this person has voluntarily notified about the occurrence and actively furthers the disclosure and investigation of the criminal offence.

(2) Blackmail shall be understood to be the requesting of financing for a political organisation (party) or association of political organisations (parties), which is connected with threats to harm the lawful interests of the person.

(3) Supporter and intermediary of the illegal financing of political organisations (parties) or associations of political organisations (parties) may be exempted from criminal liability if he or she voluntarily notifies about the occurrence after the illegal financing of a political organisation (party) and actively furthers the disclosure and investigation of the criminal offence.

[8 September 2011; 13 December 2012]

**Chapter XXIII
Criminal Offences against Administration of Justice**

Section 289. Falsification of Evidence

(1) For a person who knowingly commits creating false evidence or knowingly concealing existing evidence, if commission thereof is by a judge, prosecutor or investigator, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if commission thereof is for purposes of acquiring property, or in proceedings concerning serious or especially serious crimes, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 21 May 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 290. Subjecting a Person to Criminal Prosecution Knowing that the Person is not Guilty

(1) For a person who commits subjecting a person to criminal prosecution while knowing that he or she is not guilty, if such has been committed by the prosecutor, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if commission thereof is for purposes of acquiring property, or they are associated with accusation of commission of a serious or especially serious crime or with falsification of evidence, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[21 May 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 291. Rendering of Illegal Judgments and Decisions

(1) For a person who knowingly commits rendering an illegal judgment or making an illegal decision, if commission thereof is by a judge, prosecutor or investigator, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if commission thereof is for purposes of acquiring property, or they are associated with accusation of commission of a serious or especially serious crime or with falsification of evidence, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[21 May 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 292. Committing Illegal Arrest Knowingly

For a person who commits illegal arrest knowingly, if it has been committed by a judge,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 293. Committing Illegal Detention and Forced Conveyance Knowingly

For a person who commits illegal detention or forced conveyance knowingly, if commission thereof is for purposes of acquiring property, or is for vengeance or reason of other personal interest, and is by a judge, public prosecutor or the employee of the pre-trial investigating institution,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 21 May 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 294. Compelling of Testimony

(1) For a person who commits compelling testimony at an interrogation, if such is associated with violence, threats of violence or humiliation of the person being interrogated or committed in another way, and commission thereof is by an official, who performs pre-trial criminal proceedings,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits compelling testimony at an interrogation if such is associated with torture and commission thereof is by an official, who performs pre-trial criminal proceedings,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years.

[21 May 2009; 19 November 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 294.¹ Interference in the Pre-trial Criminal Proceedings

(1) For a person who commits influencing, in any way, an official performing a pre-trial criminal proceedings for purposes of impeding commencement or performance of pre-trial criminal proceedings, or of attaining the taking of an illegal decision,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if committed by a State official,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years.

(3) [13 December 2012]

[25 April 2002; 12 February 2004; 13 December 2007/2; 21 May 2009; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 295. Interference in a Trial of a Matter

(1) For a person who commits influencing, in any way, a judge or a lay judge, for purposes of impeding a legal trial of a matter, or of attaining adoption or proclamation of an illegal judgment or decision,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if committed by a State official,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years.

(3) [13 December 2012]

[25 April 2002; 12 February 2004; 13 December 2007/2; 21 May 2009; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 296. Failure to Execute Court Judgment and Injunction of a Public Prosecutor Regarding Punishment

[13 December 2012]

For a person who commits intentionally failing to execute a court judgment or decision, or an injunction of a public prosecutor regarding punishment, or delaying the execution thereof,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 297. False Impersonation of an Accused, Victim, or Witness

For a person who commits falsely impersonating an accused, a victim, or a witness, at a pre-trial criminal proceedings or in court proceedings,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[21 May 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 298. Knowingly Providing False Information

(1) For a person who knowingly commits providing false information for purposes of causing commencement of criminal proceedings against a person,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if such are associated with charges regarding commission of a serious or especially serious crime or creating false evidence regarding such charges, or if commission thereof is for purposes of acquiring property,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 21 May 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 299. Knowingly Submitting a False Report

For a person who knowingly commits submitting a false report, declaration or submission to a notary or a bailiff, where submission of a report, declaration or submission is prescribed by law,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[17 October 2002; 12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 300. Knowingly Giving False Testimony, Opinions, Translations and Explanations

(1) For a person who, being a witness, a victim or another person who has been warned against giving false testimony, knowingly commits giving false testimony or, being an expert, knowingly commits giving a false opinion or, being a translator, knowingly commits giving a false translation, during pre-trial criminal proceedings, in court, to a notary or bailiff, or an applicant on oath certifies knowingly a false explanation to a court in an administrative matter,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if commission thereof is during performance of pre-trial criminal proceedings or trial in court of matters concerning serious or especially serious crimes, or serious consequences result therefrom, or commission thereof is for purposes of acquiring property,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[17 October 2002; 12 February 2004; 27 May 2004; 21 May 2009, 21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 301. Compelling the Giving of False Testimony, Explanations, Opinions and Translations

(1) For a person who commits bribing, or otherwise illegally influencing, a witness, victim, person against whom the criminal proceedings have been commenced, detained, suspect, accused, applicant, expert or translator, for the purpose of compelling him or her to give false testimony or to certify on oath a false explanation to a court in an administrative matter, or a false opinion, or to provide a false translation, or to refrain from giving testimony or an opinion, or providing a translation,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if they are related to violence or threats of violence,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For the activities provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they are related to torture,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years.

