

PENAL CODE

In force since 01.05.1968.

Promulgated in SG No. 26 of 2 April 1968 , amended in SG No. 29 of 12 April 1968 , amended in SG No. 92 of 28 November 1969 , amended in SG No. 26 of 30 March 1973 , amended in SG No. 27 of 3 April 1973 , amended in SG No. 89 of 15 November 1974 , amended in SG No. 95 of 12 December 1975 , amended in SG No. 3 of 11 January 1977 , amended in SG No. 54 of 11 July 1978 , amended in SG No. 89 of 9 November 1979 , amended by SG No. 28 of 9 April 1982 , amended by SG No. 31 of 20 April 1982 , amended by SG No. 44 of 5 June 1984 , amended by SG No. 41 of 28 May 1985 , amended by SG No. 79 of 11 October 1985 , amended by SG No. 80 of 15 October 1985 , amended by SG No. 89 of 18 November 1986 , amended by SG No. 90 of 21 November 1986 , amended by SG No. 37 of 16 May 1989 , amended by SG No. 91 of 24 November 1989 , amended by SG No. 99 of 22 December 1989 , amended by SG No. 10 of 2 February 1990 , amended by SG No. 31 of 17 April 1990 , amended by SG No. 81 of 9 October 1990 , amended by SG No. 1 of 4 January 1991 , amended by SG No. 86 of 18 October 1991 , amended by SG No. 90 of 1 November 1991 , amended by SG No. 105 of 19 December 1991, supplemented by SG No. 54 of 3 July 1992 , amended by SG No. 10 of 5 February 1993 , amended by SG No. 50 of 1 June 1995 , amended by SG No. 97 of 3 November 1995 , amended by SG No. 102 of 21 November 1995 , amended by SG No. 107 of 17 December 1996 , amended by SG No. 62 of August 5, 1997 , amended by SG No. 85 of September 26, 1997 , amended by SG No. 120 of December 16, 1997 , supplemented by SG No. 83 of July 21, 1998 , amended by SG No. 85 of July 24, 1998 , supplemented by SG No. 132 of November 10, 1998 , amended by SG No. 133 of November 11, 1998 , amended by SG No. 153 of December 23, 1998 , amended by SG No. 7 of January 26, 1999 , amended by SG. No. 51 of June 4, 1999 , amended SG. No. 81 of September 14, 1999 , amended SG. No. 21 of March 17, 2000 , amended SG. No. 51 of June 23, 2000 , amended SG. No. 98 of December 1, 2000 , supplemented SG. No. 41 of April 24, 2001 , amended SG. No. 101 of November 23, 2001 , amended SG. No. 45 of April 30, 2002 , amended SG. No. 92 of September 27, 2002 , amended SG. No. 26 of 30 March 2004 , amended by SG No. 103 of 23 November 2004 , amended by SG No. 24 of 22 March 2005 , amended by SG No. 43 of 20 May 2005 , amended by SG No. 76 of 20 September 2005 , amended by SG No. 86 of 28 October 2005 , amended by SG No. 88 of 4 November 2005 , amended by SG No. 59 of 21 July 2006 , amended by SG No. 75 of 12 September 2006 , amended by SG No. 102 of 19 December 2006, amended by SG No. 38 of 11 May 2007 , amended by SG No. 57 of 13 July 2007 , amended by SG No. 64 of 7 August 2007 , amended by SG No. 85 of 23 October 2007 , amended by SG No. 89 of 6 November 2007 , amended by SG No. 94 of 16 November 2007 , amended by SG No. 19 of 22 February 2008 , amended by SG No. 67 of 29 July 2008 , amended by SG No. 102 of 28 November 2008, amended by SG No. 12 of 13 February 2009 , amended by SG No. 23 of 27 March 2009 , amended by SG No. 27 of 10 April 2009 , amended by SG No. 32 of 28 April 2009 , amended by SG No. 47 of 23 June 2009 , amended by SG No. 80 of 9 October 2009, amended by SG No. No. 93 of November 24, 2009 , amended by SG No. 102 of December 22, 2009 , amended by SG No. 26 of April 6, 2010 , amended by SG No. 32 of April 27, 2010 , amended by SG No. 33 of April 26, 2011 , amended by SG No. 60 of August 5, 2011 , supplemented by SG No. 19 of March 6, 2012 , amended and supplemented by SG No. 20 of March 9, 2012 , amended and supplemented by SG No. 60 of August 7, 2012 , amended by SG No. 17 of 21 February 2013 , supplemented by SG No. 61 of 9 July 2013, amended and supplemented by SG No. 84 of 27 September 2013 , amended and supplemented by SG No. 19 of 5 March 2014 , amended by SG No. 53 of 27 June 2014 , supplemented by SG No. 107 of 24 December 2014 , amended by SG No. 14 of 20 February 2015 , amended and supplemented by SG No. 24 of 31 March 2015 , supplemented by SG No. 41 of 5 June 2015 , amended and supplemented by SG No. 74 of 26 September 2015 , amended by SG No. 79 of 13 October 2015 , supplemented by SG No. 102 of 29 December 2015 , amended by SG No. 32 of 22 April 2016 , supplemented by SG No. 47 of 21 June 2016 , amended by SG No. 83 of 21 October 2016 , amended and supplemented by SG No. 95 of 29 November 2016 , amended by SG No. 13 of 7 February 2017 , supplemented by SG No. 54 of 5 July 2017 , amended by SG No. 85 of 24 October 2017 , amended and supplemented by SG No. 101 of 19 December 2017 , amended by SG No. 55 of 3 July 2018 , supplemented by SG No. 1 of 3 January 2019 , amended and supplemented by SG No. 7 of 22 January 2019 , amended and supplemented by SG No. 16 of 22 February 2019 , amended and supplemented by SG No. 83 of 22 October 2019 , amended by SG No. 13 of 14 February 2020 , amended and supplemented by SG No. 23 of 14 March 2020 , amended and supplemented by SG No. 28 of 24 March 2020 , amended by SG No. 44 of 13 May 2020 , supplemented by SG No. 88 of 13 October 2020 , amended and supplemented by SG No. 103 of 4 December 2020 , supplemented by SG No. 108 of 22 December 2020 , amended by SG No. 9 of 2 February 2021 , amended by SG No. 84 of October 8, 2021, amended and supplemented by SG No. 53 of July 8, 2022 , amended by SG No. 79 of October 4, 2022 , amended by SG No. 10 of January 31, 2023 , amended and supplemented by SG No. 67 of August 4, 2023 , amended and supplemented by SG No. 82 of September 29, 2023 , amended and

supplemented by SG No. 84 of October 6, 2023 , amended by SG No. 23 of March 19, 2024 , amended and supplemented by SG No. 39 of May 1, 2024 , amended by SG No. 41 of 10 May 2024 , amended by SG No. 42 of 14 May 2024.

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GENERAL PART

Chapter One.

PURPOSE AND LIMITS OF ACTION OF THE PENAL CODE

Section I.

Task of the Criminal Code



Art. 1. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 1 of 1991) The Criminal Code has the task of protecting the personality and rights of citizens and the overall legal order established in the country from criminal encroachments.

(2) To accomplish this task, the Criminal Code determines which socially dangerous acts are crimes and what punishments are imposed for them and establishes the cases when measures for public influence and education may be imposed instead of punishment.

Section II.

Scope of the Criminal Code



Art. 2. (1) The law that was in force at the time of its commission shall apply to each crime.

(2) If different laws are in force until the judgment enters into force, the law that is most favorable to the perpetrator shall apply.



Art. 3. (1) The Criminal Code shall apply to all crimes committed on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria.

(2) The issue of the liability of foreigners who enjoy immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of the Republic of Bulgaria shall be resolved in accordance with the norms of international law adopted by it.



Art. 4. (1) The Criminal Code shall apply to Bulgarian citizens and to crimes committed by them abroad.

(2) (Amended - SG No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) A citizen of the Republic of Bulgaria may not be extradited to another state or to an international court for the purposes of criminal prosecution, unless this is provided for in an international treaty ratified, promulgated and entered into force for the Republic of Bulgaria.



Art. 5. The Criminal Code shall also apply to foreigners who have committed crimes of a general nature abroad, which affect the interests of the Republic of Bulgaria or a Bulgarian citizen.



Art. 6. (1) The Criminal Code shall also apply to foreigners who have committed a crime against peace and humanity abroad, thereby affecting the interests of another state or foreign citizens.
(2) The Criminal Code shall also apply to other crimes committed by foreigners abroad, when this is provided for in an international agreement to which the Republic of Bulgaria is a party.



Art. 7. In the cases of Art. 4 and 5, the pre-trial detention and the sentence served abroad shall be deducted. When the two sentences are different, the sentence served abroad shall be taken into account when determining the sentence by the court.



Art. 8. (1) (Previous text of Art. 8 - SG, issue 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011) The verdict of a foreign court for a crime to which the Bulgarian Criminal Code applies shall be taken into account in the cases established by an international agreement to which the Republic of Bulgaria is a party.
(2) (New - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) A final judgment rendered in another Member State of the European Union for an act constituting a crime under the Bulgarian Criminal Code shall be taken into account in any criminal proceedings conducted against the same person in the Republic of Bulgaria.

Chapter Two. CRIME

Section I. General provisions



Article 9. (1) A crime is a socially dangerous act (action or omission) that is committed culpably and is declared punishable by law.
(2) An act is not criminal if, although it formally fulfils the characteristics of a crime provided for by law, due to its insignificance it is not socially dangerous or its social danger is clearly insignificant.



Art. 10. (Amended - SG, issue 50 of 1995) An act that endangers or damages the person, the rights of citizens, property, the legal order established by the Constitution in the Republic of Bulgaria or other interests protected by law is considered socially dangerous.



Article 11. (1) A socially dangerous act is committed culpably when it is intentional or reckless.
(2) An act is intentional when the perpetrator was aware of its socially dangerous nature, foresaw its socially dangerous consequences and wanted or allowed the occurrence of these consequences.
(3) The act is reckless when the perpetrator did not foresee the occurrence of the socially dangerous consequences, but was obliged and could have foreseen them, or when he foreseen the occurrence of these consequences, but intended to prevent them.
(4) Careless acts are punishable only in the cases provided for by law.
(5) When the law qualifies the act as a more serious crime due to the occurrence of additional socially dangerous consequences, if intent is not required for these consequences, the perpetrator shall be liable for the more serious crime when he acted carelessly with respect to them.



Art. 12. (1) An act committed in the course of unavoidable defense - in order to protect state or public interests, the person or the rights of the defender or another person from an immediate unlawful attack by causing harm to the attacker within the necessary limits - is not socially dangerous.

(2) Exceeding the limits of unavoidable defense occurs when the defense clearly does not correspond to the nature and danger of the attack.

(3) (Amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) The limits of unavoidable defense shall not be exceeded if the attack is committed by means of forced entry or burglary into a dwelling.

(4) (Previous para. 3 - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) The perpetrator shall not be punished when he commits the act while exceeding the limits of unavoidable defense, if this is due to fear or disturbance.



Art. 12a. (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997) (1) It is not socially dangerous to cause harm to a person who has committed a crime during his detention for the purpose of handing him over to the authorities and preventing the possibility of committing another crime, if there is no other way to detain him and if during such detention no excess of the necessary and lawful measures has been allowed.

(2) The necessary measures for the detention of a person who has committed a crime shall be exceeded when there is a clear discrepancy between the nature and degree of public danger of the crime committed by the detained person and the circumstances of the detention, as well as when the person is unnecessarily caused manifestly excessive harm. In such cases, criminal liability shall be incurred only in cases of intentional causing of harm.



Art. 12b. (New - SG, issue 32 of 2010, effective 28.05.2010) An act committed by a person who acted as an undercover officer within the framework of his powers determined by law shall not be considered socially dangerous.



Art. 13. (1) An act committed by someone in extreme necessity - in order to save state or public interests, as well as his own or another's personal or property goods from an imminent danger that the perpetrator could not avoid in any other way - is not socially dangerous, if the harm caused by the act is less significant than the harm prevented.

(2) There is no extreme necessity when the mere avoidance of danger constitutes a crime.



Art. 13a. (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982) (1) An act committed at a justified economic risk - in order to achieve a significant socially beneficial result or to avoid significant damage - is not socially dangerous, if it does not contradict an explicit prohibition established by a normative act, corresponds to modern scientific and technical achievements and experience, does not endanger the life and health of another and the perpetrator has done everything in his power to prevent the harmful consequences that have occurred.

(2) When deciding whether the risk is justified, the ratio between the expected positive result and the possible negative consequences, as well as the probability of their occurrence, shall also be taken into account.



Art. 14. (1) Ignorance of the factual circumstances that constitute the crime excludes intent regarding this crime.

(2) This provision also applies to reckless acts when the mere ignorance of the factual circumstances is not due to recklessness.



Art. 15. An act is not culpably committed when the perpetrator was not obliged or could not foresee the occurrence of the socially dangerous consequences (accidental act).



Article 16. An act committed in execution of an unlawful official order given in accordance with the established procedure shall not be considered a culpable act, if it does not obviously entail a crime for the perpetrator.



Art. 16a. (1) (New - SG, issue 84 of 2013, previous text of Art. 16a - SG, issue 74 of 2015) An act committed by a person who is a victim of human trafficking shall not be considered culpable if he was forced to do so in direct connection with his capacity as such.
(2) (New - SG No. 74/2015) An act committed by a minor who has suffered from a crime under Art. 155 , 156 , 158a and Art. 188, para. 2 , or by a minor who has been used to create pornographic material, when he was forced to do so in direct connection with his capacity, shall not be considered a culpable act.

Section II. Preparation and Experience



Art. 17. (1) Preparation is the preparation of means, the finding of accomplices and, in general, the creation of conditions for the commission of the intended crime, before its execution has begun.
(2) Preparation is punishable only in the cases provided for by law.
(3) The perpetrator shall not be punished when, on his own initiative, he has refused to commit the crime.



Art. 18. (1) An attempt is the commenced execution of an intentional crime, in which the executive act is not completed or, even if completed, the socially dangerous consequences of this crime, as provided for by law and requested by the perpetrator, have not occurred.
(2) In the event of an attempt, the perpetrator shall be punished with the punishment provided for the completed crime, taking into account the degree of implementation of the intention and the reasons why the crime remained incomplete.
(3) In the event of an attempt, the perpetrator shall not be punished when, on his own initiative:
a) refused to complete the commission of the crime or
b) prevented the occurrence of the criminal consequences.



Art. 19. In the cases of Art. 17, para. 3 and 18, para. 3 , if the act in which the preparation or attempt was expressed contains the signs of another crime, the perpetrator shall be liable for that crime.

Section III. Complicity



Art. 20. (1) Accomplices in the commission of an intentional crime are the perpetrators, instigators and helpers.
(2) A perpetrator is one who participates in the actual commission of the crime.
(3) An instigator is a person who intentionally induces another to commit the crime.
(4) An aider is a person who intentionally facilitated the commission of a crime through advice, explanations, a promise to provide assistance after the act, removal of obstacles, provision of funds or in any other way.



Art. 21. (1) All accomplices shall be punished with the punishment provided for the crime committed, taking into account the nature and degree of their participation.
(2) The instigator and the accessory shall be liable only for that for which they intentionally instigated or assisted the perpetrator.
(3) When, due to a certain personal characteristic or attitude of the perpetrator, the law elevates the committed act to a crime, both the instigator and the accessory shall be liable for this crime, for whom these circumstances are not present.
(4) The special circumstances due to which the law excludes, reduces or increases the punishment for any of the accomplices shall not be taken into account for the remaining accomplices in respect of whom these circumstances do not exist.



Art. 22. (1) The instigator and the accessory shall not be punished if, on their own initiative, they refrain from further participation and prevent the commission of the act or prevent the occurrence of the criminal consequences.
(2) In these cases, the provision of Article 19 shall apply accordingly .

Section IV. Multiple Crimes



Article 23. (1) If several crimes are committed by one act or if one person has committed several separate crimes before there has been a final judgment for any of them, the court, after determining a punishment for each crime separately, shall impose the most severe of them.
(2) (Amended - SG, No. 92/2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26/2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) The imposed penalties of public censure and deprivation of rights under Art. 37, Para. 1, Items 6, 7 and 9 shall be added to the determined most severe penalty. If deprivation of equal rights has been decreed, the one of them shall be imposed for the longest term.
(3) When the penalties are of different types and one of them is a fine or confiscation, the court may attach it in whole or in part to the most severe penalty.



Art. 24. When the imposed penalties are of the same type, the court may increase the determined total most severe penalty by a maximum of one-half, but the penalty thus increased may not exceed the sum of the individual penalties, nor the maximum amount provided for the respective type of penalty.



Art. 25. (1) The provisions of Art. 23 and 24 shall also apply when the person has been sentenced with separate sentences.
(2) In these cases, if the punishment under any of the sentences has been served in whole or in part, it shall be deducted if it is of the type of the general punishment determined to be served.
(3) (Amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) The probation sentence served shall be deducted in full from the deprivation of liberty and vice versa, with two days of probation being counted as one day of deprivation of liberty.
(4) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) Where under one or more of the convictions the person has been exempted from serving the imposed punishment under the procedure of Art. 64, para. 1 or Art. 66 , the issue of the execution of the total punishment shall be decided upon its determination.



Art. 26. (Amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002) (1) The provisions of Art. 23 - 25 shall not apply in cases of a continuing crime - when two or more acts, which separately constitute one or different elements of the same crime, are committed during non-prolonged periods

of time, under the same circumstances and with uniformity of guilt, whereby the subsequent acts appear from an objective and subjective point of view a continuation of the preceding ones.

(2) In the case of a continuing crime, the perpetrator shall be punished in accordance with the acts included therein, taken in their entirety, and with the general criminal result caused by them.

(3) When the separate acts constitute different elements, the continuing crime shall be punished according to the more serious of them, taking into account the significance of the acts committed under qualifying circumstances and of the qualifying circumstances themselves for the overall criminal activity.

(4) When the qualifying circumstances do not significantly affect the gravity of the overall criminal activity, the latter shall be classified under the lighter component, and the qualifying circumstances shall be taken into account when determining the punishment.

(5) When some of the acts are completed and others constitute an attempt and the completed acts do not significantly affect the nature of the overall criminal activity, the perpetrator shall be punished as for an attempt.

(6) The provisions of this article shall not apply to a crime against the person of various citizens and to crimes committed after the indictment against them was filed in court, as well as to crimes committed before the indictment was filed but not included in it.



Art. 27. (1) (Amended, SG No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) When a person commits a crime after being convicted with an effective sentence of deprivation of liberty, but before having served this sentence, the court shall attach to the unserved part, in whole or in part, the sentence under the second sentence, if it is deprivation of liberty. The total sentence determined may not be less than the sentence under the second sentence.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) The punishment under the second conviction shall be added in full if it is imprisonment for more than five years or if it is imposed for a crime committed repeatedly or representing a dangerous recidivism.

(3) When the person has committed a crime after serving the punishment under the previous conviction, the punishment imposed for this crime shall be served in full.



Article 28. (1) The punishment provided for in the special part of this Code for a crime committed repeatedly shall be imposed if the perpetrator has committed a crime after having been convicted by a final judgment for another such crime.

(2) This provision shall also apply when it concerns crimes of the same type against public and private property.



Art. 29. (1) The more severe penalties provided for in the special part of this Code for crimes constituting a dangerous recidivism shall be imposed when the perpetrator:

a) (amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) committed the crime after having been convicted of a serious intentional crime to imprisonment for not less than one year, the execution of which has not been postponed under Article 66 ;

b) (amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) committed the crime after having been sentenced two or more times to imprisonment for intentional crimes of a general nature, if for at least one of them the execution of the punishment has not been postponed under Art. 66 .

c) (repealed - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982)

(2) When applying the provisions of the preceding paragraph, crimes committed by the perpetrator as a minor shall not be taken into account.

(3) (New - SG, issue 95 of 1975) When for a given crime both elements of repeated commission and dangerous recidivism are provided and the act fulfils the characteristics of both elements, the provision for dangerous recidivism shall apply.



Art. 30. (1) The rules of Art. 28 and 29 shall not apply if five years have elapsed since the punishment under the previous convictions was served. Rehabilitation within this period shall not exclude their application.

(2) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) In the event of a conditional conviction and conditional early release, the period under paragraph 1 shall begin to run from the day on which the probationary period has expired.

Chapter Three. CRIMINALLY LIABLE PERSONS



Article 31. (1) An adult - a person who has reached the age of 18 - who, while in a state of sanity, commits a crime shall be criminally liable.

(2) A minor - who has reached the age of 14 but has not reached the age of 18 - is criminally liable if he was able to understand the nature and significance of the act and to guide his actions.

(3) (Amended - SG, No. 107/1996) Minors who cannot be held guilty of the act shall be placed by court decision in a correctional boarding school or in another appropriate institution, if this is required by the circumstances of the case.

(4) The special rules provided for in this Code shall apply to the criminal liability of minors.



Art. 32. (1) A minor - a person under the age of 14 - shall not be criminally liable.

(2) Relevant educational measures may be applied to minors who have committed socially dangerous acts.



Art. 33. (1) A person who acts in a state of insanity - when due to mental underdevelopment or a prolonged or short-term disorder of consciousness, he was unable to understand the nature or meaning of what was done or to direct his actions - is not criminally liable.

(2) (Amended - SG No. 95/1975) No punishment shall be imposed on a person who has committed a crime if, before the sentence is pronounced, he falls into a state of mental disorder, as a result of which he cannot understand the nature or meaning of his actions or direct them. Such a person shall be subject to punishment if he recovers.



Article 34. In relation to the persons specified in the previous article, in the cases provided for in this Code, relevant compulsory medical measures may be applied.

Chapter Four. PUNISHMENT

Section I. General provisions



Article 35. (1) Criminal liability is personal.

(2) A penalty may be imposed only on a person who has committed a crime provided for by law.

(3) The punishment shall be proportionate to the crime.

(4) Punishment for a crime shall be imposed only by established courts.



Art. 36. (1) Punishment is imposed for the purpose of: 1) correcting and re-educating the convicted person to observe the laws and good morals, 2) having a deterrent effect on him and depriving him of the opportunity to commit other crimes, and 3) having an educational and deterrent effect on other members of society.

(2) Punishment may not be aimed at causing physical suffering or degrading human dignity.

(3) (New - SG, issue 153 of 1998) There is no death penalty in the Republic of Bulgaria.



Art. 37. (1) The penalties are:

1. (new - SG, issue 50 of 1995) life imprisonment;
 - 1a. (previous item 1 - SG, issue 50 of 1995) deprivation of liberty;
 2. (new - SG, issue 92 of 2002, in force from 01.01.2005, amended regarding the entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2004) probation;
 - 2a. (previous item 2 - SG, issue 92 of 2002, in force from 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2004, repealed - SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005)
 3. confiscation of available property;
 4. fine;
 5. (repealed - SG, issue 92 of 2002, in force from 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2004)
 6. deprivation of the right to hold a certain state or public office;
 7. deprivation of the right to exercise a certain profession or activity;
 8. (repealed - SG, issue 92 of 2002, in force from 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2004)
 9. deprivation of the right to received orders, honorary titles and distinctions;
 10. deprivation of military rank;
 11. public censure.
- (2) (Amended - SG, No. 153 of 1998) For the most serious crimes that threaten the foundations of the republic, as well as for other especially dangerous intentional crimes, life imprisonment without parole shall be provided as a temporary and exceptional measure.

Section II. Types of punishments



Art. 38. (Amended - SG, No. 153 of 1998) (1) The punishment of life imprisonment without parole, provided for in the special part for a given type of crime, shall be imposed only if the specific crime committed is extremely serious and the objectives specified in Art. 36 cannot be achieved by a lighter punishment.

(2) The punishment of life imprisonment without parole may not be imposed on a person who, at the time of the commission of the crime, has not reached the age of twenty, and in the case of military personnel, as well as in wartime - eighteen. The punishment of life imprisonment without parole may not be imposed on a woman who was pregnant at the time of the commission of the crime or the passing of the sentence.



Art. 38a. (New - SG, issue 50 of 1995) (1) Life imprisonment is the forced isolation of the convicted person for the rest of his life in places for serving the sentence of deprivation of liberty.

(2) Life imprisonment shall be imposed when the crime committed is extremely serious.

(3) Life imprisonment may be replaced by a sentence of imprisonment for a term of thirty years if the convicted person has served not less than twenty years.

(4) During the serving of the life sentence, working days shall not be counted.

(5) The life imprisonment sentence served shall be considered as deprivation of liberty.



Art. 39. (1) (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986) Imprisonment may be from three months to twenty years.

(2) (Paragraph 2 repealed, former paragraph 3, amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986, amended - SG, issue 50 of 1995, amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998) Exceptionally, the penalty of deprivation of liberty may be for a term of up to thirty years in exchange for life imprisonment in the case of multiple crimes under Articles 24 and 27, paragraph 1, as well as for some particularly serious intentional crimes in the cases specifically indicated in the special part of this Code.



Art. 40. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006, amended - SG, No. 32/2016) The penalty of deprivation of liberty shall be served in prisons, as well as in correctional homes and prison dormitories attached to them.
(2) (Amended - SG, No. 89 of 1986, repealed - SG, No. 92 of 2002)
(3) Special care shall be taken with regard to young adults.
(4) (Supplemented - SG No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) In respect of convicted persons with severe psychopathy or suffering from a disorder of consciousness that does not preclude sanity, as well as in respect of convicted persons who are addicted to narcotic substances, appropriate medical care shall be provided.



Art. 41. (1) Serving the sentence of imprisonment shall be accompanied by appropriate, respectively paid community service, through which the aim is the re-education of the convicted persons, as well as the creation and improvement of their professional qualifications.
(2) In addition, other measures for upbringing and education shall be applied.
(3) The work done shall be considered to reduce the term of the punishment, with two working days being considered as three days of imprisonment.
(4) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 89/1986) When the convicted person, while serving the sentence of deprivation of liberty, systematically deviates from community service, commits a deliberate crime or serious violations of the established order and thereby shows that he is not reforming, the court may cancel in whole or in part the consideration of the working days of the last two years prior to the commission of the last violation.
(5) (Paragraph 5 repealed, former paragraph 6 - SG, issue 89 of 1986) The procedure and manner for the execution of the penalty of deprivation of liberty, including the special care under paragraph 3 of Article 40, the payment of the work of the convicted persons, as well as their placement in work after their release shall be regulated by law.
(6) (Amended - SG, No. 89 of 1974, previous para. 7 - SG, No. 89 of 1986, amended - SG, No. 27 of 2009, in force from 01.06.2009, amended - SG, No. 13 of 2017, in force from 07.02.2017) The initial regime of serving the penalty of deprivation of liberty shall be determined by the court in accordance with the provisions of this Code and the special law.



Art. 42. (1) In wartime, the military court may postpone the execution of the imposed sentence of deprivation of liberty until the end of hostilities by sending the convicted person to the active army. The postponement of execution may be revoked if the convicted person commits a new crime.
(2) Upon the proposal of the chief, the court may fully or partially exempt the convicted person sent to the active army under the procedure of paragraph 1 from serving the imposed sentence if he proves himself to be a good defender of the homeland.
(3) The court may, without a proposal from the commander, fully or partially exempt a person dismissed from the active army due to disability from serving the imposed punishment.



Art. 42a. (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005)
(1) Probation is a set of measures for control and influence without deprivation of liberty, which are imposed together or separately.
(2) (Amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) The probation measures are:
1. mandatory registration at current address;
2. mandatory periodic meetings with a probation officer;
3. restrictions on free movement;
4. (amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) inclusion in professional qualification courses, public impact programs;
5. correctional labor;
6. unpaid work for the benefit of society.
(3) (Amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) Probationary measures shall have a duration of:
1. from 6 months to three years - for the measures under paragraph 2, items 1 - 4;
2. from three months to two years - for corrective labor;
3. from 100 to 320 hours per year for no more than three consecutive years - for unpaid work for the benefit of society.

- (4) (Amended - SG No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) The measures under para. 2, items 1 and 2 shall be imposed mandatorily on all persons sentenced to probation, and the measures under para. 2, items 5 and 6 shall not be imposed on minors under the age of 16.
- (5) Probation shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure determined by law.



Art. 42b. (New - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) (1) (Supplemented - SG, issue 27 of 2009, effective 01.06.2009) The probation measure of mandatory registration at the current address shall be the appearance and signature of the convicted person before the probation officer or an official designated by him in accordance with the frequency determined by the court, but not less than twice a week.

(2) The probation measure of mandatory periodic meetings with a probation officer shall be held in the probation service on whose territory the convicted person has his current address. Exceptionally, they may be held in another suitable place determined by the probation officer if important reasons so require. The meetings shall be scheduled or extraordinary at the request of the probation officer or the convicted person.

(3) The probation measure of restrictions on free movement is the imposition of one or more of the following prohibitions:

1. visiting places, areas and establishments precisely specified in the sentence;
2. leaving the settlement for more than 24 hours without permission from the probation officer or the prosecutor;
3. leaving the dwelling in which one lives for a certain period of the day.

(4) (Amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) The probation measure of inclusion in professional qualification courses, programs for social impact is aimed at labor integration or building social habits and skills for lawful behavior of the convicted person.

(5) The probation measure of unpaid labor is labor performed for the benefit of society without restricting the freedom of the convicted person.



Art. 43. (Amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) (1) The probationary measure of corrective labor shall be carried out at the place of work of the convicted person and shall include deductions from his remuneration of 10 to 25 percent in favor of the state. The time during which the measure is served shall not be considered as work experience.

(2) When the convicted person remains unemployed, the court shall replace the remainder of the corrective labor with unpaid community service, with one hour of unpaid labor being determined for each day of the remainder. In this case, the term of unpaid labor may be less than the minimum under Art. 42a, para. 3, item 3 .

(3) The provision of para. 2 shall also apply when the convicted person leaves the place of work where he is serving his sentence and does not notify the probation officer of his new place of work within one month.

(4) The time during which the deductions under paragraph 1 are not paid shall not be considered for the execution of the probation measure of corrective labor.



Art. 43a. (New - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) If the convicted person does not comply with the imposed probation measure without a valid reason, upon a proposal from the relevant probation board, the court may:

1. impose another probation measure;
2. (suppl. - SG 27/09, in force from 01.06.2009) replace probation in whole or in part with deprivation of liberty, with two days of probation being replaced with one day of deprivation of liberty; in these cases the term of deprivation of liberty may be below the minimum under Art. 39, para. 1 .



Article 44. (1) Confiscation is the forced and gratuitous alienation in favor of the state of the property belonging to the guilty party or of a part thereof, of certain properties of the guilty party or of parts of such properties.

(2) (Repealed - SG, issue 62 of 1997)



Art. 45. (1) Confiscation shall not be ordered if the guilty party does not possess any available property that may be subject to this punishment.
(2) Items necessary for personal and household use of the convicted person and his family, items necessary for the exercise of his occupation, specified in a list adopted by the Council of Ministers, as well as the means of subsistence of his family for one year, shall not be subject to confiscation.



Article 46. In the event of confiscation, the state shall be liable up to the value of the confiscated property for the recovery of the damages caused by the crime, and thereafter for the obligations of the convicted person that arose before the initiation of criminal prosecution, when his remaining available property is not sufficient to recover the damages and pay the obligations.



Art. 47. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002) The fine shall be determined taking into account the property status, income and family obligations of the perpetrator, and the provisions of Chapter Five shall also be applied when determining its amount . It may not be less than 100 leva.
(2) The fine shall be collected from the property left by the convicted person even after his death, if the sentence has entered into force before that.
(3) Items that are not subject to confiscation may not be sold for the purpose of forced collection of the fine.



Art. 48. (Repealed - SG, issue 92 of 2002, in force from 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2004)



Art. 49. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 92/2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26/2004, effective 01.01.2004) The penalties of deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7 , when imposed independently or with another penalty not related to deprivation of liberty, shall be imposed for a fixed term of up to three years within the limits established in the special part of this Code.
(2) (Amended - SG, No. 54 of 1978) When deprivation of such a right is imposed together with deprivation of liberty, its term may exceed the term of the latter by a maximum of three years, unless otherwise provided in the special part of this Code.
(3) The term shall begin to run from the entry into force of the sentence, but the convicted person may not exercise the rights of which he has been deprived before he has served the sentence of imprisonment.
(4) The term of deprivation of rights shall be reduced by the same amount of time as the term of deprivation of liberty has been reduced due to pardon, work or deduction of pre-trial detention.
(5) (Amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998) A person sentenced to life imprisonment without parole shall be deprived of the rights specified in the sentence forever.



Art. 50. (1) The penalties of deprivation of the right to hold a certain state or public office and deprivation of the right to exercise a certain profession or activity shall be imposed in the cases provided for by law, if holding the relevant office or exercising the relevant profession or activity is incompatible with the nature of the crime committed.
(2) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, repealed - SG, issue 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004)
(3) (Previous para. 2 - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982) The penalties of deprivation of the right to received orders, honorary titles and distinctions and deprivation of military rank may be imposed only upon conviction for serious crimes.



Art. 51. After the expiration of the term, the convicted person may again exercise the rights of which he was deprived by the sentence. This does not apply to the rights under Art. 37, para. 1, points 9 and 10, which may be reacquired only in accordance with the procedure established for this purpose.



Art. 52. The punishment of public reprimand consists of a public reprimand of the guilty party, which is announced to the relevant collective, through the press or in another appropriate manner in accordance with what is specified in the verdict.



Art. 53. (1) (Previous text of Art. 53 - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982) Regardless of the criminal liability, the following shall be forfeited in favor of the state:

a) (supplemented - SG, issue 7 of 2019) the items that belong to the guilty party and were intended or served for the commission of an intentional crime. When the items are missing or have been alienated, their equivalent shall be awarded;

b) the items that belong to the guilty party and were the subject of an intentional crime - in the cases expressly provided for in the special part of this Code.

(2) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) The following shall also be forfeited to the state:

a) the items, object or instrument of the crime, the possession of which is prohibited, and

b) (amended - SG, issue 7 of 2019) the direct and indirect benefit acquired through the crime, if not subject to return or recovery; when the benefit is missing or has been alienated, its equivalent shall be awarded.

(3) (New - SG, issue 7 of 2019) For the purposes of paragraph 2, letter "b":

1. direct benefit is any economic benefit that occurred as a direct consequence of the crime;

2. indirect benefit is any economic benefit resulting from the disposal of the direct benefit, as well as any property obtained as a result of the subsequent full or partial transformation of the direct benefit, including when it has been mixed with property acquired from legal sources; the property is subject to confiscation up to the value of the included direct benefit together with the increases in the property if they are directly related to the disposal or transformation of the direct benefit and the inclusion of the direct benefit in the property.

Chapter Five. DETERMINATION OF PUNISHMENT



Article 54. (1) The court shall determine the punishment within the limits provided by law for the committed crime, guided by the provisions of the general part of this Code and taking into account: the degree of public danger of the act and the perpetrator, the motives for committing the act and other mitigating and aggravating circumstances.

(2) Mitigating circumstances shall determine the imposition of a lighter punishment, and aggravating circumstances - of a heavier punishment.



Art. 55. (1) In exceptional or numerous mitigating circumstances, when even the lightest punishment provided for by law proves to be disproportionately severe, the court:

1. sets the punishment below the lowest limit;

2. replaces:

a) (amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998) life imprisonment - with imprisonment from fifteen to twenty years;

b) (amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended and supplemented - SG, issue 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) deprivation of liberty, when the lowest limit is not provided - with probation, and for minors - with probation or public reprimand;

c) (amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, in force from 01.01.2005, amended regarding the entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2004, amended -

SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005) probation - with a fine of one hundred to five hundred leva.

(2) In the cases of point 1 of the preceding paragraph, when the punishment is a fine, the court may go below the lowest limit by at most one-half.

(3) In these cases, the court may not impose the lighter punishment that the law provides for in addition to the punishment of imprisonment.

(4) (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982)



Art. 56. Mitigating and aggravating circumstances are not those that are taken into account by law when determining the relevant crime.



Article 57. (1) When the special part of this Code provides for the possibility of imposing one of two or more punishments for the committed crime, the court shall determine the most appropriate punishment in terms of type and amount, guided by the rules of the preceding articles.

(2) When the special part of this Code provides for the possibility of imposing two or more penalties simultaneously for a given crime, the court, guided by the rules of the preceding articles, shall determine the amount of each of them so that they, in their entirety, meet the objectives specified in Article 36 .



Art. 58. The court may apply the provisions of Art. 55 also in the following cases:

a) in the event of an attempt - due to the incompleteness of the crime, taking into account the circumstances under Art. 18, para. 2 ;

b) in the case of aiding and abetting - when the degree of participation of the perpetrator in the crime is small.



Art. 58a. (New - SG, issue 27 of 2009, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) (1) When passing a conviction in the cases under Art. 373, para. 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the court shall determine the punishment of deprivation of liberty, guided by the provisions of the General Part of this Code and shall reduce the punishment thus determined by one third.

(2) In the cases under Art. 57, para. 1 , when the court determines that the most appropriate type of punishment is life imprisonment without commutation, it shall not impose it, and the punishment of life imprisonment shall be replaced by deprivation of liberty for twenty to thirty years.

(3) The court shall determine the amount of the penalty of deprivation of liberty within the limits of the lowest minimum amount and the highest maximum amount of the penalty of deprivation of liberty determined under the conditions of paragraph 2 and the penalty of deprivation of liberty provided for in the Special Part of this Code.

(4) In cases where the conditions under paras. 1 - 3 and the conditions of art. 55 are simultaneously present , the court shall apply only art. 55 if it is more favorable to the perpetrator.

(5) The rules under para. 1 - 4 shall not apply to the penalties provided for in the Special Part of this Code under art. 37, para. 1, items 2 - 11 .



Art. 59. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, No. 27 of 2009) The time during which the convicted person was detained or a measure of house arrest was taken against him shall be deducted when serving the punishment of deprivation of liberty or probation, as follows:

1. one day of detention shall be considered as one day of imprisonment or three days of probation;

2. two days of house arrest shall be counted as one day of imprisonment or as two days of probation.

(2) (New - SG, issue 27 of 2009) Detention within the meaning of paragraph 1, in addition to the measure of detention in custody, is also any other detention under the Criminal Procedure Code , the Law on the Ministry of Interior or another law, related to the crime for which the person has been convicted or has been detained for the execution of the punishment.

(3) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, previous para. 2 - SG, issue 27 of 2009) The provision of the preceding paragraph shall also apply when the convicted person has been detained on charges of another crime, the proceedings for which have been terminated or have ended in an acquittal, if the provision of Art. 23, para. 1 could be applied with respect to the acts .

(4) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005, previous para. 3 - SG, issue 27 of 2009, supplemented - SG, issue 95 of 2016) When executing the punishment of deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7, the time during which the convicted person was deprived of the opportunity to exercise these rights for the same act by administrative order or by the order of Art. 69a of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be deducted .

Chapter Six.

SPECIAL RULES FOR MINORS



Art. 60. Punishment of minors is imposed primarily with the aim of re-educating them and preparing them for community service.



Art. 61. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 89 of 1986, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) With respect to a minor who has committed a crime due to passion or frivolity that does not pose a major public danger, the prosecutor may decide not to initiate or terminate the initiated pre-trial proceedings, and the court may decide not to hand him over for trial or not to convict him, if educational measures under the Act on Combating Anti-Social Manifestations of Minors and Juveniles can be successfully applied to him .

(2) In these cases, the court may itself impose an educational measure by notifying the local commission for combating antisocial behavior of minors or sending the file for imposing such a measure.

(3) (Amended - SG, No. 89 of 1986, amended - SG, No. 107 of 1996, amended - SG, No. 26 of 2004, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) When the prosecutor decides not to initiate pre-trial proceedings or to terminate the initiated pre-trial proceedings, he shall send the file to the commission for imposing an educational measure.



Art. 62. Only the following penalties may be imposed on minors:

1. imprisonment;

1a. (new - SG, issue 92 of 2002, in force from 01.01.2005, amended regarding the entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2004, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005) probation;

2. public censure;

3. (amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) deprivation of the right to exercise a certain profession or activity under Art. 37, para. 1, item 7 .



Article 63. (1) For minors, the penalties provided for in the special part of this Code shall be replaced by:

1. (supplemented - SG, issue 50 of 1995, amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998) life imprisonment without commutation and life imprisonment - with deprivation of liberty for three to ten years;

2. imprisonment for more than ten years - with imprisonment for up to five years;

3. imprisonment for more than five years - with imprisonment for up to three years;

4. imprisonment for up to five years inclusive - with imprisonment for up to two years, but not more than provided for by law;

5. (amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) the fine - with public reprimand;

6. (new - SG, issue 92 of 2002, in force from 01.01.2005, amended regarding the entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2004) probation for minors under 16 years of age - with public reprimand.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) For minors who have reached the age of sixteen, the penalties provided for in the special part of this code shall be replaced by:

1. (supplemented - SG, issue 50 of 1995, amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998) life imprisonment without commutation, life imprisonment and deprivation of liberty for more than fifteen years - with deprivation of liberty from five to twelve years;
2. imprisonment for more than ten years - with imprisonment from two to eight years.

(3) (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) Within the limits of the preceding paragraphs, the court shall determine the punishment in accordance with the rules of Chapter Five.



Art. 64. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 107/1996) When the determined punishment is deprivation of liberty for less than one year and its execution is not postponed under Art. 66, the minor shall be released from serving it and the court shall place him in a correctional boarding school or impose on him another correctional measure provided for in the Act on Combating Antisocial Behavior of Minors and Juveniles.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 107/1996) Upon a proposal of the prosecutor or the relevant local commission for combating antisocial behaviour of minors and juveniles, the court may, even after the sentence has been pronounced, replace placement in a correctional boarding school with another correctional measure.

(3) The rule of para. 1 shall not apply:

- a) when the minor has committed a crime while serving a sentence of imprisonment and
- b) when he is convicted after reaching the age of majority.

(4) The rule of para. 1 shall not apply in cases of repeated conviction, if the court finds that for the correction and re-education of the perpetrator it is necessary for him to serve the punishment of deprivation of liberty and when:

- a) its term is not less than six months or
- b) if the perpetrator has already served a prison sentence.



Article 65. (1) Juveniles shall serve the punishment of imprisonment in a correctional facility until they reach the age of majority.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) After reaching the age of majority, they shall be transferred to a prison or a prison dormitory. For the purpose of completing their education or qualification, upon the proposal of the pedagogical council with the permission of the prosecutor, they may be left in the correctional home until they reach the age of twenty.

Chapter Seven.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVING AN IMPOSED PUNISHMENT

Section I.

Conditional Sentence



Art. 66. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004) When the court imposes a penalty of deprivation of liberty of up to three years, it may postpone the execution of the imposed penalty for a period of three to five years, if the person has not been sentenced to deprivation of liberty for a crime of a general nature and if the court finds that in order to achieve the objectives of the penalty and, above all, for the correction of the convicted person, it is not necessary for him to serve the penalty.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004) The probationary period may not exceed the term of the imposed penalty of deprivation of liberty by more than three years.

(3) (Repealed - SG, issue 92 of 2002, in force from 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2004)

(4) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, supplemented - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) During the probationary period, the convicted person shall be obliged to work or study, unless he is obliged to undergo medical treatment.



Art. 67. (1) When postponing the execution of the punishment, the court may assign the relevant public organization or labor collective, with their consent, to provide educational care to the convicted person during the probationary period.

(2) In the absence of such consent or when the court finds it necessary, it shall assign the educational care of the probationer to a specific person. If the probationer resides in another locality, this person shall be determined by the relevant district court.