[12 February 2004; 27 May 2004; 21 May 2009; 19 November 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 302. Refusing to Give Testimony or Opinions, or Provide Translations

(1) For a person who, being a witness, a victim or another person who has been warned against giving false testimony, commits unfounded refusal to give testimony to a pre-trial Prosecutor's Office or at a trial,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who, being an expert or translator, commits unfounded refusal to perform the tasks assigned to him or her by a pre-trial investigating institution or at a trial,

the applicable punishment is a temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[21 May 2009; 21 October 2010; 13 December 2012]

Section 303. Persons Not Liable for Refusal to Testify

The betrothed, spouse, parents, children, brothers and sisters, grandparents and grandchildren of a person against whom criminal proceedings have been commenced, a detained person, a suspect, an accused person or a defendant, as well as the person with whom the natural person who has committed the criminal offence is living together and with whom he or she has a joint (single) household, shall not be held liable for refusal to testify.

[21 May 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 304. Disclosure of Information Obtained from Pre-trial Criminal Proceedings

For a person who commits disclosure of data obtained from a pre-trial criminal proceedings without authorisation from an investigator or prosecutor until the completion of the proceedings, where he or she has been warned as to non-disclosure of relevant information,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 21 May 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 305. Violation of Provisions Regarding Special Protection of Persons

(1) For a person who commits failing to comply with procedures regarding special protection of persons set out by law, or who commits disclosure of identification data or the location of a person under protection, where commission is by a person who has knowledge, in connection with fulfilment of his or her official duties or other circumstances, in regard to the information about the person under special protection and who has been warned as to non-disclosure of such information,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if commission thereof is for purposes of acquiring property,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits intentional disclosure of the organisation, methods, tactics, means of special protection measures or information regarding the persons involved in the performance of protection measures, which has been committed by the protected person, if as a result thereof the death of a person or other serious consequences have been caused,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(4) For a person who commits acts provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if as a result thereof the death of a person or other serious consequences have been caused, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding seven years.
[12 February 2004; 5 May 2005; 13 December 2012]

Section 306. Withholding of Evidence

For a person who, not being a detained, a person against whom the criminal proceedings have been commenced, a suspect, an accused, commits intentionally withholding objects, documents or other materials which may be significant as evidence concerning a criminal case, where such have been required, by a pre-trial investigating institution, prosecutor or court, to be provided by the person,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[21 May 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 307. Illegal Activities with the Materials of a Criminal Case

For a person who commits stealing, intentional destruction of, damage to or falsifications of materials relating to a criminal case,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 308. Alienation, Concealment, Damaging, Destruction, Disposition and Substitution of Attached Property

[13 December 2012]

(1) For a person who commits squandering, damaging, alienation, concealing or disposition of property upon which attachment or arrest has been imposed, as well as substitution thereof, the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if commission is by a person entrusted with such property,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 309. Illegal Transfer of Substances and Objects to Persons who are Confined in Places of Short-term Detention and Prisons, and Illegal Receiving of Substances and Objects from Such Persons

(1) For a person who commits unauthorised transfer of correspondence, money, food products or other objects or substances to persons who are confined in places of short-term detention or prisons or receipt thereof from such person, if it has been committed by an employee of such institutions,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years.

(2) For a person who commits transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances, explosive substances, weapons or ammunition to, or receiving of such from persons who are confined in places of short-term detention or prisons,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding six years, with or without probationary supervision not exceeding three years.

(3) For a person who commits the acts provided for in Paragraph two of this Section, if they have been committed by an employee of a place of short-term detention or prison, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding eight years, with deprivation of the right to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years and with or without probationary supervision not exceeding three years.

[13 December 2012]

Section 310. Escape from a Place of Short-term Detention and Prison

(1) For a person who commits escape from a place of short-term detention or prison, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if such are associated with violence, or threats of violence against the prison guards or other official of a place of short-term detention or prison, or if they have been committed by a group of persons, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without probationary supervision not exceeding three years.

[21 May 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 311. Assault at a Prison

For a person who commits forming an organised group of such persons as are present at the prison, or participating in such group, for the purpose of committing an assault or other violence upon the official of the prison, convicted or any other person present at a prison, or who commits such assault or violence,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding eight years, with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[13 December 2007/2; 21 May 2009; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 312. Evasion of Serving a Punishment

For a person who commits evading serving a punishment of deprivation of liberty or restriction of rights,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 21 June 2007; 13 December 2012]

Section 313. Concealing without Prior Promise

(1) For a person who commits concealing, without prior promise, a criminal, or instrumentalities or means for committing a crime, or trail of a crime or objects obtained by way of crime, if the concealment is in regard to a serious crime,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if the concealment is in regard to an especially serious crime,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 314. Acquisition and Sale of Property Obtained by Way of Crime

(1) For a person who commits acquiring or selling property, being aware that it is obtained by way of crime,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if commission thereof is on a large scale, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits the same acts, if committed in an organised group, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding six years, with or without confiscation of property.