(3) (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) When the suspended sentence of deprivation of liberty is not less than six months, the court may order one or several of the probation measures under Art. 42a, para. 2 during the probationary period.

(4) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, repealed, previous para. 3 - SG, issue 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended on entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004) When postponing the execution of the punishment in respect of a minor, the court shall notify the relevant local commission, which shall organize the provision of educational care.

(5) (Amended - SG, No. 95 of 1975, previous para. 4 - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) The general control over the educational care and behavior of conditionally sentenced persons shall be exercised by the district court at their place of residence.

(6) (Previous para. 5 - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982) The procedure and manner of applying the provisions of the preceding paragraphs shall be regulated by law.



Article 68. (1) If, before the expiry of the probationary period determined by the court, the convicted person commits another intentional crime of a general nature for which, although after this period, he is sentenced to imprisonment, he shall also serve the suspended sentence.

(2) If, under the conditions of paragraph 1, the convicted person commits a reckless crime, the court may order that the suspended sentence not be served or that it be served in whole or in part.

(3) (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) If the conditionally sentenced person does not fulfill any of the probation measures assigned to him under the procedure of Art. 67, Para. 3 without a valid reason, the court may, upon a proposal of the probation board, replace it with another one or order him to serve the suspended sentence of deprivation of liberty in whole or in part.

(4) (New - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) If the conditionally sentenced person interrupts the treatment without a valid reason, the court shall order that he serve the suspended sentence of imprisonment in full.

(5) (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, previous para. 4 - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) Except in the cases under the preceding paragraphs, the suspended sentence shall not be served.



Article 69. (1) In relation to a person sentenced conditionally for a crime committed as a minor, the probationary period shall be from one to three years.

(2) With respect to such a person in the cases of para. 1 of the preceding article, the court may order that he be exempted in part or in full from serving the punishment, the execution of which has been postponed.



Art. 69a. (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006) In the cases under Art. 68, paras 2, 3 and 5 and Art. 69, para. 2, if the convicted person commits a new crime of a general nature during the probation period for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment, or continues to fail to comply without a valid reason with any of the probation measures assigned to him under the procedure of Art. 67, para. 3, he shall serve the remaining part of the punishment.

Section II. Early release



Art. 70. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 153/1998, supplemented - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, No. 27/2009, amended - SG, No. 13/2017, effective 07.02.2017) The court may order conditional early release from serving the remaining part of the prison sentence in respect of a convicted person who has provided evidence of his reformation and has actually served:

1. not less than one-half of the imposed penalty;
 2. not less than two-thirds of the imposed punishment in cases of dangerous recidivism.
- (2) (Amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, repealed - SG, issue 13 of 2017, effective 07.02.2017)
- (3) (Repealed - SG, issue 13 of 2017, effective 07.02.2017)
- (4) (Amended - SG, No. 92/2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26/2004, effective 01.01.2004) Conditional early release shall also affect the term of the penalties of deprivation of rights under Art. 37, Para. 1, Items 6 and 7 .
- (5) (Amended - SG, No. 92/2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26/2004, effective 01.01.2004) In the event of conditional early release, the court may release the convicted person from serving the imposed penalty of deprivation of rights under Art. 37, Para. 1, Items 6 or 7 .
- (6) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, supplemented - SG, No. 92/2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26/2004, effective 01.01.2004, supplemented - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, No. 27/2009, amended - SG, No. 13/2017, effective 07.02.2017) Upon conditional early release, a probationary period shall be established for the convicted person in the amount of the unserved part of the punishment. Within the probation period, but for no more than three years, the court may order one of the probation measures under Art. 42a, para. 2, items 1 - 4 , taking into account a report from the probation officer.
- (7) (Supplemented - SG, No. 92/2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended on entry into force - SG, No. 26/2004, effective 01.01.2004) The person released early shall separately serve the unserved part of the punishment if, during the probationary period, he commits a new intentional crime punishable by imprisonment or fails to comply with the probation order. If, during this period, the person released early commits a reckless crime, the court may order that the suspended punishment not be served or that it be served in whole or in part.
- (8) (Amended - SG, issue 29 of 1968) In the cases of the preceding paragraph, the convicted person shall serve the full sentence from which he was released under paragraph 5 of this Article.
- (9) The rehabilitation period under Article 86 in the case of conditional early release shall begin to run from the moment of expiry of the probationary period.



Article 71. (1) The court may release a minor sentenced to imprisonment early if he has reformed after having actually served not less than one third of the sentence imposed on him.

(2) With respect to a person convicted of a crime committed as a minor, after reaching the age of majority, the provisions of Article 70 shall apply to the effect of early release .



Art. 72. (Repealed - SG, issue 92 of 2002, in force from 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2004)



Art. 73. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) With regard to those released early, the court shall assign the organization of supervision and educational care for them during the probationary period to the relevant commission, and for minors - to the relevant local commission for combating antisocial behavior of minors and juveniles.

(2) When necessary, the court shall assign supervision and educational care to a specific public organization with its consent or to a specific person, notifying the supervisory or local commission thereof.

(3) The general control and management of the educational care and behavior of those released early shall be exercised by the district court at their place of residence.

(4) The procedure and manner of implementing the provisions of the preceding paragraphs shall be regulated by law.

Section III. Pardon



Art. 74. (Supplemented - SG No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) The President may, by pardon, fully or partially remit the imposed punishment, and may pardon or commute the death penalty, life imprisonment without commutation and life imprisonment.

Chapter Eight. EXEMPTION FROM CRIMINAL LIABILITY

Section I. Conditional release from criminal liability with public bail



Art. 75. (Repealed - SG, issue 62 of 1997)



Art. 76. (Repealed - SG, issue 62 of 1997)

Section II. Exemption from criminal liability with imposition of social impact measures by the comrades' court



Art. 77. (Repealed - State Gazette, issue 105 of 1991).

Section III. Exemption from criminal liability of minors with the application of educational measures



Art. 78. In the cases specified in Art. 61 , the minor may be released from criminal liability by applying a relevant educational measure.

Section IV. Exemption from criminal liability with imposition of an administrative penalty



Art. 78a. (New - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997, amended - SG, No. 21 of 2000, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006, amended - SG, No. 26 of 2010) An adult shall be released from criminal liability by the court and shall be punished with a fine of one thousand to five thousand leva, when the following conditions are simultaneously met:
a) (amended - SG, issue 86 of 2005, effective 29.04.2006) the crime is punishable by imprisonment for up to three years or another less severe punishment, when it is intentional, or imprisonment for up to five years or another less severe punishment, when it is careless;

b) the perpetrator has not been convicted of a crime of a general nature and has not been released from criminal liability under the provisions of this section;

c) the property damage caused by the crime has been repaid.

(2) (Repealed - SG, issue 21 of 2000)

(3) (Repealed - SG, issue 21 of 2000)

(4) The court imposing the fine under paragraph 1 may also impose an administrative penalty of deprivation of the right to exercise a certain profession or activity for a period of up to three years, if deprivation of such a right is provided for the relevant crime.

(5) Where only a fine or a fine and another lighter punishment is provided for the committed crime, the administrative punishment may not exceed the amount of this fine.

(6) (New - SG No. 26/2010) When the grounds under para. 1 are present and the act is committed by a minor, the court shall release him from criminal liability, imposing on him an administrative penalty of public reprimand or an educational measure. The court may also impose an administrative penalty of deprivation of the right to exercise a certain profession or activity for a term of up to three years, if deprivation of such a right is provided for the relevant crime.

(7) (New - SG, issue 86 of 2005, effective 29.04.2006, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006, supplemented - SG, issue 27 of 2009, previous para. 6 - SG, issue 26 of 2010, amended - SG, issue 95 of 2016, supplemented - SG, issue 54 of 2017, supplemented - SG, issue 67 of 2023) Paragraphs 1 - 6 shall not apply if the damage caused is serious bodily injury or death, or the perpetrator was in a drunken state, or after using narcotic substances or their analogues, as well as in the case of multiple crimes and when the crime is committed against a public authority in the course of or in connection with the performance of his or her duties, except in cases where it constitutes an insult or defamation.

Section V. Determining the type of exemption from criminal liability



Art. 78b. (Repealed - SG, issue 62 of 1997)

Chapter Nine. TERMINATION OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTION AND OF THE IMPOSED PUNISHMENT



Art. 79. (1) Criminal prosecution and execution of punishment shall be excluded:

1. when the perpetrator dies;
2. when the statutory limitation period has expired;
3. when an amnesty followed.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 74 of 2015 (*)) Criminal prosecution and execution of the punishment shall not be excluded by statute of limitations in respect of:

1. crimes against peace and humanity;
2. (declared unconstitutional by RCC No. 12 of 2016 - SG, issue 83 of 2016) **serious crimes under Chapter Two, Section I , Section II , Section IV and Section V ; Chapter Three, Section I , Section II and Section III ; Chapter Eleven, Section III of the Special Part of the Criminal Code, committed in the period from September 9, 1944 to November 10, 1989 by members of the governing bodies of the Bulgarian Communist Party, as well as by third parties to whom leading positions or party functions have been assigned.**



Article 80. (1) Criminal prosecution shall be barred by statute of limitations when it is not instituted during:

1. (amended - SG, issue 31 of 1990, amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998, supplemented - SG, issue 39 of 2024) twenty years for acts punishable by life imprisonment without parole, life imprisonment, crimes under Chapter Two, Section VIII and Section IX of the Special Part of this Code, committed against minors or underage persons, and 35 years for murder of two or more persons;
2. fifteen years for acts punishable by imprisonment for more than ten years;

3. ten years for acts punishable by imprisonment for more than three years;
 4. (amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997) five years for an act punishable by imprisonment for more than one year, and
 5. (amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) three years for all other cases.
- (2) The limitation periods under the preceding paragraph for crimes committed by minors shall be determined after taking into account the substitution of penalties under Article 63 .
- (3) The statute of limitations for prosecution shall begin from the completion of the crime, in the case of attempt and preparation - from the day when the last act was committed, and for crimes that last continuously, as well as for continuing crimes - from their termination.



Article 81. (1) The limitation period shall be suspended when the commencement or continuation of criminal prosecution depends on the resolution of some preliminary issue by a final judicial act.

(2) The limitation period shall be interrupted by any action taken by the competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, and only against the person against whom the prosecution is directed. After the completion of the action by which the limitation period was interrupted, a new limitation period shall begin to run.

(3) Regardless of the suspension or interruption of the limitation period, criminal prosecution shall be excluded if a period exceeding by one-half the period provided for in the preceding article has expired.



Art. 82. (1) The imposed punishment shall not be enforced when the following have expired:

1. (amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998) twenty years, if the punishment is life imprisonment without parole or life imprisonment;
2. fifteen years, if the punishment is imprisonment for more than ten years;
3. ten years, if the punishment is imprisonment for three to ten years;
4. five years, if the punishment is imprisonment for less than three years, and
5. two years for all other cases.

(2) The limitation period for the execution of the punishment shall begin to run from the day when the judgment entered into force, and with regard to the punishment, the execution of which was postponed pursuant to Article 66 - from the entry into force of the judgment or the ruling under Article 68 .

(3) The limitation period shall be interrupted by any action taken by the competent authorities against the convicted person for the purpose of enforcing the sentence. After the completion of the action by which the limitation period is interrupted, a new limitation period shall begin to run.

(4) Regardless of the suspension or interruption of the limitation period, the punishment shall not be enforced if a period exceeding by one-half the period provided for in paragraph 1 has expired.

(5) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982) The provision of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to the fine when enforcement proceedings have been initiated for its collection.



Article 83. Amnesty erases the criminal nature of a certain type of committed acts or exempts from criminal liability and from the consequences of conviction for certain crimes.



Article 84. (1) For crimes that are prosecuted upon complaint of the victim, criminal prosecution shall not be initiated, even if the statute of limitations has not expired, if a complaint is not filed within six months from the day when the victim learns that the crime has been committed.

(2) If the injured party dies before this period has expired, the lawsuit may be filed by his heirs until its expiration.

(3) For these crimes, the punishment shall not be executed if the complainant has requested this before its execution begins.

Chapter Ten. REHABILITATION



Art. 85. (1) (Previous text of Art. 85 - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) Rehabilitation shall expunge the conviction and shall cancel for the future the consequences which the laws attach to the conviction itself, unless in some respect the contrary is established by law or decree.
(2) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982) The provision of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to those convicted of crimes against peace and humanity.



Art. 86. (1) Rehabilitation shall occur by right in the following cases:
1. when the person is sentenced conditionally, if during the probationary period he has not committed another crime, due to which he should serve the suspended sentence;
2. (amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) when sentenced to imprisonment for up to three years or probation, if within three years of the expiration of the term of the sentence imposed or the sentence reduced by work or pardon, no other crime punishable by imprisonment or a more severe punishment has been committed;
3. when he has been sentenced jointly or separately to a fine, public reprimand or deprivation of rights, if within one year of serving the sentence he has not committed another crime of a general nature, and
4. when convicted as a minor, if within two years of serving the sentence he has not committed another crime of a general nature for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment.
(2) (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) Rehabilitation by law shall not occur for a crime committed by an adult who has been rehabilitated once.



Art. 87. (1) Apart from the cases under the preceding article, any convicted person may be rehabilitated by the court that issued the sentence as the first instance, if within three years of the expiry of the term of the sentence imposed or reduced by work or pardon, he has not committed another crime punishable by deprivation of liberty or a more severe punishment:
1. if he has had good behavior and
2. if in the event of an intentional crime he has repaid the damages caused.
(2) The court may rehabilitate the convicted person without having repaid the damages caused, if there are valid reasons for this.
(3) (Amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) When, in addition to the penalty of deprivation of liberty, a penalty of deprivation of rights under Art. 37, Para. 1, Items 6 and 7, or probation has been imposed, in order to order rehabilitation, the term of this penalty must have expired. When a fine has been imposed, it must have been paid.



Article 88. Rehabilitation may also be requested by the heirs of the convicted person after his death, if he had the right to it.



Art. 88a. (New - SG, No. 28 of 1982) (1) (Suppl. - SG, No. 89 of 1986) When a period equal to that under Art. 82, Para. 1 has elapsed since the serving of the sentence and the convicted person has not committed a new intentional crime of a general nature for which a penalty of deprivation of liberty is provided, the conviction and its consequences shall be expunged regardless of what is provided for in another law or decree.
(2) Where the imposed sentence of imprisonment is more than one year and the person is not released from serving it on the grounds of Art. 66, the term under Para. 1 may not be less than ten years.
(3) In the case of conditional conviction and conditional early release, the period under paragraph 1 shall begin to run from the day on which the probationary period has expired.
(4) (New - SG, issue 89 of 1986) When the person has committed two or more crimes for which he has not been rehabilitated, the conviction and its consequences shall be expunged after the expiry of the time limits provided for in the preceding paragraphs for all convictions.
(5) (Previous para. 4 - SG, issue 89 of 1986) The provisions of the preceding paragraphs shall not apply to those convicted of serious crimes against the Republic and of crimes against peace and humanity.

Chapter Eleven.

COMPULSORY MEDICAL MEASURES



Article 89. With respect to a person who committed a socially dangerous act while in a state of insanity or who fell into such a state before the sentence was pronounced or while serving the sentence, the court may order:

- a) handover to relatives if they undertake to treat him under the supervision of a psycho-neurological dispensary;
- b) forced treatment in an ordinary psycho-neurological institution;
- c) compulsory treatment in a special psychiatric hospital or in a special ward in an ordinary psycho-neurological institution.



Art. 90. (1) Compulsory treatment in an ordinary psycho-neurological institution may be ordered by the court in respect of a mentally ill person who, in view of his mental state and the nature of the socially dangerous act committed, requires hospital care and compulsory treatment.
(2) Compulsory treatment in a special psychiatric hospital or in a special ward may be ordered by the court in respect of a mentally ill person who, in view of his mental state and the nature of the committed socially dangerous act, appears to be particularly dangerous to society or to his relatives. In such cases, the person shall be kept under strict supervision, excluding the possibility of him committing a new socially dangerous act.



Art. 91. (1) The termination and amendment of the imposed compulsory medical measure shall be made by the court when this is required by a change in the patient's condition or by the needs of his treatment.
(2) In all cases, after the expiry of a six-month period from the placement in the medical institution, the court shall rule on the termination, continuation or replacement of the compulsory treatment.



Article 92. (1) When the crime is committed by a person suffering from alcoholism or other drug addiction, the court may, in addition to the punishment, order compulsory treatment.
(2) When a non-custodial sentence is imposed, compulsory treatment shall be carried out in medical institutions with a special treatment and labor regime.
(3) Compulsory treatment of those sentenced to imprisonment shall be carried out during the execution of the punishment. The period of compulsory treatment shall be deducted from the term of imprisonment.
(4) When necessary, the court may order that the treatment continue even after the release of the convicted person from the place of deprivation of liberty - in the medical institutions specified in paragraph two.
(5) Compulsory treatment shall be terminated by the court when its continuation is no longer necessary.

Additional provision



Explanation of some words

Article 93. The words and expressions specified below are used in this Code in the following sense:
1. " Official " is one who is assigned to perform, whether paid or unpaid, temporarily or permanently:
a) service in a state institution, with the exception of those performing activities solely on material implementation;

- b) (amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997, supplemented - SG, issue 43 of 2005, in force from 01.09.2005, amended - SG, issue 64 of 2007, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) managerial work or work related to the custody or management of other people's property in a state enterprise, cooperative, public organization, other legal entity or with a sole proprietor, as well as of a notary and assistant notary, private bailiff and assistant private bailiff.
2. (amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) " Authority " means the state authorities, the state administration authorities, the judicial authorities, as well as the employees thereof who are charged with the exercise of authority functions.
3. " Public representative " is a person appointed by a public organization to exercise a certain function on the basis of the law or another regulatory act.
4. (suppl. - SG, issue 51 of 2000) " Public property " shall mean the property of the state, municipalities, cooperatives, public organizations and other legal entities in which they participate.
5. " Official document " is one that is issued in accordance with the established procedure and form by an official within the scope of his office or by a representative of the public within the scope of his assigned function.
6. A " false document " is one that is made to appear to represent a specific written statement of another person than the one who actually composed it.
7. (supplemented - SG, issue 50 of 1995, amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998) " Serious crime " is that for which the law provides for a penalty of imprisonment for more than five years, life imprisonment or life imprisonment without parole.
8. " A particularly serious case " is one in which the committed crime, in view of the harmful consequences that occurred and other aggravating circumstances, reveals an exceptionally high degree of public danger of the act and the perpetrator.
9. " Minor case " is one in which the committed crime, in view of the absence or insignificance of the harmful consequences or in view of other mitigating circumstances, represents a lower degree of public danger compared to ordinary cases of crime of the respective type.
10. " Close relatives " are spouses, ascendants, descendants (including adopted, step-children and step-children), brothers, sisters and their spouses, relatives in the collateral line up to the 4th degree.
11. " Wartime " is the time from the declaration of war or from the actual commencement of hostilities until the announcement of their cessation.
12. (new - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982) The crime is committed "by two or more persons " when at least two persons participated in the commission itself.
13. (new - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982) International protection shall be enjoyed by persons for whom such protection is provided for in an international treaty to which the Republic of Bulgaria is a party.
14. (new - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 21 of 2000) " Large taxes " are those that exceed three thousand leva, and " particularly large taxes " are those that exceed twelve thousand leva.
15. (new - SG, issue 7 of 1999) " Foreign official " is one who performs:
- a) service in an institution of a foreign country;
 - b) functions assigned by a foreign state, including a foreign state-owned enterprise or organization;
 - c) (supplemented - SG, issue 92 of 2002) service or assignment assigned by an international organization, as well as service in an international parliamentary assembly or an international court;
 - d) (new - SG, issue 74 of 2015) functions of an arbitrator assigned in accordance with the law of a foreign state.
16. (new - SG, issue 21 of 2000, repealed - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006)
17. (new - SG, issue 21 of 2000, supplemented - SG, issue 92 of 2002, repealed - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006)
18. (new - SG, issue 21 of 2000, supplemented - SG, issue 92 of 2002, repealed - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006)
19. (new - SG, issue 21 of 2000, repealed - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006)
20. (new - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009) " Organized criminal group " is a structured, permanent association of three or more persons with the aim of committing in concert in the country or abroad crimes for which a penalty of imprisonment for more than three years is provided. The association is structured even without the presence of a formal distribution of functions between the participants, duration of participation or a developed structure.
21. (new - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 38 of 2007, amended and supplemented - SG, issue 101 of 2017) " Information system " is any individual device or set of interconnected or similar devices which, in execution of a specific program, provides or one of the elements of which provides automatic data processing, as well as the computer data stored, processed, retrieved or transmitted by such a device or group of devices for the purpose of operating with this data and their use, protection and maintenance.
22. (new - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 38 of 2007, amended - SG, issue 101 of 2017) " Computer data " is any representation of facts, information or concepts in a form that can be processed in information systems, including a program that is capable of causing a given information system to perform a certain function.

23. (new - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 101 of 2017) " Computer information service provider " is any legal or natural person who offers the possibility of communication through an information system or who processes or stores computer data for this communication service or for its users.
24. (new - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006, supplemented - SG, issue 84 of 2023) " Payment instrument " is a tangible or intangible means which allows, independently or in connection with another means, to transfer money or monetary values.
25. (new - SG, issue 38 of 2007, amended - SG, issue 101 of 2017) " Computer network " is a set of interconnected information systems or facilities that enables the exchange of computer data.
26. (new - SG, issue 38 of 2007, amended - SG, issue 101 of 2017) " Computer program " is a series of machine instructions that are capable of causing an information system to perform certain functions.
27. (new - SG, issue 38 of 2007, amended - SG, issue 101 of 2017) " Computer virus " is a computer program that spreads automatically and against the will or without the knowledge of the persons using the information systems and is intended to bring information systems or computer networks into states undesirable by their users or to achieve undesirable results.
28. (new - SG, issue 38 of 2007, amended - SG, issue 74 of 2015) " Pornographic material " is material prepared in any manner, indecent, unacceptable or incompatible with public morality, the content of which depicts a real or simulated fornication, copulation, sexual intercourse, including sodomy, masturbation, sexual sadism or masochism, as well as a lustful display of the genitals of a person.
29. (new - SG, issue 107 of 2014, effective 01.01.2015) " Mandatory insurance contributions for state social insurance or for health insurance in large amounts " are those that exceed three thousand leva, and " mandatory insurance contributions for state social insurance or for health insurance in particularly large amounts " are those that exceed twelve thousand leva.
30. (new - SG, issue 74 of 2015) " Pornographic performance " is a live or real-time presentation in front of another of a lustful display of the sexual organs of a person under the age of 18, or of the participation of such a person in a real or simulated fornication, copulation, sexual intercourse, including sodomy, masturbation, sexual sadism or masochism.
31. (new - SG, issue 16 of 2019, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) The crime is committed " in conditions of domestic violence " if it is committed by exercising physical, sexual or psychological violence, placing in economic dependence, forcible restriction of privacy, personal freedom and personal rights and is committed against an ascendant, descendant, spouse or former spouse, a person with whom he has a child, a person with whom he is or has been in a de facto marital cohabitation, or a person with whom they live or have lived in the same household.
32. (new - SG, issue 84 of 2023) " Financial or other means of financing terrorism " are any assets, financial, economic resources, tangible or intangible benefit, movable or immovable property, regardless of the method of acquisition, documents or instruments, including in electronic or digital form, evidencing title or interest, funds, bank loans, traveler's checks, bank checks, money orders, shares, securities, bonds, bills of exchange or letters of credit, interest, dividends or other income or value accrued or generated by such funds, which can potentially be used to obtain funds, goods or services.

Special provision



Article 94. The provisions of the general part of this Code shall also apply to crimes provided for in other laws.

SPECIAL PART

Chapter One. CRIMES AGAINST THE REPUBLIC

Section I. Treason



Art. 95. (Supplemented - SG, No. 50 of 1995, amended - SG, No. 153 of 1998) Whoever, with the aim of overthrowing, undermining or weakening the power in the republic, participates in the commission of an attempted coup for the forcible seizure of power in the center or in localities, or in a rebellion or in an armed uprising, shall be punished by imprisonment for ten to twenty years, by life imprisonment or by life imprisonment without commutation.



Art. 96. (Amended - SG, No. 41/1985) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 50/1995, amended - SG, No. 153/1998) Whoever, with the aim of undermining or weakening the power in the republic or creating difficulties for it, deprives a state or public figure of life, shall be punished by imprisonment for twenty years, by life imprisonment or by life imprisonment without commutation.

(2) Whoever, with the same purpose, causes serious bodily harm to such a person, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.

(3) (Supplemented - SG, issue 50 of 1995, amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998) Whoever, with the purpose under paragraph 1, causes the death of one or more persons by means of arson, explosion, flood or other generally dangerous act, shall be punished by imprisonment for fifteen to twenty years, life imprisonment or life imprisonment without commutation.



Art. 97. (Supplemented - SG, No. 50 of 1995, amended - SG, No. 153 of 1998) Whoever, with the purpose specified in the preceding article, commits a generally dangerous crime under Art. 349 or 350, shall be punished by imprisonment for ten to twenty years, by life imprisonment or by life imprisonment without commutation.



Art. 97a. (New - SG, issue 41 of 1985) (1) Whoever, for the purpose under Art. 96, holds someone hostage, whose release is made dependent on the fulfillment of a certain condition by the state, a state or public organization or a third party, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

(2) When in the cases under the preceding paragraph the perpetrator threatens that if the condition set by him is not fulfilled, he will cause death or serious or moderate bodily injury to the detainee, the punishment shall be imprisonment for five to fifteen years.

Section II. Treason and Espionage



Article 98. (1) Whoever incites a foreign state or a public group abroad to war or other hostile action against the Republic shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.

(2) The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who commits an act with the aim of provoking war or other hostile action against the Republic.



Art. 99. (1) (Supplemented - SG, No. 50 of 1995, amended - SG, No. 153 of 1998) Whoever deprives a representative of a foreign state of life with the aim of provoking war or international complications against the republic shall be punished by imprisonment for ten to twenty years, by life imprisonment or by life imprisonment without parole.

(2) For grievous bodily harm to such a person with the same purpose the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.



Art. 100. (1) (Supplemented - SG, No. 50 of 1995, amended - SG, No. 153 of 1998) A Bulgarian citizen who, in time of declared or initiated war, voluntarily joins the ranks of an enemy army or armed group or participates in a hostile action against the Republic, or in any form goes over to the

side of the enemy, shall be punished by imprisonment for ten to twenty years, by life imprisonment or by life imprisonment without commutation.

(2) The same punishment shall be imposed on a Bulgarian citizen who in any way assists a foreign state or public group abroad in carrying out military or other hostile actions against the Republic.



Article 101. (1) A Bulgarian citizen who leaves the country or refuses to return to the country with the aim of placing himself in the service of a foreign state or a foreign organization in order to serve it to the detriment of the republic shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

(2) If the act is committed by a military serviceman, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.



Article 102. (1) Whoever, with the aim of reducing the defense capability of the republic, causes rebellion or disobedience in the Bulgarian army or desertion from it, or with the same aim disrupts its preparation or supply, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.

(2) (Supplemented - SG, issue 50 of 1995, amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998) If the act has resulted in serious consequences or if it has been committed in wartime, the punishment shall be imprisonment for ten to twenty years, life imprisonment or life imprisonment without parole.



Art. 103. (Supplemented - SG No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever, while performing a civil service or an assignment before a foreign government or international organization, intentionally conducts them to the detriment of the republic, shall be punished by imprisonment for ten to fifteen years, as well as by deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 9 .



Art. 104. (1) (Supplemented - SG, No. 50 of 1995, amended - SG, No. 153 of 1998, amended - SG, No. 26 of 2004) Whoever releases or collects with the aim of releasing to a foreign state or to a foreign organization information constituting a state secret shall be punished for espionage by deprivation of liberty for ten to twenty years, by life imprisonment or by life imprisonment without commutation.

(2) If the perpetrator voluntarily discloses the committed crime to the authorities, he shall be punished under mitigating circumstances.

(3) (Amended - SG, No. 95 of 1975, amended - SG, No. 99 of 1989, amended - SG, No. 26 of 2004) Information constituting a state secret shall be determined by law.



Article 105. (1) Whoever places himself in the service of a foreign state or a foreign organization in order to serve as a spy, if he has not committed an act under the preceding article, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.

(2) The perpetrator shall not be punished if he voluntarily reveals himself to the authorities.

Section III. Sabotage and sabotage



Art. 106. (Supplemented - SG, No. 50 of 1995, amended - SG, No. 153 of 1998) Whoever, with the aim of weakening the government or creating difficulties for it, destroys or damages public buildings, constructions, installations, facilities, means of transport or communication or other significant public property, shall be punished for sabotage by imprisonment for five to fifteen years, and in particularly serious cases - by imprisonment for twenty years, by life imprisonment or by life imprisonment without parole.



Article 107. Whoever, with the aim of weakening the government or creating difficulties for it, disrupts or undermines industry, transport, agriculture, the monetary and credit system, other economic sectors or individual economic enterprises, by using state institutions, economic enterprises or public organizations, by obstructing their activities, or by failing to perform important economic tasks assigned to him, shall be punished for sabotage by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years, and in especially serious cases - by imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.

Section IV. Other crimes



Art. 108. (Amended - SG, No. 41 of 1985, amended - SG, No. 99 of 1989) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 38 of 2007) Whoever preaches a fascist or other anti-democratic ideology or a violent change of the social and state system established by the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or a fine of up to five thousand leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 38 of 2007, supplemented - SG, No. 95 of 2016) Whoever in any way defiles the coat of arms, flag or anthem of the Republic of Bulgaria, or the flag or anthem of the European Union, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or a fine of up to three thousand leva.



Art. 108a. (New - SG, No. 92 of 2002) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011, supplemented - SG, No. 74 of 2015, amended - SG, No. 101 of 2017, supplemented - SG, No. 84 of 2023) Whoever, with the aim of creating confusion and fear in the population or of threatening or forcing a government body, a representative of the public or a representative of a foreign state or an international organization to do or omit something or to cause serious destabilization or destruction of basic political, constitutional, economic or social structures of the state or an international organization, commits a crime under Art. 115 , Art. 116, Para. 1, Item 1 , Art. 128 , Art. 142 , Art. 142a, para. 3, item 2 , Art. 143 , Art. 143a , Art. 144, para. 2 , Art. 170, para. 3 , Art. 216, para. 1 and 5 , Art. 216a, para. 2 or 3 , Art. 319b - 319d , Art. 326 , Art. 330 , Art. 333 , Art. 334 , Art. 336a , Art. 337 , Art. 339 , Art. 340 , Art. 341a , Art. 341b , Art. 341c , Art. 344 , Art. 347, para. 1 , Art. 348 , Art. 349 , Art. 350 , Art. 352, para. 1, 2 and 3 , Art. 354 , Art. 356f , Art. 356h , Art. 356k , Art. 356l and Art. 356m , shall be punished for terrorism by imprisonment for five to fifteen years, and when death is caused - by imprisonment for fifteen to thirty years, life imprisonment or life imprisonment without parole.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011, amended - SG, issue 74 of 2015) Whoever, in any manner, directly or indirectly, collects or provides financial or other funds, knowing or assuming that they will be used in whole or in part:

1. (supplemented - SG, issue 101 of 2017, amended - SG, issue 84 of 2023) for committing or preparing to commit crimes under para. 1, 3, 4 and para. 6 - 8 or Art. 111 ;
2. by an organization or group that aims to commit an act under Paragraph 1 or 3;
3. (supplemented - SG, issue 101 of 2017, amended - SG, issue 84 of 2023) by a person who participated in the commission or preparation of crimes under para. 1, 3, 4 and para. 6 - 8 or Art. 111 ,

(supplemented - SG, issue 84 of 2023) shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to twelve years and a fine of five thousand to thirty thousand leva.

(3) (New - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011, amended - SG, issue 84 of 2023) Whoever recruits or trains individuals or groups of people with the aim of participating in the commission or preparation of a crime under para. 1 or under art. 109 , or in any way to assist another person or group of persons to commit such acts, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to ten years.

(4) (New - SG, issue 74 of 2015, amended - SG, issue 84 of 2023) Whoever trains for the purpose of paragraph 3 shall be punished by imprisonment for up to eight years.

(5) (New - SG, issue 74 of 2015) The perpetrator under para. 4 shall not be punished if he voluntarily reveals himself to the authorities before a crime under para. 1 has been committed.

(6) (New - SG, issue 74 of 2015, amended - SG, issue 84 of 2023) Whoever crosses the border of the country with the aim of participating in the commission or preparation of a crime under paras 1 - 4, under Art. 109 , Art. 111, para 1 , or in any way to assist another person or group of persons to

commit such acts, including against another state, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to ten years.

(7) (New - SG, issue 74 of 2015, amended - SG, issue 84 of 2023) The punishment under paragraph 6 shall also be imposed on a foreigner who, for the purpose under paragraph 6, illegally resides in the country.

(8) (New - SG, issue 84 of 2023) The punishment under paragraph 6 shall also be imposed on the person who organizes or assists travel for the purpose of terrorism of the persons under paragraph 6 or 7.

(9) (Previous para. 3 - SG, issue 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011, previous para. 4 - SG, issue 74 of 2015, previous para. 8 - SG, issue 84 of 2023) The object of the crime under para. 2 shall be confiscated in favor of the state, and if it is missing or has been alienated, its equivalent shall be awarded.



Art. 109. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 99/1989, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever forms or leads an organization or group whose aim is to commit crimes under this Chapter shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of up to twelve years, but not more than the punishment provided for the relevant crime.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, supplemented - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever is a member of such an organization or group shall be punished by imprisonment for up to ten years, but not more than the punishment provided for the relevant crime.

(3) (New - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) When the organization or group sets as its goal to commit a crime under Art. 108a, the punishment shall be:

1. under paragraph 1 - imprisonment from ten to twenty years;
2. under paragraph 2 - imprisonment for a term of two to ten years.

(4) (Amended - SG, No. 95 of 1975, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, supplemented - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006, previous para. 3 - SG, No. 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) A participant in the organization or group who voluntarily surrenders to the authorities, reveals everything he knows about the organization or group and thus significantly facilitates the detection and proof of crimes committed by it under this Chapter, shall be punished under the conditions of Art. 55.

(5) (Amended - SG, No. 92/2002, supplemented - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006, previous para. 4 - SG, No. 33/2011, effective 27.05.2011) No punishment shall be imposed on a participant in the organization or group who voluntarily surrenders to the authorities and exposes the organization or group before another crime under this Chapter has been committed by it or by him.



Art. 110. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 99 of 1989, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, previous text of Art. 110 - SG, No. 74 of 2015, supplemented - SG, No. 101 of 2017, amended - SG, No. 84 of 2023) For preparation for a crime under Art. 95, 96, 99, 106, 107, Art. 108a, para. 1, 6 - 8 and Art. 111, para. 1 the punishment shall be deprivation of liberty for up to six years.

(2) (New - SG, issue 74 of 2015) A foreigner who, on the territory of the country, prepares to commit a crime abroad under Art. 108a, para. 1, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years, but not more than the punishment provided for in Art. 108a, para. 1.



Art. 111. (Repealed - SG, issue 99 of 1989, new - SG, issue 84 of 2023) (1) Whoever threatens to commit a crime under Art. 108a, paras 1 - 4 and 6 - 8 and this threat could give rise to a well-founded fear of its implementation, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to four years.

(2) If the act under para. 1 is committed by a leader of an organization or group under Art. 109, para. 1, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

(3) Whoever openly incites to commit a crime under Article 108a, paragraphs 1 - 4 and 6 - 8 by preaching to a large number of people, by distributing printed works or in any other way, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to ten years, but with a punishment no more severe than that provided for the crime itself.



Art. 112. (Repealed - SG, issue 99 of 1989)



Art. 112a. (New - SG, issue 41 of 1985, repealed - SG, issue 99 of 1989)



Art. 113. (Repealed - SG, issue 99 of 1989)

Additional provisions



Art. 114. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) For crimes under this Chapter, the court may order deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 - 10 .

(2) (Supplemented - SG No. 92/2002) For crimes under Articles 95 - 107 , Articles 108a and 109 the court may order confiscation of part or all of the property of the guilty party.

Chapter Two. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

Section I. Murder



Article 115. Whoever intentionally kills another shall be punished for murder by imprisonment for ten to twenty years.



Art. 116. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, supplemented - SG, No. 50/1995) (1) For murder:

1. to an official, a representative of the public, as well as to a military person, including from an allied or friendly state or army, in or on the occasion of the performance of his service or function, or to a person enjoying international protection;
2. (amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009) by an official, as well as by a representative of the public, by a police authority during or on the occasion of the performance of his service or function;
3. of a father or a mother, as well as of a natural son or a natural daughter;
4. (supplemented - SG, issue 62 of 1997) of a pregnant woman, of a minor or of more than one person;
5. to a person who is in a helpless state;
6. in a manner or by means dangerous to the lives of many, in a particularly painful manner for the murdered person, or with particular cruelty;
- 6a. (new - SG, issue 16 of 2019) committed in conditions of domestic violence;
7. for a selfish purpose;
8. with the aim of facilitating or concealing another crime;
- 8a. (new - SG, issue 84 of 2013) for the purpose of removing a bodily organ, tissue, cell or bodily fluid from the victim;
9. committed intentionally;
10. (new - SG, issue 92 of 2002) committed by a person acting on behalf of or in execution of a decision of an organized criminal group;
11. (previous item 10 - SG, issue 92 of 2002, supplemented - SG, issue 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011, amended and supplemented - SG, issue 67 of 2023) committed on hooligan, racist, xenophobic or sexual orientation-related motives and
12. (amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998, former item 11, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004) representing a dangerous recidivism or committed by a person who committed another intentional murder under the previous or this article, for which no sentence has been passed,

(suppl. - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 50 of 1995, amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005) the punishment is deprivation of liberty from fifteen to twenty years, life imprisonment or life imprisonment without commutation.

(2) (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998, amended and supplemented - SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005, supplemented - SG, issue 43 of 2005, in force from 01.09.2005, amended - SG, issue 64 of 2007, amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009, amended - SG, issue 80 of 2009, amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011, supplemented - SG, issue 61 of 2013) For the murder of a judge, prosecutor, investigator, police authority, investigating police officer, state bailiff, private bailiff and assistant private bailiff, as well as a customs officer, a revenue authority, an employee of the Executive Forestry Agency or an employee of the Ministry of Environment and Waters carrying out control activities or a medical specialist, a teacher (educator) during or in connection with the performance of his service or function, the punishment is imprisonment for twenty to thirty years, life imprisonment or life imprisonment without parole.



Art. 117. (1) (Amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) Preparation for murder shall be punishable by imprisonment for one to six years.

(2) The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who incites another to murder.



Art. 118. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 26/2010) For murder committed in a state of strong irritation, which was provoked by the victim with violence, with a serious insult or slander or with another unlawful act, from which serious consequences have occurred or were likely to occur for the guilty party or his relatives, the punishment is: in the cases of Art. 115 - imprisonment from one to eight years, and in the cases of Art. 116, para. 1, items 1 - 6 - imprisonment from three to ten years.



Article 119. For murder committed in excess of the limits of unavoidable defense, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years.



Article 120. For murder committed by a mother against a child at the time of birth or immediately after it, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years.



Art. 121. (Amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) For the murder of a newborn child with a monstrous appearance, the guilty parent shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or probation.



Art. 122. (1) (Amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) Whoever causes the death of another through negligence shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) If the death is caused by a firearm or a highly toxic substance or if the death of two or more persons is caused, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to six years.



Art. 123. (1) (Amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) Whoever causes the death of another due to ignorance or negligent performance of an occupation or other legally regulated activity, representing a source of increased danger, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) Whoever, through negligence, causes the death of another through actions that fall within the scope of an occupation or activity under the preceding paragraph, which he has no right to exercise, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

(3) (Amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) If in the cases under the preceding paragraphs the perpetrator was in a drunken state or if the death of more than one person was caused, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years, and in particularly serious cases - imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.

(4) If the perpetrator, after the act, has done everything in his power to save the victim, the punishment shall be: under paras 1 and 2 - imprisonment for up to three years; under para 3 - imprisonment for up to five years, and in particularly serious cases - imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.



Article 124. (1) Whoever causes death to another through negligence as a result of intentionally inflicted bodily harm shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to twelve years in the case of serious bodily harm, for a term of two to eight years in the case of moderate bodily harm and for a term of up to five years in the case of slight bodily harm.

(2) (New - SG, No. 95 of 1975, amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, amended - SG, No. 89 of 1986) If the act under the preceding paragraph is committed in a state of strong irritation, which was provoked by the victim with violence, with serious insult or slander or with another unlawful act, from which serious consequences have occurred or were likely to occur for the guilty party or his relatives, the punishment is: in case of serious bodily injury - imprisonment for up to five years; in case of moderate bodily injury - imprisonment for up to three years; in case of minor bodily injury - imprisonment for up to two years.

(3) (New para. 3 - SG, issue 89 of 1986, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) If the bodily injury resulting in death is a dangerous recidivism, the punishment shall be: in the case of serious bodily injury - imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years, and in the case of medium bodily injury - imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

(4) (New - SG, issue 89 of 1986) When the act under para. 1 or 3 is committed while exceeding the limits of unavoidable defense, the punishment shall be: in case of serious bodily injury - imprisonment for up to five years, in case of moderate bodily injury - imprisonment for up to four years, and in case of minor bodily injury - imprisonment for up to two years.



Article 125. A mother who, through negligence, causes the death of her unborn or newly born child shall not be punished.



Art. 126. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 62/1997, amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever, with the consent of a pregnant woman, kills the fetus outside an accredited medical institution or in violation of the established medical standards and the rules for good medical practice, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997) If the perpetrator does not have a higher medical education or has killed the fetus of two or more women, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to eight years.

(3) (Amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997) If the act under the preceding paragraphs is committed repeatedly, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

(4) The pregnant woman shall not bear criminal liability under the preceding paragraphs, including for incitement and aiding and abetting.

(5) (Amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997) If the killing of the fetus is carried out without the consent of the pregnant woman, the punishment shall be imprisonment for three to eight years.

(6) (Amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997) If in the latter case the death of the pregnant woman has followed, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.



Art. 127. (1) (Amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) Whoever in any way assists or induces another to commit suicide and follows such a suicide or an attempt, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years.

(2) For the same crime committed against a minor or against a person whom the perpetrator knows to be incapable of controlling his actions or who does not understand the nature or significance of what has been committed, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

- (3) Whoever, through cruel treatment or systematic humiliation of the dignity of a person who is financially or otherwise dependent on him, leads him to suicide or to an attempted suicide, by allowing this, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.
- (4) If the act under the preceding paragraph is committed through negligence, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years.

Section II. Bodily damage



Article 128. (1) Whoever causes grievous bodily harm to another shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

(2) Bodily injury is serious if it causes: a prolonged disorder of consciousness; permanent blindness in one or both eyes; permanent deafness; loss of speech; inability to bear children; disfigurement that causes permanent disorder of speech or a sensory organ; loss of one kidney, spleen or a lung lobe; loss or mutilation of a leg or arm; permanent general disorder of health, dangerous to life.



Art. 129. (1) (Amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) Whoever causes moderate bodily harm to another shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years.