[25 April 2002; 12 February 2004; 13 December 2007/2; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 315. Failing to Inform of Crimes

For a person who commits failing to inform, where it is known with certainty that preparation for or commission of a serious or especially serious crime is taking place,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Chapter XXIV

Criminal Offences Committed in State Authority Service

Section 316. Concept of a State Official

(1) Representatives of State authority, as well as every person who permanently or temporarily performs his or her duties in the State or local government service and who has the right to make decisions binding on other persons, or who has the right to perform any functions regarding supervision, control, investigation, or punishment or to deal with the property or financial resources of the State or local government, shall be considered to be State officials.

(2) The President, members of the *Saeima*, the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet as well as officials of State institutions who are elected, appointed or confirmed by the *Saeima* or the Cabinet, heads of local government, their deputies and executive directors shall be considered to be State officials holding a responsible position.

(3) As State officials shall also be considered foreign public officials, members of foreign public assemblies (institutions with legislative or executive functions), officials of international organisations, members of international parliamentary assemblies, as well as international court judges and officials.

[25 April 2002; 13 December 2012]

Section 317. Exceeding Official Authority

(1) For a person who, being a State official, commits intentional acts which manifestly exceed the limits of rights and authority granted to the State official by law or pursuant to his or her assigned duties, if substantial harm has been caused thereby to State authority, administrative order or interests protected by law of a person,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they are related to violence or threatened violence, or the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it has been committed for purposes of acquiring property, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years.

(3) For the activities provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they are related to torture or if they have resulted in serious consequences, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years, with deprivation of the right to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years.

[12 February 2004; 19 November 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 318. Using Official Position in Bad Faith

(1) For a person who, being a State official, commits intentional acts using his or her official position in bad faith, if such acts cause substantial harm to State authority, administrative order or interests protected by law of a person,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it has been committed for purposes of acquiring property,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years.

(3) For a person who, being a State official, commits intentional acts using his or her official position in bad faith, if such acts have caused serious consequences,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 319. Failure to Act by a State Official

(1) For a person who, being a State official, commits failing to perform his or her duties, that is, if a State official intentionally or through negligence fails to perform acts which, according to law or his or her assigned duties, he or she must perform to prevent harm to State authority, administrative order or interests protected by law of a person, and if substantial harm has been caused thereby to State authority, administrative order or rights and interests protected by law of a person,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same offence, if the acts of the State official are for purposes of acquiring property,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years.

(3) For a person who, being a State official, commits failing to perform his or her duties, if serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 320. Accepting Bribes

(1) For accepting a bribe, that is, material values, properties or benefits of other nature, committed by a State official personally or through an intermediary, for an already performed lawful or illegal act or permitted omission in the interests of the giver of the bribe, the person offering the bribe or other persons by using his or her official position, irrespective of whether the accepted or offered bribe was meant for this State official or any other person, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in specific employment or to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding two years.

(2) For accepting a bribe or the offer of a bribe, committed by a State official personally or through an intermediary, prior to the committing or non-committing of a lawful or illegal act in the interests of the giver of the bribe, the person offering the bribe or other persons by using his or her official position, irrespective of whether the accepted or offered bribe was meant for this State official or any other person,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding eight years, with or without the confiscation of property and with deprivation of the right to engage in specific employment or to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years.

(3) For a person who commits the acts provided for in Paragraphs one and two of this Section, if they are committed on a large scale or if it has been committed by a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement, or if a bribe has been demanded,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than two and not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property and with deprivation of the right to engage in specific employment or to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years.

(4) For a person who commits the acts provided for in Paragraphs one and two of this Section, if they are committed by an organised group or a State official holding a responsible position, or if a bribe has been extorted,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three and not exceeding eleven years, with or without confiscation of property and with deprivation of the right to engage in specific employment or to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[25 April 2002; 19 November 2009; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 321. Misappropriation of a Bribe

(1) For a person who commits misappropriation of a bribe which a person has received in order to provide to a State official, or which he or she has accepted, pretending to be a State official,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For a person who commits misappropriation of a bribe which a State official has received in order to provide it to another State official, or which he or she has accepted claiming to be another State official,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 322. Intermediation in Bribery

(1) For a person who commits intermediation in bribery, that is, acts manifested as the handing over of a bribe or the offering thereof from the giver of the bribe to a person accepting the bribe,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if they have been committed by a State official, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than two and not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property.

[19 November 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 323. Giving of Bribes

(1) For a person who commits giving of bribes, that is, the handing over or offering of material values, properties or benefits of other nature in person or through intermediaries to a State official in order that he or she, using his or her official position, performs or fails to perform some act in the interests of the giver or person offering the bribe, or in the interests of other persons, irrespective of whether the bribe offered is for this State official or for any other person,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if commission thereof is on a large scale or if they have been committed by a State official, or also if they have been committed in a group of persons pursuant to prior agreement,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding eight years, with or without confiscation of property and with deprivation of the right to engage in specific employment or to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if committed in an organised group,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than two and not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property, with deprivation of the right to engage in specific employment or to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.

[25 April 2002; 13 December 2007/2; 19 November 2009; 8 July 2011; 13 December 2012]

Section 324. Release of a Giver of a Bribe and Intermediary from Criminal Liability

(1) A person who has given a bribe may be released from criminal liability if this bribe is extorted from this person or if, after the bribe has been given, he or she voluntarily informs of the occurrence and actively furthers the disclosure and investigation of the criminal offence. A person who has given a bribe may be released from criminal liability if he or she voluntarily informs of the occurrence and actively furthers the disclosure and investigation of the criminal offence.