(2) Bodily injury is moderate if it causes: permanent impairment of vision or hearing; permanent impairment of speech, movement of limbs, body or neck, or functions of the genital organs without causing infertility; fracture of the jaw or loss of teeth, without which chewing or speaking becomes difficult; disfigurement of the face or other parts of the body; permanent health disorder, not life-threatening, or health disorder, temporarily life-threatening; injuries that penetrate the cranial, thoracic and abdominal cavities.



Art. 130. (1) (Amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever causes another person to suffer a health disorder, except in the cases of Art. 128 and 129, shall be punished for minor bodily harm by imprisonment for up to two years or probation.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, corrected - SG, No. 31 of 1982, amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) For minor bodily harm, consisting in causing pain or suffering without impairment of health, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to six months or probation, or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(3) If in the cases of the preceding paragraphs the injured party has immediately retaliated against the perpetrator with the same bodily injury, the court may release both of them from punishment.



Article 131. (1) For causing bodily harm:

1. (supplemented - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997) to an official, to a representative of the public, as well as to a military person, including from an allied or friendly state or army, during or in connection with the performance of his service or function; or to a person enjoying international protection;
2. (amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009) by an official, by a representative of the public, by a police authority in or on the occasion of the performance of his/her service or function;
3. of mother or father;
4. (supplemented - SG, issue 95 of 1975, amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997) to a pregnant woman, to a minor or to more than one person;
5. (amended - SG, issue 95 of 1975) in a manner that is particularly distressing for the victim;
- 5a. (new - SG, issue 16 of 2019) in conditions of domestic violence;
6. (new - SG, issue 95 of 1975) by a person who has intentionally committed another serious or moderate bodily injury under Articles 128 and 129 or under this Article for which no sentence has been passed;
7. (new - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982) repeatedly, if the bodily injury is severe or moderate;

8. (new - SG, issue 92 of 2002) by a person acting on behalf of or in execution of a decision of an organized criminal group;
- 8a. (new - SG, issue 84 of 2013) for the purpose of removing a bodily organ, tissue, cell or bodily fluid from the victim;
9. (new - SG, issue 92 of 2002) in a manner or by means dangerous to the lives of many or with particular cruelty;
10. (new - SG, issue 92 of 2002) for a profit-making purpose;
11. (new - SG, issue 92 of 2002) with the aim of facilitating or concealing another crime;
12. (new - SG, issue 92 of 2002, supplemented - SG, issue 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011, amended and supplemented - SG, issue 67 of 2023) for hooligan, racist, xenophobic or sexual orientation-related motives.
- (New expression - SG, issue 95 of 1975, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) the punishment shall be deprivation of liberty for a term of three to fifteen years in the case of serious bodily injury; for a term of two to ten years in the case of moderate bodily injury; for a term of up to three years in the case of minor bodily injury under Art. 130, para. 1 and for a term of up to one year or probation under Art. 130, para. 2 ;
- (2) (New - SG, No. 62 of 1997, amended and supplemented - SG, No. 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005, supplemented - SG, No. 43 of 2005, in force from 01.09.2005, amended - SG, No. 64 of 2007, amended - SG, No. 27 of 2009, amended - SG, No. 80 of 2009, amended - SG, No. 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011, supplemented - SG, No. 61 of 2013) For causing bodily harm to a judge, prosecutor, investigator, police authority, investigating a police officer, a state bailiff, a private bailiff and an assistant private bailiff, as well as a customs officer, a revenue authority, an employee of the Executive Forestry Agency or an employee of the Ministry of Environment and Waters, carrying out control activities or a medical specialist, a teacher (educator) in or on the occasion of the performance of his service or function, the punishment shall be deprivation of liberty:
1. from five to fifteen years in case of serious bodily injury;
 2. from three to ten years in case of average bodily injury;
 3. from one to five years in the case of minor bodily injury under Article 130, paragraph 1 ;
 4. up to three years in the case of minor bodily injury under Art. 130, para. 2 .



Article 131a. (Previous para. 2 of Art. 131 - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, in force from 01.01.2005, amendment regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2004, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) In cases of dangerous recidivism, the punishment is: in case of serious bodily injury, imprisonment from eight to fifteen years, and in case of medium bodily injury, imprisonment from five to twelve years.



Art. 132. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 89/1986) For bodily injury, except in the cases of Art. 131a , caused to another in a state of severe irritation, provoked by the victim with violence, with a serious insult, with slander or with another unlawful act, from which serious consequences have occurred or were likely to occur for the guilty party or his relatives, the punishment shall be:

1. imprisonment for up to three years in the event of grievous bodily harm;
 2. imprisonment for up to one year in the event of moderate bodily harm;
 3. (amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) imprisonment for three months or probation for up to six months in the case of minor bodily injury under Art . 130, para. 1 ;
 4. (amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005) probation up to six months or a fine from one hundred to three hundred leva under Art. 130, para. 2 .
- (2) The penalties under the preceding paragraph shall also be imposed in cases of causing bodily harm when exceeding the limits of unavoidable defense.



Article 133. (Amended - SG No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever causes serious or moderate bodily injury to another through negligence shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or probation.



Art. 134. (1) Whoever causes serious or moderate bodily injury to another due to ignorance or due to negligent performance of an occupation or other legally regulated activity, representing a source of increased danger, shall be punished:

1. with imprisonment of up to three years in the event of grievous bodily harm and
2. (amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) with imprisonment for up to two years or probation in the event of moderate bodily harm.

(2) (Amended and supplemented - SG No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever, through negligence, causes serious or moderate bodily injury to another through actions that fall within the scope of an occupation or activity under the preceding paragraph, which he has no right to exercise, shall be punished for serious bodily injury by imprisonment for up to five years, and for moderate bodily injury - by imprisonment for up to three years.

(3) (Amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) If in the cases of the preceding paragraphs the perpetrator was in a drunken state or if injury was caused to more than one person, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to six years in the case of serious bodily injury and imprisonment for up to five years in the case of moderate bodily injury.

(4) If the perpetrator, after the act, did everything in his power to provide assistance to the victim, this shall be taken into account as a mitigating circumstance when determining the punishment.



Art. 135. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997) Whoever, knowing that he is suffering from a venereal disease, infects another person with the same disease, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of up to two hundred leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997) If in the case of the preceding paragraph the infected are minors up to 16 years of age or more than two persons are infected, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years or a fine of up to five hundred leva.

(3) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997) Whoever, knowing that he is suffering from a venereal disease, carelessly infects another person with the same disease shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or a fine of up to two hundred leva.

(4) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997) Whoever, through sexual intercourse or in any other way, places another person in danger of being infected with a venereal disease, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six months or a fine of up to two hundred leva.

(5) (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997) A person suffering from a venereal disease who refuses to be treated or deviates from regular mandatory treatment shall be punished with a fine of up to three hundred leva, imposed by administrative procedure.

(6) If the act under the preceding paragraph is committed repeatedly, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to six months.

Section III. Defamation



Art. 136. (1) (Previous text of Art. 136 - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever violates rules established for the protection of occupational safety and thereby endangers the life or health of workers shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or probation, as well as by public censure.

(2) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) When an act under the preceding paragraph through negligence endangers the life or health of workers, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to one year or probation.



Article 137. Whoever exposes a person deprived of the possibility of self-preservation due to his/her youth, old age, illness or generally due to his/her helplessness, in such a way that his/her life may be in danger, and, being aware of this, fails to come to his/her aid, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.



Art. 138. (Amended - SG No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever knowingly fails to render assistance to a person for whom he is obliged to take care and who is in danger of his life and is unable to protect himself due to his youth, old age, illness or generally due to his helplessness, in cases where he could have rendered assistance, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or probation.



Art. 139. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever, in the event of an immediate danger to the life of another person, fails to render assistance which he could have given without danger to himself or to another person, shall be punished by probation for up to six months or by a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.



Art. 140. (Amended, SG No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) A driver of a vehicle who, after a transport accident in which he is involved, fails to provide the necessary assistance to the injured person, which he could have provided without danger to himself or to another person, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or probation.



Art. 141. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) A person practicing medicine, if after being invited, does not come to the aid of a sick person or a woman in labor without a valid reason, shall be punished with probation or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.
 (2) (Amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) If the guilty party was aware that the patient or the woman in labor was in a dangerous situation, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to one year or probation.
 (3) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005) Whoever, being obliged to provide assistance to a sick person, fails to provide such assistance without valid reasons, shall be punished with probation of up to six months or with a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

Section IV.

Kidnapping and Unlawful Deprivation of Liberty (Title amended - SG, issue 50 of 1995)



Art. 142. (New - SG, No. 50/1995) (1) (Amended and supplemented - SG, No. 92/2002, supplemented - SG, No. 27/2009, amended - SG, No. 26/2010) Whoever kidnaps another person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.
 (2) (Amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) The punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of seven to fifteen years when:

1. the perpetrator was armed;
2. the act was committed by two or more persons;
3. (amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997) the kidnapped person is a pregnant woman or has not reached the age of 18;
4. the kidnapped person benefits from international protection;
5. the act was committed against two or more persons;
- 5a. (new - SG, issue 16 of 2019) the act was committed in conditions of domestic violence;
6. (new - SG, issue 62 of 1997) the act was committed by a person engaged in security activities, by an employee of an organization that carries out security or insurance activities, by a person acting on behalf of such an organization or presenting himself as acting on such an order, by a person from the staff of the Ministry of Interior or a person presenting himself as such;
7. (new - SG, issue 62 of 1997, supplemented - SG, issue 92 of 2002) the kidnapping is for a profit-making purpose or for the purpose of taking the person outside the country's borders;

8. (new - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) the act was committed by a person acting on behalf of or in execution of a decision of an organization or group under Article 321a or an organized criminal group;
9. (new - SG, issue 67 of 2023) the act was committed for racist, xenophobic or sexual orientation-related motives.
- (3) (Amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) The punishment shall be deprivation of liberty for ten to twenty years or life imprisonment, as well as confiscation of part or all of the property of the guilty party, when:
1. the act has been committed repeatedly or constitutes a dangerous relapse;
 2. the act has resulted in significant harmful consequences;
 3. particular cruelty was shown towards the kidnapped person;
 4. the act was committed in a particularly torturous or dangerous manner for the health of the abductee;
 5. The release of the kidnapped is made dependent on the fulfillment of a certain condition by a third party.
- (4) (Repealed - SG, issue 26 of 2010)
- (5) (New - SG, issue 26 of 2010) For preparation, instigation or association for the purpose of committing a crime under this article the punishment shall be imprisonment from one to six years.
- (6) (New - SG No. 26/2010) In the cases under paras. 1 - 5, the perpetrator shall be punished under the conditions of Art. 55, if he voluntarily surrenders to the authorities, reveals everything he knows about the crimes committed, and thus significantly facilitates the detection and proof of the crimes.



- Art. 142a.** (Previous Art. 142 - SG, issue 50 of 1995) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) Whoever unlawfully deprives someone of liberty shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years.
- (2) (Amended - SG, No. 62/1997, amended - SG, No. 26/2010) If the act is committed by an official or by a representative of the public in violation of his office or function, or by a person under Art. 142, Para. 2, Items 6 and 8, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.
- (3) (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 101 of 2017, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) If the act under paras 1 and 2 has been committed:
1. in relation to a pregnant woman, a minor or a minor;
 2. in relation to a person benefiting from international protection;
 3. for racist, xenophobic or sexual orientation-related motives,
- the penalty is imprisonment for three to ten years.
- (4) (New - SG, issue 16 of 2019) If the act under para. 1 is committed in conditions of domestic violence, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.
- (5) (Previous para. 3, amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010, previous para. 4 - SG, issue 16 of 2019) If the act under the preceding paragraphs was committed in a manner that was torturous or dangerous to the health of the victim, or if the deprivation of liberty lasted more than two days, the punishment shall be deprivation of liberty for three to twelve years.
- (6) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, repealed - SG, issue 50 of 1995, former para 4 - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010, former para 5 - SG, issue 16 of 2019) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on a person who knowingly places or detains a sane person in a health facility for the mentally ill.
- (7) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, repealed - SG, issue 50 of 1995, previous para. 6 - SG, issue 16 of 2019)

Section V. Coercion



- Art. 143.** (1) (Amended - SG, No. 50 of 1995, previous text of Art. 143 - SG, No. 62 of 1997) Whoever forces another to do, omit or suffer something against his will, by using force, threats or abuse of his authority, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years.
- (2) (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997) If the act is committed by a person under Art. 142, para. 2, items 6 and 8, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.
- (3) (New - SG, issue 16 of 2019, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) If the act under para. 1 has been committed:
1. in conditions of domestic violence;
 2. for racist or xenophobic reasons,

the penalty is imprisonment for three to ten years.

(4) (New - SG, No. 62 of 1997, amended and supplemented - SG, No. 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005, supplemented - SG, No. 43 of 2005, in force from 01.09.2005, amended - SG, No. 64 of 2007, amended - SG, No. 27 of 2009, amended - SG, No. 80 of 2009, amended - SG, No. 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011, previous para. 3 - SG, No. 16 of 2019) When the coercion is exercised in relation to a judge, prosecutor, investigator, police officer authority, investigating police officer, state bailiff, private bailiff and assistant private bailiff, as well as a customs officer, a revenue authority, an employee of the Executive Forestry Agency or an employee of the Ministry of Environment and Waters, carrying out control activities during or in connection with the performance of his service or function, the punishment is:

1. in the cases under paragraph 1 - imprisonment from two to eight years;
2. in the cases under paragraph 2 - imprisonment from five to fifteen years.



Art. 143a. (New - SG, issue 41 of 1985) (1) Whoever holds someone hostage, whose release is made dependent on the fulfillment of a certain condition by the state, a state or public organization or a third person, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to eight years.

(2) When in the cases under the preceding paragraph the perpetrator threatens that if the condition set by him is not fulfilled, he will cause death or serious or moderate bodily injury to the detainee, the punishment shall be imprisonment for two to ten years.

(3) (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997) If the act under the preceding paragraphs is committed by a person under Art. 142, para. 2, items 6 and 8, the punishment shall be:

1. under paragraph 1 - imprisonment from two to ten years;
2. under paragraph 2 - imprisonment from five to twelve years.



Art. 144. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 62/1997, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 26/2010) Whoever threatens another with a crime against his person or property or against the person or property of his neighbours and such threat could arouse a well-founded fear of its implementation, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 62/1997, amended - SG, No. 26/2010) For a threat against an official or a representative of the public during or on the occasion of the performance of his service or function, or against a person enjoying international protection, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years.

(3) (Amended - SG, No. 62/1997, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26/2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, No. 26/2010, supplemented - SG, No. 16/2019, amended - SG, No. 67/2023) The punishment shall be deprivation of liberty for up to six years, when:

1. the perpetrator threatened murder;
2. the act was committed by a person under Art. 142, para. 2, items 6 and 8 ;
3. the act was committed in conditions of domestic violence;
4. the act was committed for racist or xenophobic reasons.



Art. 144a. (New - SG, issue 16 of 2019) (1) Whoever systematically follows another person and this could arouse well-founded fear for his life or health, or for the life or health of his neighbors, if the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or probation.

(2) Stalking under paragraph 1 is any behavior of a threatening nature against a specific person, which may be expressed in stalking the other person, showing the other person that he is being watched, entering into unwanted communication with him through all possible means of communication.

(3) (Supplemented - SG, issue 67 of 2023) If the act was committed in conditions of domestic violence or for racist or xenophobic motives, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years.



Art. 144b. (New - SG, issue 67 of 2023) (1) Whoever, by force, threat or in any other way, tortures another person in order for him or another person to give information or a confession in order to be punished for an act that he or another person has committed or is suspected of having committed,

shall be punished for torture by deprivation of liberty for a term of one to six years, if he is not subject to a more severe punishment.

(2) When the act is committed by an official in the course of or in connection with the performance of his duties, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

Section VI. Disclosure of another person's secret



Art. 145. (1) (Previous text of Art. 145, amended - SG, No. 28/1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002) Whoever unlawfully reveals another's secret, dangerous to the good name of someone, which has been entrusted to him or has become known to him in connection with his occupation, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or by a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(2) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever discloses the secret of adoption with the intention of causing harmful consequences to the adopted person, the adopter or their family, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six months or probation, and when the act has resulted in serious consequences - by imprisonment for up to one year.



Art. 145a. (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997) (1) Whoever uses information collected through the use of special intelligence means, outside its intended purpose for the protection of national security or for the purposes of criminal proceedings, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of up to five hundred leva.

(2) When the act is committed by an official who has acquired the information or it has become known to him in the course of his service, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to five years and a fine of up to five thousand leva.

(3) In the cases under the preceding paragraph, the court may order deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7 .

Section VII. Insult and Defamation



Art. 146. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 21/2000) Whoever says or does something humiliating to the honor or dignity of another in his presence shall be punished for insult by a fine of one thousand to three thousand leva. In this case, the court may also impose a penalty of public censure.

(2) If the offended party immediately responded with an insult, the court may exempt both parties from punishment.



Art. 147. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 21/2000) Whoever publishes a disgraceful circumstance about another or attributes a crime to him shall be punished for defamation by a fine of three thousand to seven thousand leva and by public censure.

(2) The perpetrator shall not be punished if the truth of the disclosed circumstances or the attributed crimes is proven.



Art. 148. (1) (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) For insult:

1. inflicted in public;
2. (amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) disseminated through mass media or in any other way;

3. (repealed - SG, issue 67 of 2023)
4. (amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) by an official or by a representative of the public in or on the occasion of the performance of his office or function;
5. (new - SG, issue 67 of 2023) inflicted for racist or xenophobic motives, (amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) the punishment is a fine of five hundred to ten thousand leva and public censure.
- (2) (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 21 of 2000, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) For defamation committed under the conditions of the preceding paragraph, as well as for defamation that has resulted in serious consequences, the punishment shall be a fine of one thousand leva to fifteen thousand leva and public censure.
- (3) In the cases of para. 1, point 1, para. 2 of Art. 146 may apply .



Art. 148a. (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 21 of 2000, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) Whoever discloses orally, through the mass media or in any other way, data, circumstances or allegations about another person, based on unlawfully acquired information from the archives of the Ministry of Interior, shall be punished by a fine of five thousand to twenty thousand leva.

Section VIII. Debauchery



Art. 149. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 89/1986) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 107/1996, amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever commits an act with the aim of arousing or satisfying sexual desire without intercourse with respect to a person under the age of 14 shall be punished for fornication by imprisonment for one to six years.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 107/1996, supplemented - SG, No. 27/2009, amended - SG, No. 74/2015, amended - SG, No. 39/2024) For fornication the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to ten years, when committed:

1. by use of force or threat;
2. by rendering the victim helpless;
3. by taking advantage of the victim's helpless state;
4. by using a position of dependence or supervision;
5. in relation to a person engaged in prostitution.

(3) (Amended - SG, issue 107 of 1996, amended - SG, issue 38 of 2007) When the act under the preceding paragraphs is committed repeatedly, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

(4) (New - SG, issue 107 of 1996) For fornication the punishment shall be imprisonment for three to fifteen years:

1. if it was committed by two or more persons;
2. (repealed - SG, issue 62 of 1997, new - SG, issue 74 of 2015) if it was committed against a person who does not understand the nature or meaning of what was committed.
3. (repealed - SG, issue 62 of 1997)
4. (repealed - SG, issue 62 of 1997)

(5) (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997) For fornication the punishment shall be imprisonment from five to twenty years:

1. if fornication was committed with two or more minors;
2. if serious bodily injury was caused or a suicide attempt followed;
3. if it represents a dangerous relapse;
4. (new - SG, issue 38 of 2007) if it represents a particularly serious case.



Art. 150. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 89 of 1986, amended - SG, No. 107 of 1996, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006, previous text of Art. 150, amended and supplemented - SG, No. 27 of 2009, amended - SG, No. 26 of 2010) Whoever commits an act with the aim of arousing or satisfying sexual desire without intercourse with respect to a person who has reached the age of 14, by use of force or threat, by taking advantage of his helpless state or by bringing him in such a state or by taking advantage of a position of dependence or supervision, shall be punished by imprisonment for two to eight years.

(2) (New - SG, issue 74 of 2015) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on the person who commits the act under paragraph 1 in relation to a minor who is engaged in prostitution.

(3) (New - SG, issue 27 of 2009, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010, previous para. 2, amended and supplemented - SG, issue 74 of 2015) When the act under para. 1 is committed against a person who does not understand the nature or significance of the act, or the act represents a particularly serious case, the punishment shall be deprivation of liberty for a term of three to ten years.



Art. 151. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006, amended - SG, No. 39/2024) Whoever has sexual intercourse with a person under the age of 14, to the extent that the act committed does not constitute a crime under Art. 152, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

(2) (New - SG, issue 74 of 2015) When the act under paragraph 1 has been committed:

1. by using a position of dependence or supervision;
2. in relation to a person under the age of 14 who is engaged in prostitution;
3. by two or more persons;
4. (new - SG, issue 39 of 2024) in relation to a person who does not understand the nature or meaning of what has been done or who is in a helpless state;
5. (new - SG, issue 39 of 2024) by use of force or threat,

(amended - SG, issue 39 of 2024) the punishment is imprisonment for three to ten years.

(3) (New - SG, issue 27 of 2009, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010, previous para. 2 - SG, issue 74 of 2015, supplemented - SG, issue 39 of 2024) When the act under para. 1 is committed with a minor by using a position of dependence or supervision or by using force or threat, the punishment shall be deprivation of liberty for a term of one to five years.

(4) (Previous para. 2 - SG, issue 27 of 2009, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010, previous para. 3 - SG, issue 74 of 2015) Whoever has sexual intercourse with a person over the age of 14 who does not understand the nature or significance of what has been done shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years.

(5) (New - SG, issue 39 of 2024) When the act under paragraphs 1 - 4 has resulted in significant harmful consequences for the physical, mental or moral development of the victim, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.



Art. 152. (1) Whoever has intercourse with a female:

1. deprived of the opportunity for self-defense, and without his consent;
2. by forcing him to do so by force or threat;
3. by rendering him helpless, shall be punished for rape by imprisonment for two to eight years.

(2) The punishment for rape shall be imprisonment for three to ten years:

1. (amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) if the raped person has not reached the age of eighteen;
2. if she is a descending relative;
3. (new - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982) if it has been committed repeatedly.

(3) (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) The punishment for rape shall be imprisonment for a term of three to fifteen years:

1. if it was committed by two or more persons;
2. if moderate bodily injury has been caused;
3. if a suicide attempt has followed;
4. (new - SG, issue 92 of 2002) if it was committed with the aim of involving in subsequent depraved acts or prostitution;
5. (previous item 4 - SG, issue 92 of 2002) if it constitutes a dangerous relapse.

(4) (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) The punishment for rape shall be imprisonment for a term of ten to twenty years:

1. if the raped person has not reached the age of fourteen;
2. if serious bodily injury has been caused;
3. if suicide followed;
4. if it represents a particularly serious case.



Art. 153. (Amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever has sexual intercourse with another person, forcing him to do so by using his official position or material dependence on him, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.



Article 154. Sexual intercourse between ascendants and descendants, between brothers and sisters, and between adoptive parents and adopted children shall be punishable by imprisonment for up to three years.



Art. 154a. (1) (New - SG, issue 27 of 2009, previous text of Art. 154a, amended - SG, issue 74 of 2015) Whoever commits fornication or sexual intercourse with a minor who is engaged in prostitution shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.

(2) (New - SG, issue 74 of 2015, supplemented - SG, issue 39 of 2024) When the act under paragraph 1 is committed repeatedly or by two or more persons or when the act has resulted in significant harmful consequences for the physical, mental or moral development of the victim, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to five years.



Art. 155. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 62/1997, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 26/2004, amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever induces another person to prostitution or induces him to fornication or to sexual intercourse shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of one thousand to three thousand leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever systematically provides premises to different persons for sexual intercourse or for lewd acts shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of one thousand to five thousand leva.

(3) (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) When the acts under paragraphs 1 and 2 are committed for a pecuniary purpose, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of one to six years and a fine of five thousand to fifteen thousand leva.

(4) (New - SG, issue 21 of 2000, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever induces or forces another person to use narcotic substances or their analogues for the purpose of prostitution, intercourse, fornication or performing sexual intercourse or acts of sexual gratification with a person of the same sex shall be punished by imprisonment for five to fifteen years and a fine of ten thousand to fifty thousand leva.

(5) (New - SG, issue 21 of 2000, supplemented - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006, amended - SG, issue 38 of 2007) When the act under paras 1 - 4 has been committed:

1. by a person acting on behalf of or in execution of a decision of an organized criminal group;
2. (suppl. - SG, issue 39 of 2024) in relation to a person under the age of 18, or of unsound mind, or when the act has resulted in significant harmful consequences for the physical, mental or moral development of the victim;
3. in relation to two or more persons;
4. again;
5. under conditions of dangerous relapse,

the punishment in the cases under paras 1 and 2 is imprisonment from two to eight years and a fine from five thousand to fifteen thousand leva, in the cases under para 3 - imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine from ten thousand to twenty-five thousand leva, and in the cases under para 4 - imprisonment from ten to twenty years and a fine from one hundred thousand to three hundred thousand leva.

(6) (Previous para. 3 - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997, previous para. 4 - SG, issue 21 of 2000, repealed - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006)

(7) (Previous para. 4 - SG, issue 62 of 1997, previous para. 5 - SG, issue 21 of 2000, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, in force from 01.01.2005, amendment regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2004, repealed - SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005)



Art. 155a. (New - SG, issue 38 of 2007, amended - SG, issue 74 of 2015) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) Whoever, through information or communication technology or in any other way, provides or collects information about a person under the age of 18 in order to establish contact with him for the purpose of committing a fornication act, intercourse, sexual intercourse, prostitution, for the purpose of creating pornographic material or for participation in a pornographic performance, shall be punished by imprisonment for three to ten years and a fine of ten thousand to twenty thousand leva.

(2) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on anyone who, through information or communication technology or in any other way, establishes contact with a person under the age of 14, for the purpose of committing a fornication act, copulation, sexual intercourse, for the creation of pornographic material or for participation in a pornographic performance.

(3) (New - SG, issue 39 of 2024) When the act under paragraphs 1 and 2 has resulted in significant harmful consequences for the physical, mental or moral development of the victim, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.



Art. 155b. (1) (New - SG, issue 27 of 2009, previous text of Art. 155b, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010, amended - SG, issue 53 of 2022, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) Whoever induces a person under the age of 14 to observe actual, virtual or simulated sexual intercourse between persons of the same or different sex or lustful display of human genitals, sodomy, masturbation, sexual sadism or masochism, shall be punished by imprisonment for three to ten years.

(2) (New - SG, issue 53 of 2022, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) Whoever induces a person under the age of 14 to participate in real, virtual or simulated sexual intercourse between persons of the same or different sex or in lustful display of human genitals, sodomy, masturbation, sexual sadism or masochism, shall be punished by imprisonment for five to ten years.

(3) (New - SG, issue 74 of 2015, previous para. 2 - SG, issue 53 of 2022, supplemented - SG, issue 39 of 2024) When the act under paras 1 and 2 has been committed:

1. by use of force or threat;
2. by using a position of dependence or supervision;
3. by two or more persons who have agreed in advance;
4. (amended - SG, issue 53 of 2022, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) repeated, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.

(4) (New - SG, issue 39 of 2024) The punishment under para. 3 shall also be imposed when the act under paras. 1 - 3 has resulted in significant harmful consequences for the physical, mental or moral development of the victim.



Art. 155c. (1) (New - SG, issue 74 of 2015, previous text of Art. 155c, amended - SG, issue 53 of 2022, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) Whoever, by use of force or threat, or by use of a position of dependence or supervision, induces a minor to observe an actual, virtual or simulated fornication, intercourse, sexual intercourse, including sodomy, masturbation, sexual sadism or masochism, as well as a lustful display of human genitals, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

(2) (New - SG, issue 53 of 2022, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) Whoever, by use of force or threat, or by use of a position of dependence or supervision, induces a minor to participate in an actual, virtual or simulated fornication, copulation, sexual intercourse, including sodomy, masturbation, sexual sadism or masochism, as well as for the lustful display of human genitals, shall be punished by imprisonment for three to ten years.

(3) (New - SG, issue 39 of 2024) When the act under paragraphs 1 and 2 has resulted in significant harmful consequences for the physical, mental or moral development of the victim, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.



Art. 156. (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006, amended - SG, No. 67 of 2023) Whoever kidnaps another person with the aim of making him available for depraved acts shall be punished by imprisonment for three to ten years and a fine of up to ten thousand leva.

(2) (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years, when:

1. the kidnapped person is under 18 years of age;
2. the kidnapped person is made available for depraved acts, or
3. the kidnapping is for the purpose of providing the person for depraved acts outside the country's borders.

(3) (New - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) The punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years and a fine of five thousand to twenty thousand leva, when:

1. the act was committed by a person acting on behalf of or in execution of a decision of an organized criminal group;
2. the kidnapped person is provided for depraved acts outside the country's borders;
3. the act constitutes a dangerous relapse.



Art. 157. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 74/2015) (1) Whoever engages in sexual intercourse or acts of sexual gratification with a person of the same sex, using force or threat or taking advantage of a position of dependence or supervision, as well as with a person deprived of the possibility of self-defense, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) When the act under paragraph 1 is committed with respect to a minor who is engaged in prostitution, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

(3) (Amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) When the act under paragraph 1 is committed against a person under the age of 14, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

(4) (Amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) Whoever commits sexual intercourse or acts of sexual gratification with a person of the same sex under the age of 14 shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

(5) (Amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) When the act under paragraph 4 is committed with respect to a person under the age of 14 who is engaged in prostitution, the punishment shall be from three to ten years.

(6) (Amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) Whoever performs sexual intercourse or acts of sexual gratification with a person of the same sex, who has reached the age of 14, who does not understand the nature or meaning of what has been done, shall be punished by imprisonment for three to ten years.

(7) When the act under paragraphs 1 - 6 constitutes a particularly serious case, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to twenty years.



Art. 158. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, in force from 01.07.1982, repealed - SG, No. 74/2015)



Art. 158a. (New - SG, issue 27 of 2009, amended - SG, issue 74 of 2015) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) Whoever in any way recruits, assists or uses a person under the age of 18, or a group of such persons, to participate in a pornographic performance, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) Whoever forces a person under the age of 18, or a group of such persons, to participate in a pornographic performance, shall be punished by imprisonment for three to ten years.

(3) (Amended - SG No. 67/2023) When the act under Paragraph 1 or 2 is committed against a person under the age of 14, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

(4) When a property benefit has been obtained from the act, the punishment shall be:

1. (amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) in the cases under para. 1 or 2 - imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine from ten thousand to twenty thousand leva;

2. in the cases under paragraph 3 - imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine from twenty thousand to fifty thousand leva.

(5) (Amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) Whoever watches a pornographic performance in which a person under the age of 18 participates shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years.

(6) (New - SG, issue 39 of 2024) When the act under paragraphs 1 - 4 has resulted in significant harmful consequences for the physical, mental or moral development of the victim, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.



Art. 158b. (New - SG, issue 74 of 2015) For a crime under Art. 149 - 157 or Art. 158a, the court may also impose deprivation of a right under Art. 37, para. 1, item 6 or 7 .



Art. 159. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 62/1997, amended - SG, No. 92/2002) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 38/2007) Whoever creates, exhibits, presents, broadcasts, offers, sells, rents or in any other way distributes pornographic material shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year and a fine of one thousand to three thousand leva.

(2) (New - SG, issue 38 of 2007, supplemented - SG, issue 27 of 2009, amended - SG, issue 74 of 2015) Whoever distributes pornographic material through information or communication technology or

in any other similar manner shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years and a fine of one thousand to three thousand leva.

(3) (Previous para. 2, amended - SG, issue 38 of 2007, amended - SG, issue 53 of 2022) Whoever displays, presents, offers, sells, rents or otherwise distributes pornographic material to a person under the age of 16 shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years and a fine of up to five thousand leva.

(4) (Amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006, previous para. 3, amended - SG, No. 38 of 2007, amended - SG, No. 74 of 2015, amended - SG, No. 67 of 2023) For the act under paras 1 - 3 the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to six years and a fine of up to ten thousand leva, when:

1. a person under the age of 18, or a person who appears to be under the age of 18, was used to create the pornographic material;
2. a person who does not understand the nature or meaning of what was done was used to create the pornographic material;
3. was committed by two or more persons;
4. has been repeated.

(5) (Previous para. 4, amended - SG, issue 38 of 2007, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) When the act under paras. 1 - 4 is committed on behalf of or in execution of a decision of an organized criminal group, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years and a fine of up to twenty thousand leva, and the court may also order confiscation of part or all of the perpetrator's property.

(6) (Previous para. 5, amended - SG, issue 38 of 2007, amended - SG, issue 74 of 2015, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) Whoever possesses or procures for himself or for another through information or communication technology or in any other way pornographic material, for the creation of which a person under the age of 18 or a person who appears to be such was used, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of up to ten thousand leva.

(7) (New - SG, issue 74 of 2015) The punishment under paragraph 6 shall also be imposed on anyone who, through information or communication technology, knowingly gains access to pornographic material, for the creation of which a person under the age of 18 or a person who appears to be such was used.

(8) (New - SG, issue 74 of 2015) In the cases under para. 1 - 7 the court may also impose deprivation of a right under Art. 37, para. 1, item 6 or 7.

(9) (Previous para. 6 - SG, issue 38 of 2007, previous para. 7 - SG, issue 74 of 2015) The object of the crime shall be confiscated in favor of the state, and if it is missing or has been alienated, its equivalent shall be awarded.

Section IX.

Trafficking in Human Beings (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002)



Art. 159a. (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009, amended - SG, issue 84 of 2013) Whoever recruits, transports, hides or receives individuals or groups of people with the aim of using them for depraved acts, for forced labor or for begging, for the removal of a body organ, tissue, cell or body fluid or to keep them in forced submission regardless of their consent, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years and a fine of three thousand to twelve thousand leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009) When the act under paragraph 1 has been committed:

1. against a person under the age of eighteen;
 2. by using coercion or by misleading the person;
 3. by kidnapping or unlawful deprivation of liberty;
 4. by using a state of dependence;
 5. through abuse of power;
 6. by promising, giving or receiving benefits;
 7. (new - SG, issue 84 of 2013) by an official in the performance of his duties or in connection with the performance of his duties,
- the punishment is imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine from ten thousand to twenty thousand leva.

(3) (New - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006, amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009) When the act under paragraph 1 is committed against a pregnant woman with the aim of selling the child, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to fifteen years and a fine of twenty thousand to fifty thousand leva.



Art. 159b. (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009) Whoever recruits, transports, hides or receives individuals or groups of people and takes them across the border of the country for the purpose under Art. 159a, paragraph 1 , shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to twelve years and a fine of ten thousand to twenty thousand leva.
(2) (Supplemented - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006, amended - SG, No. 27/2009) If the act under para. 1 is committed under the conditions of Art. 159a, paras. 2 and 3 , the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years and a fine of twenty thousand to fifty thousand leva.



Art. 159c. (New - SG, issue 27 of 2009, amended - SG, issue 84 of 2013) Whoever uses a person who has been a victim of human trafficking for depraved acts, for forced labor or for begging, for the removal of a body organ, tissue, cell or body fluid or for the purpose of being held in forced submission regardless of his consent, shall be punished by imprisonment for three to ten years and a fine of ten thousand to twenty thousand leva.



Art. 159d. (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002, previous Art. 159c, amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009) When the act under Art. 159a - 159c constitutes a dangerous recidivism or is committed on behalf of or in execution of a decision of an organized criminal group, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years and a fine of twenty thousand to one hundred thousand leva, and the court may also order confiscation of part or all of the perpetrator's property.

Additional provision



Art. 160. (1) (Previous text of Art. 160 - SG, No. 54 of 1978, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006, amended - SG, No. 26 of 2010) For the crimes under Art. 116, Para. 1, item 2 , 123 , 126 , Art. 131, Para. 1, item 2 , 134 , Art. 142, Para. 2 and 3 , the court may order deprivation of a right under Art. 37, Para. 1, item 6 or 7 .
(2) (New - SG, issue 54 of 1978, deleted - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982)

Special provision



Art. 161. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 89 of 1986, amended - SG, No. 50 of 1995, amended - SG, No. 21 of 2000, previous text of Art. 161 - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 26 of 2004, amended - SG, No. 16 of 2019) For minor bodily injury under Art. 130 and Art. 131, para. 1, items 3 - 5 , for minor and moderate bodily injury under Art. 132 , for the crimes under Art. 144, para. 1 , Art. 145 , 146 - 148a , as well as for bodily injury under Art. 132 , 133 and 134 , caused to an ascendant, descendant, spouse, brother or sister, criminal prosecution shall be initiated upon complaint by the victim.
(2) (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 16 of 2019) For bodily injury under Art. 129 , caused to an ascendant, descendant, spouse, brother or sister, as well as for crimes under Art. 133 , Art. 135, para. 1, 3 and 4 , Art. 139 - 141 and Art. 144a, para. 1, the general criminal prosecution shall be initiated upon a complaint by the victim to the prosecutor's office and may not be terminated at his request.

Chapter Three. CRIMES AGAINST THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS

Section I.

Crimes against the equality of citizens (Title amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011)



Art. 162. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 27 of 2009, amended - SG, No. 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011, supplemented - SG, No. 67 of 2023) Whoever, through speech, print or other mass media, through electronic information systems or in any other way, preaches or incites discrimination, violence or hatred based on race, skin color, origin, nationality or ethnic affiliation or sexual orientation, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to four years and a fine of five thousand to ten thousand leva, as well as by public censure.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 27/2009, amended - SG, No. 33/2011, effective 27.05.2011, amended and supplemented - SG, No. 67/2023) Whoever uses violence against another person or damages his property because of his race, skin color, origin, nationality, ethnicity, religion, political beliefs or sexual orientation, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to four years and a fine of five thousand to ten thousand leva, as well as by public censure.

(3) (Amended - SG No. 27/2009) Whoever forms or leads an organization or group that aims to commit acts under paragraphs 1 and 2 or systematically allows the commission of such acts, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to six years and a fine of ten thousand to thirty thousand leva, as well as by public censure.

(4) Whoever is a member of such an organization or group shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years and public censure.

(5) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, in force from 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2004, repealed - SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005)



Art. 163. (1) (Supplemented - SG, No. 27 of 2009, amended - SG, No. 67 of 2023) Persons who participate in a crowd gathered to attack groups of the population, individual citizens or their property in connection with their race, skin color, origin, nationality, ethnicity or sexual orientation shall be punished:

1. the instigators and leaders - with imprisonment for up to five years;
2. (amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) all others - with imprisonment for up to one year or with probation.

(2) If the crowd or some of the participants are armed, the punishment is:

1. for the instigators and leaders - imprisonment from one to six years;
2. for all others - imprisonment for up to three years.

(3) If an attack has been committed and serious bodily injury or death has resulted, the instigators and ringleaders shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of three to fifteen years, and all others - with imprisonment for a term of up to five years, unless they are subject to a more severe punishment.

Section II.

Crimes against confessions



Art. 164. (Amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, No. 27/2009) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 74/2015) Whoever preaches or incites discrimination, violence or hatred on religious grounds through speech, print or other mass media, through electronic information systems or in any other manner, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to four years or probation, as well as by a fine of five thousand to ten thousand leva.

(2) (Supplemented - SG No. 67/2023) Whoever defiles, destroys or damages a religious temple, house of prayer, sanctuary or a building adjacent to them, their symbols, graves or tombstones, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or probation, as well as by a fine of three thousand to ten thousand leva.

(3) (New - SG, issue 67 of 2023) The punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years or probation, as well as a fine of five thousand to ten thousand leva, when the act under paragraph 2 is committed for racist or xenophobic motives.



Article 165. (1) Whoever, by force or threat, prevents citizens from freely professing their faith or from performing their religious rites and services, which do not violate the laws of the country, public order and good morals, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year.
 (2) The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who in the same manner forces another person to participate in religious rites and services.
 (3) The penalties provided for therein shall apply to the acts under Article 163 committed against groups of the population, individual citizens or their property in connection with their religious affiliation.



Art. 166. (Supplemented - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, No. 27 of 2009) Whoever forms a political organization on a religious basis or who, by word, print, action or in any other way, uses the church or religion for propaganda against the state authority or its activities, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years, unless he is subject to a more severe punishment.

Section III.

Crimes against the political rights of citizens (Title amended - SG, issue 1 of 1991)



Art. 167. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 1 of 1991, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005, previous text of Art. 167 - SG, No. 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006, amended - SG, No. 27 of 2009, supplemented - SG, No. 19 of 2014, in force from 05.03.2014, amended - SG, No. 74 of 2015) Whoever, by means of violence, fraud, intimidation or in any other illegal manner, prevents someone from exercising his or her right to vote or to be elected or to vote in a referendum or to participate in a petition for holding a referendum, shall be punished with imprisonment from one to three years and a fine from one thousand to ten thousand leva.
 (2) (New - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006, amended and supplemented - SG, issue 27 of 2009, supplemented - SG, issue 19 of 2014, effective 05.03.2014, amended - SG, issue 74 of 2015) Whoever offers or gives another a property benefit with the aim of persuading him to exercise his electoral right in favor of a certain candidate, political party or coalition or to vote in a referendum in a certain manner shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of ten thousand to twenty thousand leva.
 (3) (New - SG, issue 85 of 2007, in force from 23.10.2007, amended and supplemented - SG, issue 27 of 2009, amended - SG, issue 17 of 2013, supplemented - SG, issue 19 of 2014, in force from 05.03.2014, amended - SG, issue 74 of 2015) Whoever organizes the offering or giving of a property benefit to another person with the aim of persuading him to exercise his electoral right in favour of a certain candidate, political party or coalition or to vote in a referendum in a certain manner shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to seven years and a fine of ten thousand to twenty-five thousand leva.
 (4) (New - SG, issue 27 of 2009, supplemented - SG, issue 19 of 2014, effective 05.03.2014) The penalty under paragraph 3 shall also be imposed on a person who provides the property benefit of the persons under paragraphs 2 and 3, in order to offer it or give it to another person with the aim of being inclined to exercise his/her electoral right in favor of a certain candidate, political party or coalition or to vote in a referendum in a certain manner.
 (5) (New - SG, issue 19 of 2014, effective 05.03.2014, amended - SG, issue 74 of 2015) When the act under paras 1 - 4 is committed by an official in the course of or in connection with the performance of his official duties, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to seven years and a fine of ten thousand to thirty thousand leva.
 (6) (New - SG, issue 27 of 2009, previous para. 5, amended - SG, issue 19 of 2014, effective 05.03.2014) In the cases under paras 2, 3, 4 and 5, the court shall also impose a penalty of deprivation of a right under Art. 37, para. 1, item 6 .
 (7) (New - SG, issue 19 of 2008, former para. 4, supplemented - SG, issue 27 of 2009, former para. 6 - SG, issue 19 of 2014, in force from 05.03.2014) The perpetrator under para. 2 shall not be punished if he voluntarily reports to a competent authority a crime under paras. 3 and 4.



Art. 167a. (1) (New - SG, issue 85 of 2007, in force from 23.10.2007, previous text of Art. 167a - SG, issue 19 of 2008, amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009, supplemented - SG, issue 19 of 2014, in force from 05.03.2014, supplemented - SG, issue 88 of 2020) Whoever, with the aim of exercising his electoral right in favour of a certain candidate, political party or coalition or of voting in a referendum in a certain manner, requests or receives a property benefit, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of one thousand to five thousand leva.