(2) Extortion of a bribe shall be understood to be the demanding of a bribe in order that legal acts be performed, as well as the demanding of a bribe associated with threats to harm lawful interests of a person.

(3) An intermediary or abettor of a bribe shall be released from criminal liability if, after commission of the criminal acts, he or she voluntarily informs of the occurrence and actively furthers the disclosure and investigation of the criminal offence.

[25 April 2002; 13 December 2012]

Section 325. Violation of Restrictions Imposed on a State Official

(1) For a person who commits intentional violation of the restrictions or prohibitions imposed on State officials specified by law, if substantial harm has been caused thereby to the interests of the State or of the public, or to interests protected by law of a person, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the criminal offence provided for by Paragraph one of this Section, if it has been committed by a State official who holds a responsible position, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property and with deprivation of the right to engage in specific employment or to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years.

[17 October 2002; 19 November 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 326. Unlawful Participation in Property Transactions

(1) For a person who commits facilitating property transactions or participating in such transactions, if commission thereof is for purposes of acquiring property or due to other personal interest by a State official who, in connection with his or her official position, is prohibited from such transactions by law,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if it has been committed by a State official who holds a responsible position,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property and with deprivation of the right to engage in specific employment or to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years.

[13 December 2012]

Section 326.¹ Trading with Influence

(1) For a person who commits offering or giving of material values, properties or benefits of other nature to any person in person or through an intermediary, in order that he or she, using his or her official position, professional or social position, might unlawfully influence the activities of a State official, or encourage another person to unlawfully influence the activities of a State official in the interests of any person, irrespective of whether the material values, properties or benefits of other nature are intended for this person or any other person, if the elements of the crime provided for by Section 323 are not present,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits accepting an offer of material values, properties or benefits of other nature for him or herself or any other person or requesting of material values, properties or benefits of other nature for himself or herself, or any other person, in order that he or she, using his or her official position, professional or social position, might unlawfully influence the activities of a State official, or to encourage any other person to influence the activities or taking of decisions of a State official in the interests of any person, if the elements of the crime provided for by Sections 198 and 320 of this Law are not present,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right

to engage in specific employment or to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years.

[19 November 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 326.² Unlawful Requesting and Receiving of Benefits

(1) For a person who knowingly commits unlawful receiving of material values, properties or benefits of other nature, where committed by an employee of a State or self-government institution, who is not a State official, or a similar person who is authorised by the State institution, himself or herself or through an intermediary, for performing or failing to perform some act, in the interests of the giver of the benefit or any other person, using his or her authority, irrespective of whether the material values, properties or benefits of other nature received are intended for this or any other person,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they have been committed on a large scale or by a group of persons according to prior agreement, or if they are related to requesting or extortion of material values, properties or benefits of other nature,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in specific employment or to take up a specific office for a term not exceeding five years.

[19 November 2009; 13 December 2012]

Section 326.³ Giving of Unlawful Benefits

(1) For a person who knowingly commits unlawful offering or handing over of material values, properties or benefits of other nature to an employee of a State or self-government institution, who is not a State official, or a similar person who is authorised by the State institution, himself or herself or through an intermediary, for performing or failing to perform some unlawful act, in the interests of the giver of the benefit or any other person, using his or her authority, irrespective of whether the material values, properties or benefits of other nature are intended for this or any other person,

the applicable punishment is community service or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if they have been committed on a large scale, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 326.⁴ Release of a Giver of Benefits from Criminal Liability

A person who has unlawfully given a benefit may be released from criminal liability, if the benefit has been demanded or extorted from the person or if he or she voluntarily notifies regarding commission of criminal acts after commission thereof and actively furthers the disclosure and investigation of the criminal offence. A person who has offered the benefit may be released from criminal liability, if he or she voluntarily notifies regarding the act and actively furthers the disclosure and investigation of the criminal offence.

[13 December 2012]

Section 327. Forging Official Documents

(1) For a person who commits forging documents, or issuing or using documents knowing they are forged, if commission thereof is by a State official,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if commission thereof is for purposes of acquiring property,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 328. False Official Information

For a person who knowingly commits providing false information to an institution or a State official who has the right to request such information, or commits concealing or knowingly failing to inform of a document or information, if commission thereof is by a State official whose responsibilities include the providing of such information, and substantial harm has been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[12 February 2004; 13 December 2012]

Section 329. Disclosure of Non-disclosable Information

For a person who commits disclosure of non-disclosable information which is not an official secret, if commission thereof is by a State official who has been warned concerning the non-disclosability of the information or who in accordance with the law is liable for the storage of information,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[26 May 2005; 13 December 2012]

Section 330. Disclosure of Confidential Information after Leaving Office

For a person who commits disclosure of confidential information which is not an Official secret, if commission thereof is by a State official after his or her resignation, within a time limit specified in a warning to him or her concerning the non-disclosure of the information,

the applicable punishment is community service or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Chapter XXV

Criminal Offences Committed in Military Service

Section 331. Concept of a Criminal Offence and Persons to whom it Applies in the Military Service

The criminal offences in violation of the prescribed procedures regarding performance of military service, as provided for by this Law, which are committed by soldiers, and persons regarding whom special provisions set out in laws apply, shall be regarded as criminal offences committed during military service.

[17 October 2002]

Section 332. Being Absent Without Leave

(1) For a person who commits being absent without leave, that is, leaving a National Armed Forces unit or place of service, as well as failing without valid reason to appear in a place of service within a specified time, if the being absent without leave continues for more than twenty-four hours, but not longer than seventy-two hours, and if it has been committed during a war or state of emergency, in battle conditions, or during proclaimed emergency situations in the case of public disorders, terrorism or armed conflict, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[14 December 2006; 13 December 2012]

Section 333. Desertion

(1) For a person who commits desertion, that is, leaving of a place of service, or commits failing to appear, for purposes of evading active service, if it has been committed during a war or state of emergency, in battle conditions, or during proclaimed emergency situations in the case of public disorders, terrorism or armed conflict, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[14 December 2006; 13 December 2012]

Section 334. Evading Active Service

(1) For a person who commits evading performing the duties of active service by inflicting bodily injury upon oneself (self-mutilation) or simulating illness, falsifying documents or other deception, or commits refusing to perform official duties, the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if commission thereof is during war or in battle conditions,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[14 December 2006; 13 December 2012]

Section 335. Insubordination

(1) For a person who commits insubordination, that is, overt refusal to carry out an order of a superior, as well as other intentional failure to carry out an order, if substantial harm has been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits insubordination, as well as other intentional failure to carry out an order, if it has been committed by a group of persons or if serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits insubordination, as well as other intentional failure to carry out an order during war or in battle conditions,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 336. Failure to Carry Out an Order

For a person who commits failing to carry out an order of a superior through negligence, if serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 337. Resisting a Superior and Forcing him or her to Act Outside of his or her Official Duties of Service

(1) For a person who commits resisting a superior, as well as other person in connection with performing the duties of military service imposed on him or her, or commits forcing him or her to act outside of his or her official duties, if it has been committed using violence or if serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) *[13 December 2012]*

[13 December 2012]

Section 338. Violence against a Subordinate

(1) For a person who commits violence against a subordinate, if as a result thereof physical suffering is inflicted on the subordinate,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits infliction of intentional slight bodily injury on a subordinate, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits infliction of intentional moderate bodily injury on a subordinate, or commits other acts, which are in the nature of torture, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(4) For a person who commits intentional infliction of serious bodily injury on a subordinate, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three years and not exceeding twelve years.

[13 December 2012]

Section 339. Defamation of a Soldier

[13 December 2012]

Section 340. Battering and Torture of a Soldier

(1) For a person who commits intentional hitting or battering, or commits other intentional acts of violence, where commission is by a soldier as against another soldier and at least one of them is performing duties of military service,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if they are associated with the infliction of intentional slight bodily injury,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding one year or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(3) For a person who commits the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they are associated with the infliction of intentional moderate bodily injury or if they are in the nature of torture,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(4) For a person who commits the acts provided for by Paragraph one of this Section, if they are associated with the infliction of intentional serious bodily injury,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three years and not exceeding twelve years.

[17 October 2002; 13 December 2012]

Section 341. Abuse of Power and Exceeding Official Authority

(1) For a person who commits using power or an official position in bad faith or of exceeding official authority, where committed by a superior, if commission thereof is for purposes of acquiring property or as a result thereof substantial harm is caused,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits using power or an official position in bad faith or of exceeding official authority, where committed by a superior, if serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding seven years.

[13 December 2012]

Section 342. Neglect of Official Duties

(1) For a person who commits failing to perform official duties, or commits neglectfully performing such, if as a result thereof substantial harm is caused,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits failing to perform official duties, or commits neglectfully performing such, if serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 343. Squandering and Loss of Official Property

(1) *[13 December 2012]*

(2) For a person who commits selling weapons, ammunition, vehicles or military service equipment provided for official use, or commits losing such articles while violating provisions regarding their storage provisions,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[17 October 2002; 13 December 2012]

Section 344. Intentional Destruction and Damage of Military Service Property

(1) For a person who commits intentional destruction or damage of weapons, ammunition, transport vehicles or military service equipment,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same acts, if substantial harm has been caused thereby, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 345. Destruction of and Damage to Military Service Property through Negligence

For a person who commits destruction or damage of weapons, ammunition, transport vehicles and military service equipment through negligence, if substantial harm has been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 346. Violation of Provisions Regarding Storage, Use, Accounting for and Transportation of Weapons, Ammunition, Explosive Substances, Radioactive and Other Dangerous Substances

(1) For a person who commits violation of provisions regarding storage, use, accounting for and transportation of weapons, ammunition, explosive substances, radioactive substances or other dangerous substances, goods or materials, if substantial harm has been caused thereby, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding two years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same offence, if serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 347. Violation of Provisions Regarding the Operation and Use of Combat Vehicles

For a person who commits violation of provisions regarding operation or use of combat vehicles, if the death of a person or other serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding seven years.

[13 December 2012]

Section 348. Violation of Provisions Regarding Operation of Ships

For a person who commits violation of provisions regarding operation of ships, if a shipwreck or other serious consequence are caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years.

[13 December 2012]

Section 349. Violation of Provisions Regarding Flights and their Preparation

For a person who commits violation of provisions regarding flights or their preparation, if a catastrophe or other serious consequence are caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years.