(2) (New - SG, issue 19 of 2008, amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009) The perpetrator shall not be punished if he voluntarily reports to a competent authority a crime committed under Art. 167, para. 2, 3 or 4 .



Art. 168. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005, previous text of Art. 168 - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006, supplemented - SG, No. 19/2014, effective 05.03.2014) Whoever exercises the right to vote or votes in a referendum without having such a right shall be punished with probation for up to six months or with a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(2) (New - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006, supplemented - SG, issue 19 of 2014, effective 05.03.2014) Whoever exercises his right to vote two or more times in one election, or votes two or more times in one referendum, shall be punished with probation and a fine of five hundred to two thousand levs.



Art. 168a. (New - SG, issue 19 of 2014, effective 05.03.2014) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 74 of 2015) Whoever, in violation of the established rules, prints ballot papers, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to six years and a fine of one thousand to three thousand leva.

(2) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also apply to anyone who unlawfully holds or distributes ballot papers.



Art. 169. (Amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005, supplemented - SG, No. 19/2014, effective 05.03.2014, amended - SG, No. 74/2015) An official, as well as a person from the composition of an election commission, who violates the secrecy of voting or in any way alters the result of an election or referendum shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.



Art. 169a. (New - SG, No. 1 of 1991, amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002) Whoever, by means of violence, threats or in any other illegal manner, forces someone against his convictions or will to participate in or to leave a political party, organization, movement or coalition with a political purpose, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.



Art. 169b. (New - SG, issue 1 of 1991, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) Whoever, by means of violence, threats or in any other unlawful manner, prevents someone from exercising his constitutional political rights, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.



Art. 169c. (New - SG, issue 1 of 1991) When the act under Art. 169a and 169b is committed by an official in the course of or in connection with the performance of his official duties, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of up to five years.



Art. 169d. (New - SG, issue 27 of 2009) (1) Whoever forms or leads a group that aims to commit crimes under this section shall be punished by imprisonment for one to eight years.
(2) Whoever is a member of such a group shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years.
(3) A participant in the group who voluntarily surrenders to the authorities, reveals everything he knows about the group, and thus significantly facilitates the detection and proof of crimes committed by it, shall be punished under the terms of Article 55 .
(4) A participant in the group who voluntarily surrenders to the authorities and exposes the group before another crime under this section has been committed by it or by him shall not be punished .

Section IV.

Violation of the inviolability of a dwelling, premises or vehicle (Title amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982)



Art. 170. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 62/1997, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever enters another person's dwelling by using force, threats, cunning, dexterity, abuse of power or special technical means shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or probation for up to six months.
(2) (Amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997) If the act under the preceding paragraph is committed at night or by an armed person, or by two or more persons, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of one to five years.
(3) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997) If the acts under the preceding paragraphs are directed against a residence, vehicle or office premises of a person enjoying international protection, the punishment shall be: under para. 1 - imprisonment for a term of one to five years, and under para. 2 - imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.
(4) (Previous para. 3, amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997) Whoever unlawfully remains in another person's dwelling despite an express invitation to leave it, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year.

Section V.

Violation of the Privacy of Correspondence



Art. 171. (1) (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993) Whoever unlawfully:
1. opens, forges, hides or destroys another person's letter, telegram, sealed papers, package or other similar items;
2. (amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) takes another person's letter or telegram, even if it is open, in order to learn its contents or, for the same purpose, passes another person's letter or telegram to another person;
3. (new - SG, issue 92 of 2002) learns of a message sent electronically that is not addressed to him, or diverts such a message from its addressee,
shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva
(2) (Amended - SG No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) If the act was committed by an official who took advantage of his official position, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to two years, and the court may also order deprivation of a right under Art. 37, para. 1, item 6 .
(3) (Supplemented - SG, issue 92 of 2002, supplemented - SG, issue 101 of 2017) Whoever, by using special technical means, unlawfully gains access to or learns of a message not addressed to him, transmitted by telephone, telegraph, via a computer network or by other telecommunications means, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years.
(4) (New - SG, issue 101 of 2017) The punishment under paragraph 3 shall also be imposed when the subject of the act is computer data sent within one or between more information systems, including electromagnetic emissions from an information system.
(5) (New - SG, issue 38 of 2007, previous para. 4, supplemented - SG, issue 101 of 2017) When the act under paras 3 and 4 is committed for a pecuniary purpose or significant damages are caused, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of up to five thousand leva.



Art. 171a. (New - SG, issue 26 of 2010) (1) (Amended and supplemented - SG, issue 24 of 2015, effective 31.03.2015) Whoever unlawfully acquires, stores, discloses or disseminates data, which are collected, processed, stored or used in accordance with the Electronic Communications Act, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or probation.

(2) When the act under paragraph 1 is committed for a pecuniary purpose, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to six years.

Section VI.

Crimes against the labor rights of citizens



Art. 172. (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 1 of 1991) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended and supplemented - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 67 of 2023) Whoever knowingly prevents someone from taking up employment or forces him to leave employment because of his nationality or ethnic affiliation, race, skin color, religion, social origin, sexual orientation, membership or non-membership in a trade union or other organization, political party, organization, movement or coalition with a political purpose or because of his or his close friends' political or other beliefs, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or a fine of up to five thousand leva.

(2) An official who fails to comply with an order or an effective decision for the reinstatement of an incorrectly dismissed worker or employee shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.

Section VII.

Crimes against Intellectual Property (Title amended - SG, issue 50 of 1995)



Art. 172a. (New - SG, issue 50 of 1995) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006, amended - SG, issue 53 of 2022) Whoever records, reproduces, distributes, broadcasts or transmits, or otherwise uses another person's object of copyright or related rights, or copies thereof, without the legally required consent of the holder of the relevant right, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of up to ten thousand leva.

(2) (New - SG, issue 67 of 2023) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on anyone who builds or maintains an information system or provides a service to the information society for the purpose of committing crimes under paragraph 1 and obtaining material benefit.

(3) (Amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006, amended - SG, No. 53 of 2022, previous para. 2, amended - SG, No. 67 of 2023) Whoever, without the legally required consent, holds material media containing another person's object of copyright or related right, where the monetary equivalent of one or more of the objects exceeds 70 minimum wages and the objects exceed fifty pieces, or holds a matrix for reproducing such media, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years and a fine of two thousand to ten thousand leva.

(4) (Amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006, amended - SG, No. 53 of 2022, former para. 3, amended - SG, No. 67 of 2023) If the act under paras. 1 - 3 is committed repeatedly or significant harmful consequences are caused, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years and a fine of three thousand to fifteen thousand leva.

(5) (New - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006, previous para. 4, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) When the act under para. 3 is of particularly large proportions, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years and a fine of ten thousand to fifty thousand leva.

(6) (Previous para. 4 - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006, previous para. 5 - SG, issue 67 of 2023) For minor cases, the perpetrator shall be punished administratively under the Copyright and Related Rights Act.

(7) (Previous para. 5, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006, previous para. 6, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023, amended - SG, issue 39 of 2024) The object of the crime shall be confiscated in favor of the state, regardless of whose ownership it is, and shall be destroyed.



Art. 172b. (New - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) (1) (Amended and supplemented - SG, issue 53 of 2022) Whoever, without the consent of the holder of the exclusive right, uses in commercial activity a trademark, invention, utility model, industrial design, plant variety or animal breed, subject to this exclusive right, or uses a geographical indication or its imitation without legal basis, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of up to ten thousand leva. (2) (Amended - SG, issue 53 of 2022, amended - SG, issue 39 of 2024) If the act under paragraph 1 is committed repeatedly or significant harmful consequences are caused, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years and a fine of ten thousand to fifteen thousand leva. (3) (Amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023, amended - SG, issue 39 of 2024) The object of the crime shall be confiscated in favor of the state, regardless of whose ownership it is, and shall be destroyed.



Art. 173. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 53 of 2022) Whoever publishes or uses under his own name or under a pseudonym another's work of science, literature or art or a significant part of such a work, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or by a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva, as well as by public censure. (2) (Amended - SG, issue 81 of 1999, effective 14.12.1999) The same penalty shall also be imposed on anyone who submits for registration or registers in his own name another's invention, utility model or industrial design. (3) (New - SG, issue 53 of 2022) When the act under paragraph 1 is committed on the Internet or significant harmful consequences are caused, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to six years and a fine of up to ten thousand leva.



Art. 174. (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 81 of 1999, effective 14.12.1999, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002) Whoever, by abusing his official position, becomes a co-author of an invention, utility model or industrial design or of a work of science, literature or art, without having taken part in the creative work of its creation, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or by a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva, as well as by public censure.

Section VIII.

Crimes against freedom of assembly, rallies and demonstrations



Art. 174a. (New - SG, issue 10 of 1990) (1) Whoever, by violence, fraud, threat or in any other illegal manner, breaks up or prevents a meeting, rally or demonstration, admissible under the Law on Assemblies, Rallies and Demonstrations, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years. (2) An organizer who, in violation of Art. 12, para. 3, and 13, para. 1 of the Law on Assemblies, Rallies and Demonstrations, holds a prohibited assembly, rally or demonstration or continues to hold a suspended assembly, rally or demonstration, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year.

Section IX.

Crimes against the right of workers and employees to associate in trade unions and associations (New - SG, issue 67 of 2023)

Section IX.



Art. 174b. (New - SG, issue 67 of 2023) (1) Whoever, by means of violence, threat or in any other unlawful manner, prevents someone from exercising his right to trade union association, by forcing him against his convictions or will to become a member or to renounce membership in a trade union organization, or prevents him from establishing one, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or a fine of up to five thousand leva.

- (2) Whoever, by means of violence, threat or in any other unlawful manner, prevents someone from exercising rights arising from the exercise of his right to trade union association, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or a fine of up to three thousand leva.
- (3) If the act under Paragraph 1 or 2 is committed repeatedly, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years or a fine of up to ten thousand leva.

Special provision



Art. 175. (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002) (1) (Suppl. - SG, No. 53 of 2022, amended and supplemented - SG, No. 67 of 2023) For crimes under Art. 170, para. 1 and 4 , Art. 171, para. 1 , Art. 172, para. 2 , Art. 173, para. 1 and 2 and Art. 174b , criminal prosecution shall be initiated upon a complaint by the victim.

(2) (Amended - SG No. 19/2008) For crimes under Art. 172, para. 1 and Art. 174, criminal prosecution of a general nature shall be initiated upon a complaint by the victim to the prosecutor's office and may not be terminated at his request.

Chapter Four. CRIMES AGAINST MARRIAGE, FAMILY AND YOUTH

Section I. Crimes against marriage and the family



Article 176. (1) Whoever, upon entering into marriage, knowingly conceals from the civil status official a legal obstacle to the marriage, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) A civil status official who performs a marriage knowing that there is a legal obstacle to the conclusion of the marriage shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years, and the court may also order deprivation of rights under Article 37, paragraph 1, item 6 .

(3) (Repealed - SG, issue 51 of 2000)



Art. 177. (Amended - SG, issue 16 of 2019) (1) Whoever forces another person to enter into marriage by using force, threats or abuse of power shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years.

(2) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on a person who kidnaps another person with the aim of forcing him to enter into marriage.

(3) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on a person who, with the aim of forcing another person to enter into marriage, by misleading him or her, induces him or her to cross into the territory of another state.

(4) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on a person who in any way persuades a person who could not understand the nature and significance of the act to enter into marriage or to cross into the territory of another state with the aim of forcing him to enter into marriage.

(5) The punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to eight years when the act under the preceding paragraphs is committed:

1. by a parent, other relative or guardian;
2. in relation to a minor;
3. in relation to two or more persons;
4. for a selfish purpose.



Art. 178. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002) A parent or other relative who receives a ransom in order to allow his

daughter or relative to enter into marriage shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or by a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva, as well as by public censure.

(2) The same punishment shall be imposed on the person who gives or who mediates in the giving or receiving of such a ransom.



Article 179. (1) Whoever, in the presence of a legal marriage, enters into another, shall be punished for polygamy by imprisonment for up to three years.

(2) The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who enters into a marriage with a person whom he knows to be in a legal marriage.

(3) (Amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) If the first marriage is declared invalid or is terminated on other grounds, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to one year or probation.



Art. 180. (Repealed - State Gazette, issue 1 of 1991)



Art. 181. (Amended - SG No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever violates his obligation to a spouse, ascendant or descendant, incapable of taking care of himself, and thereby places him in a position of serious difficulty, if the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished with probation, as well as with public censure.



Art. 182. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, No. 26/2010) A parent or guardian who leaves a person under parental care or guardianship without supervision and sufficient care and thereby creates a danger to his physical, mental or moral development shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years, as well as by public censure.

(2) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010, amended - SG, issue 16 of 2019) A parent or other relative who fails to comply with or in any way frustrates the implementation of a court decision regarding the exercise of parental rights or regarding personal contacts with a child shall be punished with probation and a fine of two thousand to five thousand leva, and in particularly serious cases - with imprisonment for up to six months and a fine of five thousand to ten thousand leva.

(3) (New - SG No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) The perpetrator shall not be punished if, after a warning from a competent authority, he complies with the decision or removes the obstacles to its implementation. This provision shall not be applied repeatedly.



Art. 182a. (New - SG, issue 26 of 2004) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) Whoever, for the purpose of material gain, persuades a parent by means of a donation, promise, threat or abuse of official position to abandon his or her child or to consent to his or her adoption, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of up to two thousand leva.

(2) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on anyone who persuades a minor to consent to his or her adoption, when the law requires it.

(3) Whoever, for the purpose of unlawful property gain, mediates between a person or family wishing to adopt a child and a parent wishing to abandon their child, or a woman agreeing to carry a child in her womb with the aim of handing it over for adoption, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years and a fine of up to three thousand leva.

(4) If the act under paragraph 3 is committed repeatedly, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of up to four thousand leva.



Art. 182b. (New - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) (1) A female person who consents to the sale of her child in Bulgaria or abroad shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of five thousand to fifteen thousand leva.
(2) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on a pregnant woman who consents to the sale of her child before its birth.



Art. 183. (Amended - SG, No. 95 of 1975, amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005, supplemented - SG, No. 47 of 2009, effective 01.10.2009) Whoever, having been sentenced to support his spouse, ascendant, A descendant, brother or sister, who knowingly fails to fulfill his obligation in the amount of two or more monthly installments, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or probation.
(2) The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who deliberately makes himself unable to provide support, either by transferring his property, by not exercising his rights or in any other way.
(3) (Amended, SG No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) The perpetrator shall not be punished if, before the judgment of the first instance, he has fulfilled his obligation and no other harmful consequences have occurred for the victim. This provision shall not be applied repeatedly.
(4) (Amended - SG, No. 92/2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26/2004, effective 01.01.2004) If the act under paras 1 and 2 is committed repeatedly, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to two years or probation, as well as public reprimand.



Article 184. (1) Whoever intentionally substitutes, hides or abandons a small child or in any other way conceals or substitutes the civil status of someone shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years.
(2) (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) If this is done for a profit-making purpose, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.



Art. 185. (1) (Amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) Whoever arbitrarily takes or keeps with him another's child under the age of fourteen, and does not immediately notify the authorities or does not return him to his parents or guardian, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.
(2) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 26/2010) If this was done with violence, threat or fraud or with the intention of using the child for selfish or immoral purposes, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of up to five thousand leva.



Art. 186. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, No. 26/2010) Whoever takes in a stray or lost child under the age of seven and fails to immediately report this to the authorities, his parents or guardian, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or probation.

Section II. Crimes against Youth



Art. 187. (Amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, No. 26/2010) Whoever tortures a minor or underage person under his care or whose upbringing he has been entrusted with, if the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or probation, as well as by public censure.



Art. 188. (Amended - SG, issue 74 of 2015) (1) Whoever induces a person under the age of 18 to commit a crime by coercion or by using a position of dependence or supervision shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years.

(2) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on anyone who induces a person under the age of 18 to engage in prostitution by coercion or by using a position of dependence or supervision.

(3) Where the act under paragraph 1 or 2 has caused harmful consequences for the physical, mental or moral development of the victim, where the act does not constitute a more serious crime, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to six years and public censure.

(4) When the act under paragraph 2 is committed against a person under the age of 14, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to ten years.

(5) In the cases under para. 1 - 4 the court may also impose deprivation of rights under art. 37, para. 1, item 6 or 7.



Art. 189. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 27 of 2009) Whoever systematically uses a person under his care for begging shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or by a fine of one thousand to three thousand leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) If the perpetrator is a parent or guardian of the victim, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to two years or probation, as well as public censure.



Art. 190. (Amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, No. 16/2019) (1) Whoever forces another person to live as a conjugal partner with someone by using force, threats or abuse of power shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years.

(2) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on a person who kidnaps another person with the aim of forcing him to live as a conjugal partner with someone.

(3) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on a person who, with the aim of forcing another person to live as a conjugal partner with him or with another person, by misleading him or her to move to the territory of another state.

(4) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on a person who in any way induces a person who could not understand the nature and significance of the act to live as a conjugal partner with another.

(5) The punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to eight years when the act under the preceding paragraphs is committed:

1. by a parent, other relative or guardian;
2. in relation to a minor;
3. in relation to two or more persons;
4. for a selfish purpose.



Art. 191. (Amended, SG No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended, SG No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) An adult who, without having entered into marriage, lives conjugal with a female person under the age of 16, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or probation, as well as by public censure.

(2) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) An adult who induces or facilitates a minor male and a female who has not reached the age of 16 to live together as a couple without having entered into marriage shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or probation.

(3) (Previous para. 2 - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986) If the act under the preceding paragraphs is committed by a person under the age of 14, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

(4) (Previous para. 3, amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, repealed - SG, issue 16 of 2019)



Art. 192. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 26/2010) A parent or other relative who receives a ransom in order to allow his daughter or female relative, who has not reached the age of 16, to live as a conjugal partner with another person, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or a fine of up to three thousand leva.

(2) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) The same punishment shall be imposed on the person who gives or mediates in the giving of such a ransom.



Art. 192a. (New - SG, issue 26 of 2004) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009) Whoever, without proper permission, employs a person under the age of 18, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six months and a fine of one thousand to three thousand leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009) If the act under paragraph 1 is committed against a person under the age of 16, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to one year and a fine of three thousand to five thousand leva.

(3) (Amended - SG No. 27/2009) If the act under para. 1 is committed repeatedly, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to one year and a fine of two thousand to five thousand leva, and under para. 2 - imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of three thousand to eight thousand leva.



Art. 193. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 89/1986) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever intoxicates with alcoholic beverages a person under the age of 18 or an insane person shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six months or a fine of up to five hundred leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, No. 27/2009) Whoever sells an alcoholic beverage to a person under the age of 18 or of unsound mind for personal use shall be punished by a fine of up to one thousand leva and probation, and if he does so systematically - by imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of up to three thousand leva.

Special provision



Art. 193a. (New - SG, No. 62 of 1997, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, supplemented - SG, No. 26 of 2004, repealed - SG, No. 26 of 2010, new - SG, No. 16 of 2019) For a crime under Art. 182, Para. 2, criminal prosecution shall be initiated upon a complaint by the victim.

Chapter Five. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY (Title amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993)

Section I. Theft



Art. 194. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993) Whoever takes away another's movable property from the possession of another without his consent with the intention of unlawfully appropriating it shall be punished for theft by imprisonment for up to eight years.

(2) Theft also occurs when part of the thing belongs to the guilty party.

(3) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) In minor cases the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to one year or probation, or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.



Art. 195. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993) The punishment for theft shall be imprisonment for one to ten years:

1. if it was committed in time of fire, flood, shipwreck, catastrophe, war or other public disaster;
2. (amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) if the stolen item is not under constant supervision;
3. if it is committed by destroying, damaging or undermining barriers firmly constructed for the protection of persons or property;
4. (amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) if a motor vehicle, technical means or special means was used to commit the theft;
5. if it is committed by two or more persons who have agreed in advance on its implementation, when it does not represent an unimportant case;
6. if the theft was committed by an official who took advantage of his official position;
7. in minor cases, if it has been committed repeatedly;
8. (new - SG, issue 10 of 1993) if the theft was committed from the grave of a deceased person;
9. (new - SG, issue 62 of 1997) if the theft was committed by a person under Art. 142, para. 2, items 6 and 8 ;
10. (new - SG, issue 26 of 2004, amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) if the subject of the theft is explosives, pyrotechnic articles, weapons or ammunition for firearms;
11. (new - SG, issue 101 of 2017) if the theft is for the purpose of obtaining funds for the commission of a crime under Art. 108a, para. 1, 2, 6 or 7;
12. (new - SG, issue 7 of 2019) if the subject of the theft is a motor vehicle.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26/2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) For theft on a large scale the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to fifteen years, and the court may order confiscation of up to one-half of the property of the guilty party.

(3) (New - SG, issue 26 of 2004, amended - SG, issue 102 of 2006, amended - SG, issue 102 of 2008, amended - SG, issue 93 of 2009, in force from 25.12.2009, amended and supplemented - SG, issue 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011, amended - SG, issue 79 of 2015, in force from 01.11.2015) The punishment under para. 2 shall also be imposed for theft of explosives, firearms or ammunition for firearms from the structural units of the Ministry of Interior, from the Ministry of Defense, from the Bulgarian Army and from the structures subordinate to the Minister of Defense, from the State Agency "State Reserve and Wartime Stocks", from the State Agency "National Security", from the General Directorate "Security" and the General Directorate "Execution of Punishments" at the Ministry of Justice, from the State Agency "Intelligence" and the National Security Service.

(4) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, former para. 3 - SG, No. 26/2004, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) In minor cases under points 2 and 6 of para. 1 the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to one year or probation, or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(5) (Previous para. 4, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2004, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005, amended - SG, issue 7 of 2019) For preparation for theft under para. 1, items 3, 4 and 12 the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years or probation.



Art. 196. (1) (Amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993) For theft which constitutes a dangerous recidivism, the punishment shall be:

1. in the cases of Article 194, Paragraph 1 - imprisonment for a term of two to ten years;
2. (suppl. - SG, issue 26 of 2004) in the cases of Art. 195, paras. 1 and 2 - imprisonment from three to fifteen years, and in the cases of Art. 195, para. 3 - imprisonment from five to fifteen years.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 92/2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26/2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) The court may order confiscation of up to one half of the property of the guilty party.



Art. 196a. (New - SG, No. 89 of 1986, amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) For theft on a particularly large scale, representing a particularly serious case, the punishment shall be imprisonment for ten to twenty years and confiscation of all or part of the property of the guilty party.



Art. 197. If, by the conclusion of the judicial investigation in the court of first instance, the stolen item is returned or replaced, the punishment shall be:

1. in the cases of Art. 194, Para. 1 - imprisonment for up to five years;
2. (amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2004, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) in the cases of Art. 194, para. 3 and 195, para. 4 - probation or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva;
3. (amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986) in the cases of Art. 195, para. 1, items 2-6 - imprisonment for up to eight years;
4. (amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986) in the cases of Art. 195, para. 2 in connection with Art. 194 or with Art. 195, para. 1, items 2 - 6 - imprisonment for up to eight years;
5. (new - SG, issue 89 of 1986) in the cases of Article 196a - imprisonment from eight to twenty years.



Art. 197a. (New - SG, issue 89 of 1986, repealed - SG, issue 10 of 1993)

Section II. Robbery



Art. 198. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993) Whoever takes away another's movable property from the possession of another with the intention of unlawfully appropriating it, using force or threat for this purpose, shall be punished for robbery by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

(2) Threatening means threatening with such an immediate act that exposes the life, health, honor or property of the threatened person or any other person present to serious danger.

(3) Robbery is also any theft in which the person present at the scene of the crime uses force or threat to retain possession of the stolen property.

(4) Robbery also occurs when, in order to take the item, the person has been rendered unconscious or placed in a defenseless state.



Art. 199. (1) (Amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993) For robbery of property:

1. in large sizes;
 2. committed by two or more persons who have agreed in advance to commit thefts or robberies;
 3. accompanied by severe or moderate bodily injury;
 4. (amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) representing a dangerous relapse;
 5. (new - SG, issue 92 of 2002) committed by a person acting on behalf of or in execution of a decision of an organized criminal group,
- (amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) the punishment is imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years, and the court may also order confiscation of up to one-half of the property of the guilty party.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 89 of 1986, amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, supplemented - SG, No. 50 of 1995) For robbery of a movable property:

1. accompanied by severe or moderate bodily injury resulting in death;
2. accompanied by murder or attempted murder;
3. (Amended - SG No. 153/1998) in particularly large amounts, if the perpetrator was armed, the punishment shall be imprisonment for fifteen to twenty years, life imprisonment or life imprisonment without commutation. The court may also order confiscation of all or part of the property of the perpetrator.



Art. 200. For preparation for robbery under Art. 198 the punishment is imprisonment for up to two years, and under Art. 199 - imprisonment for up to three years.

Section III. Appropriations



Art. 201. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, supplemented - SG, No. 50 of 1995, supplemented by SG, No. 50 of 1995 was declared unconstitutional by RCC No. 19 of 1995 - SG, No. 97 of 1995, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006, previous text of Art. 201 - SG, No. 83 of 2019) An official who misappropriates other people's money, belongings or other valuables handed over to him in this capacity or entrusted to him to keep or manage them, shall be punished for official embezzlement by imprisonment for up to eight years, and the court may order confiscation of up to one half of the guilty party's property and deprive him of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7.

(2) (New - SG, issue 83 of 2019) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed when the act is committed by a foreign official.



Art. 202. (1) The punishment for embezzlement is imprisonment for one to ten years:

1. if another crime has been committed in order to facilitate it, for which no more severe punishment is provided by law;
2. (amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) if it was committed by two or more persons who had agreed in advance.

(2) The punishment for embezzlement shall be imprisonment for three to fifteen years:

1. (amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) if it is large in size,
2. (amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) if it constitutes a dangerous relapse or
3. (new - SG, issue 92 of 2002) if the misappropriated funds are from funds belonging to the European Union or provided by the European Union to the Bulgarian state.

(3) (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) In the cases of the preceding paragraphs, the court shall deprive the guilty party of rights under Art. 37, Para. 1, Items 6 and 7. The court may also order confiscation under Para. 1 of up to one half, and under Para. 2 - of part or all of the property of the guilty party.



Art. 203. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 89/1986, amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) For embezzlement of official power on a particularly large scale, representing a particularly serious case, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of ten to twenty years.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 92/2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26/2004, effective 01.01.2004) The court shall order confiscation of all or part of the property of the guilty party and shall deprive him of rights under Art. 37, Para. 1, Items 6 and 7 .



Art. 204. In minor cases of embezzlement, the punishment shall be:

- a) (amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) under Art . 201 - imprisonment for up to one year or probation, or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.
- b) (amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) under Art. 202, para. 1 - imprisonment for up to two years or probation.



Art. 205. (1) If the misappropriated money, items or valuables are returned or replaced until the conclusion of the judicial investigation in the court of first instance, the punishment shall be:

1. (amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) in the cases of Article 201 - imprisonment for a term of up to five years;
2. (amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) in the cases of Art. 202, para. 1 - imprisonment for a term of one to seven years;
3. in the cases of Article 202, paragraph 2 - imprisonment for a term of three to ten years;

4. (amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986) in the cases of Article 203 - imprisonment for a term of eight to twenty years;
5. (amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) in the cases of Art. 204, letter "a" - probation or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva;
6. (amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) in the cases of Article 204, letter "b" - imprisonment for up to six months or probation.
- (2) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) In the cases of items 2, 3 and 4 of the preceding paragraph, the court shall also order deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7, and in the cases under item 3 it may order confiscation of up to one half of the property of the guilty party, and in the cases under item 4 it shall order confiscation of part or all of the property.



- Art. 206.** (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 26/2010) Whoever unlawfully appropriates another's movable property which he possesses or keeps shall be punished for possession by imprisonment for one to six years.
- (2) (Supplemented - SG No. 92/2002) Possession also occurs when part of the thing belongs to the perpetrator, as well as when the thing belongs to the perpetrator, but is encumbered with a pledge and the perpetrator disposes of it unlawfully, without preserving the rights of the pledge creditor, or when the perpetrator pledges another person's thing, thereby making it difficult to satisfy the creditor.
- (3) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) If the possession is on a large scale or constitutes a dangerous recidivism, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years, and the court shall deprive the guilty party of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7 and may order confiscation of part or all of his property.
- (4) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) For possession on a particularly large scale, representing a particularly serious case, the punishment shall be imprisonment for five to fifteen years, with the court also ordering deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7 and confiscation of part or all of the property of the guilty party.
- (5) (Previous para. 3, amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005) In minor cases the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to one year or probation, or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.
- (6) (Previous para. 4, amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) If the misappropriated property is brought in or replaced until the conclusion of the judicial investigation in the court of first instance, the punishment shall be:
1. under paragraph 1 - imprisonment for up to three years;
 2. under paragraph 3 - imprisonment from two to eight years;
 3. under paragraph 4 - imprisonment from three to twelve years;
 4. (amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005) under para. 5 - probation or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.
- (7) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) In the cases of item 2 of the preceding paragraph, the court may order confiscation of up to one half of the property of the guilty party and deprive him of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7, and in the cases of item 3, it shall order confiscation of part or all of the property of the guilty party and deprive him of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7.



- Art. 207.** (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 31/1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 92/2002) Whoever finds another person's movable property and fails to report it to the owner, the authorities or the person who lost it within one week shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.
- (2) The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who unlawfully appropriates another's property that has come into his possession by accident or mistake.



- Art. 208.** (1) (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 26 of 2004, amended and supplemented - SG, No.

27 of 2009, effective 10.04.2009) Whoever discovers a treasure and fails to report it to the authorities within seven days shall be punished with probation or a fine of five hundred to one thousand leva.

(2) (New - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2004, amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009, effective 10.04.2009) Whoever, while searching, discovers a treasure and fails to report it to the authorities within two weeks, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or a fine of one thousand to five thousand leva.

(3) (Previous para. 2, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2004) If the treasure is of particularly large size, the punishment is: under para. 1 - imprisonment for up to two years or a fine of five thousand to ten thousand leva, and under para. 2 - imprisonment for up to five years or a fine of five thousand to ten thousand leva.

(4) (New - SG No. 27/2009, effective 10.04.2009) When the treasure contains a cultural value or the act under paras 1 - 3 is committed repeatedly, the punishment shall be: under para. 1 - imprisonment for up to two years and a fine of up to five thousand leva, under para. 2 - imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of five thousand to ten thousand leva, and under para. 3 - imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of ten thousand to twenty thousand leva.

(5) (New - SG, issue 27 of 2009, effective 10.04.2009) When the act under paras 2 - 4 is committed on behalf of or in execution of a decision of an organized criminal group or constitutes a dangerous recidivism, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years and a fine of ten thousand to thirty thousand leva.

(6) (New - SG, issue 26 of 2004, previous para. 4 - SG, issue 27 of 2009, effective 10.04.2009) The object of the crime shall be confiscated in favor of the state, and if it is missing or has been alienated, its equivalent shall be awarded.

Section IV. Fraud



Art. 209. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 26/2010) Whoever, with the aim of obtaining for himself or another a material benefit, incites or maintains a delusion in someone and thereby causes him or another material damage, shall be punished for fraud by imprisonment for one to six years.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) Whoever, for the same purpose, exploits the delusion, inexperience or ignorance of someone and thereby causes property damage to him or another, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years.

(3) (Amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) In minor cases under the preceding paragraphs, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to one year or probation.



Art. 210. (1) The penalty for fraud shall be imprisonment for one to eight years:

1. if the perpetrator has presented himself as an official or as a person acting on behalf of the authorities;
2. (amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) if it is committed by two or more persons who have agreed in advance to commit it;
3. (supplemented - SG, issue 26 of 2004) if the fraud was committed by an official or by an authorized representative within the scope of his position or authority or by a person who directly carries out transactions with currency in cash by profession;
4. if it has been committed repeatedly in minor cases;
5. (new - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982) if the damage caused is of large proportions.

(2) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) In the cases of points 4 and 5, the court may order confiscation of up to one half of the property of the guilty party.



Art. 211. (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amendment regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) When the fraud under Art. 209, paras. 1 and 2 and under 210 is of particularly large proportions, constitutes a particularly serious case or constitutes a dangerous recidivism, the punishment shall be imprisonment

for three to ten years. The court may order the confiscation of up to one-half of the guilty party's property.



Art. 212. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended and supplemented - SG, No. 26/2010) Whoever, by using a document with false content or a false or forged document, obtains without legal basis another's movable or immovable property with the intention of misappropriating it, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

(2) (Amended and supplemented - SG No. 27/2009) The penalty under Paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on anyone who, by drawing up a document with false content or a false or forged document, knowingly enables another natural or legal person to obtain such property without legal basis.

(3) (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002) When the property is from funds belonging to the European Union or provided by them to the Bulgarian state, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

(4) (Previous para. 3 - SG, issue 92 of 2002) If the property under the preceding paragraphs is of large size or the act constitutes a dangerous recidivism, the punishment shall be imprisonment for three to fifteen years.

(5) (Previous para. 4 - SG, issue 92 of 2002) For document fraud on a particularly large scale, representing a particularly serious case, the punishment shall be imprisonment for ten to twenty years.

(6) (Previous para. 5 - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) In minor cases under paragraphs 1 and 2 the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to two years or probation.

(7) (Previous para. 6 - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006, amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009) In the cases of para. 1 the court may order confiscation of up to one half of the property of the guilty party and deprive him of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7, and in the cases of para. 3, 4 and 5 it shall order confiscation of part or all of the property of the guilty party and deprive him of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7.



Art. 212a. (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 38 of 2007) Whoever, with the aim of obtaining for himself or for another a benefit, induces or maintains a delusion in someone by entering, altering, deleting or erasing computer data or using another person's electronic signature and thereby causing him or another harm, shall be punished for computer fraud by imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of up to six thousand leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 38 of 2007) The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who, without having the right, enters, modifies, deletes or erases computer data in order to obtain something that is not his due.



Art. 212b. (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, previous Art. 212a - SG, issue 92 of 2002) (1) If the property received under Art. 212 is returned or replaced before the conclusion of the judicial investigation in the court of first instance, the punishment shall be:

1. under paragraphs 1 and 2 - imprisonment for up to five years;
2. under paragraph 3 - imprisonment from two to eight years;
3. (suppl. - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006, amended - SG, issue 39 of 2024) under para. 4 - imprisonment from two to ten years, and in the cases under para. 5 - imprisonment from five to fifteen years;
4. (amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006) under para. 6 - probation or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(2) (Amended - SG No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) In the cases under item 2 of the preceding paragraph, the court may order confiscation of up to one half of the property of the guilty party and deprive him of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7, and under item 3 it may order confiscation of part or all of the property of the guilty party and deprive him of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7.



Art. 213. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002) Whoever destroys, damages or destroys his insured property with fraudulent intent shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

Section V. Extortion



Art. 213a. (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997) (1) Whoever, with the aim of forcing another to dispose of a thing or his right or to assume a property obligation, threatens him with violence, disclosure of disgraceful circumstances, damage to property or other unlawful act with serious consequences for him or his neighbours, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of one thousand to three thousand leva.

(2) The punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years and a fine of three thousand to five thousand leva, when the act is:

1. accompanied by a threat of murder or grievous bodily harm;
2. accompanied by causing minor bodily harm;
3. accompanied by the seizure, destruction or damage of property;
4. committed by two or more persons;
5. committed by a person under Art. 142, para. 2, items 6 and 8 ;
6. committed by an armed person;
7. repeated in minor cases.

(3) The punishment shall be imprisonment for five to fifteen years and a fine of five thousand to ten thousand leva, and the court may order confiscation of up to 1/2 of the perpetrator's property, when:

1. moderate or severe bodily injury has been caused, if the crime committed does not provide for the imposition of a more severe punishment;
2. significant property damage has been caused;
3. the act was committed by an organization or group or at the behest of a person, organization or group;
4. the act is accompanied by an explosion or arson;
5. the act was committed by or with the participation of an official;
6. the act was committed against an official in connection with his/her service;
7. the act constitutes a dangerous relapse.

(4) (Amended - SG, No. 153/1998) The punishment shall be imprisonment for fifteen to twenty years or life imprisonment or life imprisonment without parole, and the court may order confiscation of part or all of the perpetrator's property, when the act is:

1. accompanied by severe or moderate bodily injury resulting in death;
2. accompanied by murder or attempted murder.



Art. 214. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 50 of 1995, amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997) Whoever, with the aim of obtaining for himself or for another a material benefit, forces someone by force or threat to do, to omit or to suffer something against his will and thereby causes him or another material damage, shall be punished for extortion by imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of one thousand to three thousand leva, and the court may impose confiscation of up to 1/2 of the perpetrator's property.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 50 of 1995, amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997) For extortion under the conditions of Art. 213a, paras. 2, 3 and 4 the punishment shall be:

1. under paragraph 2 - imprisonment from two to ten years and a fine from four thousand to six thousand leva, and the court may order confiscation of up to 1/2 of the perpetrator's property;
2. under paragraph 3 - imprisonment from five to fifteen years, a fine from five thousand to ten thousand leva and confiscation of up to 1/2 of the perpetrator's property;
3. (Amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998) under paragraph 4 - imprisonment from fifteen to twenty years, life imprisonment or life imprisonment without commutation and confiscation of not less than 1/2 of the perpetrator's property.

(3) (New - SG, issue 50 of 1995) The punishment for extortion shall be from five to fifteen years of imprisonment and a fine of up to five hundred leva, and the court may order confiscation of up to one-half of the property of the guilty party, if:

1. is accompanied by severe or moderate bodily injury;
2. the act constitutes a dangerous relapse.



Art. 214a. (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997) For preparation for a crime under Art. 213a and 214 the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to three years.

Section VI. Concealment of Property



Art. 215. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10/1993, supplemented - SG, No. 62/1997, amended - SG, No. 26/2010) Whoever, with the aim of obtaining for himself or another a material benefit, conceals, acquires or assists in the alienation of another's movable property, which he knows or assumes to have been acquired by another through a crime or through another socially dangerous act, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years, but with a punishment no more severe than that provided for the crime itself.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 95 of 1975, amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997, amended - SG, No. 26 of 2010) The punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years and a fine of five thousand to ten thousand leva, if the concealment:

1. is large in size;
2. has items placed under a special regime;
3. is carried out by trade;
4. has been committed repeatedly or constitutes a dangerous relapse.

Section VII. Destruction and damage



Art. 216. (1) (Amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993) Whoever unlawfully destroys or damages another person's movable or immovable property shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years.

(2) (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002) Whoever destroys, demolishes or damages his mortgaged or pledged property shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of up to two thousand leva.

(3) (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 101 of 2017) Whoever, by exercising unregulated access to an information system of importance to an enterprise, institution, legal entity or natural person, and thereby destroys or damages another person's property, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of up to ten thousand leva.

(4) (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, former para. 2, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) In minor cases the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to six months or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(5) (Amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997, former para. 3 - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended and supplemented - SG, No. 26 of 2004, amended - SG, No. 67 of 2023) The punishment shall be deprivation of liberty for up to ten years, and the court may also order deprivation of rights under Art. 37, Para. 1, Items 6 and 7, when:

1. the act is related to the destruction or damage of elements of the telecommunications network;
2. the act caused significant damage or other serious consequences occurred;
3. the act was committed by a person under Art. 142, para. 2, items 6 and 8 ;
4. the act was committed for racist, xenophobic or sexual orientation-related motives.

(6) (Amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, former para. 4, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) If the act under paras 1, 2, 3 and 5 is committed through negligence, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to two years or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.



Art. 216a. (New - SG, issue 26 of 2004) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) Whoever, alone or through another person, unlawfully violates the integrity of facilities or objects of an electricity transmission or distribution network, of a gas transport or heat transfer system, of a

liquid fuel transport system, or of a water supply or sewage system, thereby creating conditions for the diversion of electricity, natural gas, liquid fuels, heat energy or water, or the discharge of waste water, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of up to twenty thousand leva.

(2) (New - SG, issue 84 of 2023) The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who, alone or through another, causes disturbances or interruptions in the supply of water, electricity or other basic natural resources, which may pose a danger to human life.

(3) (Amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011, previous para. 2, supplemented - SG, issue 84 of 2023) If the act under para. 1 or 2 is committed repeatedly, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of one to ten years and a fine of up to thirty thousand leva.

Section VIII. Abuse of trust



Art. 217. (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002) Whoever knowingly damages another person's property entrusted to him to manage or guard shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(2) The same punishment shall be imposed on a representative or proxy who knowingly acts against the legitimate interests of the represented person.

(3) (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on anyone who disposes of a seized or pledged item left for his safekeeping.

(4) (Previous para. 3 - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) If the above acts have resulted in significant or irreparable damage, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

Special provision



Art. 218. (Repealed - SG, issue 10 of 1993)

Additional provisions



(Title amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982)

Art. 218a. (New - SG, No. 89 of 1979, amended - SG, No. 89 of 1986, repealed - No. 10 of 1993)



Art. 218b. (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 21 of 2000, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2004, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) For acts under Art. 194, para. 3, Art. 195, para. 4, Art. 204, letter "a", Art. 206, paras. 1 and 5 and Art. 207 and for concealment of property in connection with them, when the value of the object is up to the amount of two minimum wages for the country, established on the date of the commission of the act, the punishment is a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva, imposed by administrative procedure, if the object of the crime is restored or replaced.

(2) The provision of the preceding paragraph shall not apply when:

1. (amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 21 of 2000) the perpetrator has committed two or more acts within one year, the total value of the object of which is over one hundred and fifty leva;
2. the perpetrator has been convicted of such a crime, as well as if he has been imposed an administrative penalty for such an act and one year has not elapsed since its commission;

3. (amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) the subject of the act is weapons, ammunition for firearms, explosives, poisonous or narcotic substances, pyrotechnic articles, combat and other special equipment.



Art. 218c. (New - SG, No. 89 of 1986, amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 26 of 2010) Criminal prosecution shall be initiated upon a complaint by the victim in the following cases:

1. for crimes under Art. 216, para. 4 and 6 and Art. 217, para. 1 and 2, when the subject of the crime is private property;
2. for theft, embezzlement, fraud and extortion, when the subject of the crime is private property, if the victim is a spouse, ascendant, descendant or collateral relative up to the second degree of the guilty party or lives with him in the same household, or is a guardian or trustee of the guilty party.

Chapter Six. CRIMES AGAINST THE ECONOMY

Section I. General economic crimes



Art. 219. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 62/1997, amended - SG, No. 26/2010) An official who fails to exercise sufficient care in the management, administration, management or preservation of the property entrusted to him or in the work assigned to him and this results in significant damage, destruction or dissipation of the property or other significant damage to the enterprise or the farm, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of up to six years and a fine of up to five thousand leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 95 of 1975, amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997, amended - SG, No. 26 of 2010) Whoever, despite his duties, has not exercised sufficient control over the work of persons entrusted with the management, disposal or accounting of public property, and this has resulted in significant damage to the enterprise or the farm, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years and a fine of up to five thousand leva.

(3) (Amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006, amended - SG, No. 26/2010) If the act under the preceding paragraphs was committed intentionally and does not contain the signs of a more serious crime, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years, and the court may order deprivation of a right under Art. 37, Para. 1, Item 6.

(4) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) For a crime under the preceding paragraphs on a particularly large scale, representing a particularly serious case, the punishment shall be under paras 1 and 2 - imprisonment for a term of three to ten years, and under para 3 - imprisonment for a term of three to twelve years, in which case the court shall also order deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para 1, items 6 and 7.