[13 December 2012]

Section 350. Violation of Provisions of Guard (Security Guard) Duty Regulations

[13 December 2012]

(1) For a person who commits violation of provisions of guard (security guard) duty regulations or commands or orders issued for the application of these provisions, as committed while on guard or sentry duty, guarding ammunition, weapons, fuel, equipment warehouses or other objects of importance,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the same offence, if serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding three years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 351. Violation of Provisions of Internal Service Regulations, Instructions or Orders

[13 December 2012]

(1) *[13 December 2012]*

(2) For a person who commits violation of provisions of internal service, instructions or orders, if it has been committed by a soldier assigned to twenty-four hour duty (with the exception of guard) and serious consequences have been caused thereby,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[17 October 2002; 13 December 2012]

Section 352. Disclosure of Military Information

For a person who commits disclosure of confidential military information which is not an official secret,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 353. Surrendering and Abandoning Means to Wage War to the Enemy

For a person who, being a commander, commits surrendering entrusted military forces to the enemy or commits abandoning fortifications, combat equipment or other means of waging war to the enemy, where not justified by the battle conditions,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term of not less than three years and not exceeding ten years.

[13 December 2012]

Section 354. Unauthorised Leaving of a Battlefield and Refusal to Use a Weapon

For a person who commits unauthorised leaving of a battlefield during battle, or refusal to use a weapon in battle,

the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine.

[13 December 2012]

Section 355. Criminal Activity by a Soldier as a Prisoner of War

(1) For a person who commits violence as against other prisoners of war or cruel treatment of them, if commission thereof is by a prisoner of war holding the position of a senior, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding seven years.

(2) For a person who, being a soldier who is a prisoner of war, commits intentional acts against the Republic of Latvia for purposes of supporting or assisting the enemy, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years.

[17 October 2002; 13 December 2012]

Section 356. Illegal Wearing and Use in Bad Faith of Insignia of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Blue White Shield

For a person who commits illegally wearing insignia of the Red Cross, Red Crescent or Blue White Shield in war zones, if committed by a person who does not have right thereto, or who commits the use in bad faith of the insignia of the Blue White Shield, or the flags or insignia of the Red Cross or Red Crescent, or of the colouring prescribed for medical assistance evacuation equipment, during war,

the applicable punishment is temporary deprivation of liberty or community service, or a fine.

[18 December 2003; 13 December 2012]

Informative Reference to European Union Directives

This Law contains legal norms arising from:

- 1) Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds;
- 2) Council Directive 91/308/EEC of 10 June 1991 on prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering;
- 3) Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons;
- 4) Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora;
- 5) Council Directive 93/15/EEC of 5 April 1993 on the harmonization of the provisions relating to the placing on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses;
- 6) Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data;
- 7) Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin;
- 8) Directive 2000/59/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2000 on port reception facilities for ship-generated waste and cargo residues;
- 9) Directive 2001/97/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 December 2001 amending Council Directive 91/308/EEC on prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering;
- 10) Directive 2005/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on ship-source pollution and on the introduction of penalties for infringements;
- 11) Directive 2006/24/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 on the retention of data generated or processed in connection with the provision of publicly available electronic communications services or of public communications networks and amending Directive 2002/58/EC;

12) Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law;

13) Directive 2009/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 amending Directive 2005/35/EC on ship-source pollution and on the introduction of penalties for infringements;

14) Directive 2009/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 providing for minimum standards on sanctions and measures against employers of illegally staying third-country nationals; and

15) Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA.

[16 June 2011; 13 December 2012]

Transitional Provisions

1. The time of and procedures for the coming into force of this Law shall be prescribed by a special law.

2. The Cabinet shall formulate and submit to the *Saeima* a draft Law On the Time of and Procedures for the Coming into Force of The Criminal Law by 1 August 1998.

3. The Cabinet shall formulate and adopt regulations by 1 August 1998:

- 1) regarding access to computer programmes and safety of information systems; and
- 2) regarding restriction of prostitution.

4. Sections 282.¹ and 282.² of this Law shall come into force on 1 December 2003.

[17 October 2002]

5. Section 195.² of this Law shall come into force on 1 July 2006.

[8 December 2005]

6. Amendment to Section 61, Paragraph four of this Law regarding mandatory duty to participate in a probation programme shall come into force on 1 January 2013. In respect of persons who have been punished according to Sections 159, 160, 161, 162, 162.¹, 164, 165 and 166 of this Law, the amendment to Section 61, Paragraph four of this Law regarding mandatory duty to participate in a probation programme shall come into force on 1 October 2011.

[30 October 2008; 8 July 2011]

7. Section 58.¹, Paragraph four, Clauses 2.¹ and 3 of this Law shall not be applies until 31 December 2012.

[16 June 2009]

8. Amendments to Section 65, Paragraph two of this Law regarding reducing of the time period for the punishment of deprivation of liberty and non-application of such type of punishment shall apply to minors who have committed a criminal offence after coming into effect of this amendment.