Art. 220. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006, amended - SG, No. 26/2010) An official who knowingly concludes an unprofitable transaction and as a result causes significant damage to the economy or to the establishment, enterprise or organization that he represents, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years, and the court may order deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, item 6.

(2) (New - SG, issue 89 of 1986, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) In particularly serious cases under the preceding paragraph, the punishment shall be from three to ten years of imprisonment, with the court also ordering deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7.

(3) (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997, repealed - SG, issue 101 of 2001)



Art. 221. (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1988, repealed - SG, No. 1 of 1991)



Art. 221a. (New - SG, No. 27 of 1973, amended - SG, No. 31 of 1982, amended - SG, No. 86 of 1991, amended - SG, No. 90 of 1991) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002) Whoever orders or, in violation of his obligations, allows agricultural land or pastures not alienated or transferred in accordance with the established procedure to be taken and used for construction and other non-agricultural needs, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002) Whoever continues, orders or, in violation of his obligations, allows the construction or other non-agricultural use of lands under the preceding paragraph to be continued, after the construction and other use have been suspended by the competent authorities in accordance with the established procedure, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.



Art. 221b. (New - SG, issue 44 of 1984, repealed - SG, issue 1 of 1991)



Art. 222. (Repealed - SG, issue 1 of 1991)



Art. 223. (Amended, SG No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended, SG No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever provides false data regarding the quantity, quality or type of the product or the work performed in order to obtain a property benefit that is not intended, if this does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or probation.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever receives remuneration for his work or for the work performed that is not due to him, knowing that it was determined on the basis of such false data, if this does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished with probation or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(3) The proceeds of the perpetrator as a result of the crimes under the preceding paragraphs shall be returned to the relevant organization.



Art. 224. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002) Whoever receives a gift or other property benefit in order to give or because he has given to a foreign state, a foreign organization or company, or to a foreign citizen information from which significant damage to the economy has arisen or may arise, if the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(2) The same punishment shall be imposed on the person who gave the gift or the property benefit.

(3) The object of the crime shall be confiscated in favor of the state.



Art. 225. (Amended - SG, No. 26 of 1973, amended - SG, No. 95 of 1975, amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 89 of 1986, amended - SG, No. 81 of 1990, amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002) Whoever sells goods at a price above the price determined or before it has been determined or approved in accordance with the established procedure or receives remuneration for a service greater than that legally permissible, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or by a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002) If the act under the preceding paragraph is committed repeatedly and is a minor case or if the amount received in excess is significant, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of six months to three years and a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(3) (New - SG, No. 26 of 1973, amended - SG, No. 89 of 1986, repealed - SG, No. 81 of 1990, new - SG, No. 81 of 1990) Whoever, after being punished for a violation under Art. 3 of the Anti-Smuggling Act, commits the same violation before one year has elapsed from the entry into force of the penal decree, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.

(4) (Repealed, previous para. 5 - SG, issue 89 of 1986, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever knowingly compiles false information or presents false data for determining the price of a good or service and this results or could result in damage to a state institution or enterprise, to a public organization or to citizens, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or probation.

(5) (Repealed, previous para. 7 - SG, issue 81 of 1990, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) In cases where under the preceding paragraphs a penalty of deprivation of liberty is imposed, the court may also order deprivation of a right under Art. 37, para. 1, item 6 or 7.

(6) (Repealed, previous para. 5 - SG, issue 89 of 1986, repealed - SG, issue 81 of 1990, new - SG, issue 28 of 2020, in force from 24.03.2020) When the act under para. 1 is committed during a declared state of emergency under Art. 84, item 12 of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to three years and a fine of five thousand to ten thousand leva.



Art. 225a. (Repealed - SG, issue 1 of 1991)



Art. 225b. (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) Whoever, for work performed or a service rendered, receives a property benefit that is not due to him, if the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years and a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(2) If the act under the preceding paragraph is committed repeatedly or the benefit is large, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years.

(3) (Amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) In minor cases under paragraph 1 the punishment shall be a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva, imposed by administrative procedure.

(4) The object of the crime shall be confiscated in favor of the state.



Art. 225c. (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002) (1) Whoever, while performing work for a legal entity or a sole trader, requests or accepts a gift or any benefit that is not due to him, or accepts an offer or promise of a gift or benefit in order to perform or not perform an act in violation of his obligations in carrying out a commercial activity, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years or a fine of up to twenty thousand leva.

(2) Whoever, when carrying out a commercial activity, offers, promises or gives a gift or any benefit to a person who performs work in a legal entity or a sole trader, in order to perform or not perform an act in violation of his obligations, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or a fine of up to fifteen thousand leva.

(3) The penalties under the preceding paragraphs shall also be imposed when, with the consent of the person under paragraph 1, the gift or benefit is offered, promised or given to another.

(4) (Amended - SG, issue 26 of 2004) Whoever mediates the commission of any of the acts under the preceding paragraphs, if the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or a fine of up to five thousand leva.

(5) The object of the crime shall be confiscated in favor of the state, and if it is missing or has been alienated, its equivalent shall be awarded.



Art. 226. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002) Whoever, using a state, cooperative or other public organization, develops private economic activity in violation of the established provisions and thus receives significant unlawful income, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, in force from 01.07.1982, previous para. 3 - SG, No. 89/1986, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002) Whoever develops private economic

activity by disguising it under the form of a state, cooperative or other public organization, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(3) (Previous para. 2, amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005) An official of the relevant state, cooperative or other public organization who allows the crime under the preceding paragraphs to be committed shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or probation.

(4) (New - SG, issue 26 of 1973, amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) In case of repeated commission of the crime under the preceding paragraphs or when the unlawful income is of large amounts, the punishment shall be deprivation of liberty for a term of one to eight years.

(5) (Previous para. 4 amended - SG, issue 26 of 1973, amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, in force from 01.01.2005, amendment regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2004, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005) If the unlawful income under the preceding paragraphs is of particularly large amounts and the case is particularly serious, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to twelve years.



Art. 227. (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 50 of 1995, amended - SG, No. 81 of 1999, in force from 14.12.1999, repealed - SG, No. 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006, new - SG, No. 19 of 2012) (1) Whoever simultaneously employs five or more foreigners illegally residing on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of up to four years and a fine of two thousand to twenty thousand leva.

(2) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on a person who employs a foreigner illegally residing in the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, whom the perpetrator knows to be a victim of human trafficking.

(3) Whoever employs a foreigner residing illegally on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, who has not reached the age of 18, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of three thousand to thirty thousand leva.

(4) Whoever systematically employs one or more foreigners residing illegally on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years and a fine of five thousand to fifty thousand leva.

(5) The penalty under paragraph 4 shall also be imposed on a person who employs a foreigner illegally residing on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria under working conditions that significantly differ from the working conditions of legally employed persons and violate human dignity.

(6) In minor cases under paragraphs 2 - 4 the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to two years or probation, as well as a fine of one thousand to ten thousand leva.



Art. 227a. (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, repealed - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006)

Section I "a".

Crimes against creditors (New - SG, issue 107 of 1996)



Art. 227b. (New - SG, issue 107 of 1996) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 85 of 1998, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) A merchant who becomes insolvent and fails to declare this to the court within 30 days of suspension of payments shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or a fine of up to five thousand leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on the persons who manage and represent the commercial company or cooperative, if within 30 days of suspension of payments they have not requested the court to open bankruptcy proceedings.

(3) The punishment under para. 1 shall also apply to the procurator who has failed to fulfill his obligation under Art. 626, para. 3 of the Commerce Act .

(4) (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 59 of 2006, effective 01.01.2007, supplemented - SG, issue 102 of 2015, effective 01.01.2016) The penalty under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on persons who, having been obliged to notify the Bulgarian National Bank of the

insolvency of a bank, pursuant to the Credit Institutions Act , as well as persons who, having been obliged to notify the Financial Supervision Commission of the insolvency of an insurer or reinsurer, pursuant to the Insurance Code , have failed to do so.



Art. 227c. (New - SG, issue 107 of 1996) (1) A trader who, after the opening of bankruptcy proceedings:

1. hides, destroys, damages or alienates without compensation money, belongings, securities or other valuables that could serve to satisfy his creditors;
2. alienates money, belongings, securities or other valuables that may serve to satisfy his creditors, when what was given significantly exceeds what was received and was done in contradiction with the normal conduct of business;
3. simplify or hide one's claim;
4. acknowledge or assume in any way or satisfy a non-existent obligation;
5. takes out a loan knowing that he cannot repay it;
6. provides on credit goods, money, belongings, securities or other valuables in a manner contrary to the normal conduct of business;
7. unlawfully satisfied only one or several creditors or secured them to the detriment of the remaining creditors;
8. destroys, hides or alters his business books or documents or keeps them in violation of the law in a manner that makes it difficult to establish the assets and liabilities of his enterprise or activity, if significant damage has occurred from the listed acts, shall be punished for intentional bankruptcy with imprisonment for up to three years.

(2) When an act under para. 1 causes particularly large damages, constituting a particularly serious case, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to fifteen years. The court shall also order deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7 .



Art. 227d. (New - SG, issue 107 of 1996) The penalties under Art. 227c shall also apply to the persons who manage and represent the commercial company or cooperative, if they commit or allow the acts specified in the same article to be committed, and in the cases of para. 1 the court may also impose a fine of up to 500 leva, and under para. 2 - confiscation of part or all of the property of the guilty party.



Art. 227e. (New - SG, issue 107 of 1996) (1) A trader who:

1. has not conducted his commercial affairs with the care of a good merchant or has participated in obviously risky transactions that are not within the scope of his ordinary activities;
2. has incurred personal, family or other expenses that are clearly not inherent in and unrelated to the activity and are not in accordance with his financial situation;
3. has failed to prepare or has prepared an incorrect annual accounting report and balance sheet, while being obliged to do so, because of which he was declared bankrupt and this resulted in damages for the creditors, shall be punished for reckless bankruptcy with imprisonment for up to two years, and the court may also order deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7 .

(2) The penalties under paragraph 1 shall also apply to a trader who has been declared bankrupt without having fulfilled his obligations under a previous reorganization plan.

(3) The penalties under paragraph 1 shall also apply to the persons who manage and represent the commercial company or cooperative, if they commit or allow the acts specified in the same paragraph to be committed.

(4) The persons under paragraphs 1-3 shall not be punished if, before the judgment of the first instance is rendered, they satisfy their creditors. This provision shall not be applied repeatedly.



Art. 227f. (New - SG, issue 107 of 1996) (1) A trader who has obligations to another trader for whom bankruptcy proceedings have been opened, knowing this and failing to fulfill his obligation within the agreed or usual time limit, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or a fine of up to 200 BGN.

(2) A trader who, with the approval, knowledge or in the interest of his creditor, conceals in whole or in part an obligation towards him and thereby causes damage to his creditor, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years and a fine of up to BGN 300.

(3) Whoever, knowing that bankruptcy proceedings have been opened against a merchant, conceals or destroys with his consent his belongings which belong or would belong to the bankruptcy estate, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years and a fine of up to 300 leva.

Section II. Crimes in Individual Economic Sectors



Art. 228. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) (1) Whoever, as a manager or control body, orders or allows the production of substandard, substandard or incomplete industrial products or products that do not meet the established requirements for quality, type or features, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or probation.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever, in violation of his official duties, marks as standard or fails to mark a product that does not meet the relevant requirements, when this is mandatory, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or probation.

(3) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 89/1986, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002) When the works or goods under the preceding paragraphs are not in significant quantities or of significant value, the penalty under para. 1 shall be a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva, and under para. 2 - a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva, imposed by administrative procedure.



Article 229. (Amended, SG No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever, while accepting agricultural products on behalf of a purchasing or trading organization, defrauds the supplier regarding the quality or quantity of these products, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or probation, as well as by public censure.



Art. 230. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever violates an ordinance issued against the spread or occurrence of a contagious disease in domestic animals shall be punished with probation for up to six months or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) If this results in infection, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to one year or probation.

(3) If the contagious disease is widespread, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years.

(4) In accordance with the differences in the preceding paragraphs, anyone who violates an ordinance issued for the control of plant diseases and pests shall also be punished.



Art. 231. (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997) Whoever puts on sale industrial or agricultural goods in significant quantities or of significant value, not meeting the requirements specified in para. 1 of Art. 228, without having explicitly declared these deficiencies, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years, a fine of one thousand to three thousand leva and deprivation of the right under Art. 37, para. 1, item 6.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) In minor cases under the preceding paragraph, the penalty shall be a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva, imposed by administrative procedure.



Art. 232. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) A seller who defrauds a buyer in weighing or measuring goods or who uses false measures and weights shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or probation.

(2) The same punishment shall be imposed on:

- a) who deceives a buyer by mixing foreign substances or otherwise impairing the quality of the goods;
- b) who deceives a customer regarding the quality of goods, materials or services.

(3) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 27/2009) When one or more acts under the preceding paragraphs cause damage of up to one hundred leva, the punishment shall be a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva, imposed by administrative procedure.

(4) (Amended - SG, No. 95 of 1975, amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) If the act under the preceding paragraph has been committed after the person has been imposed an administrative penalty under the same paragraph by a decree that has entered into force, and one year has not elapsed since the commission of the first violation, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to one year or probation, or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(5) (New - SG, issue 95 of 1975, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) In cases where under the preceding paragraphs a penalty of deprivation of liberty is imposed, the court may also order deprivation of a right under Article 37, paragraph 1, item 6 or 7 .



Art. 233. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 89/1986, amended - SG, No. 81/1990, repealed - SG, No. 10/1993, new - SG, No. 102/1995) (1) (Amended and supplemented - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 26/2004, amended - SG, No. 38/2007) Whoever, without a relevant license, registration or permit, exports, imports, transfers, transports, transits, carries out brokering activities with weapons or dual-use items or technologies, as well as when such activities are carried out in violation of prohibitions, restrictions or sanctions imposed by the Security Council of the United Nations, by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe or by the European Union, specified in an act of the Council of Ministers or arising from an international treaty to which the Republic of Bulgaria is a party, shall be punishable by imprisonment for up to six years and a fine of up to two hundred thousand leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) For particularly serious cases under paragraph 1 the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of 3 to 8 years and a fine of up to five hundred thousand leva.

(3) (Amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) In minor cases under paragraph 1 the punishment shall be a fine of up to twenty thousand leva.

(4) (Amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 26/2004, amended - SG, No. 38/2007) The weapons or dual-use products or technologies, the subject of the crime, shall be confiscated in favor of the state regardless of whose ownership they are, and if they are missing or have been alienated, their equivalence, determined in accordance with the foreign trade agreement, shall be awarded.



Art. 234. (Repealed - SG, No. 1 of 1991, new - SG, No. 107 of 1996) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006, amended - SG, No. 26 of 2010, amended - SG, No. 7 of 2019) Whoever distributes or holds excise goods without a tax stamp, when such is required by law, in minor cases, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of up to 10 times the market price of the goods distributed, as well as by deprivation of rights under Art. 37, Para. 1, Item 7 .

(2) (New - SG, issue 7 of 2019) Whoever produces or possesses for the purpose of distribution alcohol, alcoholic beverages or tobacco products without a proper permit, in minor cases, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of twenty thousand to one hundred thousand leva, as well as by deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, item 7 .

(3) (Amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006, amended - SG, No. 26/2010, former para. 2 - SG, No. 7/2019) The punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years and deprivation of rights under Art. 37, Para. 1, Item 7 , when the act:

- 1. has been committed repeatedly;
- 2. it was committed by two or more persons who had agreed in advance;
- 3. if the subject of the crime is large in size.

(4) (New - SG, issue 7 of 2019) Whoever, in violation of the established procedure, prepares, holds or conceals objects, materials or tools, as well as technical equipment, which he knows or assumes are intended or have served for the construction of facilities for the production of alcohol, alcoholic beverages or tobacco products under paragraph 2, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.

(5) (Previous para. 3 - SG, issue 7 of 2019) The object of the crime shall be confiscated in favor of the state.



Art. 234a. (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) Whoever carries out foreign trade activity without a permit required by law or by a decree of the Council of Ministers or in violation of such a permit issued, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years, a fine of five to ten thousand leva and deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7 .



Art. 234b. (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010, amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) Whoever purchases or carries out commercial activity with waste of ferrous or non-ferrous metals without a license required by a regulatory act, or in violation thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of two thousand to fifty thousand leva, as well as by deprivation of the right under Art. 37, para. 1, item 7 .

(2) The wastes, subject of the act under paragraph 1, shall be confiscated in favor of the state, and if they are missing or have been alienated, their equivalent shall be awarded.



Art. 234c. (New - SG, issue 26 of 2004) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) Whoever, by himself or through another person, makes an unlawful connection to an electricity transmission or distribution network, or to a gas transmission, heat transmission, water supply or sewage system, a liquid fuel transmission system, or unlawfully interferes with the devices for commercial measurement of electricity, natural gas, liquid fuel, heat energy or water, or discharged wastewater, thereby creating conditions for incomplete accounting of the consumed electricity, natural gas, liquid fuel, heat energy or water, or discharged wastewater, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of up to fifteen thousand leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) If the act under paragraph 1 is committed repeatedly, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to eight years and a fine of up to twenty thousand leva.



Art. 234d. (New - SG, issue 108 of 2020) (1) Whoever, without a permit, registration or license required by a regulatory act or an act of the European Union, carries out public passenger transport as a profession, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to three years.

(2) When the act under paragraph 1 is committed by two or more persons who have agreed in advance to carry it out, or through the use of a false or forged document or a document with false content, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to five years and a fine of two to ten thousand leva.

(3) (Declared unconstitutional in the part "regardless of whose ownership it is" by RCC No. 12 of 2021 - SG, issue 84 of 2021) In the cases under paras 1 and 2, the motor vehicle used to commit the act shall be confiscated in favor of the state, **regardless of whose ownership it is**, and when it is missing or has been alienated, its equivalent shall be awarded.



Art. 235. (Amended - SG, No. 26/2004) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever, without a regular written permit or with a regular permit but outside the places, terms, quantity and trees specified therein, cuts down, collects, extracts, takes or transports from the forest fund any trees or part thereof, including those cut down or fallen, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years and a fine of one thousand to twenty thousand leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on anyone who conceals, loads, transports, unloads, stores or processes illegally harvested timber from another person.

(3) For a crime under paragraphs 1 and 2 the punishment shall be imprisonment from one to eight years and a fine from five thousand to fifteen thousand leva, if:

1. is committed by two or more persons who have agreed in advance to carry it out;
2. was committed in complicity with a forestry official who took advantage of his official position;
3. was committed by using a false or forged document or a document with false content;

4. has been committed repeatedly;
5. the subject of the crime is large in size.
- (4) When the crimes under paragraphs 1 - 3 are committed by a person acting on behalf of or in execution of a decision of an organized criminal group or constitute a dangerous recidivism, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years and a fine of ten thousand to one hundred thousand leva.
- (5) When the subject of the crime is of particularly large proportions and the case is particularly serious, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years and a fine of fifty thousand to five hundred thousand leva.
- (6) (New - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) In minor cases the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to one year or probation, or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.
- (7) (Previous para. 6 - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006) The object of the crime shall be confiscated in favor of the state, and if it is missing or has been alienated, its equivalent shall be awarded.



Art. 236. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 86/1991, amended - SG, No. 85/1997, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever destroys or damages in any way forest trees, saplings, undergrowth, forest culture or forest nursery, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or probation, as well as by a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva, and in particularly serious cases - with imprisonment for up to five years.



Art. 237. (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 89 of 1986, amended - SG, No. 86 of 1991) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 85 of 1997, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever kills or catches large game without a proper permit shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or by a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva, as well as by deprivation of the right under Art. 37, para. 1, item 7 .

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 89 of 1986, amended - SG, No. 86 of 1991, amended - SG, No. 85 of 1997, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever, without possessing a hunting license, kills or catches small game specifically specified in the Hunting Act, as well as whoever, although possessing a hunting license, kills or catches such game at a prohibited time, in a prohibited place or with prohibited means, shall be punished by probation for up to six months or by a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva, as well as by deprivation of the right under Art. 37, para. 1, item 7 .

(3) The killed or caught game shall be confiscated for the benefit of the state, and if it is missing or has been alienated, its equivalent shall be awarded.



Art. 238. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 89/1986, amended - SG, No. 86/1991, amended - SG, No. 55/2018) (1) Whoever hunts, catches fish and/or other aquatic organisms by using explosive, poisonous or stunning substances shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year and a fine of ten thousand to fifteen thousand leva or by probation.

(2) Whoever hunts, catches fish and/or other aquatic organisms:

1. with technical devices and equipment for catching with electric current without a valid permit;
2. with fishing nets in sites other than the Black Sea, the Danube River and the sites for which the person has a registration under Article 25 of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Act and has two or more penal decrees for administrative violations under the Fisheries and Aquaculture Act that have entered into force ;
3. in prohibited places or at low water levels;
4. in non-industrial waters during the fish breeding period;
5. of species prohibited for catching,

shall be punishable by imprisonment for up to six months and a fine of five thousand to ten thousand leva or probation.

(3) For a crime under paragraphs 1 and 2 the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to three years and a fine of fifteen thousand to twenty thousand leva, when:

1. is committed by two or more persons who have agreed in advance to carry it out;
2. was committed in complicity with an employee of the Executive Agency for Fisheries and Aquaculture, who took advantage of his official position;

3. has been committed repeatedly;
 4. the subject of the crime is large in size.
- (4) The caught fish, other caught aquatic organisms, as well as the equipment and means with which the crime was committed, shall be confiscated for the benefit of the state.



Art. 239. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 86/1991) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 85/1997, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, No. 27/2009) A manager of an enterprise, company, institution, organization or other official who violates or allows a violation of the rules established by a special law for the conservation of fish and other aquatic organisms and for the proper development of fish farming in the country, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or by probation, as well as a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009) The same penalty shall be imposed on any person who releases or discards into the fishery waters polluted waters or substances which, by their quantity or properties, may harm fish and other aquatic organisms.



Art. 240. (1) (Amended and supplemented - SG, issue 27 of 2009) A foreign citizen who enters the territorial waters of the Republic of Bulgaria in the Black Sea with a vessel and engages in commercial fishing without a permit from the relevant border authorities, if not subject to a more severe punishment under another law, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years, regardless of liability under the Fisheries and Aquaculture Act .

(2) If this is committed by a group of foreign citizens who are armed, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years.

(3) (Amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009) The caught fish, the other caught aquatic organisms, as well as the equipment and means with which the crime was committed, shall be confiscated for the benefit of the state.



Art. 240a. (New - SG, issue 101 of 2017) (1) Whoever carries out extraction of subsoil resources without a granted concession or when the effect of the granted extraction concession has been suspended pursuant to the procedure of Art. 68 of the Subsoil Resources Act or on the basis of the concluded contract, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years and a fine of one thousand to twenty thousand leva.

(2) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also apply to anyone who holds, stores, transports, processes or alienates illegally extracted underground resources.

(3) The punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years and a fine of five thousand to fifty thousand leva, when:

1. the subject of the crime is large in size;
2. the act was committed in a protected territory or protected zone within the meaning of the Biological Diversity Act ;
3. a technical device or vehicle was used to commit the act;
4. the act was committed by using a document with false content, a false or forged document;
5. the act was committed by two or more persons who had agreed in advance;
6. the act was committed with the participation of an official who took advantage of his official position;
7. the act was committed by a person who systematically engages in such activity;
8. the act has been committed repeatedly.

(4) The punishment shall be imprisonment for three to ten years and a fine of ten thousand to one hundred thousand leva, when:

1. the subject matter of the crime is particularly large and the case is particularly serious;
2. the act was committed by a person acting on behalf of or in execution of a decision of an organized criminal group;
3. the act was committed under conditions of dangerous recidivism.

(5) In minor cases under paragraphs 1 and 2, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to one year or probation, or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(6) The object of the crime shall be confiscated in favor of the state, and if it is missing or has been alienated, its equivalent shall be awarded.

(7) (Declared unconstitutional in the part "and when it is not the property of the perpetrator" by RCC No. 1 of 2023 - SG, issue 10 of 2023) The means of transport or conveyance used for the

transportation or transfer of the object of the crime shall be confiscated in favor of the state **even when it is not the property of the perpetrator**, unless its value clearly does not correspond to the gravity of the crime.

(8) Whoever prepares, acquires, keeps or conceals objects, materials or tools which he knows are intended or have been used for the extraction of underground resources without a concession shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years.

Section III.

Crimes against the customs regime (Title amended - SG, issue 50 of 1995)



Art. 241. (Repealed - SG, issue 50 of 1995)



Art. 242. (Amended - SG, No. 95 of 1975) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 26 of 2004) Whoever transports goods across the border of the country without the knowledge and permission of the customs, when this has been done:

- a) by persons who systematically engage in such activity;
 - b) (amended - SG, issue 26 of 2004) by using a document with false content, a foreign, false or forged document;
 - (c) by an official who is in direct contact with the customs service;
 - d) (amended - SG, issue 95 of 1975, supplemented - SG, issue 92 of 2002, supplemented - SG, issue 26 of 2004, supplemented - SG, issue 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011) when highly active or toxic substances, explosives, weapons or ammunition for firearms, pyrotechnic articles, nuclear material, nuclear facilities or other sources of ionizing radiation or components, or precursors for them, determined by law or by an act of the Council of Ministers, are transported.
 - e) (amended - SG, issue 95 of 1975) goods and objects for commercial or production purposes in large quantities;
 - f) (new - SG, issue 62 of 1997) by two or more persons who have agreed in advance;
 - g) (new - SG, issue 92 of 2002) by a person acting on behalf of or in execution of a decision of an organized criminal group;
 - h) (new - SG, issue 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011) by transporting a specimen of a protected species of wild flora or fauna or its part, or a product.
- (amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) shall be punished for qualified smuggling by imprisonment for three to ten years and a fine of twenty thousand to one hundred thousand leva;
- (2) (New - SG, No. 95 of 1975, amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997, amended - SG, No. 21 of 2000) Whoever, without a proper permit, transports narcotic substances and/or their analogues across the country's border, shall be punished for high-risk narcotic substances by imprisonment for ten to fifteen years and a fine of one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand leva and for risky narcotic substances - by imprisonment for three to fifteen years and a fine of ten thousand to one hundred thousand leva.
- (3) (New - SG, issue 21 of 2000) Whoever, without proper permission, transports precursors or equipment and materials for the production of narcotic substances across the country's border, shall be punished by imprisonment for two to ten years and a fine of fifty thousand to one hundred thousand leva.
- (4) (New para. 4 - SG, issue 89 of 1986, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, para. 3 repealed, previous para. 4 - SG, issue 50 of 1995, amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997, previous para. 3, amended - SG, issue 21 of 2000) When the object of the smuggling under the preceding paragraphs is of particularly large size and the case is particularly serious or when any of the persons under letter "e" of para. 1 is a customs officer, the punishment shall be: in the cases under para. 1 - imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years and a fine of fifty thousand to two hundred thousand leva, and in the cases under para. 2 and 3 - imprisonment from fifteen to twenty years and a fine from two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand leva.
- (5) (Previous para. 2, amended - SG, issue 95 of 1975, amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, previous para. 4, amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986, previous para. 5, amended - SG, issue 50 of 1995, previous para. 4, amended - SG, issue 21 of 2000, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, in force from 01.01.2005, amendment regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2004, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005) In the cases under para. 1, letters "a", "d" and "e", as well as under para. 2, 3 and 4, the court may, instead of a fine, impose confiscation of part or all of the property of the guilty party.
- (6) (Previous para. 3, amended - SG, issue 95 of 1975, amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, previous para. 5, amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993,

previous para. 6, issue 50 of 1995, amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997, previous para. 5, amended - SG, issue 21 of 2000) In minor cases under paras 1, 2 and 3 the punishment shall be a fine of up to one thousand leva, imposed by administrative procedure.

(7) (Previous para. 4, amended - SG, issue 95 of 1975, previous para. 6, amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986, previous para. 7, issue 50 of 1995, previous para. 6 - SG, issue 21 of 2000) The object of the contraband shall be confiscated in favor of the state, regardless of whose ownership it is, and if it is missing or has been alienated, its equivalent shall be awarded at the relevant state retail prices.

(8) (Previous para. 5, amended - SG, issue 95 of 1975, previous para. 7, amended - issue 89 of 1986, previous para. 8, issue 50 of 1995, previous para. 7 - SG, issue 21 of 2000, declared unconstitutional in the part "and when it is not the property of the perpetrator" by RCC No. 12 of 2021 - SG, issue 84 of 2021) The means of transport or conveyance used for the transportation or transfer of the goods subject to smuggling shall be confiscated in favor of the state **even when it is not the property of the perpetrator**, unless its value clearly does not correspond to the gravity of the crime.

(9) (New - SG, issue 41 of 1985, former para. 8, amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986, former para. 9, amended, issue 50 of 1995, former para. 8, amended - SG, issue 21 of 2000) For preparation under paras 2, 3 and 4 the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years. In these cases para. 7 shall apply.



Art. 242a. (New - SG, issue 21 of 2000, supplemented - SG, issue 26 of 2004) Whoever transports goods across the state border with transit documents and, in violation of the established procedure, unloads the goods on the territory of the country, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years and a fine of fifty thousand to five hundred thousand leva. The goods and the vehicle used for their transport shall be confiscated in favor of the state, regardless of whose ownership they are.

Section IV.

Crimes against the monetary and credit system



Article 243. (1) Whoever produces counterfeit or alters genuine banknotes with a rate in the country or abroad shall be punished for counterfeiting banknotes by imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.

(2) The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who tampers with:

1. tax or postage stamps and
2. bonds issued by the state or other government securities.
3. (new - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009) payment instruments.



Art. 244. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997, amended and supplemented - SG, No. 24 of 2005, amended - SG, No. 27 of 2009, supplemented - SG, No. 101 of 2017, supplemented - SG, No. 84 of 2023) Whoever puts into circulation counterfeit money or other tokens or payment instruments under Art. 243, Para. 2, accepts, acquires, transfers or uses such, knowing that they are counterfeit, or carries them across the border of the country or transports them, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

(2) (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended and supplemented - SG, issue 27 of 2009) The penalty under para. 1 shall also be imposed on a person who holds such signs or payment instruments under art. 243, para. 2 in large quantities.



Art. 244a. (New - SG, issue 24 of 2005) (1) (Supplemented - SG, issue 101 of 2017) Whoever, in violation of the established procedure, produces, accepts, acquires, transfers across the country's border or transports banknotes with a rate in the country or abroad or banknotes that have not yet been issued but are intended for circulation as legal tender, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.

(2) Whoever knowingly puts such banknotes into circulation shall be punished by imprisonment for up to eight years.



Art. 245. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 62/1997) Whoever accepts a counterfeit currency or other token under Art. 243 and, after learning that it is such, knowingly passes it into circulation as genuine, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to three years and a fine of up to one thousand leva.



Art. 246. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 26/2004, amended - SG, No. 27/2009) Preparation for the commission of a crime under Art. 243 or association for such purpose or for the distribution of counterfeit money or other tokens or payment instruments under Art. 243, Para. 2 shall be punishable by imprisonment for up to six years.

(2) (Supplemented - SG No. 24/2005) No punishment shall be imposed on any accomplice in the association who, before the forgery is completed (if the association was formed for such purpose) or before the distribution of the forged signs begins (if the association was formed for this purpose) or before the preparation of the means under para. 3 is completed, renounces the act and reports it to the authorities.

(3) (Amended and supplemented - SG, No. 24 of 2005, amended - SG, No. 27 of 2009, amended - SG, No. 101 of 2017, supplemented - SG, No. 84 of 2023) Whoever prepares, accepts, acquires, keeps or conceals, carries across the border of the country, transfers, transports, distributes or provides objects, materials or tools, computer programs and data, as well as any other means or elements for the production of banknotes, which he knows are intended or have been used for the preparation of counterfeit banknotes or for the forgery of banknotes or other banknotes or payment instruments under Art. 243, Para. 2, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years.



Art. 247. (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 31 of 1982, amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005, repealed - SG, No. 26 of 2010)



Art. 248. (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever knows that a crime under Art. 243 and 244 is being committed and fails to report it to the authorities shall be punished with probation or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(2) The preceding paragraph shall not apply to the spouse, descendants, ascendants, brothers and sisters of the perpetrator and their spouses.



Art. 248a. (New - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) Whoever, in order to obtain a loan, presents false information, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of one thousand to five thousand leva.

(2) (Amended and supplemented - SG No. 101/2017) The same penalty shall be imposed on anyone who presents false information or withholds information in violation of an obligation to provide such information in order to obtain funds from funds belonging to the European Union or provided by the European Union to the Bulgarian state, as well as funds belonging to the Bulgarian state with which projects financed with funds from these funds are co-financed.

(3) (Amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010, amended and supplemented - SG, issue 101 of 2017) If the act under paragraphs 1 and 2 is committed by a person who manages or represents a legal entity or civil partnership, or by a trader, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of two thousand to ten thousand leva.

(4) The punishment under paragraph 3 shall also apply to the official who approved the loan or allocated the funds under paragraph 2, if he knew that the information presented was false.

(5) (New - SG, issue 27 of 2009, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010, amended - SG, issue 101 of 2017) If as a result of the act under paragraph 2, funds have been received from funds belonging to the European Union or provided by the European Union to the Bulgarian state, as well as funds belonging to the Bulgarian state, with which projects financed with funds from these funds are co-financed, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.



Art. 249. (Amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 27/2009) Whoever uses a payment instrument or data from a payment instrument without the consent of the holder, if the act does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years and a fine of up to double the amount received.

(2) Whoever uses a payment instrument issued in the Republic of Bulgaria or abroad without having cover for the amount for which the instrument was used shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years and a fine up to double the amount received.

(3) Whoever prepares, installs or uses a technical device to acquire information about the content of a payment instrument shall be punished by imprisonment for one to eight years and a fine of up to double the amount received.

(4) The same punishment shall be imposed on a person who stores or provides to another the information under paragraph 3.



Art. 250. (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 89 of 1986, repealed, No. 10 of 1993, new - SG, No. 50 of 1995) (1) (Previous text of Art. 250 - SG, No. 21 of 2000) Whoever transfers amounts outside the country by bank transfer using a false, forged document or a document with false content, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to ten years and a fine up to the amount of double the amount of the transfer.

(2) (New - SG, issue 21 of 2000, repealed - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006)



(Chapter Seven "Crimes against Personal Property" with Articles 251 - 268 repealed - State Gazette, issue 10 of 1993)

Art. 251. (Repealed - SG, No. 10 of 1993, new - SG, No. 50 of 1995) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 74 of 2015, amended - SG, No. 101 of 2017, amended - SG, No. 82 of 2023) Whoever fails to fulfill an obligation to declare funds transported across the country's border, and the value of the subject matter of a crime is particularly large, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine in the amount of one fifth of the value of the subject matter of the crime.

(2) (Repealed - SG, issue 83 of 2019, new - SG, issue 82 of 2023) Whoever fails to fulfill the obligation to declare funds transported across the country's border and their legal origin is not established, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years, and the funds shall be confiscated for the benefit of the state.



Art. 252. (Repealed - SG, No. 10 of 1993, new - SG, No. 50 of 1995) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997, supplemented - SG, No. 23 of 2009, effective 01.11.2009, amended - SG, No. 13 of 2020, effective 14.02.2020) Whoever, without a relevant permit, carries out banking, insurance or other financial transactions, provides payment services or issues electronic money for which such permit is required, shall be punished by imprisonment for three to five years and confiscation of up to 1/2 of the perpetrator's property.

(2) (Amended - SG No. 62/1997) When the activity under para. 1 has caused significant damage to another or significant unlawful income has been obtained, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to ten years and a fine of five thousand to ten thousand leva, and the court may also order confiscation of part or all of the perpetrator's property.

(3) The penalty under paragraph 2 shall also be imposed on anyone who, when carrying out banking activities with a permit, uses funds acquired in violation of the established provisions.

Chapter Seven.

CRIMES AGAINST THE FINANCIAL, TAX AND INSURANCE SYSTEMS (TITLE AMENDED - SG, NO. 62 OF 1997, AMENDED - SG, NO. 51 OF 2000)



Art. 253. (Repealed - SG, No. 10 of 1993, new - SG, No. 62 of 1997) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 85 of 1998, amended - SG, No. 26 of 2004, supplemented - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever carries out a financial operation or deal with property, or conceals the origin, location, movement or actual rights to property which he knows or assumes to have been acquired through a crime or other socially dangerous act, shall be punished for money laundering by imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of three thousand to five thousand leva.

(2) (New - SG, issue 26 of 2004, supplemented - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on anyone who acquires, receives, holds, uses, transforms or assists in any way in the transformation of property which he knows or assumes at the time of receiving it to have been acquired through a crime or other socially dangerous act.

(3) (Previous para. 2, supplemented - SG, issue 26 of 2004) The punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of one to eight years and a fine of five thousand to twenty thousand leva, when the act under paras 1 and 2 is committed:

1. (amended - SG, issue 26 of 2004) by two or more persons who have agreed in advance, or by a person who acts on behalf of or in execution of a decision of an organized criminal group;

2. two or more times;

3. by an official within the scope of his/her service;

4. (new - SG, issue 26 of 2004) by opening or maintaining an account in a financial institution under a fictitious name or under the name of a person who has not given his consent thereto;

5. (new - SG, issue 103 of 2020) by an obligated person under Article 4 of the Anti-Money Laundering Measures Act or his employee or worker in or on the occasion of the performance of the obligations under the same Act.

(4) (New - SG, issue 21 of 2000, previous para. 3, supplemented - SG, issue 26 of 2004, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of three to twelve years and a fine of twenty thousand to two hundred thousand leva, when the act under paragraphs 1 and 2 was committed with funds or property which the perpetrator knew or suspected to have been acquired through a serious intentional crime.

(5) (New - SG, No. 85 of 1998, former para. 3 - SG, No. 21 of 2000, former para. 4, amended - SG, No. 26 of 2004, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) When the funds or property are of particularly large size and the case is particularly serious, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years and a fine of ten thousand to thirty thousand leva, and the court shall deprive the guilty party of the rights under Art. 37, Para. 1, items 6 and 7 .

(6) (New - SG, issue 85 of 1998, former para. 4 - SG, issue 21 of 2000, former para. 5, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2004) The object of the crime or the property into which it has been transformed shall be confiscated in favor of the state, and if it is missing or has been alienated, its equivalent shall be awarded.

(7) (New - SG, issue 26 of 2004) The provisions of paragraphs 1 - 6 shall also apply when the crime through which the property was acquired does not fall under the criminal jurisdiction of the Republic of Bulgaria.



Art. 253a. (New - SG, issue 26 of 2004) (1) Preparation for money laundering or association for such purpose shall be punishable by imprisonment for up to two years or a fine of five thousand to ten thousand leva.

(2) The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who incites another to launder money.

(3) The property intended for money laundering shall be confiscated in favor of the state, and if it is missing or has been alienated, its equivalent shall be awarded.

(4) No punishment shall be imposed on a participant in the association under paragraph 1 who, before the money laundering is completed, ceases his participation in the association and reports it to the authorities.



Art. 253b. (New - SG, issue 85 of 1998, previous text of Art. 253a, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2004, supplemented - SG, issue 84 of 2023) An official who violates or fails to comply with the provisions of the Anti-Money Laundering Measures Act or the Anti-Terrorism Financing Measures Act , if the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished in minor cases by imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of one thousand to three thousand leva.



Art. 254. (Repealed - SG, issue 10 of 1993, new - SG, issue 62 of 1997, repealed - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006)



Art. 254a. (New - SG, issue 51 of 2000) (1) (Supplemented - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) An official who, in violation of a budget law or a by-law on its implementation, disposes of budget funds or funds with a specific purpose other than for their intended purpose, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or probation, as well as deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, item 6 .

(2) If the act under para. 1 has caused harmful consequences for the state or the municipality, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years and deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, item 6 .

(3) (Repealed - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006)

(4) (Amended, SG No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) In the cases under para. 1, the perpetrator shall not be punished if, by the end of the judicial investigation in the court of first instance, the unlawful administrative act is revoked and the unlawfully spent funds are fully reimbursed. This provision shall not be applied repeatedly.



Art. 254b. (New - SG, issue 24 of 2005) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) Whoever misuses financial resources received from funds belonging to the European Union or provided by the European Union to the Bulgarian state shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years.

(2) (Amended - SG No. 26/2010) If an official orders the commission of the act under the preceding paragraph, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years, and the court may deprive the guilty party of the rights under Art. 37, Para. 1, Items 6 and 7 .



Art. 255. (Repealed - SG, issue 10 of 1993, new - SG, issue 62 of 1997, effective 06.11.1997, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) (1) Whoever evades the establishment or payment of tax liabilities in large amounts, such as:

1. did not file a declaration;
 2. confirmed a falsehood or concealed the truth in a submitted declaration;
 3. fails to issue an invoice or other accounting document;
 4. destroys, conceals or fails to preserve accounting documents or accounting registers within the statutory time limits;
 5. carries out or allows accounting to be carried out in violation of the requirements of the accounting legislation;
 6. draws up or uses a document with false content, a false or forged document when carrying out a business activity, when keeping accounts or when presenting information to the revenue authorities or public enforcement officers;
 7. deduct an unearned tax credit,
- (amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) shall be punishable by imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of up to two thousand leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 67 of 2008, amended - SG, No. 12 of 2009, effective 01.01.2010, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 32 of 2009) When the act under para. 1 is committed with the participation of an employee of the border police, customs administration, the National Revenue Agency, or a registered auditor, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to six years and a fine of up to five thousand leva, as well as deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7 .

(3) When the tax liabilities are of particularly large amounts, the punishment shall be imprisonment for three to eight years and confiscation of part or all of the property of the guilty party.

(4) If, by the conclusion of the judicial investigation in the court of first instance, the undeclared or unpaid tax liability is paid into the budget together with the interest, the punishment under paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be imprisonment for up to two years and a fine of up to five hundred leva, and under paragraph 3 - imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of up to one thousand leva.



Art. 255a. (New - SG No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) (1) Whoever evades the establishment or payment of tax liabilities in large amounts by means of the transformation of a commercial company or other legal entity, by means of a transaction with a commercial enterprise or by means of a transaction with related parties within the meaning of the Tax and Social Security Procedure Code ,

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to six years and a fine of up to ten thousand leva.

(2) When the tax liabilities are of particularly large amounts, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to eight years and confiscation of part or all of the property of the guilty party.

(3) If, by the conclusion of the judicial investigation in the court of first instance, the undeclared or unpaid tax liability is paid into the budget together with the interest, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of up to one thousand leva.



Art. 255b. (New - SG, issue 107 of 2014, effective 01.01.2015) (1) Whoever conceals mandatory social security contributions or health insurance in large amounts, such as:

1. declared an insured income in a smaller amount than the actual amount for the insured person;
2. did not file a declaration;
3. confirmed a falsehood or concealed the truth in a submitted declaration;
4. draws up or uses a document with false content, a false or forged document when carrying out a business activity, when keeping accounts or when submitting information to the revenue authorities;
5. destroys or conceals accounting documents, accounting registers or payrolls within the statutory time limits;

is punishable by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of up to two thousand leva.

(2) When the act under para. 1 is committed with the participation of a revenue authority or a registered auditor, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of up to five thousand leva, as well as deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7 .

(3) When the obligations for mandatory social security contributions for state social security or health insurance are of particularly large amounts, the punishment shall be imprisonment for two to eight years and confiscation of part or all of the property of the guilty party.

(4) If, by the conclusion of the judicial investigation in the court of first instance, the mandatory social security contributions for state social security or health insurance are paid into the budget together with the interest, the punishment under paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be imprisonment for up to two years and a fine of up to five hundred leva, and under paragraph 3 - imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of up to one thousand leva.

(5) The worker or employee subject to mandatory insurance shall not bear criminal liability under paragraphs 1 - 4, including for incitement and aiding and abetting.



Art. 256. (Repealed - SG, No. 10 of 1993, new - SG, No. 62 of 1997, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) (1) (Supplemented - SG, No. 103 of 2020, effective 01.01.2021) Whoever, by using a document with false content or a false or forged document, receives from the state budget, from the state social security budget or from the budget of the National Health Insurance Fund an undue sum of money in large amounts or enables another person to receive such a sum, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years and a fine of one thousand to five thousand leva.

(2) When the act under para. 1 is committed with the participation of a person under art. 255, para. 2 or by a person acting on behalf of or in execution of a decision of an organized criminal group, or if the sum of money received is of particularly large amounts, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years and confiscation of part or all of the property of the guilty party, as well as deprivation of rights under art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7 .

(3) (Amended - SG, issue 103 of 2020, effective 01.01.2021) If, by the completion of the judicial investigation in the court of first instance, the amount received is paid into the state budget, into the budget of the state social security or into the budget of the National Health Insurance Fund together with the interest, the punishment under para. 1 shall be imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of up to one thousand leva, and under para. 2 - imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of up to three thousand leva.



Art. 257. (Repealed - SG, issue 10 of 1993, new - SG, issue 62 of 1997, in force from 06.11.1997, repealed - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006)



Art. 258. (Repealed - SG, issue 10 of 1993, new - SG, issue 62 of 1997) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) Whoever unlawfully prevents a revenue authority from fulfilling its

statutory obligation shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of one thousand to two thousand leva.

(2) If the act under paragraph 1 is committed by force or threat, the punishment shall be imprisonment from one to six years and a fine from two thousand to five thousand leva.



Art. 259. (Repealed - SG, No. 10 of 1993, new - SG, No. 62 of 1997) Whoever creates a legal entity with a non-profit purpose or establishes a foundation that does not carry out or ostensibly carries out the activity and purpose declared upon registration, in order to receive loans under its cover, to be exempt from taxes, to receive tax relief or to receive other property benefits, as well as to carry out prohibited activities, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years, a fine of three thousand to five thousand leva and deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7.



Art. 259a. (New - SG, issue 51 of 2000, declared unconstitutional by RCC No. 14 of 2000 - SG, issue 98 of 2000) (1) **An official who authorizes the payment of remuneration without having paid all the obligatory social security contributions due, if the unpaid amount is large, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.**

(2) **In the cases under paragraph 1, the perpetrator shall not be punished if, by the conclusion of the judicial investigation in the court of first instance, he fully fulfills his obligation together with the interest due.**



Art. 260. (Repealed - SG, No. 10 of 1993, new - SG, No. 62 of 1997) (1) A licensed appraiser who gives an incorrect assessment or conclusion about the value of appraised property and this results in damage in minor cases, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years and deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 67/2008) A registered auditor who certifies an incorrect annual accounting report of a trader, knowing this, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year and a fine of up to five hundred leva, as well as by deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7.



Art. 260a. (New - SG, issue 101 of 2017) (1) Whoever acquires or disposes of financial instruments for his own account or for the account of a third party, directly or indirectly, by unlawfully using inside information relating to them, and significant harmful consequences have occurred as a result, when it was committed by a person who has inside information, due to the fact that:

1. is a member of the administrative, management or supervisory body of the issuer or a participant in the emission allowance market, or
 2. has a shareholding in the capital of an issuer or participant in the emission allowance market, or
 3. has access to the information through the performance of an activity, profession or official duties,
- shall be punished for abuse of inside information by imprisonment for up to four years and a fine of one thousand to three thousand leva, and the court may order deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7.

(2) The penalty under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on anyone who acquires or disposes of financial instruments for his own account or for the account of a third party, directly or indirectly, by unlawfully using inside information relating to them, acquired outside the cases under paragraph 1, which he knows to be inside information, and significant harmful consequences have occurred from this act.

(3) The penalty under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on a person who, after having submitted an order for a financial instrument, receives inside information relating to the financial instrument and, on the basis of such information, cancels or amends it and significant harmful consequences arise from this.

(4) The penalty under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on a person who, after having submitted an order or an offer for his own account or for the account of a third party, in auctions of emission allowances or other auction products based thereon, which are conducted in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) 1031/2010 of 12 November 2010 on the timing, management and other aspects of auctioning of greenhouse gas emission allowances pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community (OJ L 302/1 of 18 November 2010), receives inside information relating to them and on the basis of it modifies or cancels an order, or modifies or cancels an offer, and significant harmful consequences have resulted from this.

(5) Whoever, on the basis of inside information, incites another person to acquire or dispose of financial instruments, to amend or cancel an order for a financial instrument to which the inside information relates, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to four years.

(6) The penalty under paragraph 5 shall also be imposed on a person who knows that he was inclined, on the basis of inside information, to submit, amend or cancel an order for a financial instrument to which the information relates, and significant harmful consequences have occurred as a result.

(7) If the act under paragraphs 1 - 6 has been committed:

1. by two or more persons who have agreed in advance;
2. by a person acting on behalf of or in execution of a decision of an organized criminal group;
3. again,

The punishment is imprisonment for two to five years and a fine of one thousand to three thousand leva.

(8) In the cases under paras 1 - 7, the object of the crime shall be confiscated in favor of the state, and when it is missing or has been alienated, its equivalent shall be awarded.



Art. 260b. (New - SG, issue 101 of 2017) (1) Whoever unlawfully discloses to another person inside information in his possession regarding a financial instrument, except when the disclosure is made in the ordinary course of the activity, profession or official duties, or constitutes market research, and significant harmful consequences have occurred as a result thereof, shall be punished for unlawful disclosure of inside information by imprisonment for up to two years.

(2) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on a person who discloses solicitation when he knows that the solicitation is based on inside information and that significant harmful consequences have occurred from such disclosure.



Art. 260c. (New - SG, issue 101 of 2017) (1) (Supplemented - SG, issue 83 of 2019) Whoever concludes transactions or submits orders for trading or performs any other type of activity or action by giving false or misleading signals about the supply, demand or price of a financial instrument or a related spot contract for commodities or by setting this price at an unusual or fictitious level, and significant harmful consequences have occurred as a result, shall be punished for market manipulation by imprisonment for up to four years and a fine of one thousand to three thousand leva.

(2) Whoever, by using a fictitious means or by misleading others, concludes transactions or submits orders to trade, or performs any other type of activity or action that has an impact on the price of one or more financial instruments or a related spot commodity contract, and significant harmful consequences have occurred as a result, shall be punished by imprisonment for two to four years.

(3) Whoever, with the aim of securing an advantage or obtaining a benefit for himself or another, disseminates information through the media or in any other way that gives false or misleading signals about the supply, demand or price of a financial instrument or a related spot commodity contract, or determines a price for one or more financial instruments or a related spot commodity contract at an unusual or fictitious level and significant harmful consequences have occurred as a result thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to four years and a fine of three to five thousand leva.

(4) Whoever provides false or misleading information or input data or in any other way manipulates the calculation of a benchmark and significant harmful consequences have occurred as a result thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for one to four years.

(5) In the cases under paras 1 - 4, the object of the crime shall be confiscated in favor of the state, and when it is missing or has been alienated, its equivalent shall be awarded.



Art. 261. (Repealed - SG, issue 10 of 1993)



Art. 262. (Repealed - SG, issue 10 of 1993)



Art. 263. (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, repealed - SG, No. 10 of 1993)



Art. 264. (Repealed - SG, issue 10 of 1993)



Art. 265. (Repealed - SG, issue 10 of 1993)



Art. 266. (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, repealed - SG, No. 10 of 1993)



Art. 267. (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, repealed - SG, No. 10 of 1993)



Art. 268. (Repealed - SG, issue 10 of 1993)

Chapter Eight. **CRIMES AGAINST THE ACTIVITIES OF STATE BODIES, PUBLIC** **ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONS PERFORMING PUBLIC FUNCTIONS (TITLE** **AMENDED - SG, NO. 62 OF 1997, AMENDED - SG, NO. 43 OF 2005, IN FORCE** **FROM 01.09.2005)**

Section I. **Crimes against government order**



Art. 269. (Amended - SG, No. 27/2009) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 26/2010) Whoever uses force or threat in order to compel a government body, a representative of the public, a private bailiff or an assistant private bailiff to do or omit something in the course of his/her duties or related to his/her function, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of up to six years.
 (2) When the crime under paragraph 1 is committed by participants in a crowd, the instigators and leaders shall be punished by imprisonment for two to eight years.



Art. 270. (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993) (1) (Previous text of Art. 270 - SG, No. 21 of 2000, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, supplemented - SG, No. 43 of 2005, effective 01.09.2005, amended - SG, No. 64 of 2007, amended - SG, No. 27 of 2009, amended - SG, No. 26 of 2010) Whoever unlawfully obstructs a government body, a private bailiff or an assistant private bailiff a bailiff to fulfill his obligations, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or a fine of five hundred to two thousand leva.
 (2) (New - SG, issue 21 of 2000, amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) When the obligations of the authority are related to control over trafficking in narcotic drugs, analogues or precursors, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of ten thousand to fifty thousand leva.



Art. 270a. (New - SG, issue 26 of 1973, repealed - SG, issue 89 of 1986)



Art. 271. (Repealed - SG, issue 99 of 1989)



Art. 272. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 92/2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26/2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2004) Whoever arbitrarily leaves a populated area despite a prohibition established in accordance with due administrative procedure, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six months or probation.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004) Whoever, after a relevant warning, continues to systematically violate the statutory measures for administrative supervision taken in respect of him, shall be punished with probation for a term of one year.



Art. 273. (New - SG, issue 102 of 2006) Whoever discloses information establishing affiliation with the State Security or the intelligence services of the Bulgarian People's Army, in violation of the Law on Access to and Disclosure of Documents and on Declaration of Affiliation of Bulgarian Citizens to the State Security and the Intelligence Services of the Bulgarian People's Army, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to six years and a fine of fifteen thousand to thirty thousand leva.



Art. 274. (1) (Amended - SG No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever arbitrarily commits an act falling within the scope of the office of an official which he does not hold or of which he has been deprived, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or by probation.

(2) The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who arbitrarily commits an act that falls within the scope of the function of a representative of the public, with which he is not charged or from which he is deprived, and thereby unlawfully affects public or personal interests.

(3) (Amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever, without having the right, wears uniforms or an official badge, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or probation, as well as by public censure.



Art. 274a. (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002) (1) (Amended and supplemented - SG, issue 26 of 2010) Whoever holds or wears uniforms, official insignia or inscriptions in violation of the Ministry of Interior Act, the Defence and Armed Forces of the Republic of Bulgaria Act, the Execution of Sentences and Detention in Custody Act or the Judiciary Act shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or probation.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) If the act under paragraph 1 is committed for the purpose of committing another crime, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of one to six years.

(3) (New - SG, issue 26 of 2010) Whoever in any way defiles, unlawfully destroys or damages uniforms, service insignia or inscriptions worn or placed in accordance with the Law on the Ministry of Interior, the Law on the Defense and Armed Forces of the Republic of Bulgaria, the Law on the Execution of Sentences and Detention in Custody or the Law on the Judiciary, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year.



Art. 275. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005, supplemented - SG, No. 43/2005, effective 01.09.2005, amended - SG, No. 64/2007) Whoever, being obliged by law to provide assistance to a government body, a private bailiff or an assistant private bailiff, fails to do so after being duly invited, shall be punished with probation or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever, upon being invited by a competent official in a case dangerous to the life, health or property of someone, refuses to come to the aid which he can give without danger to himself or to another, shall be punished with probation or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.



Art. 276. (1) (Amended - SG No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever forges or puts into circulation forged official certification marks, such as seals, marks of the quality of precious metals,

entrance tickets, transport tickets and other such, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or probation.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) Whoever knowingly uses such a forged sign shall be punished with a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(3) (Amended - SG No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever unlawfully takes away, destroys or hides official certification marks intended for the establishment, payment or accounting of values, if the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or probation.

(4) (Amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever, without proper authorization, prepares a seal of a state or public organization, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or probation.

(5) The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who takes away the seal of a state or public organization with the aim of using it illegally.



Art. 277. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, supplemented - SG, No. 43/2005, effective 01.09.2005, amended - SG, No. 64/2007) Whoever knowingly removes or damages a seal lawfully affixed by a government body, a private bailiff or an assistant private bailiff on a movable or immovable property as a sign that access to or disposal of it is restricted, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who disposes of an item placed under seizure and left for his safekeeping.



Art. 277a. (New - SG, issue 27 of 2009, effective 10.04.2009) (1) Whoever searches for archaeological sites without a relevant permit shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years.

(2) Whoever, without a relevant permit, carries out or orders to be carried out field archaeological excavations, geophysical or underwater surveys, or carries out excavation works not in accordance with the statutory procedure on the territory of an immovable cultural property or in its protection zone, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years and a fine of two thousand to twenty thousand leva.

(3) If technical means or motor vehicles are used in the commission of the acts under paragraphs 1 and 2, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of five thousand to fifty thousand leva.

(4) Whoever orders or allows the carrying out of an illegal activity in a protected area for the protection of cultural heritage shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of two thousand to ten thousand leva.

(5) Whoever continues, orders or allows the activity under paragraph 4 to be continued after it has been stopped by the appropriate authorities shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of three thousand to twenty thousand leva.

(6) The penalties under paragraphs 4 and 5 shall also apply to anyone who organizes or directs the activity if he knew or suspected that it was carried out in violation of the Cultural Heritage Act .

(7) Whoever unlawfully prepares, possesses or conceals objects, materials, tools or computer programs which he knows or assumes are intended or have been used for the search, preservation, modification or transfer of archaeological sites shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years, and the court may also impose deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, item 7 .

(8) In the cases under paras 1 - 6 the court may order confiscation of up to one half of the property of the guilty party, and under para 7 - of part or all of the property of the guilty party.



Art. 278. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 27/2009, effective 10.04.2009) (1) Whoever discovers a cultural asset and fails to notify the authorities within seven days shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or a fine of five hundred to three thousand leva.

(2) When the cultural property has a particularly high scientific or artistic value, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to four years or a fine of one thousand to five thousand leva.

(3) If destruction or damage to the cultural value has followed, when the perpetrator did not want or did not allow this, the punishment is: in the cases under para. 1 - imprisonment for up to four years

and a fine of one thousand to five thousand leva, and in the cases under para. 2 - imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of two thousand to ten thousand leva.

(4) The perpetrator shall not be punished if he reports the discovered cultural property after the deadline under paragraph 1, if the consequences under paragraph 3 have not occurred.

(5) An official who fails to request identification and registration of a cultural asset shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years, and the court may also impose deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, item 6 .

(6) Whoever keeps an archaeological site that has not been identified and registered in accordance with the relevant procedure shall be punished by imprisonment for up to four years and a fine of two thousand to ten thousand leva, and when the subject of the crime constitutes national wealth, as well as when more than three archaeological sites are kept - by imprisonment for up to six years and a fine of three thousand to fifteen thousand leva. The court may also impose confiscation of up to one half of the property of the guilty party, as well as deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7 .

(7) The object of the crime shall be confiscated in favor of the state.



Art. 278a. (New - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009, effective 10.04.2009) (1) Whoever offers for alienation or alienates a cultural asset that has not been identified and registered shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to six years and a fine of one thousand to twenty thousand leva.

(2) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on anyone who acquires such cultural value.

(3) When the acts under paragraphs 1 and 2 are committed repeatedly or constitute a dangerous recidivism, or are committed on behalf of or in execution of a decision of an organized criminal group, as well as when they are committed with the aim of the object of the crime being exported across the borders of the country, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years and a fine of five thousand to fifty thousand leva.

(4) The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who, without a relevant permit, exports a cultural asset outside the country.

(5) The punishment under paragraphs 1 - 4 shall also be imposed when the subject of the crime is a document from the National Archives.

(6) The object of the crime shall be confiscated in favor of the state, and when it is missing or has been alienated, its equivalent shall be awarded.



Art. 278b. (New - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 26 of 2004, amended - SG, No. 27 of 2009, in force from 10.04.2009) (1) Whoever unlawfully destroys or damages his cultural value or a document from the National Archives Fund shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or by a fine of five hundred to two thousand leva, as well as by public censure.

(2) An official who unlawfully grants permission for the destruction, demolition, damage, alteration or export of a cultural asset or a document from the National Archives shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of up to five years or by a fine of one thousand to five thousand leva, and the court may also impose deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, item 6 .

(3) If the act under para. 2 has resulted in the destruction, demolition, damage, alteration or export of the cultural property, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to six years, a fine of one thousand to five thousand leva and deprivation of the right under art. 37, para. 1, item 6 .



Art. 278b. SUP>1. (New - SG, issue 1 of 2019) (1) Whoever, with the aim of obtaining for himself or another a property benefit, falsifies a work of painting, sculpture, graphics or archaeological objects or sites, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year and a fine of two thousand to twenty thousand leva.

(2) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also apply to a person who offers for sale or puts into circulation as authentic works of painting, sculpture, graphics or archaeological objects.

(3) A person who gives a false conclusion certifying the authenticity of works of painting, sculpture, graphics or archaeological objects or sites shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year and a fine of three thousand to thirty thousand leva.

(4) If the act is committed by a person in the course of exercising commercial activity, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of ten thousand to fifty thousand leva, as well as deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, item 7 .

(5) The object of the crime shall be confiscated in favor of the state.



Art. 278c. (New - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 86 of 1991, previous Art. 278a - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) (1) Whoever unlawfully destroys or damages a protected territory or habitat - subject to conservation in a protected zone, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or probation, as well as by a fine of two thousand to ten thousand leva.

(2) Whoever destroys or damages exceptionally valuable single and irreparable earth and rock formations and caves, declared protected, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of two thousand to twenty thousand leva.

(3) When the act under Paragraph 1 or 2 is committed through negligence, the punishment shall be probation and a fine of one thousand to five thousand leva.



Art. 278d. (New - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) (1) Whoever unlawfully destroys, damages, acquires, possesses or alienates a specimen of a protected species of wild flora or fauna, when it does not represent a minor case, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or probation, as well as by a fine of two thousand to ten thousand leva.

(2) Whoever trades in specimens of protected species of wild flora or fauna or in their parts or products, when it does not represent a minor case, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of two thousand to twenty thousand leva.

(3) When the act under Paragraph 1 or 2 is committed through negligence, the punishment shall be probation and a fine of one thousand to five thousand leva.



Art. 278e. (New - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) Whoever unlawfully destroys, damages, possesses, acquires or alienates a specimen of European or globally endangered wild vertebrates or a specimen of a species under Annex No. 3 to the Biological Diversity Act , marked with a (*), shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years, as well as by a fine of five thousand to twenty thousand leva.



Art. 279. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, No. 67 of 2023) Whoever enters or exits the country's border without permission from the appropriate authorities or, even with permission, not through the places designated for this purpose, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to six years and a fine of one thousand to five thousand leva.

(2) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, in force from 01.01.2005, amendment regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2004, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) If the act under para. 1 is committed repeatedly or constitutes a dangerous recidivism, the punishment shall be imprisonment for three to eight years and a fine of five thousand to ten thousand leva.

(3) (Previous para. 2, amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) In the cases under the preceding paragraphs, the court may impose confiscation of part or all of the property of the guilty party instead of a fine.

(4) (Previous para. 3, amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) Preparation for a crime under paras 1 and 2 shall be punishable by imprisonment for up to three years or probation.

(5) (Previous para. 4 - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982) No punishment shall be imposed on anyone who enters the country in order to exercise the right to asylum in accordance with the Constitution .



Art. 280. (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, repealed - SG, No. 37 of 1989, new - SG, No. 62 of 1997) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 74 of 2015, amended - SG, No. 67 of 2023) Whoever transports individuals or groups of people across the country's border without permission from the

appropriate authorities or, even with permission, not through the designated places, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years and a fine of five thousand to twenty thousand leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 74 of 2015, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) The punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years, a fine of ten thousand to thirty thousand leva and confiscation of part or all of the perpetrator's property, if:

1. (amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) a minor or underage person has been transferred across the country's border;
2. the transfer took place without the person's knowledge;
3. the person being transferred across the border is not a Bulgarian citizen;
4. a motor, aircraft or other means of transport was used;
5. (amended - SG, issue 74 of 2015, supplemented - SG, issue 67 of 2023) the transfer was organized by a group or organization or was carried out on behalf of and/or in execution of a decision of an organized criminal group;
6. (new - SG, issue 27 of 2009) the transfer was carried out in a manner dangerous to the lives of the transferred persons;
7. (new - SG, issue 67 of 2023) the act is accompanied by resistance and/or disobedience to a government body;
8. (new - SG, issue 67 of 2023) the act was committed by destroying, undermining or damaging a border security facility.

(3) (New - SG, issue 74 of 2015) The punishment shall be imprisonment for three to twelve years, a fine of ten thousand to thirty thousand leva and confiscation of part or all of the perpetrator's property, when the act was committed with the participation of an official who took advantage of his official position.

(4) (Previous para. 3, supplemented - SG, issue 74 of 2015, declared unconstitutional in the part "or it was provided to him voluntarily" by RCC No. 12 of 2021 - SG, issue 84 of 2021, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) If the act under paras. 1 and 2 is committed repeatedly or constitutes a dangerous recidivism, the punishment shall be imprisonment for three to twelve years, a fine of ten thousand to thirty thousand leva and confiscation of part or all of the perpetrator's property.

(5) (New - SG No. 67/2023) In the cases under para. 2, item 5, the vehicle shall be confiscated in favor of the state, if it is the property of the perpetrator, or a fine shall be imposed in the amount of the market value of the vehicle in leva, if it is not his property.



Art. 281. (1) (Repealed - SG, No. 37 of 1989, new - SG, No. 27 of 2009, previous text of Art. 281, amended and supplemented - SG, No. 74 of 2015, amended - SG, No. 67 of 2023) Whoever in any way unlawfully assists a foreigner to reside or enter the country in violation of the law shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of three thousand to ten thousand leva.

(2) (New - SG, issue 74 of 2015, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) The punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to ten years and a fine of five thousand to twenty thousand leva, when the act is:

1. committed by using a motor vehicle, aircraft or other means of transport;
2. (supplemented - SG, issue 67 of 2023) organized by a group or organization or on behalf of and/or in execution of a decision of an organized criminal group;
3. committed in a manner dangerous to the person's life;
4. (amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) committed against a minor or underage person;
5. committed against more than one person;
6. (new - SG, issue 67 of 2023) committed with the aim of the perpetrator obtaining for himself or for another a material benefit;
7. (new - SG, issue 67 of 2023) accompanied by resistance and/or disobedience to a government body.

(3) (New - SG, issue 74 of 2015, declared unconstitutional in the part "or it was provided to him voluntarily" by RCC No. 12 of 2021 - SG, issue 84 of 2021, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) If the act under paras. 1 and 2 is committed repeatedly or constitutes a dangerous recidivism, the punishment shall be imprisonment for three to twelve years and a fine of ten thousand to thirty thousand leva.

(4) (New - SG No. 67/2023) In the cases under para. 2, item 1, the vehicle shall be confiscated in favor of the state, if it is the property of the perpetrator, or a fine shall be imposed in the amount of the market value of the vehicle in leva, if it is not his property.

Section II. Offenses in the course of duty



Art. 282. (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) An official who violates or fails to fulfill his official duties, or exceeds his authority or rights with the aim of obtaining for himself or another a benefit or causing harm to another and this may result in significant harmful consequences, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years, and the court may also order deprivation of the right under Art. 37, para. 1, item 6 , or by probation.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 89/1986, amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) If the act has resulted in significant harmful consequences or has been committed by a person holding a responsible official position, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of one to eight years, and the court may also order deprivation of the right under Art. 37, Para. 1, Item 6 .

(3) (New - SG, issue 89 of 1986, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) For particularly serious cases under the preceding paragraph, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years, with the court also ordering deprivation of a right under Art. 37, para. 1, item 6 .

(4) (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997) The punishment under para. 3 shall also be imposed on an official who has committed the crime with the participation of a person specified in Art. 142, para. 2, items 6 and 8 .

(5) (New - SG, issue 21 of 2000) If the act under the preceding paragraphs is related to the exercise of control over the production, processing, storage, trade in the country, import, export, transit and accounting of narcotic substances and precursors, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to ten years under paragraph 1 and from three to fifteen years under paragraph 2.



Art. 282a. (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997) An official who, in the presence of the conditions provided for in a normative act, necessary for issuing a special permit for carrying out a certain activity, refuses or delays its issuance beyond the time limits provided for by law, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years, a fine of up to five hundred leva and deprivation of the right under Art. 37, para. 1, item 7 .



Article 283. (Amended - SG, No. 26/1973, amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) An official who uses his official position to obtain for himself or for another an unlawful benefit shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.



Art. 283a. (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997) If the crimes under Art. 282 and 283 are related to the privatization, sale, rental or lease, as well as the transfer to commercial companies of state, municipal and cooperative property, as well as property of legal entities, the punishment shall be:

1. under Art. 282 - imprisonment for a term of three to ten years, a fine of three thousand to five thousand leva and deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7 ;
2. under Art. 283 - imprisonment for a term of one to three years, a fine of one thousand to three thousand leva and deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7 .



Art. 283b. (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997, supplemented - SG, issue 92 of 2002) An official who obstructs or hinders the exercise by the owners of their rights, restored under the Law on Restoration of Ownership over Nationalized Real Estate , under the Law on Restoration of Ownership over Certain Alienated Properties under the Law on Territorial and Settlement Planning , the Law on Planned Development of Settlements , the Law on Public Development of Settlements , the Law on State Properties and the Law on Property and the Law on Ownership and Use of Agricultural Lands and the Law on Compensation of Owners of Nationalized Properties , the Law on Privatization and Post-Privatization Control or through judicial acts that have entered into force under another law, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years.



Art. 284. (Amended, SG No. 26/2004) (1) (Amended, SG No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) An official who, to the detriment of the state, an enterprise, an organization or a private person, communicates to another or publishes information entrusted to him or accessible to him in the course of his duties and which he knows constitutes an official secret, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or probation.

(2) The punishment for an act under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on a non-official person working in a state institution, enterprise or public organization who, in connection with his work, has become aware of information constituting an official secret.

(3) (Amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, No. 9/2021, effective 06.02.2021) If the act under para. 1 is committed by an expert, translator or interpreter of Bulgarian sign language with respect to information that has become known to him in connection with the task assigned to him, which he is obliged to keep secret, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to two years or probation.



Art. 284a. (New - SG, issue 102 of 2006) An official from the composition of the Commission for the Disclosure of Documents and for the Declaration of Affiliation of Bulgarian Citizens to the State Security and the Intelligence Services of the Bulgarian People's Army or from its administration, who discloses information or distributes a document in violation of the Act for Access and Disclosure of Documents and for the Declaration of Affiliation of Bulgarian Citizens to the State Security and the Intelligence Services of the Bulgarian People's Army, which became known to him in this capacity, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to six years and a fine of fifteen thousand to thirty thousand leva.



Art. 284b. (New - SG, issue 102 of 2006) An official who fails to remove from the register an undercover associate or employee holding a public position or performing a public activity within the meaning of the Act on Access to and Disclosure of Documents and on Declaration of Affiliation of Bulgarian Citizens to the State Security and Intelligence Services of the Bulgarian People's Army shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to six years and a fine of fifteen thousand to thirty thousand leva.



Art. 284c. (New - SG, issue 27 of 2009) An official who unlawfully permits or orders the use of special intelligence means, or applies them, or stores information obtained through them, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to five years and a fine of up to five thousand leva.



Article 285. An official who knowingly allows a person subordinate to him to commit a crime related to his service or work shall be punished with the punishment provided for the crime committed.

Section III. Crimes against justice



Art. 286. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 62/1997) Whoever accuses someone of a crime before a competent authority, knowing that he is innocent, or presents false evidence against him, shall be punished for insinuation by deprivation of liberty for one to six years and by public censure.

(2) (Previous para. 3 - SG, issue 62 of 1997) (Amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997) If the accused is brought to criminal liability, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of one to ten years.



Art. 287. (Amended - SG, No. 26/2004, amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) An official who, in or on the occasion of the performance of his duties, alone or through another person, commits unlawful coercive actions against an accused, witness or expert in order to extract a

confession, testimony, conclusion or information from him, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years and by deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7 .



Art. 287a. (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997) Whoever, with the aim of misleading a judicial authority:

1. prepare false technical records or alter genuine ones;
2. destroys a record or part thereof, collects or arranges the data from the record and thus creates a false impression of the relevant circumstance;
3. uses falsified technical records;
4. unlawfully uses information acquired with special intelligence means, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to five years and a fine of five hundred to one thousand leva.



Art. 288. (Amended - SG, No. 50 of 1995, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) A government body that fails to promptly fulfill the duties imposed on it by the service regarding criminal prosecution, or otherwise thwarts such prosecution in order to save another person from a punishment due to him by law, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to six years and by deprivation of the right under Art. 37, para. 1, item 6 .



Art. 289. (Amended - SG, No. 62/1997, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006, amended - SG, No. 26/2010) Whoever persuades an official of the investigative bodies or of the prosecutorial or judicial bodies to violate his official duty in connection with the administration of justice shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to six years.



Article 290. (1) Whoever, as a witness, orally or in writing, knowingly confirms an untruth or conceals the truth before a court or before another competent authority, shall be punished for perjury by imprisonment for up to five years.
(2) (Amended - SG, issue 9 of 2021, effective 06.02.2021) The same punishment shall be imposed on a translator or interpreter of Bulgarian sign language who knowingly provides an incorrect translation in writing or orally before a court or before another competent authority.



Art. 290a. (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) Whoever confirms a falsehood or conceals the truth in a written declaration submitted to a court shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.



Art. 291. (1) (Amended - SG No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever, as an expert before a court or before another competent authority, orally or in writing, knowingly gives a false conclusion, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to five years and by deprivation of the right under Art. 37, para. 1, item 7 .
(2) (Amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) If the act under the preceding paragraph is committed through negligence, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to one year or probation. The court may also order deprivation of the right under Art. 37, Para. 1, Item 7 .



Art. 292. (1) (Previous text of Art. 292 - SG, issue 89 of 1986) For a crime under Art. 290 and 291 , the punishability shall be waived:
1. when the person, if he told the truth, would incriminate himself/herself with a crime and

2. (amended - SG, issue 9 of 2021, effective 06.02.2021) when the person denies before the appropriate authority his/her false testimony, translation or conclusion until the judgment or decision enters into force and before criminal prosecution is initiated against him/her for this.

(2) (New - SG, issue 89 of 1986) The provision of item 2 of the preceding paragraph shall also apply in the cases under Article 290a , when the person withdraws his declaration before the decision in the case in which it was submitted has been rendered.



Art. 293. (1) (Previous text of Art. 293, supplemented - SG, issue 89 of 1986, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever incites another to commit a crime under Art. 290 , 290a and 291 shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or probation.

(2) (New - SG, issue 89 of 1986) If two or more persons are incited and the case is particularly serious, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years.



Art. 293a. (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever, after being sentenced to fulfill a monetary obligation by an effective judicial act and within one year of its entry into force, fails to fulfill his obligation to the creditor, despite the presence of funds or property for this, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or probation.



Art. 294. (1) (Amended - SG No. 62/1997) Whoever assists a person who has committed a crime to avoid or to have criminal prosecution against him thwarted or to remain unpunished, without having reached an agreement with that person before committing the crime itself, shall be punished for personal concealment by imprisonment for up to five years, but not by a more severe punishment than that provided for concealment.

(2) If this is done for the purpose of material gain, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years, but not more severe than that provided for concealment.

(3) The above provisions shall not apply to the spouses, descendants, ascendants, brothers and sisters of the absconding person and their spouses.

(4) (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009) If the perpetrator is a judge, prosecutor, investigator or police authority, investigating police officer, the punishment shall be imprisonment for two to eight years.



Art. 295. (Amended - SG, No. 50 of 1995, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) A government body which, with the aim of saving another person from punishment or delaying the execution of the punishment, fails to execute a judgment that has entered into force, if it was obliged by virtue of its office to do what is necessary to enforce the judgment, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years, and the court may deprive it of the right under Art. 37, para. 1, item 6 , or by probation.



Art. 296. (Amended - SG, No. 92/2002) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 27/2009, amended - SG, No. 102/2009, effective 22.12.2009, amended - SG, No. 41/2015, effective 06.07.2015) Whoever obstructs or frustrates in any way the execution of a court decision or fails to execute a protection order against domestic violence or a European protection order shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or a fine of up to five thousand leva.

(2) Whoever, with the aim of preventing or thwarting the execution of a court decision, destroys, damages, hides or alienates an item to which this decision relates, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or a fine of one thousand to ten thousand leva, if the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime.

(3) (New - SG, issue 60 of 2011) Whoever violates a ban on attending sports events in the country or abroad, within the term of the ban imposed under the Act on the Protection of Public Order in the Conduct of Sports Events , after having been punished for the same act under administrative procedure, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or probation.

(4) (New - SG, issue 16 of 2019) If the act under para. 1 is committed repeatedly, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to five years.



Article 297. (1) A prisoner who escapes shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.
 (2) If the prisoner used undermining, demolition, destruction of walls, doors, windows, etc. to escape, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years.
 (3) A prisoner is anyone detained in custody in accordance with the procedure established by law.



Article 298. (1) Prisoners who have conspired to escape through joint efforts shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years.
 (2) If the prisoners proceed to carry out the intended escape, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years.



Art. 299. (Amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) An official who arbitrarily releases or allows a prisoner to escape shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years, and the court may deprive the guilty party of the right under Art. 37, para. 1, item 6 .



Art. 300. (Amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004, repealed - SG, No. 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005)

Section IV. Bribery



Art. 301. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 51/2000, amended - SG, No. 92/2002) An official who requests or accepts a gift or any benefit that is not due to him, or accepts an offer or promise of a gift or benefit in order to perform or not perform an act in the course of his duties or because he has performed or not performed such an act, shall be punished for bribery by imprisonment for up to six years and a fine of up to five thousand leva.
 (2) (Amended - SG, No. 51/2000, amended - SG, No. 92/2002) If the official has committed any of the acts under para. 1 in order to violate or because he has violated his duty, when this violation does not constitute a crime, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to eight years and a fine of up to ten thousand leva.
 (3) (Amended - SG, No. 95 of 1975, amended - SG, No. 51 of 2000, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002) If the official has committed any of the acts under para. 1 in order to commit or because he has committed another crime in connection with the service, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to ten years and a fine of up to fifteen thousand leva.
 (4) (Amended - SG, No. 89/1986, amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) In the cases under the preceding paragraphs, the court shall also rule on deprivation of the right under Art. 37, Para. 1, Items 6 and 7 .
 (5) (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on a foreign official who requests or accepts a bribe or accepts an offer or promise of a bribe.



Article 302. For bribery committed:

1. (suppl. - SG, issue 92 of 2002, suppl. - SG, issue 26 of 2010) by a person holding a responsible official position, including a judge, a juror, a prosecutor or an investigator, or by a police authority or by an investigating police officer;
2. by extortion through abuse of official position;
3. (amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) repeated and
4. in large quantities, the punishment is:
 - a) (supplemented - SG, issue 89 of 1986, amended - SG, issue 51 of 2000, suppl. - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006) in the cases of Art. 301, paras 1

and 2 - imprisonment from three to ten years, a fine of up to twenty thousand leva and deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7 ;
b) (amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986, supplemented - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) in the cases of Art. 301, para. 3 - imprisonment for a term of three to fifteen years, a fine of up to twenty-five thousand leva and confiscation of up to one-half of the property of the guilty party, with the court also ordering deprivation of the right under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7 .



Art. 302a. (New - SG, No. 89 of 1986, supplemented - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) For bribery in particularly large amounts, representing a particularly serious case, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of ten to thirty years, a fine of up to thirty thousand leva, confiscation of all or part of the property of the guilty party and deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7 .



Art. 303. (Amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, repealed - SG, No. 74 of 2015)



Art. 304. (Amended - SG, No. 51/2000, amended - SG, No. 92/2002) (1) Whoever offers, promises or gives a gift or any benefit to an official in order to perform or refrain from performing an act in the course of his/her official duties or for having performed or refrained from performing such an act shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years and a fine of up to five thousand leva.
(2) If in connection with the bribery the official has violated his official duties, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to eight years and a fine of up to seven thousand leva, where this violation does not constitute a more serious punishable crime.
(3) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on anyone who offers, promises or gives a bribe to a foreign official.



Art. 304a. (New - SG, issue 51 of 2000, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, supplemented - SG, issue 26 of 2010) Whoever offers, promises or gives a bribe to an official holding a responsible official position, including a judge, a juror, a prosecutor or an investigator, or to a police authority or to an investigating police officer, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to ten years and a fine of up to fifteen thousand leva.



Art. 304b. (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002) (1) Whoever requests or accepts a gift or any benefit that is not due to him, or accepts an offer or promise of a gift or benefit in order to exert influence in making a decision by an official or a foreign official in connection with his service, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years or a fine of up to five thousand leva.
(2) Whoever offers, promises or gives a gift or any undue benefit to a person who claims to be able to exercise influence under paragraph 1 shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or a fine of up to three thousand leva.



Art. 304c. (New - SG, issue 74 of 2015) The penalties under the preceding articles shall also be imposed when, with the consent of the official, foreign official or the person who claims to be able to exercise influence, the gift or benefit is offered, promised or given to another.



Art. 305. (Amended - SG, No. 92/2002) (1) The penalties for bribery under the preceding articles shall also be imposed on an arbitrator or an expert appointed by a court, institution, enterprise or organization, when they commit such acts in connection with their activities, as well as on the person who offers, promises or gives such a bribe.
(2) The penalties for bribery under the preceding articles shall also be imposed on a defense attorney or a trustee when they commit such acts in order to help resolve a criminal or civil case in favor of the

opposing party or to the detriment of the trustee, as well as on the person who offers, promises or gives such a bribe.



Art. 305a. (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) Whoever mediates the commission of any of the acts under the preceding articles, if this does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of up to five thousand leva.



Art. 306. (Amended - SG, No. 92/2002) A person who has offered, promised or given a bribe shall not be punished if he has been extorted by the official, arbitrator or expert to do so and if he has immediately and voluntarily reported it to the authorities.



Art. 307. (Amended - SG, issue 51 of 2000) Whoever intentionally creates an environment or conditions to provoke the offering, giving or receiving of a bribe with the aim of harming the person who gave or accepted the bribe shall be punished for provocation to bribery by imprisonment for up to three years.



Art. 307a. (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) The subject matter of the crimes under this section shall be forfeited to the state, and when it is missing, its equivalent shall be awarded.

Chapter Eight "a". CRIMES AGAINST SPORTS (NEW - SG, No. 60 OF 2011)



Art. 307b. (New - SG, issue 60 of 2011) Whoever, by means of violence, fraud, intimidation or in any other illegal manner, induces another to influence the development or outcome of a sports competition administered by a sports organization, if the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of one thousand to ten thousand leva.



Art. 307c. (New - SG, issue 60 of 2011) (1) Whoever promises, offers or gives to another a benefit that is not due to him in order to influence or because he has influenced the development or result of a sports competition administered by a sports organization, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of five thousand to fifteen thousand leva.

(2) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on anyone who requests or accepts any benefit that is not due to him, or accepts an offer or promise of a benefit with the aim of influencing or because he has influenced the development or result of a sports competition, as well as when with his consent the benefit is offered, promised or given to another.

(3) Whoever mediates the commission of any of the acts under paragraphs 1 and 2, if the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of up to five thousand leva.

(4) The penalty under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on a person who provides or organizes the offering or giving of the benefit.

(5) The perpetrator shall be punished under the conditions of Art. 55 if he voluntarily reports to a competent authority a crime committed under Para. 1 - 4.



Art. 307d. (New - SG, issue 60 of 2011) (1) The punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years and a fine of ten thousand to twenty thousand leva, when the act under Art. 307b or Art. 307c is committed:

1. in relation to a participant in a competition who has not reached the age of 18;
2. in relation to two or more participants in a competition;
3. in relation to or by a person from a management or control body of a sports organization, a sports judge, a delegate or another person, in or on the occasion of the performance of his office or function;
4. again.

(2) The punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years and a fine of fifteen thousand to thirty thousand leva, when the act under Art. 307b or Art. 307c :

1. is committed by a person acting on behalf of or in execution of a decision of an organized criminal group;
2. it was committed under conditions of dangerous recidivism;
3. represents a particularly serious case;
4. refers to a competition included in a gambling game with bets on the development or results of sports competitions.



Art. 307e. (New - SG, issue 60 of 2011) (1) In the cases under Art. 307b, 307c and 307d the court may order deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7 .

(2) In the cases under Article 307d, the court may also order confiscation of up to one-half of the property of the guilty party.



Art. 307f. (New - SG, issue 60 of 2011) The object of the crime under this chapter shall be confiscated in favor of the state, and if it is missing or has been alienated, its equivalent shall be awarded.

Chapter Nine. DOCUMENTARY CRIMES



Art. 308. (1) Whoever draws up a false official document or alters the contents of an official document for the purpose of its use shall be punished for forgery of a document by imprisonment for up to three years.

(2) (New - SG, issue 26 of 2004, amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009) When the subject of the act under paragraph 1 are certificates of heirs or civil status acts, notarial acts or notarial certifications, Bulgarian or foreign identity documents, documents for completed education or for acquired qualifications, driving licenses, vehicle registration licenses, visa stickers, other documents certifying the transfer or establishment of ownership rights or other real rights, legal capacity, personal or registration data, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to eight years.

(3) (New - SG, issue 26 of 2004, amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) The penalty shall be imprisonment for up to ten years, when:

1. (amended - SG, issue 101 of 2017) the act under para. 1 is for the purpose of facilitating the commission of a crime under Art. 108a, para. 1, 2, 6 or 7 ;
2. the act under paragraph 2 is for the purpose of material gain.

(4) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, previous para. 2, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2004) In minor cases the punishment shall be:

1. (amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) under para 1 - imprisonment for up to six months or probation;
2. under paragraph 2 - imprisonment for up to two years;
3. under paragraph 3 - imprisonment for up to three years.

(5) (New - SG No. 26/2004) For preparation for a crime under para. 1 the punishment shall be deprivation of liberty for up to one year. For preparation for a crime under paras. 2 and 3 or for association for the purpose of committing any of the crimes provided for therein the punishment shall be deprivation of liberty for up to six years.

(6) (New - SG, issue 26 of 2004) No punishment shall be imposed on a participant in the association who, before the completion of the drawing up of a false official document or the alteration of the content of an official document (if the association was formed for such purpose) or before the

distribution of false or altered documents begins (if the association was formed for this purpose), renounces the act and reports it to the authorities.

(7) (New - SG, issue 26 of 2004) Whoever prepares, holds or conceals objects, materials or tools which he knows or assumes are intended or have been used for the preparation or alteration of a document under paragraphs 2 and 3, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years.



Article 309. (1) Whoever, by himself or through another, draws up a false private document or alters the contents of a private document and uses it to prove that any right or obligation, or any legal relationship, exists or does not exist or that any right or obligation, or any legal relationship, has been terminated or amended, shall be punished for forgery of a document by imprisonment for up to two years.

(2) If the crime involves securities, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years.