[16 June 2009]

9. The regulation provided for in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Transitional Provisions of the Law On Amendments to the Criminal Law of 21 October 2010 in the part regarding the criminal

proceedings in the record-keeping of courts, the Prosecutor's Office and pre-trial investigating institutions regarding criminal offences, which are qualified on the basis of Section 149, shall be applied only in relation to such criminal proceedings, in which the criminal offence has been qualified on the basis of Section 149, Paragraph one of the Criminal Law. The qualification of the offence in criminal cases in the record-keeping of courts, the Prosecutor's Office and pre-trial investigating institutions regarding criminal offences, which have been committed until 31 December 2010 and qualified on the basis of Section 149, Paragraphs two, three and four of the Criminal Law, shall not be amended and the persons shall be applied a punishment, which was in effect until 31 December 2010.

[2 December 2010]

10. Amendments to Section 36, Paragraph two, Clause 5, Section 45, Section 52, Paragraph one, Clause 3 and Section 55, Paragraph five of this Law regarding the exclusion of the additional punishment – police supervision – shall come into force on 1 January 2015.

[8 July 2011]

11. Amendments to Section 98, Paragraph three, Section 99, Paragraph four, Sections 116, 117, 118 and 125, Section 148, Paragraph three, Section 152, Paragraph three, Section 153, Paragraph three, Section 154, Paragraph three, Section 154.¹, Paragraph three, Section 165.¹, Paragraph three, Section 174, Section 175, Paragraph four, Section 176, Section 177, Paragraph three, Section 177.¹, Paragraph three, Section 183, Paragraph two, Section 184, Section 187, Paragraph two, Section 190.¹, Paragraph three, Section 192, Paragraph two, Section 193, Paragraph four, Section 193.¹, Paragraph three, Section 195, Paragraph three, Section 206, Paragraph three, Section 218, Paragraph three, Section 220.¹, Paragraph three, Section 221, Paragraph three, Section 221.¹, Paragraph three, Sections 224 and 225, Section 231, Paragraph two, Section 233, Paragraph three, Section 243, Paragraph three, Sections 253 and 253.¹, Section 269, Paragraph two, Section 285, Paragraph three, Section 311, Section 314, Paragraph three, Section 320, Paragraph four and Section 323, Paragraph three of this Law regarding the replacement of the additional punishment – police supervision – with the additional punishment – probationary supervision – shall come into force on 1 January 2015.

[14 March 2013]

12. The additional punishment of police supervision shall continue to be applied to persons who until 30 September 2011 have committed the criminal offences provided for in Sections 159, 160, 164, 165 and 166 of this Law and to persons who until 31 December 2014 have committed another criminal offence provided for in the Special Part of this Law.

[8 July 2011]

13. The additional punishment of police supervision shall continue to be served by persons to whom it has been adjudged and the following conditions of execution of police supervision shall be applicable thereto:

1) in case when a person has been conditionally released from serving a punishment before the end of the term, the fulfilment of the additional punishment – police supervision – shall be commenced from the moment when the supervision of the person after conditional release before the end of the term has ended;

2) a court may reduce the term of police supervision or revoke it pursuant to a submission by the administrative commission or police institution;

3) if a convicted person, while serving the term of an additional punishment, has committed a new crime, a court shall substitute the additional unserved punishment term with deprivation of liberty and determine the final punishment in accordance with the provisions provided for in Section 51 of this Law, counting two days of police supervision as one day of deprivation of liberty;

4) if a person for whom police supervision has been determined by a judgment of the court, violates its provisions in bad faith, a court, pursuant to a submission from the police institution may replace the term of an additional unserved punishment, counting two police supervision days as one day of deprivation of liberty. The violation of the provisions of police supervision is in bad faith if a person has twice been administratively punished in one year for such violation.

[8 July 2011]

14. An additional punishment – police supervision – shall begin to be applied from 1 October 2011 to persons who have committed the criminal offence provided for in Sections 159, 160, 161, 162, 162.¹, 164, 165 and 166 of this Law and from 1 January 2015 to persons who have committed another criminal offence provided for in the Special Part of this Law.

[8 July 2011]

15. The norms of this Law which are applicable to persons who have been sentenced to life imprisonment shall be applicable to persons for whom the death penalty has been replaced with deprivation of liberty.

[1 December 2011]

16. Amendments to Section 78, Paragraph two, Sections 80, 80.¹, 82, 86, 87, 88, 88.², 88.³, 89.¹ and 107, Section 124, Paragraph two, Section 126, Paragraph two, Section 152, Paragraph two, Section 153, Paragraphs one and two, Section 154, Paragraphs one and two, Section 154.¹, Paragraph two, Section 165.¹, Paragraph two, Section 179, Paragraph three, Section 183, Paragraph one, Section 185, Paragraph two, Section 190, Paragraph three, Section 191, Paragraph three, Section 230, Section 251, Paragraphs two and three, Section 252, Paragraph three, Section 268, Section 309, Paragraphs two and three and Section 310, Paragraph two regarding additional punishment – probationary supervision – shall come into force on 1 January 2015.

[13 December 2012]

This Law has been adopted by the *Saeima* on 17 June 1998.

Note. This Law shall come into force on 1 July 2009.

[21 May 2009]

Note.¹ This Law shall come into effect on 1 July 2009.

[16 June 2009]

President

G. Ulmanis

Rīga, 8 July 1998

Transitional Provisions (of amending law of 13 December 2012)

1. Persons who have committed a criminal offence until the day of coming into force of this Law shall be held criminally liable in accordance with the norms of the Criminal Law, which were in force on the day when the criminal offence was committed, moreover, taking into account that criminal liability for a criminal offence cannot set in, if after the day of coming

into force of this Law the Criminal Law does not provide for criminal liability for the criminal offence.

2. The criminal proceedings in the record-keeping of investigating institutions, the Prosecutor's Office and courts regarding offences, for which criminal liability is not provided for in the Criminal Law after the day of coming into force of this Law, shall be terminated in accordance with Section 377, Clause 2 of the Criminal Procedure Law. If materials of a criminal case contain information regarding facts, due to which a person should be applied administrative punishment, the necessary materials shall be sent to the competent authority or official for examination in accordance with the procedures specified in the Latvian Administrative Violations Code.

3. The criminal proceedings which have been completed by conditionally releasing the convicted person from criminal liability for offences, for which criminal liability is not provided for in the Criminal Law after the day of coming into force of this Law, and a decision has not entered into effect in full amount, shall be terminated in accordance with Section 377, Clause 2 of the Criminal Procedure Law.

4. Persons who have committed a criminal offence until the day of coming into force of this Law shall be punished in accordance with the norms of the Criminal Law, which were in force at the time when the criminal offence was committed, taking into account that the maximum amount or term of punishment cannot exceed the maximum amount or term of the punishment provided for in the Criminal Law for the relevant criminal offence after the day of coming into force of this Law.

5. Persons who have committed such criminal offences until the day of coming into force of this Law, which are to be qualified as repetition of criminal offences, shall be held criminally liable and punished for each criminal offence in accordance with the norms of the Criminal Law, which were in force at the time when the criminal offence was committed, without the qualifying element – repetition. In such cases, in determining the punishment in accordance with Section 50 of the Criminal Law after the day of coming into force of this Law, the maximum amount or time of punishment shall not exceed the maximum amount or time of the punishment, which was provided for in the Criminal Law for repeated commission of a criminal offence at the time when the criminal offence was committed.

6. If a lesser minimum limit of the punishment of deprivation of liberty is provided for in the Criminal Law after the day of coming into force of this Law, a court shall take it into account in determining the punishment of deprivation of liberty.

7. The conditions of this Law shall not apply to persons who have been convicted until the day of coming into force of this Law or who have been imposed a punishment by an injunction of a public prosecutor regarding punishment, except the cases referred to in Paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of these Transitional Provisions.

8. Punishments of deprivation of liberty shall be reduced to the maximum punishment provided for in the relevant Section of the Criminal Law for persons who have been convicted until the day of coming into force of this Law and are serving the punishment of deprivation of liberty, if the punishment of deprivation of liberty adjudged by a court exceeds the maximum punishment, which is provided for in the Section of the Criminal Law for the relevant criminal offence after the day of coming into force of this Law.

9. Persons who have been convicted until the day of coming into force of this Law and are serving the punishment of deprivation of liberty shall be released from serving of the punishment of deprivation of liberty, if the punishment of deprivation of liberty is not provided for in the Section of the Criminal Law for the relevant criminal offence after the day of coming into force of this Law.

10. Persons who have been convicted until the day of coming into force of this Law and are serving the punishment or for whom punishment has been determined by an injunction of a public prosecutor regarding punishment shall be released from serving of the punishment for a criminal offence, for which criminal liability is not provided for in the Criminal Law after the day of coming into force of this Law.

11. Persons who have been convicted until the day of coming into force of this Law or for whom punishment has been determined by an injunction of a public prosecutor regarding punishment shall be released from serving of the punishment for commission of the criminal offences referred to in Section 288, Paragraph one, Section 339, Paragraph one, Section 343, Paragraph one and Section 351, Paragraph one of the Criminal Law.

12. Adjudications for persons who have been convicted or for whom punishment has been determined by an injunction of a public prosecutor regarding punishment for the criminal offences referred to in Paragraph 11 of these Transitional Provisions and also other criminal offences shall be amended, taking into account that such persons shall be released from serving all types of punishments, which have been determined in relation to them for the criminal offences referred to in Paragraph 11 of these Transitional Provisions.

13. Persons who have been released from serving of a punishment in accordance with Paragraph 11 of these Transitional Provisions, as well as persons who have already served the punishment or have been released early, if they had been convicted or the punishment had been determined for them by an injunction of a public prosecutor regarding punishment for the criminal offences referred to in Paragraph 11 of these Transitional Provisions and the conviction has not been extinguished for them, shall be recognised as unpunished persons.

14. In the cases referred to in Paragraphs 9, 10 and 11 of these Transitional Provisions for persons who have been conditionally convicted until the day of coming into force of this Law the suspended sentence shall be revoked and they shall be released from punishment.

15. Confiscation of property shall not be executed for persons, if the judgment in the part regarding confiscation of property has not been executed until the day of coming into force of this Law and confiscation of property is not provided for in the relevant Section of the Criminal Law.

16. A punishment execution institution in the cases provided for in Paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of these Transitional Provisions and in accordance with the procedures specified in the Latvian Administrative Violations Code or a public prosecutor in the cases provided for in Paragraph 10, 11, 12 or 13 of these Transitional Provisions, if a fine has been imposed by an injunction of a public prosecutor regarding punishment, and in accordance with the procedures specified by the Criminal Procedure Law shall submit a submission to a court regarding release of a person from serving of a punishment or regarding amending of an adjudication, which shall be examined by the court in accordance with the procedures specified by the Criminal Procedure Law.