(3) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005, amended - SG, No. 101 of 2017) When the act under para. 1 is committed in order to prove that rights to shares, units of a commercial company or part or the whole of a commercial enterprise as a set of rights, obligations and factual relationships exist or do not exist or that they have been terminated or changed, the punishment shall be deprivation of liberty for one to six years.

(4) (New - SG No. 101/2017) When an act under para. 3 causes particularly large damages, constituting a particularly serious case, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of one to ten years. The court may order confiscation of part or all of the property of the guilty party and deprive him of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7 .

(5) (New - SG, issue 101 of 2017) In minor cases under paras 1 and 2 the punishment shall be probation or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva, and under para 3 - imprisonment for up to one year or probation, or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.



Art. 310. (1) (Amended and supplemented - SG No. 26/2004) If the crime under Art. 308, para. 1 and 309, paras. 1 and 2 , is committed by an official within the scope of his service, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years, and in the cases under Art. 308, paras. 2 and 3 - imprisonment for up to twelve years, and the court may also order deprivation of a right under Art. 37, para. 1, item 6 .

(2) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) In minor cases the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to one year or probation.



Art. 311. (1) (Amended - SG No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) An official who, in the course of his/her duties, draws up an official document in which he/she certifies false circumstances or statements, with the aim of using this document as evidence of these circumstances or statements, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years, and the court may also order deprivation of the right under Art. 37, para. 1, item 6 .

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) In minor cases the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to one year or probation.



Art. 312. (1) (Amended, SG No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) A physician who provides someone with a false certificate of the state of their health, when not acting as an official, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or probation.

(2) (Amended - SG No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Under the same conditions, a veterinarian who issues a document with false content regarding the health status of an animal shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or probation.



Art. 313. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended and supplemented - SG, No. 92/2002) Whoever confirms a falsehood or conceals the truth in a written declaration or message sent electronically, which by virtue of a law, decree or resolution of the Council of Ministers are submitted to a government body for the purpose of verifying the

truthfulness of certain circumstances, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or by a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(2) (New - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 50 of 1995, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) When the act under paragraph 1 is committed with the aim of avoiding payment of **taxes** due, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years or a fine of up to one thousand leva.

(3) (Previous para. 2 - amended, SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended and supplemented - SG, issue 92 of 2002) The punishment under para. 1 shall also be imposed on anyone who confirms a falsehood or conceals the truth in a private document or message sent electronically, in which, by an express provision of a law, decree or resolution of the Council of Ministers, he is specifically obliged to certify the truth, and uses this document as evidence of the falsely certified circumstances or statements.

(4) (New - SG No. 62/1997) Whoever, in connection with a public offering of securities, uses untrue favorable data in a prospectus or a review of economic condition or omits unfavorable data that are of essential importance in making a decision to acquire securities, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of up to five hundred leva.



Art. 313a. (New - SG, No. 89 of 1986, amended - SG, No. 99 of 1989, repealed, No. 10 of 1993, previous Art. 313b - No. 10 of 1993) (1) Whoever, in a declaration under Art. 4, para. 2 of the Law on the Property of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union, the Fatherland Front, the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, the Union of Active Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism and the Bulgarian Trade Unions, confirms an untruth or conceals the truth with the aim of thwarting in whole or in part the seizure of illegally owned state property, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

(2) Whoever, upon request, refuses to give a declaration under Article 4, Paragraph 2 of the Act referred to in Paragraph 1, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years.

(3) In the cases under paras 1 and 2, the court may also order deprivation of rights under art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7.

(4) The perpetrator under paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not be punished if, upon revealing the truth, he would accuse himself, his spouse, his descendants, his ascendants, his brothers or sisters of a crime.



Art. 313b. (New - SG, issue 102 of 2006) (1) Whoever destroys, hides, alters or damages a document of the State Security or of the intelligence services of the Bulgarian People's Army shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to six years and a fine of fifteen thousand to thirty thousand leva.

(2) The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who holds a document in violation of the Law on Access to and Disclosure of Documents and on Declaration of Affiliation of Bulgarian Citizens to the State Security and Intelligence Services of the Bulgarian People's Army.



Art. 314. (Amended - SG No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever intentionally causes false circumstances or statements to be entered into an official document drawn up in accordance with the established procedure on the basis of an application by a private person shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or probation.



Art. 315. (1) Whoever draws up a document by filling in a sheet bearing the signature of the issuer with content that does not correspond to the will of the signatory shall be punished in accordance with the differences in Art. 308 and 309.

(2) In accordance with the same differences, a person who, through fraud, induces another to sign a document with content that does not correspond to the will of the signatory shall also be punished.



Art. 316. The punishment provided for in the preceding articles of this chapter shall also be imposed on a person who knowingly uses a false or forged document, a document with false content or one under the preceding article, when criminal liability cannot be sought from him for the very preparation.



Art. 317. (Amended, SG No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever unlawfully uses a document, knowing that the issuer has signed it, without intending to be bound by it, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or probation.



Art. 318. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended and supplemented - SG, No. 26/2010) Whoever unlawfully uses an official document issued for another person with the aim of deceiving an official or a representative of the public, if the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or by probation, or by a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.



Article 319. (Amended, SG No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever destroys, hides or damages a document belonging to another or not exclusively belonging to him with the aim of causing harm to another or of obtaining for himself or for another a benefit, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or by probation.

Chapter Nine "a". COMPUTER CRIMES (NEW - SG, No. 92 OF 2002)



Art. 319a. (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 38 of 2007, amended - SG, issue 101 of 2017, amended - SG, issue 53 of 2022) Whoever unlawfully gains access to an information system or parts thereof shall, in minor cases, be punished by imprisonment for up to six years and a fine of up to three thousand leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 101 of 2017, amended - SG, issue 53 of 2022) If the act under paragraph 1 is committed by two or more persons who have agreed in advance to commit such an act, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to six years and a fine of up to five thousand leva.

(3) (Supplemented - SG, issue 38 of 2007, amended - SG, issue 101 of 2017, amended - SG, issue 53 of 2022) If the act under paragraph 1 is committed repeatedly or with respect to data for creating an electronic signature, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to seven years and a fine of up to twenty thousand leva.

(4) (Amended - SG, No. 26/2004, supplemented - SG, No. 38/2007, amended and supplemented - SG, No. 53/2022) If the acts under paras 1 - 3 are committed with respect to information constituting a state or other secret protected by law or against an information system that is part of a critical infrastructure, the punishment shall be from four to eight years of imprisonment, if not subject to a more severe punishment.

(5) (Amended - SG, issue 53 of 2022) If the act under paragraph 4 has resulted in serious consequences, the punishment shall be from five to twelve years.



Art. 319b. (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 38 of 2007, amended - SG, issue 101 of 2017, amended - SG, issue 53 of 2022) Whoever unlawfully adds, copies, uses, changes, transfers, deletes, damages, deteriorates, hides, destroys computer data in an information system or suspends access to such data, in minor cases shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years and a fine of up to ten thousand leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 101 of 2017, amended - SG, issue 53 of 2022) If the act under paragraph 1 has caused significant damage or other serious consequences have occurred, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to seven years and a fine of up to twenty thousand leva.

(3) (Amended - SG, issue 53 of 2022) If the act under paragraph 1 is committed for the purpose of material gain, the punishment shall be imprisonment for five to seven years and a fine of up to ten thousand leva.

(4) (New - SG, issue 101 of 2017, amended - SG, issue 53 of 2022) If the act under paragraph 1 was committed through a computer program, password, access code or other data for access to an

information system or to a part thereof, intended to affect more than one information system, and the consequences under paragraph 2 occurred, the punishment shall be imprisonment for five to eight years and a fine of up to twenty thousand leva.

(5) (New - SG, issue 101 of 2017, amended - SG, issue 53 of 2022) The punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of nine to twelve years and a fine of up to thirty thousand leva, when the act under paragraph 1:

1. is committed by a person acting on behalf of or in execution of a decision of an organized criminal group;
2. was committed against an information system that is part of critical infrastructure.



Art. 319c. (New - SG, No. 92/2002) (1) (Supplemented - SG, No. 38/2007, amended - SG, No. 101/2017, amended - SG, No. 53/2022) Whoever commits an act under Art. 319b with respect to data provided by law, electronically or on an electronic or other medium, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to seven years and a fine of up to five thousand leva.

(2) (Supplemented - SG, issue 101 of 2017, amended - SG, issue 53 of 2022) If the act under paragraph 1 is intended to thwart the fulfillment of an obligation, the punishment shall be imprisonment for five to seven years and a fine of up to seven thousand leva.



Art. 319d. (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 38 of 2007, amended and supplemented - SG, issue 101 of 2017, amended - SG, issue 53 of 2022) Whoever introduces a computer virus into an information system or computer network shall be punished by imprisonment for up to seven years and a fine of up to five thousand leva.

(2) (New - SG, issue 38 of 2007, amended - SG, issue 101 of 2017) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on anyone who introduces another computer program that is intended to disrupt the operation of an information system or computer network or to learn, delete, erase, modify or copy computer data without authorization, when such authorization is required, insofar as the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime.

(3) (Previous para. 2, amended - SG, issue 38 of 2007, amended - SG, issue 101 of 2017, amended - SG, issue 53 of 2022) If the act under paras 1 and 2 has caused significant damage or has been committed repeatedly, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to nine years and a fine of up to twenty thousand leva.

(4) (New - SG, issue 53 of 2022) If the act under paragraphs 1 and 2 is committed against an information system or computer network that is part of critical infrastructure, the punishment shall be imprisonment for five to twelve years and a fine of up to twenty thousand leva.



Art. 319e. (New - SG, No. 92 of 2002) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 26 of 2004, amended - SG, No. 38 of 2007, amended - SG, No. 101 of 2017, amended - SG, No. 53 of 2022, supplemented - SG, No. 84 of 2023) Whoever creates, procures for himself or for another, imports, exports, transfers, transports, provides or otherwise distributes computer programs, passwords, codes or other similar data for access to an information system or part thereof with the aim of committing a crime under Art. 171, Para. 3, Art. 319a, Art. 319b, Art. 319c or Art. 319d, shall be punishable by imprisonment for up to six years.

(2) (Supplemented - SG, No. 38/2007, amended - SG, No. 101/2017, amended - SG, No. 53/2022) When the act under paragraph 1 has revealed personal data, classified information or other secret protected by law, to the extent that the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime, the punishment shall be imprisonment for four to seven years.

(3) (New - SG, issue 101 of 2017, amended - SG, issue 53 of 2022) For an act under paragraph 1, committed for a pecuniary purpose or by a person acting on behalf of or in execution of a decision of an organized criminal group, or if it has caused significant damage or other serious consequences, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to nine years.



Art. 319f. (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 85 of 2017, supplemented - SG, issue 53 of 2022) Whoever, when providing information services, violates the provisions of Art. 6, para. 2, item 5 of the Electronic Document and Electronic Certification Services Act, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years and a fine of up to five thousand leva, if he is not subject to a more severe punishment.

Chapter Ten. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE



Art. 320. (1) (Previous text of Art. 320 - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 67/2023) Whoever clearly incites to commit a crime by preaching to a large number of people through mass media or in another similar manner, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years, but not by a more severe punishment than that provided for the crime itself.

(2) (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011, supplemented - SG, issue 101 of 2017, repealed - SG, issue 84 of 2023)

(3) (New - SG, issue 67 of 2023, amended - SG, issue 39 of 2024) When the act under paragraph 1 is committed for racist, xenophobic or sexual orientation-related motives, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to ten years.



Art. 320a. (New - SG, No. 41 of 1985, amended and supplemented - SG, No. 92 of 2002, in force from 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2004, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005, amended - SG, No. 101 of 2017, amended - SG, No. 84 of 2023) Whoever threatens to commit a crime under Art. 330 , Art. 333 , Art. 334 , Art. 336a , Art. 340 , Art. 341a , Art. 341b , Art. 341c , Art. 342, para. 3 , Art. 344 , Art. 349 , Art. 350 , Art. 352, para. 1 , Art. 356f , Art. 356k , Art. 356l or Art. 356m and this threat could give rise to a well-founded fear of its implementation, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years.



Art. 321. (1) (Amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) Whoever forms or leads an organized criminal group shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) Whoever participates in such a group shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years.

(3) (New - SG, No. 62 of 1997, amended - SG, No. 21 of 2000, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, supplemented - SG, No. 27 of 2009, amended and supplemented - SG, No. 26 of 2010) When the group is armed or established for a profit-making purpose or for the purpose of committing crimes under Art. 142 , Art. 142a , Art. 143a , Art. 243 , 244 , 253 , 280 , 337 , Art. 339, para. 1 - 4 , Art. 354a, para. 1 and 2 and Art. 354b, para. 1 - 4 or an official participates in it, the punishment is:

1. under paragraph 1 - imprisonment from five to fifteen years;
2. under paragraph 2 - imprisonment from three to ten years.

(4) (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997) A participant in the group shall not be punished if he voluntarily surrenders to the authorities and reveals everything he knows about the group before a crime is committed by him or her.

(5) (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997) A participant in the group who voluntarily surrenders to the authorities, reveals everything he knows about the group and thus significantly facilitates the detection and proof of crimes committed by it, shall be punished under the conditions of Article 55 .

(6) (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002) Whoever conspires with one or more persons to commit in the country or abroad crimes for which a penalty of imprisonment for more than three years is provided and through which the aim is to obtain property gain or to exercise unlawful influence over the activities of a body of authority or local self-government, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years.



Art. 321a. (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997) (1) Whoever participates in the management of an organization or group which, by using force or instilling fear, concludes transactions or derives benefits, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

(2) Whoever participates in such an organization or group shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of up to five years.

(3) The property acquired by the organization, the group or the participants therein from this activity shall be confiscated in favor of the state if the persons from whom it was acquired or their heirs are unknown.

(4) In the cases under the preceding paragraphs, the provision of Art. 321, paras. 4 and 5 shall apply .



Article 322. (Amended, SG No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever fails to prevent the commission of an obviously serious crime, if he could have done so without significant difficulty and without danger to himself or another, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or probation.



Art. 323. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 62/1997) Whoever arbitrarily, not in accordance with the procedure established by law, exercises a real or alleged right of his or another person disputed by another, shall be punished in minor cases by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of up to one thousand leva.
(2) (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997) Whoever arbitrarily occupies real estate from whose possession he has been removed in due course shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of up to five hundred leva.
(3) The perpetrator shall not be punished if, after a warning from the relevant state authority, he immediately restores the original factual situation.
(4) The provision of the preceding paragraph shall not apply if the perpetrator, after recovery, commits the same act again.
(5) (New - SG, issue 50 of 1995) When the act under paragraph 1 is committed by force or threat, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to 6 years.



Art. 323a. (New - SG, No. 27 of 1973, amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) (1) Whoever constructs a building on arable land, agricultural land or pasture without having the right to do so shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years and a fine of one thousand to three thousand leva.
(2) In case of repeated commission of the crime under para. 1, as well as in case of continuation of the construction after it has been stopped by the proper authorities, the punishment shall be imprisonment from one to three years and a fine from two to five thousand leva, as well as public censure.



Art. 324. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 1/1991) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002) Whoever exercises a profession or trade without having the relevant legal capacity shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or by a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.
(2) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 89/1986, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, supplemented - SG, No. 83/1998, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 76/2005, effective 01.01.2007, amended - SG, No. 75/2006) When the profession or trade is related to public health, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva. The same punishment shall be imposed on a doctor, dentist or master pharmacist who exercises their profession in violation of the established procedure.
(3) (New - SG, No. 89 of 1986, amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006) If the act under the preceding paragraph is committed repeatedly, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of one to five years and a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva, and the court may also order deprivation of rights under Art. 37, Para. 1, Items 6 and 7.



Art. 325. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever commits indecent acts, grossly violating public order and expressing obvious disrespect for society, shall be punished for hooliganism by imprisonment for up to two years or probation, as well as by public censure.
(2) When the act is accompanied by resistance against a government body or a representative of the public performing duties to protect public order, or when its content is distinguished by exceptional cynicism or audacity, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years.
(3) (New - SG No. 95/2016) When the act under para. 1 or 2 is committed while driving a motor vehicle, the punishment is: under para. 1 - imprisonment for up to three years and deprivation of

rights under Art. 37, para. 1, item 7 ; under para. 2 - imprisonment for up to five years and deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, item 7 .

(4) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, in force from 01.01.2005, amendment regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2004, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005, former para 3, supplemented - SG, issue 95 of 2016) When the act under the preceding paragraphs is committed repeatedly, the punishment is: under para 1 - imprisonment for up to three years; under paras 2 and 3 - imprisonment for one to five years.

(5) (Previous para. 3, amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, in force from 01.01.2005, amendment regarding entry into force - SG, issue 26 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2004, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005, previous para. 4, amended - SG, issue 95 of 2016) When the act under paras. 1 - 3 constitutes a dangerous recidivism, the punishment shall be deprivation of liberty for a term of one to six years.



Art. 325a. (New - SG, issue 27 of 2009, amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) Whoever organizes or participates in the conduct of animal fights, breeds, trains or provides animals for fights, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years and a fine of one thousand to ten thousand leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) The punishment shall be imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of six thousand to fifty thousand leva, when:

1. the act has been committed repeatedly;
2. the act was committed by a veterinarian or technician, by a person carrying out an activity or profession related to raising animals or taking care of them;
3. a minor or underage person is present at the fights;
4. The fights are filmed for distribution purposes.

(3) The punishment under paragraph 2 shall also be imposed on anyone who organizes or participates in betting on animal fights.

(4) The perpetrator shall not be punished if he voluntarily reports to a competent authority a crime committed under paragraphs 1 and 3.

(5) (New - SG, issue 67 of 2023) When the act under paras 1 - 3 constitutes a dangerous recidivism, the punishment shall be imprisonment for two to seven years and a fine of ten thousand to twenty thousand leva.



Art. 325b. (New - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.07.2011) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) Whoever, by showing cruelty to a vertebrate animal, unlawfully causes it death, serious or permanent injury, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to four years and a fine of one thousand to five thousand leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) The punishment shall be from two to four years and a fine of two thousand to five thousand leva, when the act under para. 1 is committed:

1. by a person who carries out an activity or profession related to raising animals or caring for them;
2. in a manner or by means dangerous to the life of humans or animals, in a particularly painful manner for the animal or with particular cruelty;
3. in a public place or in the presence of a minor or underage person;
4. again.

(3) (New - SG, issue 67 of 2023) When the act under paragraphs 2 and 3 constitutes a dangerous recidivism, the punishment shall be imprisonment for two to five years and a fine of five thousand to ten thousand leva.



Art. 325c. (New - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.07.2011) (1) Whoever fails to take sufficient care of a vertebrate animal under his supervision, as a result of which it causes moderate or severe bodily injury to a person, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or probation and a fine of up to five thousand leva.

(2) In the cases under paragraph 1, if death has resulted, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of up to ten thousand leva.



Art. 326. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 41 of 1985, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No.

26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005, previous text of Art. 326 - SG, No. 26 of 2010) Whoever transmits by radio, telephone or in any other way false calls or misleading signals for help, accident or alarm, is punishable by imprisonment for up to two years.

(2) (New - SG, issue 26 of 2010, amended - SG, issue 28 of 2020, effective 24.03.2020) If the act under paragraph 1 has resulted in significant harmful consequences, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of ten thousand to fifty thousand leva.



Art. 327. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 60/2011) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 42/2024) Whoever organizes a game of chance not in accordance with the procedure established by law shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years and a fine of twenty thousand to one hundred thousand leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 42 of 2024) The punishment shall be imprisonment for one to eight years and a fine of forty thousand to two hundred thousand leva, when the act under para. 1:

1. was committed under conditions of dangerous recidivism;
2. represents a particularly serious case;
3. involves betting on the development or outcome of a sports competition administered by a sports organization.

(3) Whoever participates in a game of chance, organized not in accordance with the procedure established by law, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or probation.

(4) When the act under paragraph 3 is committed repeatedly, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of five hundred to five thousand leva.

(5) The money or items that are the subject of the gambling game shall be confiscated in favor of the state, and if they are missing or have been alienated, their equivalent shall be awarded.

(6) The perpetrator under para. 3 shall not be punished if he voluntarily reports to a competent authority the crime committed under paras. 1 and 2.



Art. 328. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, repealed - SG, No. 26/2010)



Art. 329. (Amended - SG, No. 95 of 1975) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005, declared unconstitutional by RCC No. 13 of 2022 - SG, No. 79 of 2022) **An adult capable of work who for a long time does not engage in community service, receiving non-labor income in an unauthorized or immoral manner, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or with probation.**

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, effective 01.01.2005, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 26 of 2004, effective 01.01.2004, declared unconstitutional by RCC No. 13 of 2022 - SG, No. 79 of 2022) **Whoever systematically engages in begging shall be punished with probation for a term of up to two years.**

Chapter Eleven. COMMONLY DANGEROUS CRIMES

Section I.

Crimes committed in a generally dangerous manner or by generally dangerous means



Article 330. (1) Whoever sets fire to a building, inventory, goods, agricultural or other products, forest, machinery, mine or other property of significant value shall be punished for arson by imprisonment for one to eight years.

(2) The punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years:

1. if the fire posed a danger to someone's life;

2. if there was a danger that it would spread to other properties, such as those mentioned above;
 3. if the burned property has historical, scientific or artistic value or if objects of historical, scientific or artistic value are kept in the burned premises;
 4. (new - SG, issue 92 of 2002) if the arson was committed by a person acting on behalf of or in execution of a decision of an organization or group under Article 321a or an organized criminal group;
 5. (new - SG, issue 26 of 2004) if the burned forest or other property of significant value is located in a protected area;
 6. (new - SG, issue 67 of 2023) if the arson was committed for racist or xenophobic reasons.
- (3) If in the cases under the preceding paragraph significant damages have resulted, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to twelve years, and if death has resulted for someone, when the perpetrator did not want and did not allow this, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.



Article 331. (1) Whoever, through negligence, sets fire to another's property under the preceding Article, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.

(2) (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002) Whoever sets fire to stubble, as a result of which a fire occurs in the forest fund, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of five hundred to five thousand leva.

(3) (Previous para. 2 - SG, issue 92 of 2002) If death or significant damages have resulted, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years.



Article 332. The perpetrator shall not be punished for arson if, on his own initiative, he immediately extinguished the fire before significant damage occurred.



Art. 333. When the objects under Art. 330 are damaged or destroyed by explosion, the penalties provided for in this article shall be imposed accordingly.



Article 334. (1) Whoever causes a flood and thereby endangers the life or property of another shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to twelve years.

(2) If in this case significant damages have resulted, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years, and if death has resulted for someone, when the perpetrator did not want and did not allow this, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years.



Article 335. (1) Whoever causes a flood through negligence and thereby endangers the life or property of another shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) If death or significant damage has resulted, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years.



Art. 336. (Repealed - State Gazette, issue 41 of 1985)



Art. 336a. (New - SG, issue 101 of 2017) (1) Whoever creates a danger to the life of another or to causing serious or moderate bodily injury, or significant property damage, in violation of the established rules:

1. uses an explosive substance, radioactive material, biological, chemical or nuclear weapon or other nuclear facility in an aircraft against, or on a ship or on a fixed platform located on the continental shelf;

2. releases, pours, throws or unloads from an aircraft, from a ship or from a fixed platform located on the continental shelf, an explosive substance, radioactive material, biological, chemical or nuclear weapon or other nuclear facility;
 3. releases, pours, throws or unloads from an aircraft, from a ship or from a fixed platform located on the continental shelf, oil, liquefied natural gas, a dangerous or harmful substance, except in the cases under item 2;
 4. uses an aircraft or ship,
- shall be punishable by imprisonment for five to fifteen years.
- (2) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also apply to anyone who unlawfully transports on an aircraft or ship a weapon, a dangerous substance, material, information technology or other object provided for in an international treaty that has entered into force for the Republic of Bulgaria.
- (3) When an act under paragraphs 1 and 2 causes serious or moderate bodily injury to another person, the punishment shall be imprisonment for ten to twenty years.
- (4) When an act under paragraphs 1 and 2 causes death to another person, the punishment shall be imprisonment for fifteen to twenty years or life imprisonment.
- (5) In the cases under para. 1 - 4 the court shall also impose deprivation of rights under art. 37, para. 1, item 7 .



Art. 336b. (New - SG, issue 84 of 2023) Whoever, with terrorist intent, delivers, places, activates or detonates a substance or other explosive device or explosive materials in a place for public use, an object of the public transport system or an infrastructure object and this results in significant damage, moderate or severe bodily injury, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years, and where death is caused - by imprisonment for a term of fifteen to thirty years, life imprisonment or life imprisonment without commutation.



Art. 337. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 41 of 1985, previous text of Art. 337, amended - SG, No. 50 of 1995, amended and supplemented - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011, supplemented - SG, No. 47 of 2016, supplemented - SG, No. 84 of 2023) Whoever manufactures, processes, modifies, repairs, develops, researches, stores, trades, transports, imports or exports explosives, firearms, non-firearms, chemical, biological or nuclear weapons, ammunition and pyrotechnic articles or destroys cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines and other devices within the meaning of the Law on the Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction , without having the right to do so by law or without a permit issued by the appropriate authority, when such is required, or does so not in accordance with the permit granted to him, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years.

(2) (New - SG, issue 50 of 1995) The punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if the act was committed:

1. by an official who has taken advantage of his official position;
2. again, in important cases.

(3) (New - SG, issue 50 of 1995) When the subject of the crime is on a large scale, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

(4) (New - SG, issue 50 of 1995) When the subject of the crime is of particularly large proportions and the case is particularly serious, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.

(5) (New - SG, issue 26 of 2004) For preparation for a crime under paragraphs 1 - 4 the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to two years.



Art. 338. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 26 of 2010, amended - SG, No. 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011) Whoever, while holding, transporting, sending or working with explosives, firearms, ammunition for firearms or pyrotechnic articles, fails to take the necessary security measures and especially the measures provided for in the relevant regulations, ordinances or instructions, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to five years or by a fine of five hundred to three thousand leva.

(2) (New - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010, amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) Whoever provides explosives, weapons, ammunition for firearms or pyrotechnic articles to a person under the age of 18 shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years and a fine of up to five thousand leva.

(3) (Previous para. 2, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006, amended and supplemented - SG, issue 26 of 2010) If the acts under paras. 1 and 2 have resulted in one or more persons suffering moderate or severe bodily injury, or death, or significant damage to property, when the perpetrator did not want or allow this, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years, and in particularly serious cases the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.

(4) (New - SG, issue 47 of 2016) When the subject of the crime is cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines and other devices within the meaning of the Act on the Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction , the punishment shall be:

1. in the cases under paragraph 1 - imprisonment from two to eight years;
2. in the cases under paragraph 2 - imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine of up to ten thousand leva;
3. in the cases under para. 3 - imprisonment from five to twelve years, and in especially serious cases - imprisonment from six to fifteen years.



Art. 339. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 41/1985, amended - SG, No. 33/2011, effective 27.05.2011) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 84/2023) Whoever acquires in any way, examines, possesses or transfers to another explosives, firearms, chemical, biological or nuclear weapons, ammunition for firearms or pyrotechnic articles, without having a proper permit for this, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

(2) If it concerns explosives, firearms, chemical, biological or nuclear weapons, ammunition for firearms or pyrotechnic articles in large quantities, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

(3) Whoever alienates or transfers explosives, firearms, chemical, biological or nuclear weapons or pyrotechnic articles to a person who does not have a permit to acquire them, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

(4) The punishment under paragraph 3 shall also be imposed on anyone who alienates or transfers ammunition for a firearm to another person without the latter having a permit to carry the relevant firearm.

(5) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on a person who, without a relevant permit, collects found explosives, firearms, chemical, biological or nuclear weapons, ammunition for firearms or pyrotechnic articles.

(6) (New - SG, issue 47 of 2016) When the subject of the crime is cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines and other devices within the meaning of the Law on the Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction , the punishment shall be:

1. in the cases under paragraph 1 - imprisonment from three to ten years;
2. in the cases under paragraph 2 - imprisonment from five to twelve years;
3. in the cases under paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 - imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.



Art. 339a. (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) Whoever, without a proper permit required by law, manufactures, uses, sells or possesses a special technical device intended for covert collection of information, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years.

(2) (Previous para. 3, amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) If the act under para. 1 is committed by an official in connection with his service, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

(3) (Previous para. 2 - SG, issue 27 of 2009) The special technical means shall be confiscated in favor of the state.



Art. 339b. (New - SG, No. 26/2004, amended - SG, No. 38/2007, amended - SG, No. 26/2010) Whoever produces, transfers, possesses, acquires or transfers to another dual-use items or technologies, defined by law or by an act of the Council of Ministers, with the aim of their use for carrying out transactions in violation of prohibitions, restrictions or sanctions imposed by the Security Council of the United Nations, by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe or by the European Union, or arising from an international treaty to which the Republic of Bulgaria is a party, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years and a fine of up to two hundred thousand leva.

Section II.

Crimes related to transport and communications



Art. 340. (1) (Amended - SG No. 95/1975) Whoever damages a rolling stock or railway, an aircraft, a motor vehicle, an electric vehicle (trolleybus, tram and other such vehicles intended for mass transport) or facilities or accessories thereto, a tunnel, a bridge or a retaining wall on the roads, or damages or allows a ship to be damaged, run aground or sink, and thereby creates a danger to the life of another or to significant damage to another's property, shall be punished by imprisonment for five to fifteen years.

(2) (New - SG, issue 95 of 1975) Whoever destroys an aircraft in operation or causes damage to it which renders it unfit for flight or is of a nature to endanger its safety in flight, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twenty years.

(3) (New - SG, issue 101 of 2017) The punishment under paragraph 2 shall also be imposed on a person who destroys a ship or causes damage to the ship or its cargo that is of a nature to endanger the safety of the ship during navigation, or destroys a fixed platform, including when it is located on the continental shelf, or causes damage that is of a nature to endanger its safety.

(4) (New - SG, issue 101 of 2017) The punishment under paragraph 2 shall also be imposed on anyone who, by using a device, substance or weapon, destroys or causes significant property damage to the facilities of an airport or to an aircraft located on its territory that is not in operation, or interrupts the activities of the airport services, thereby endangering or being of a nature to endanger the security of the airport.

(5) (Previous para. 2, amended - SG, issue 95 of 1975, previous para. 3 - SG, issue 101 of 2017) If in the cases under the preceding paragraphs it has followed:

- a) medium or severe bodily injury to one or more persons, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years;
- b) (supplemented - SG, issue 50 of 1995, amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998) death of one or more persons regardless of whether the consequences under letter "a" have occurred, the punishment shall be imprisonment for ten to twenty years, life imprisonment or life imprisonment without commutation.



Art. 341. (Amended - SG, No. 95 of 1975, amended - SG, No. 101 of 2017) When the act under Art. 340, paras. 1 - 4 is committed through negligence and the following have occurred as a result:

- a) significant property damage;
 - b) moderate or severe bodily injury to one or more persons, regardless of whether the consequences under the previous letter have occurred;
 - c) death of one or more persons, regardless of whether the consequences under letters "a" and "b" have occurred,
- the punishment is: under letter "a" - imprisonment for up to three years; under letter "b" - imprisonment for up to six years; under letter "c" - imprisonment for one to ten years.



Art. 341a. (New - SG, issue 95 of 1975) (1) Whoever places in an aircraft a device or substance that may destroy it or cause damage to it, rendering it unfit for flight or creating a danger to its safety in flight, shall, if not subject to a more severe punishment, be punished by imprisonment for three to ten years.

(2) Whoever endangers the safety of an aircraft in flight by:

- a) destroys or damages an air traffic control installation or facility;
 - b) communicates information or gives a signal that he knows to be false, places a false sign or removes or moves a sign intended to ensure traffic safety,
- shall be punishable by imprisonment for three to fifteen years.

(3) Whoever commits violence against a person on board an aircraft in flight, if the act is of a nature to endanger the safety of that aircraft and does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for five to ten years.

(4) (New - SG, issue 101 of 2017) The punishment under paragraph 3 shall also be imposed on a person who, by using a device, substance or weapon, commits violence against a person located on the territory of an airport, if the act is of a nature to endanger the health or life of others and does not constitute a more serious crime.

(5) (Previous para. 4, amended - SG, issue 101 of 2017) When in the cases under the preceding paragraphs, moderate or severe bodily injury or death of one or more persons has resulted, the penalties provided for in Art. 340, para. 5 shall be imposed accordingly .

(6) (Previous para. 5 - SG, issue 101 of 2017) When the act under para. 1 was committed through negligence and consequences under Art. 341 have occurred, the penalties provided for in this Article shall be imposed accordingly.



Art. 341b. (New - SG, issue 95 of 1975) (1) (Amended and supplemented - SG, issue 101 of 2017) Whoever unlawfully seizes an aircraft on the ground or in flight, or a ship in the sea areas or in the inland waterways of the Republic of Bulgaria or in the high seas, or on a fixed platform located on the continental shelf, or establishes control over such means, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to ten years.

(2) If the act under the preceding paragraph is committed by force or threat, the punishment shall be imprisonment for three to twelve years.

(3) (New - SG, issue 84 of 2023) The penalties under the preceding paragraphs shall also be imposed on anyone who illegally seizes other means of public transport or transport of goods.

(4) (Previous para. 3 - SG, issue 84 of 2023) If the act under the preceding paragraphs resulted in:

a) (supplemented - SG, issue 101 of 2017) significant damage to the aircraft, ship or platform;
b) moderate or severe bodily injury to one or more persons, regardless of whether the consequences under the previous letter have occurred;

c) (amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) death of one or more persons regardless of whether the consequences under letters "a" and "b" have occurred, the punishment is: under letters "a" and "b" - imprisonment from five to fifteen years, and under letter "c" - imprisonment from ten to twenty years or life imprisonment without parole, and the court may also order deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 - 10.



Art. 341c. (New - SG, No. 95 of 1975, repealed - SG, No. 41 of 1985, new - SG, No. 101 of 2017) (1) Whoever places on a ship located in the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Bulgaria or on the high seas a device or substance that may destroy or damage it or damage the cargo of the ship, if the act is of a nature to endanger the safe navigation of the ship, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to twelve years.

(2) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also apply to anyone who places on a fixed platform located on the continental shelf a device or substance that may destroy it or is of a nature to endanger its security.

(3) Whoever endangers the safe navigation of a ship by:

1. destroy, damage or disrupt the operation of sea or river navigation facilities;
2. communicates information or gives a signal that he knows to be false, places a false sign or removes or moves a sign intended to ensure traffic safety,
shall be punishable by imprisonment for three to fifteen years.

(4) Whoever commits violence against a person on board a ship, if the act is of a nature to endanger the safe navigation of the ship and does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

(5) The punishment under paragraph 4 shall also apply to a person who commits violence against a person on board a fixed platform located on the continental shelf, if the act is of a nature to endanger the security of the platform and does not constitute a more serious crime.

(6) If in the cases under paras. 1 - 5 the following has occurred:

1. medium or severe bodily injury to one or more persons, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years;
2. death of one or more persons, the punishment shall be imprisonment for ten to twenty years, life imprisonment or life imprisonment without parole.

(7) When the act under paragraph 1 was committed through negligence and the following occurred:

1. significant property damage;
2. moderate or severe bodily injury to one or more persons, regardless of whether the consequences under item 1 have occurred;
3. death of one or more persons regardless of whether the consequences under items 1 and 2 have occurred,

the punishment is:

under item 1 - imprisonment from five to ten years;

under item 2 - imprisonment from eight to fifteen years;

under item 3 - imprisonment from ten to twenty years, life imprisonment or life imprisonment without parole.



Art. 342. (Amended - SG, No. 95/1975, amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever, while driving a rolling stock, aircraft, motor vehicle, vessel, military or special machine, violates the traffic rules by allowing the causing of bodily injury or death to another person, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or probation.

(2) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) The same punishment shall be imposed on a transport worker or employee who violates the rules for operation or the requirements for good quality of repair of rolling stock, roads or facilities, by allowing the causing of bodily injury or death to another.

(3) (Previous para. 2, amended, - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) If acts under the preceding paragraphs intentionally cause death, bodily injury or significant property damage to another person, the punishment shall be:

a) in case of causing significant property damage - imprisonment from one to ten years;

b) in case of causing moderate or severe bodily injury to one or more persons with or without property damage - from three to twelve years;

c) (Amended - SG, issue 85 of 1998) in case of causing death of one or more persons with or without the consequences under letters "a" and "b" - imprisonment from ten to twenty years, and in especially serious cases - from fifteen to twenty years or life imprisonment.

(4) (Previous para. 3, amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006) In the cases under paragraph 3, letters "a" and "b" the court shall deprive the guilty party of the rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7. In the cases under letter "c" the deprivation of these rights shall be permanent.



Art. 343. (Amended - SG, No. 95/1975, amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) When acts under the preceding Article have caused through negligence:

a) (amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) significant property damage, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to one year or probation;

b) (amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) serious or moderate bodily injury, regardless of whether the consequences under letter "a" have occurred, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to four years for serious bodily injury and for up to three years or probation for moderate bodily injury;

c) (amended - SG, issue 60 of 2012, effective 08.09.2012, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) death, regardless of whether the consequences under letter "a" have occurred, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to eight years, and in particularly serious cases - imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

(2) (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 86 of 2005, in force from 29.04.2006, amended - SG, issue 95 of 2016) The criminal proceedings shall be terminated if the victim requests this:

1. for crimes under paragraph 1, letter "a";

2. for crimes under paragraph 1, letter "b", when no criminal proceedings have been terminated against the perpetrator on this ground during the last five years.

(3) (Supplemented - SG, No. 21 of 2000, former para. 2 - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006, supplemented - SG, No. 60 of 2012, effective 08.09.2012, supplemented - SG, No. 67 of 2023) If the act was committed in a drunken state or after using narcotic substances or their analogues or the person refuses to be tested for alcohol and/or narcotic substances or their analogues without medical reasons or it resulted in bodily injury or death of more than one person, or the perpetrator fled the scene of the accident, or drove without having the necessary legal capacity, when such is required by law, as well as after Exceeding the speed limit in a built-up area by more than 50 km/h or if the act is committed after passing a red traffic light or on a pedestrian crossing, the penalty is:

a) (amended - SG, issue 60 of 2012, effective 08.09.2012, amended - SG, issue 74 of 2015) in case of severe or moderate bodily injury - imprisonment from one to six years, and in especially serious cases - imprisonment from two to ten years;

b) (amended - SG, issue 74 of 2015, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) in the event of death - imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years, and in particularly serious cases - imprisonment for a term of ten to twenty years.

(4) (Previous para. 3 - SG, issue 92 of 2002) The punishment under letter "b" of the preceding paragraph shall also be imposed when death of one or more persons and bodily injury of one or more persons has occurred.

(5) (New - SG No. 67/2023) In the cases under paras 3 and 4, the court may seize for the benefit of the state the aircraft, motor vehicle, watercraft or special machine that was used to commit the crime

and is the property of the perpetrator, and where the perpetrator is not the owner - to award its equivalent.



Art. 343a. (1) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, previous text of Art. 343a - SG, issue 92 of 2002) If the perpetrator, after the act under the previous article, has done everything in his power to provide assistance to the victim or victims, the punishment shall be:
a) (amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) under para. 1, letter "b" - imprisonment up to three years in the case of serious bodily injury and imprisonment up to two years or probation in the case of moderate bodily injury;
b) under paragraph 1, letter "c" - imprisonment for up to four years;
c) (amended - SG, issue 39 of 2024) under paragraph 3, letter "a", when moderate or severe bodily injury is caused to more than one person - imprisonment for up to four years, and in especially serious cases - up to six years;
d) (amended - SG, issue 39 of 2024) under paragraph 3, letter "b", where the death of more than one person has occurred - imprisonment for a term of two to ten years, and in particularly serious cases - for a term of three to twelve years.
(2) (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 86 of 2005, effective 29.04.2006) For a crime under paragraph 1, letter "a", the criminal proceedings shall be terminated if the victim so requests.



Art. 343b. (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 50 of 1995)
(1) (Amended - SG, issue 74 of 2015) Whoever drives a motor vehicle with a concentration of alcohol in his blood exceeding 1.2 per thousand, established in accordance with the due procedure, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to three years and a fine of two hundred to one thousand leva.
(2) (Amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 74/2015) Whoever drives a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of over 0.5 per thousand, established in accordance with the due procedure, after having been convicted by a final judgment for the act under Paragraph 1, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to five years and a fine of five hundred to one thousand five hundred leva.
(3) (New - SG, issue 21 of 2000, amended - SG, issue 74 of 2015, supplemented - SG, issue 67 of 2023) Whoever drives a motor vehicle after using narcotic substances or their analogues, established in accordance with the due procedure, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to three years and a fine of five hundred to one thousand five hundred leva.
(4) (New - SG, issue 74 of 2015) If the act under paragraph 3 is committed repeatedly, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to five years and a fine of five hundred to one thousand five hundred leva.
(5) (New - SG, issue 67 of 2023) In the cases under paras 1 - 4, the court shall seize in favor of the state the motor vehicle used for the commission of the crime and owned by the perpetrator, and when the perpetrator is not the owner - to award its equivalent.
(6) (New - SG, issue 67 of 2023) Whoever drives a motor vehicle and refuses to be checked according to the due procedure for establishing the use of alcohol and/or narcotic substances or their analogues, after having been punished for any of these acts under administrative procedure, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six months and a fine of two thousand leva.
(7) (New - SG, issue 67 of 2023) The perpetrator shall not be punished if the refusal under paragraph 6 is due to reasons beyond his control.



Art. 343c. (New - SG, issue 50 of 1995) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 74 of 2015) Whoever drives a motor vehicle during the term of serving the punishment of deprivation of the right to drive a motor vehicle, after having been punished for the same act under administrative procedure, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of two hundred to one thousand leva.
(2) (Amended - SG, issue 74 of 2015) Whoever, within one year of being punished under administrative procedure for driving a motor vehicle without a relevant driving license, commits such an act, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to three years and a fine of five hundred to one thousand two hundred leva.
(3) (New - SG, issue 95 of 2016) The penalty under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on a person who drives a motor vehicle during the period of serving a compulsory administrative measure for temporary withdrawal of the driving license for a motor vehicle.



Art. 343d. (New - SG, issue 50 of 1995, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) In all cases of Art. 343 , 343a , 343b and 343c, para. 1, the court shall also order deprivation of a right under Art. 37, para. 1, item 7 and may order deprivation of a right under item 6.



Art. 344. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 95 of 1975, amended - SG, No. 74 of 2015) Whoever removes or moves a sign or signal intended to ensure the safety of rail, water and electric transport, places such a false sign or gives a false signal and thereby endangers the life or property of someone, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to seven years.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 74/2015) For the act under para. 1, affecting road transport signs, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to two years or a fine of one thousand to five thousand leva.



Art. 345. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 95/2016) (1) Whoever uses a plate with a registration number issued for another motor vehicle, or a plate not issued by the relevant authorities, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or by a fine of five hundred to one thousand levs.

(2) The penalty under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on anyone who drives a motor vehicle that is not properly registered.



Art. 345a. (New - SG, issue 21 of 2000) (1) Whoever, in violation of the procedure established for this purpose, erases or falsifies an identification number of a motor vehicle, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years and a fine of five thousand to ten thousand leva.

(2) If the act under the preceding paragraph is committed repeatedly, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to twelve years and a fine of five thousand to fifteen thousand leva.

(3) The penalty shall be imprisonment for up to three years or a fine of up to three thousand leva if the part numbers of a motor vehicle have been erased or falsified.



Art. 346. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 107/1996, amended - SG, No. 62/1997) Whoever unlawfully takes another person's motor vehicle from the possession of another without his consent with the intention of using it, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to eight years.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 89 of 1986, corrected - SG, No. 90 of 1986, amended - SG, No. 107 of 1996, amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997) The punishment shall be deprivation of liberty for a term of one to ten years, if:

1. the vehicle has been damaged or left unattended, or
2. the act was committed while intoxicated or more than twice, or repeatedly, or
3. the seizure was carried out under the conditions of Article 195, paragraph 1, points 1 - 6 ;
4. (new - SG, issue 26 of 2004) the seizure was carried out for the purpose of material gain from the return of the motor vehicle.

(3) (New - SG, issue 26 of 2004) The punishment under paragraph 2 shall also be imposed on a person who offers assistance for the return of the seized vehicle in return for receiving a property benefit.

(4) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997, previous para. 3 - SG, issue 26 of 2004) In the cases of the preceding paragraphs, the court shall order deprivation of the right to drive a motor vehicle.

(5) (Previous para. 3 - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 62 of 1997, previous para. 4 - SG, issue 26 of 2004) If force or threat is used to seize the vehicle or to retain possession thereof, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to twelve years and deprivation of the right to drive a motor vehicle, with the court also ordering the confiscation of not less than 1/2 of the perpetrator's property.

(6) (New - SG, No. 62 of 1997, former para. 5 - SG, No. 26 of 2004) The punishment under the preceding paragraph shall also be imposed when the act is committed by a person referred to in Art. 142, para. 2 , items 6 and 8, or at the behest of an organization or group, or when an attempt is

made to export the motor vehicle across the border of the country or when its serial and registration numbers have been changed.



Art. 346a. (New - SG, issue 26 of 2004) If the seized motor vehicle is returned before the conclusion of the judicial investigation in the court of first instance, the punishment shall be:

1. in the cases under Art. 346, para. 1 - imprisonment for up to five years;
2. in the cases under Art. 346, para. 2, item 4, if the return was made before the receipt of the property benefit - imprisonment for up to eight years.



Art. 346b. (New - SG, issue 21 of 2000, previous text of Art. 346a - SG, issue 26 of 2004, amended - SG, issue 7 of 2019) Whoever unlawfully enters another person's motor vehicle without the consent of the owner shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.



Article 347. (1) Whoever damages a telegraph, telephone or telegraphic installation or line, television or radio installation or electrification installation or line and thereby interrupts or hinders communications shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of up to five years.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) If the act was committed through negligence, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to one year or probation, or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.



Art. 348. (Amended - State Gazette, issue 10 of 1993) Who:

- a) builds, owns or uses a radio device that broadcasts on the air without having written permission to do so;
- b) uses a radio device that broadcasts on the air without having previously registered it with full identification data or uses it for purposes not permitted under the permit granted to it;
- c) without prior written permission, arbitrarily changes the registered data of the radio equipment broadcasting on the air;
- d) (amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) obstructs or disturbs the operation of a radio communication, radio broadcasting, television or radio relay station or radio transmission center, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva, and the radio equipment shall be confiscated in favor of the state.



Art. 348a. (New - SG, issue 26 of 2004) (1) Whoever, by fraud or in any other illegal manner, uses a telecommunications network, facility or service in order to generate or redirect in his own or another's interest a directed transmission of signals, written text, images, sound, data or messages of any kind by wire, radio waves, optical or other transmission medium, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six years and a fine of up to ten thousand leva.

(2) When the act under paragraph 1 has been committed:

1. by two or more persons who have agreed in advance on its implementation, when it does not represent an unimportant case;
2. by using an unregistered telecommunications device;
3. again,

The punishment is imprisonment for up to eight years and a fine of one thousand to five thousand leva.

(3) (Amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) In minor cases under paragraph 1 the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to one year or probation.



Art. 348b. (New - SG, No. 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, previous text of Art. 348a - SG, No. 26 of 2004) When the property damage and bodily injury under Art. 343 are caused to a spouse,

ascendant, descendant, brother or sister, criminal prosecution shall be initiated upon a complaint of the victim. In such cases, the perpetrator may be deprived by administrative order of the right to drive a motor vehicle even when no complaint has been filed or the complaint filed has been withdrawn.

Section III.

Crimes against public health and against the environment (Title supplemented - SG, issue 26 of 2004)



Article 349. (1) Whoever intentionally places or mixes an object dangerous to life or health into a well, spring, water supply system or other device intended for general use, from where or with which drinking water is drawn, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.
(2) (Supplemented - SG, No. 50 of 1995, amended - SG, No. 153 of 1998) If the act resulted in serious bodily injury, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years, and if death resulted, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of ten to twenty years, life imprisonment or life imprisonment without parole.
(3) (Amended - SG, issue 41 of 1985) In accordance with the differences under the preceding paragraphs, a person who, with the aim of infecting people, spreads agents of an epidemic disease shall also be punished.



Art. 349a. (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997) (1) Whoever violates the rules established for the taking and provision of human organs or tissues for transplantation shall be punished by imprisonment for one to three years.
(2) The punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to five years if the act was committed for a gainful purpose.



Art. 350. (Amended - SG, No. 26/2004) (1) Whoever prepares food or drinks intended for general consumption in such a way that substances hazardous to health are created or enter them, as well as whoever sells, offers for sale or otherwise puts into circulation such food or drinks, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years.
(2) Whoever violates rules governing the extraction, production, processing, storage or trade in animals, raw materials, food or beverages intended for public use, and thereby endangers the health or life of another, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.
(3) If the act under paragraphs 1 and 2 resulted in moderate bodily injury to another person - the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to six years, if serious bodily injury to another person resulted - imprisonment for one to eight years, and if death resulted - imprisonment for three to fifteen years.



Art. 350a. (1) (New - SG, issue 26 of 2004, amended - SG, issue 23 of 2024, previous text of Art. 350a, supplemented - SG, issue 39 of 2024) Whoever, in violation of law, produces or offers on the market food, animal feed or veterinary medicinal products, plant protection products or drinks, and thereby endangers the life or health of another, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.
(2) (New - SG, issue 39 of 2024) Whoever, without the legally established required accompanying documents and permits, transports plant protection products across the country's border or trades, uses or allows the use of unauthorized plant protection products on the territory of the country, when the act committed does not constitute a minor incident, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to four years and a fine of two thousand to five thousand leva.



Art. 351. (1) (Amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) For acts under Art. 349 and 350, committed through negligence, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to two years or probation.
(2) If in this case death has resulted for someone, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years.



Art. 352. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 95 of 1975, amended - SG, No. 86 of 1991, amended - SG, No. 85 of 1997, amended - SG, No. 26 of 2004, amended - SG, No. 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011) Whoever pollutes or allows to be polluted the soil, the air, watercourses, basins, groundwater, territorial or internal sea waters or sea waters in zones defined by an international agreement to which the Republic of Bulgaria is a party, and thereby makes them dangerous for humans or animals and plants or unfit for their use for cultural and domestic, health, agricultural and other economic purposes, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to five years and a fine of five thousand to thirty thousand leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 26 of 2004) The same punishment shall be imposed on an official who has allowed, during the design, construction or operation of drainage or irrigation systems, the necessary measures not to be taken to prevent dangerous pollution of the water supply areas for drinking water supply or the rise in the level of groundwater in populated and resort areas.

(3) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005, amended - SG, No. 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011) When the acts under para. 1 or 2 have caused:

1. death or serious bodily injury to one or more persons, the punishment shall be imprisonment for five to twenty years and a fine of ten thousand to fifty thousand leva;
2. significant damage to the environment, the punishment is imprisonment for two to eight years and a fine of ten thousand to fifty thousand leva.

(4) (New - SG, issue 95 of 1975, amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) If the act under para. 1 or 2 is committed through negligence, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of two thousand to twenty thousand leva.



Art. 352a. (New - SG, No. 95 of 1975, amended - SG, No. 86 of 1991) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 85 of 1997, amended and supplemented - SG, No. 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011) Whoever pollutes or allows to be polluted with petroleum products or derivatives territorial or internal sea waters or sea waters in zones defined by an international agreement in which the Republic of Bulgaria participates, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to six years and a fine of ten thousand to fifty thousand leva. When the act is committed by a ship's captain, the court shall also order deprivation of the right under Art. 37, para. 1, item 7.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) The penalty under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on anyone who pollutes or allows the waters under paragraph 1 to be polluted with harmful liquid substances in bulk, specified in an international agreement to which the Republic of Bulgaria is a party.

(3) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 33/2011, effective 27.05.2011) When the act under para. 1 or 2 is committed through negligence, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of two thousand to fifteen thousand leva.

(4) (Amended - SG No. 10/1993) A captain of a ship or other vessel who fails to immediately notify the nearest port of the discharge into waters referred to in paragraph 1 of petroleum products or derivatives, or of other substances dangerous to humans, animals or plants, shall be punished by a fine of up to five hundred leva.

(5) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002) A captain or other person from the commanding staff of a ship who fails to fulfill the obligation to enter in the ship's documents an operation with substances dangerous to humans, animals or plants, or enters therein false information about such operations, or refuses to present these documents to the relevant officials, shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva, imposed by administrative procedure.



Art. 353. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 95 of 1975, amended - SG, No. 86 of 1991, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002) An official who puts into operation or orders the putting into operation of an enterprise or a

thermal power plant before the necessary purification facilities are put into operation shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of up to three years and a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(2) The same punishment shall be imposed on an official who fails to fulfill his/her obligations for the construction of purification facilities, as well as for ensuring the serviceability and continuous proper operation of such facilities, due to which they could not enter into operation fully or partially or have ceased to operate.

(3) (Amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005) If the act under the preceding paragraphs is committed through negligence, the punishment shall be probation or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(4) (New - SG, issue 95 of 1975, amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) In minor cases the penalty shall be: under paras 1 and 2 - a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva, and under para 3 - a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva, imposed by administrative procedure.



Art. 353a. (New - SG, issue 86 of 1991, amended - SG, issue 85 of 1997) An official who, within the scope of his official duties, conceals or discloses false information about the state of the environment and its components - air, water, soil, marine spaces - and this results in significant damage to the environment, life and human health, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of one hundred to one thousand leva.



Art. 353b. (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997, supplemented - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) (1) Whoever manages waste not in accordance with the established procedure and thereby creates a danger to the life or health of another person or causes significant damage to the environment, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to five years and a fine of five thousand to thirty thousand leva.

(2) When the act under paragraph 1 causes:

1. death or serious bodily injury to one or more persons, the punishment shall be imprisonment for five to twenty years and a fine of ten thousand to fifty thousand leva;

2. significant damage to the environment, the punishment is imprisonment for two to eight years and a fine of ten thousand to fifty thousand leva.

(3) Whoever violates or fails to fulfill his obligations to ensure the proper functioning and proper functioning of an installation or facility for waste disposal or recovery and thereby causes death or serious bodily injury to one or more persons, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twenty years and a fine of ten thousand to fifty thousand leva, and if significant damage to the environment is caused, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years and a fine of ten thousand to fifty thousand leva.

(4) When the acts under paragraphs 1 - 3 are committed through negligence, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of two thousand to fifteen thousand leva.



Art. 353c. (New - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) (1) Whoever manages hazardous waste not in accordance with the established procedure shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of up to five years and a fine of two thousand to twenty thousand leva.

(2) When the act under paragraph 1 creates a danger to the life or health of another or causes significant damage to the environment, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of ten thousand to thirty thousand leva.

(3) When the act under paragraph 1 causes death or serious bodily injury to one or more persons, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of ten to twenty years and a fine of fifteen thousand to fifty thousand leva, and if significant damage to the environment is caused, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years and a fine of twenty thousand to fifty thousand leva.

(4) An official who violates or fails to fulfill his obligations regarding hazardous waste management shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.

(5) When the acts under paragraphs 1 - 3 are committed through negligence, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of three thousand to twenty thousand leva.



Art. 353d. (New - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) (1) Whoever, in violation of the established procedure, transports waste across the border of the country, when the act committed does not constitute a minor incident, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to four years and a fine of two thousand to five thousand leva.

(2) Whoever, in violation of international treaties to which the Republic of Bulgaria is a party, transports hazardous waste, toxic chemical substances, biological agents, toxins and radioactive substances across the country's border, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to five years and a fine of five thousand to twenty thousand leva.

(3) When the acts under Paragraph 1 or 2 are committed through negligence, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to two years or probation.



Art. 353e. (New - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) (1) Whoever stores dangerous substances or mixtures not in accordance with the established procedure and thereby creates a danger to the life or health of another or to causing significant damage to the environment, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to four years and a fine of two thousand to five thousand leva.

(2) Whoever, not in accordance with the established procedure, puts into operation or orders the putting into operation of an enterprise or installation, for the functioning of which hazardous substances or mixtures are used, and thereby creates a danger to the life or health of another or to cause significant damage to the environment, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to five years and a fine of five thousand to twenty thousand leva.

(3) The penalty under paragraph 2 shall also be imposed on anyone who, in violation of the established procedure, puts into operation or orders the putting into operation of an enterprise or installation, the operation of which may create a danger to the life or health of another person or to cause significant damage to the environment.

(4) If in the cases under paras 2 and 3 death or serious bodily injury is caused to one or more persons, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years and a fine of ten thousand to thirty thousand leva, and if significant damage to the environment is caused, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years and a fine of fifteen thousand to thirty thousand leva.

(5) When the acts under paragraphs 1 - 4 are committed through negligence, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to two years or probation.



Art. 353f. (New - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) (1) Whoever, in violation of the established procedure, produces, uses, distributes, imports or exports across the country's border substances that disrupt the ozone layer, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to four years and a fine of one thousand to five thousand leva.

(2) When the act under paragraph 1 is committed through negligence, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to one year or probation.



Art. 353g. (New - SG, issue 26 of 2004, previous Art. 353d - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) Whoever, in violation of law, constructs a water intake facility or a facility for the use of surface or groundwater shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years and a fine of five thousand to fifteen thousand leva.



Art. 353z. (New - SG, issue 26 of 2004, previous Art. 353e - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) Whoever, in violation of the law, uses mineral water for economic activity, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year and a fine of up to five thousand leva.



Art. 354. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 95 of 1975, amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, supplemented - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever, without proper authorization, produces, acquires, possesses, alienates or transfers to another a highly potent or poisonous substance, which is not a narcotic substance

subject to a licensing regime, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or by a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) If the crime under paragraph 1 is committed systematically, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.

(3) The object of the crime shall be confiscated in favor of the state.

(4) (New - SG, issue 95 of 1975, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002, amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005) Whoever violates the rules established for the production, acquisition, keeping, reporting, dispensing, transportation or transfer of substances under paragraph 1 shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or by probation or by a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.



Art. 354a. (New - SG, No. 95 of 1975, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) (1) Whoever, without a proper permit, produces, processes, acquires or possesses narcotic substances or their analogues for the purpose of distribution, or distributes narcotic substances or their analogues, shall be punished for high-risk narcotic substances or their analogues - by imprisonment for two to eight years and a fine of five thousand to twenty thousand leva, and for risky narcotic substances or their analogues - by imprisonment for one to six years and a fine of two thousand to ten thousand leva. When the subject of the crime are precursors or equipment or materials for the production of narcotic substances or their analogues, the punishment shall be imprisonment for three to twelve years and a fine of twenty thousand to one hundred thousand leva.

(2) (Amended - SG No. 26/2010) When the narcotic substances or their analogues are in large quantities, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to twelve years and a fine of ten thousand to fifty thousand leva. Whoever, without a proper permit, acquires or possesses in a public place for the purpose of distribution, or distributes narcotic substances or their analogues, as well as when the narcotic substances or their analogues are in particularly large quantities or the act is committed:

1. by a person acting on behalf of or in execution of a decision of an organized criminal group;
2. by a doctor or pharmacist;
3. by an educator, lecturer, head of an educational institution or official in the performance of his/her duties;

4. under conditions of dangerous relapse,
the punishment is imprisonment from five to fifteen years and a fine from twenty thousand to one hundred thousand leva.

(3) Whoever acquires or possesses narcotic substances or their analogues without a proper permit shall be punished:

1. for high-risk narcotic substances or their analogues - with imprisonment from one to six years and a fine from two thousand to ten thousand leva;
2. for risky narcotic substances or their analogues - with imprisonment of up to five years and a fine of one thousand to five thousand leva.

(4) Whoever violates the rules established for the production, acquisition, keeping, reporting, dispensing, transporting or transferring narcotic substances shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of up to five thousand leva, and the court may also order deprivation of the rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7 .

(5) In minor cases under paragraphs 3 and 4, the penalty shall be a fine of up to one thousand leva.

(6) In the cases under paragraphs 1 - 5, the object and means of the crime shall be confiscated in favor of the state.



Art. 354b. (New - SG, No. 95 of 1975) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997, amended - SG, No. 21 of 2000, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever induces or assists another to use narcotic substances or their analogues shall be punished by imprisonment for one to eight years and a fine of five thousand to ten thousand leva.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 21 of 2000) When the act under paragraph 1 has been committed:

1. in relation to a minor, juvenile or insane person;
2. in relation to more than two persons;
3. (suppl. - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006) by a doctor, pharmacist, educator, lecturer, head of an educational institution or official in places of deprivation of liberty during or on the occasion of the performance of his/her duties;
4. (amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) in a public place;
5. (amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023) through the mass media;

6. (amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) under the conditions of dangerous recidivism,
the punishment is imprisonment for three to ten years and a fine of twenty thousand to fifty thousand leva, and the court in the cases of item 3 shall also rule on deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7 .
- (3) (New - SG, issue 21 of 2000, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever gives another a narcotic substance or its analogue in quantities that may cause death and such death follows, shall be punished by imprisonment for fifteen to twenty years and a fine of one hundred thousand to three hundred thousand leva.
- (4) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997, previous para. 3 - SG, No. 21 of 2000, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever systematically provides premises to various persons for the use of narcotic substances or organizes the use of such substances shall be punished by imprisonment for one to ten years and a fine of five thousand to twenty thousand leva.
- (5) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997, previous para. 4 - SG, No. 21 of 2000, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) A physician who, in violation of the established procedure, knowingly prescribes to another narcotic substances or their analogues or medicines containing such substances, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of up to three thousand leva, and the court may also order deprivation of rights under Art. 37, Para. 1, items 6 and 7 .
- (6) (Previous para. 5 - SG, issue 21 of 2000, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2004) If the act under the preceding paragraph is committed repeatedly, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to six years, a fine of up to five thousand leva and deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7 .



- Art. 354c.** (New - SG, No. 95 of 1975, amended - SG, No. 62 of 1997, amended - SG, No. 21 of 2000) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever sows or grows opium poppy and cocaine bush plants or plants of the hemp genus in violation of the rules established in the Narcotic Substances and Precursors Control Act shall be punished by imprisonment for two to five years and a fine of five thousand to ten thousand leva.
- (2) (Amended - SG No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever organizes, leads or finances an organized criminal group for the cultivation of plants under paragraph 1 or for the extraction, production or processing of narcotic substances shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to twenty years and a fine of fifty thousand to two hundred thousand leva.
- (3) (Supplemented - SG No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever participates in an organized criminal group under the preceding paragraph shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years and a fine of five thousand to ten thousand leva.
- (4) (Supplemented - SG No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) A participant in an organized criminal group who has voluntarily reported to the authorities all known facts and circumstances regarding the activities of the criminal group shall not be punished.
- (5) In minor cases under paragraph 1 the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to one year and a fine of up to one thousand leva.



- Art. 355.** (1) (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005, amended and supplemented - SG, No. 23 of 2020, amended - SG, No. 28 of 2020, in force from 24.03.2020) Whoever violates an ordinance, rules or measures issued against the spread or occurrence of a contagious disease in humans shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of one thousand to ten thousand leva.
- (2) (Amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, issue 23 of 2020) If the act is committed during an epidemic, pandemic or state of emergency related to deaths, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of ten to fifty thousand leva.
- (3) (Amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005) Whoever violates an ordinance issued for the prevention of food poisoning shall be punished with probation or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.



Art. 356. (1) Whoever violates the established construction , sanitary or fire prevention rules in the design, management or execution of construction works and thereby endangers the life of another person shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years.
(2) (Amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) If the violation of the rules under the preceding paragraph is committed through negligence, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to one year or probation.

Section IV. **Other generally dangerous crimes (New - SG, issue 41 of 1985)**



Art. 356a. (New - SG, issue 41 of 1985, amended - SG, issue 21 of 2000, supplemented - SG, issue 26 of 2004, amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011) For preparation for a crime under Art. 330 , 333 , 334 , 340 , 341a , 341b , Art. 342, para. 3 , Art. 344 , 349 , 350 , Art. 352, para. 1 , Art. 353g , 353h , Art. 354 , 354a and 354c , if the committed act does not constitute a more serious crime, the punishment shall be imprisonment for three to eight years, but not more than the punishment provided for the relevant crime.



Art. 356b. (New - SG, issue 41 of 1985) (1) A foreign citizen who, on the territory of the republic, prepares to commit abroad an act under Art. 242, paras. 2 and 3 or any of the acts specified in Art. 356a , shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years, but not more than the punishment provided for the relevant crime.
(2) If an organization or group is established for the same purpose, the punishment shall be imprisonment from one to six years, and for the organizers and leaders - imprisonment from three to eight years, but not more than the punishment provided for the respective crime.



Art. 356c. (New - SG, issue 41 of 1985, repealed - SG, issue 21 of 2000)

Section V. **Crimes in the Use of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes (New - SG, No. 79 of 1985, amended - SG, No. 80 of 1985)**



Art. 356d. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005) An official who orders or allows an activity to be started or carried out without having been issued or before having been issued a permit provided for in the Act on the Use of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes or in deviation from the permit, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or by probation or by a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.
(2) If the act under the preceding paragraph is committed repeatedly or an immediate danger to the life or health of another person is created, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years.



Art. 356e. (New - SG, No. 79 of 1985, amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, amended - SG, No. 92 of 2002, amended - SG, No. 103 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005) An official who appoints or allows to work with nuclear material, nuclear facilities or other sources of ionizing radiation a person without the necessary legal capacity, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or by probation or by a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.



Art. 356f. (New - SG, issue 79 of 1985) (1) (Amended - SG, issue 101 of 2017) Whoever destroys or damages a nuclear facility, nuclear material or a source of ionizing radiation and thereby creates a danger to the life or health of another person, to damage the environment or to cause significant property damage, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.

(2) If in the cases under the preceding paragraph the following has occurred:

- a) (new - SG, issue 101 of 2017) damage to the environment or significant property damage, the punishment shall be imprisonment for five to ten years;
- b) (previously letter "a" - SG, issue 101 of 2017) medium or severe bodily injury to one or more persons, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years;
- c) (supplemented - SG, issue 50 of 1995, amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998, previous letter "b" - SG, issue 101 of 2017) death of one or more persons with or without the consequences under letter "a" the punishment shall be imprisonment for ten to twenty years, life imprisonment or life imprisonment without commutation.



Art. 356g. (New - SG, issue 79 of 1985) When the act under the previous article has caused through negligence:

- a) significant property damage;
- b) moderate or severe bodily injury to one or more persons with or without the consequences under letter "a";
- c) death of one or more persons with or without the consequences under letters "a" and "b", the punishment is: under letter "a" - imprisonment for up to five years; under letter "b" - imprisonment for up to eight years; under letter "c" - imprisonment for three to fifteen years.



Art. 356z. (New - SG, issue 79 of 1985) (1) Whoever violates the rules on nuclear or radiation safety, assuming that bodily injury or death of another person may result, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.

(2) Whoever violates the rules on nuclear or radiation safety and intentionally causes significant property damage, bodily injury or death to another person shall be punished:

- a) in case of causing significant property damage - with imprisonment from five to fifteen years;
- b) in case of causing moderate or severe bodily injury to one or more persons with or without the consequences under letter "a" - by imprisonment for a term of five to twenty years;
- c) (supplemented - SG, issue 50 of 1995, amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998) in case of causing death of one or more persons with or without the consequences under letters "a" and "b" - by deprivation of liberty for ten to twenty years, life imprisonment or life imprisonment without commutation.



Art. 356i. (New - SG, issue 79 of 1985) When an act under the previous article has caused through negligence:

- a) significant property damage;
- b) moderate or severe bodily injury to one or more persons with or without the consequences under letter "a";
- c) death of one or more persons with or without the consequences under letters "a" and "b", the punishment is: under letter "a" - imprisonment for up to five years; under letter "b" - imprisonment for up to eight years; under letter "c" - imprisonment for three to fifteen years.



Art. 356y. (New - SG, No. 79 of 1985, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) In the cases under Art. 356f, para. 2, Art. 356g, letters "b" and "c", Art. 356h, para. 2 and Art. 356i, letters "b" and "c", the court shall deprive the guilty party of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6 and 7.



Art. 356k. (New - SG, issue 26 of 2004) (1) (Supplemented - SG, issue 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011, amended - SG, issue 101 of 2017) Whoever, without a proper permit, produces, processes, modifies, renders harmless, receives, acquires in any way, holds, uses, disperses, destroys, buries, transports, transfers, relocates, sends or transfers to another nuclear material or

sources of ionizing radiation or components for them, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years.

(2) If in the cases under para. 1 the following has occurred:

1. (new - SG, issue 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011, supplemented - SG, issue 101 of 2017) danger of causing harm to the environment or significant property damage, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years;
 2. (new - SG, issue 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011, supplemented - SG, issue 101 of 2017) damage to the environment or significant property damage, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to ten years;
 3. (previous item 1 - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) danger to the life or health of another, the punishment shall be imprisonment for two to eight years;
 4. (previous item 2 - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) medium or severe bodily injury to one or more persons, when the perpetrator did not want and did not allow this, the punishment shall be imprisonment for five to ten years;
 5. (previous item 3 - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) death of one or more persons, when the perpetrator did not want and did not allow this, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years and a fine of ten thousand to twenty thousand leva.
- (3) (New - SG, issue 33 of 2011, effective 27.05.2011) When the act under paragraph 1 is committed through negligence, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years.



Art. 356l. (New - SG, issue 101 of 2017) (1) Whoever unlawfully commits an act directed against a nuclear facility or constituting interference in the operation of a nuclear facility, aiming or assuming that death, serious or moderate bodily injury, significant property damage or harm to the environment may result, through exposure to radioactive radiation or discharge of radioactive substances, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years.

(2) If the act under paragraph 1 has caused:

1. significant property damage or harm to the environment, the punishment is imprisonment for five to fifteen years;
2. moderate or severe bodily injury to one or more persons with or without the consequences under item 1, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to twenty years;
3. death of one or more persons with or without the consequences under item 1, the punishment shall be imprisonment for ten to twenty years, life imprisonment or life imprisonment without parole.

(3) When an act under paragraph 2 causes through negligence:

1. significant property damage or environmental damage;
 2. moderate or severe bodily injury to one or more persons with or without the consequences under item 1;
 3. death of one or more persons with or without the consequences under items 1 and 2,
- the punishment is:

under item 1 - imprisonment for up to five years;
under item 2 - imprisonment for up to eight years;
under item 3 - imprisonment from three to fifteen years.



Art. 356m. (New - SG, issue 101 of 2017) (1) Whoever, by use of force or threat, requests to be provided with nuclear material or another source of ionizing radiation, if the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to ten years and confiscation of up to one-half of the property of the guilty party.

(2) If in the cases of para. 1 the perpetrator threatens that:

1. will use nuclear material or another source of ionizing radiation for:
 - a) causing death, serious or moderate bodily injury;
 - b) causing significant property damage or environmental damage;
2. will take nuclear material by theft or robbery;
3. will commit a crime under Article 356l in order to force another to do, omit or suffer something against his will,

The punishment is imprisonment for three to twelve years and confiscation of up to one-half of the guilty party's property.

Chapter Twelve.

CRIMES AGAINST THE DEFENSE CAPABILITY OF THE REPUBLIC, AGAINST INFORMATION CONSTITUTING A STATE SECRET, AND AGAINST FOREIGN CLASSIFIED INFORMATION (TITLE AMENDED - SG, No. 26 OF 2004)

Section I.

Crimes against information constituting a state secret and against foreign classified information (Title amended - SG, issue 26 of 2004)



Art. 357. (1) (Repealed, former para. 2, amended - SG, No. 95/1975, amended - SG, No. 26/2004, amended - SG, No. 26/2010) Whoever discloses information constituting a state secret which has been entrusted to him or has become known to him in the course of his service or work, as well as whoever discloses such information, being aware that damage to the interests of the Republic of Bulgaria may result from this, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years, unless he is subject to a more severe punishment.

(2) (Previous para. 3 - SG, issue 95 of 1975, amended - SG, issue 26 of 2010) If the act has resulted in or may result in particularly serious consequences for the security of the state, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.

(3) (New - SG, issue 26 of 2004) The punishment under paragraphs 1 and 2 shall also be imposed on anyone who discloses foreign classified information received under an international treaty to which the Republic of Bulgaria is a party.



Art. 357a. (New - SG, issue 10 of 1993, repealed - SG, issue 26 of 2004)



Art. 357b. (New - SG, issue 41 of 2001, repealed - SG, issue 26 of 2004)



Art. 358. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 26/2004, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever loses documents, publications or materials containing information constituting a state secret or foreign classified information received under an international treaty to which the Republic of Bulgaria is a party shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or probation.

(2) If the act has resulted in or may result in particularly serious consequences, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years.



Art. 359. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 26/2004, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever causes the disclosure of information constituting a state secret or foreign classified information obtained under an international treaty to which the Republic of Bulgaria is a party through negligence shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years or probation.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 26 of 2004) If this has occurred due to failure to comply with the statutory requirements for the protection of classified information, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years.



Article 360. (Amended, SG No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) Whoever discloses information of a military, economic or other nature which is not a state secret but the disclosure of which is prohibited by law, order or other administrative order, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or probation.

Section II.

Crimes against military service



Art. 361. (1) (Repealed - SG, issue 38 of 2007, in force from 01.12.2007, amended on entry into force - SG, issue 89 of 2007)

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 103 of 2004, effective 01.01.2005, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006, repealed - SG, issue 20 of 2012, effective 10.06.2012)



Art. 362. (Repealed - SG, issue 38 of 2007, in force from 01.12.2007, amended on entry into force - SG, issue 89 of 2007)



Art. 363. (Repealed - SG, issue 38 of 2007, in force from 01.12.2007, amended on entry into force - SG, issue 89 of 2007)



Article 364. (1) Whoever, upon mobilization, evades military service, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to five years.

(2) (Repealed - SG, issue 38 of 2007, in force from 01.12.2007, amended on entry into force - SG, issue 89 of 2007)

(3) (Amended - SG, No. 153/1998, amended - SG, No. 38/2007, effective 01.12.2007, amended regarding entry into force - SG, No. 89/2007) If the act under para. 1 is committed in wartime, the punishment shall be deprivation of liberty for a term of five to twenty years or life imprisonment without parole.



Art. 365. (Amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005, repealed - SG, No. 38/2007, effective 01.12.2007, amended on entry into force - SG, No. 89/2007)



Art. 366. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 20/2012, effective 10.06.2012) Whoever violates his obligations under the military report of Bulgarian citizens and equipment outside the cases provided for in the special laws on military report shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years and a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva, if the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime, and in wartime - by imprisonment for three to ten years and a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.



Art. 367. (1) Whoever fails to comply with the orders related to the preparation and conduct of mobilization, or obstructs its normal conduct, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to eight years, and in particularly serious cases - by imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 10/1993, amended - SG, No. 92/2002, amended - SG, No. 103/2004, effective 01.01.2005) If the act under the preceding paragraph is committed through negligence, the punishment shall be probation or a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva.



Art. 368. (Amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006, amended - SG, No. 38/2007, effective 01.12.2007, amended and supplemented - SG, No. 20/2012, effective 10.06.2012) Whoever knowingly violates his obligations during the medical examination of military personnel, reservists and reserve personnel, or during the inspection of equipment in connection with the military report, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to eight years, and in wartime - by imprisonment for five to fifteen years.

Section II "a".

Crimes against the performance of peacetime alternative service (New - SG, issue 132 of 1998, repealed - SG, issue 38 of 2007, in force from 01.12.2007, amended on entry into force - SG, issue 89 of 2007)



Art. 368a. (New - SG, issue 132 of 1998, repealed - SG, issue 38 of 2007, in force from 01.12.2007, amended on entry into force - SG, issue 89 of 2007)



Art. 368b. (New - SG, issue 132 of 1998, repealed - SG, issue 38 of 2007, in force from 01.12.2007, amended on entry into force - SG, issue 89 of 2007)



Art. 368c. (New - SG, issue 132 of 1998, repealed - SG, issue 38 of 2007, in force from 01.12.2007, amended on entry into force - SG, issue 89 of 2007)



Art. 368g. (New - SG, issue 132 of 1998, repealed - SG, issue 38 of 2007, in force from 01.12.2007, amended on entry into force - SG, issue 89 of 2007)



Art. 368e. (New - SG, issue 132 of 1998, repealed - SG, issue 38 of 2007, in force from 01.12.2007, amended on entry into force - SG, issue 89 of 2007)



Art. 368f. (New - SG, issue 132 of 1998, repealed - SG, issue 38 of 2007, in force from 01.12.2007, amended on entry into force - SG, issue 89 of 2007)



Art. 368g. (New - SG, issue 132 of 1998, repealed - SG, issue 38 of 2007, in force from 01.12.2007, amended on entry into force - SG, issue 89 of 2007)

Section III. Other crimes



Article 369. (1) Whoever, during wartime, fails to fulfill his obligations in connection with anti-aircraft, anti-nuclear and anti-chemical defense, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years.

(2) If the act has resulted in serious consequences, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to eight years.



Article 370. Whoever, during a time of war, as a labor mobilizer, deviates from or fails to fulfill his obligations in connection with the work assigned to him, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years.

Chapter Thirteen. WAR CRIMES



Art. 371. (Amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) The following shall be liable for crimes under this Chapter:

- a) military personnel under the Law on Defense and the Armed Forces of the Republic of Bulgaria ;
- b) generals, officers and non-commissioned officers and enlisted personnel from other ministries and departments;
- c) (amended - SG, issue 27 of 2009, amended - SG, issue 53 of 2014) civil servants in the Ministry of Interior, when committed in wartime or in a combat situation or during participation in a mission or operation outside the country or in connection with combat operations;
- d) (amended - SG, issue 20 of 2012, effective 10.06.2012) reservists performing active service in the voluntary reserve and persons on wartime service;
- e) persons not mentioned in this article for complicity in crimes under this chapter.

Section I. Crimes against subordination and military honor



Article 372. (1) Whoever fails to carry out or refuses to carry out an order of his superior shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of up to two years.
(2) If this is committed by a group of persons or in front of a building or in a demonstrative manner, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to five years.
(3) For crimes under the preceding paragraphs in particularly serious cases the punishment shall be imprisonment for three to ten years.



Article 373. The punishment under the relevant paragraphs of the preceding article shall also punish the failure to comply with or refusal to comply with a lawful request of a military official performing a military service obligation.



Article 374. Whoever openly expresses dissatisfaction with an order or command of his superior shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year.



Article 375. Whoever threatens his superior or a military official performing military service duties with bodily harm or murder shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.



Article 376. (1) Whoever resists his superior or a military official performing military service duties shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of up to five years.
(2) The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who forces such a person to violate his obligations.
(3) If the act under the preceding paragraphs is committed with a weapon or by a group of persons, the punishment shall be imprisonment from two to eight years, and in particularly serious cases - imprisonment from three to fifteen years.



Art. 377. (1) (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) Whoever commits a violent act against his superior, as well as against a military official during or on the occasion of the performance of a military service obligation, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to ten years.
(2) If the act has resulted in serious consequences, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to fifteen years.



Art. 378. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever insults or slanders a person referred to in Art. 371, letters "a", "b", "c" and "d" shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year and public censure.
(2) When the act under the preceding paragraph is committed by a subordinate against a superior, by a superior against a subordinate, as well as by a military official or of a military official during or on the occasion of the performance of a military service obligation, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years and public censure.
(3) The punishment under paragraph 2 shall also be imposed on anyone who, in the absence of his superior, says or does something of a nature to harm his honor or dignity.



Art. 379. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever causes minor bodily injury to a person referred to in Art. 371, letters "a", "b", "c" and "d", if the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year.
(2) For causing minor bodily injury by a superior to a subordinate, by a military official during or on the occasion of the performance of a military service obligation or to more than one person, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years.



Art. 379a. (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) Whoever commits a violent or indecent act, grossly violating military order and expressing clear disrespect for the military honor and dignity of a serviceman, if the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years.

Section II. Deviation from military service



Art. 380. (Amended - SG No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) Whoever, without permission, leaves the unit or place of his service or fails to report for duty upon appointment, transfer, business trip, leave, medical or correctional facility for a period of one to three days, shall be punished for evasion from military service by imprisonment for up to two years.
(2) The punishment under the preceding paragraph shall also apply to anyone who deviates for less than one day, if the act was committed systematically, in a group or if the person has been convicted of evading military service.



Art. 381. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) Whoever evades military service for more than three days or if the act under para. 1 of the preceding article is committed systematically, repeatedly or in a group, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years.



Article 382. Whoever deviates with the intention of permanently avoiding the fulfillment of his military service obligation shall be punished by imprisonment for one to eight years.



Art. 383. (1) (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) Whoever evades military service by feigning illness, forging a document or in any other fraudulent manner, if the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to five years.
 (2) Whoever deviates from a military service obligation by causing health disorders shall be punished by imprisonment for one to eight years.
 (3) If the act under the preceding paragraphs constitutes a particularly serious case, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.



Art. 384. (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982)



Article 385. Whoever refuses to perform military service obligations or systematically evades their fulfillment shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years.



Art. 386. (1) (New - SG, issue 89 of 1986) Whoever deviates from military service with the intention of leaving the country without permission from the appropriate authorities shall be punished by imprisonment for one to eight years.
 (2) (Previous para. 1 - SG, issue 89 of 1986) Whoever deviates from military service by leaving the country without permission of the competent authorities or by failing to return to it within the specified period, if the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.
 (3) (Previous para. 2, amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986) For preparation under the preceding paragraphs the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years.

Section III. Offenses in the performance of official duties



Article 387. (1) Whoever abuses his power or official position, fails to fulfill his official duties or exceeds his authority and harmful consequences result therefrom, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of up to three years.
 (2) (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) If the act has resulted in serious consequences or is committed systematically by a superior against a subordinate, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to eight years.
 (3) (New - SG, No. 89/1986, amended - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) If the act under the preceding paragraphs is committed with the aim of the perpetrator obtaining for himself or another a property benefit or causing harm to another, the punishment shall be: imprisonment for one to five years under para. 1, from three to eight years under para. 2, and in particularly serious cases - from three to ten years, with the court also ordering deprivation of a right under Art. 37, para. 1, item 6 .
 (4) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, previous para. 3 - issue 89 of 1986) When the harmful consequences are caused by negligence, the punishment is: under para. 1 - imprisonment for up to two years, under para. 2 - imprisonment for up to five years.



Art. 388. (1) (Previous text of Art. 388, amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) Whoever negligently violates or fails to fulfill his official duties and harmful consequences arise from this, if the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years.
 (2) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982) If the act has resulted in serious consequences, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years.

Section IV.

Crimes against the guard, post, patrol, internal and border service



Article 389. (1) Whoever intentionally or through negligence violates the statutory rules of the guard, post or patrol service or the orders issued on the basis of these rules shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year.

(2) If the crime is committed at an object of particularly important state or military importance, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years.

(3) If the crime is accompanied by the occurrence of harmful consequences, for the prevention of which the guard, post or patrol was established, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one to eight years.

(4) If the act under paragraphs 2 and 3 constitutes a particularly serious case, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.



Art. 390. The punishment under the relevant paragraphs of the previous article shall also apply to a public official who violates the established rules on surveillance or disclosure in connection with the provision of air, nuclear, chemical or sanitary defense, as well as the defense of the water area.



Art. 391. (1) A person on duty who intentionally or through negligence violates the statutory rules of the internal service shall be punished in minor cases by imprisonment for up to six months.

(2) If the crime is accompanied by the occurrence of harmful consequences, for the prevention of which the order was established, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to two years.

(3) If the act constitutes a particularly serious case, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to three years.



Article 392. (1) A person from the composition of the border guard who intentionally or through negligence violates the rules on the protection of the state border shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.

(2) If the act has resulted in the arbitrary abandonment or non-occupation of the guarded object or section of the state border, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of one to eight years.

(3) For the crimes under the preceding paragraphs, in particularly serious cases, the punishment shall be imprisonment for three to fifteen years.

Section V.

Other war crimes



Art. 393. (Amended - SG, No. 26/2004) Whoever discloses in any manner information of a military nature constituting a state secret, or foreign classified information received under an international treaty to which the Republic of Bulgaria is a party, shall, if not subject to a more severe punishment, be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.



Art. 394. (Amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982)



Article 395. Whoever abandons or loses items given to him for personal use in the course of his official duties shall be punished, in minor cases, by imprisonment for up to one year.

Section VI.

War crimes committed in wartime or in a combat situation or during participation in a mission or operation outside the country (Title supplemented - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006)



Art. 396. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, supplemented - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) For war crimes committed in wartime or in a combat situation or during participation in a mission or operation outside the country, the punishment shall be:

1. under Art. 387, para. 3, first sentence, 388, para. 1 and 391 - imprisonment for up to five years;
2. under Art. 372, para. 1, 373 in connection with Art. 372, para. 1, 374, 375, 380 and 387, para. 3, second sentence, 388, para. 2 - imprisonment for up to eight years;
3. under Articles 381, 385, 386, para. 2, 387, para. 1 - imprisonment for a term of three to ten years;
4. under Art. 373, in connection with Art. 372, para. 2 and 3, 387, para. 2, 389, para. 2 and 3, and 390 - imprisonment from three to fifteen years.



Art. 397. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 153 of 1998, supplemented - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) For the crimes under Art. 372, para. 2 and 3, 376, 377, para. 2, 382, 383, para. 3, committed in wartime or in a combat situation or during participation in a mission or operation outside the country, the punishment shall be deprivation of liberty for five to twenty years or life imprisonment without parole.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 153/1998, supplemented - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) For the crime under Art. 101, para. 2 and 386, para. 1, committed in wartime or in a combat situation or during participation in a mission or operation outside the country, the punishment shall be deprivation of liberty for twenty years or life imprisonment without parole.



Art. 397a. (New - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982) (1) (Suppl. - SG, No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever, in wartime or in a combat situation or when participating in a mission or operation outside the country, arbitrarily leaves his place of service or fails to report for duty for no more than one day, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years.

(2) (Supplemented - SG No. 75/2006, effective 13.10.2006) Whoever, in wartime or in a combat situation or when participating in a mission or operation outside the country, through negligence fails to report for duty for more than one day, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years.

Section VII.

Crimes related to military operations



Art. 398. (1) A chief who:

- a) fails to destroy or render unusable the means of warfare entrusted to him or fails to take due measures for their destruction or rendering unusable when they are in imminent danger of being captured by the enemy, or
- b) even though he did not receive an order for military action, but when it was necessary to act, he does not promptly cause the issuance of such an order or in urgent circumstances does not act on his own initiative, shall be punished by imprisonment for three to fifteen years, insofar as the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime.

(2) If the act is committed through negligence, the punishment shall be imprisonment for up to five years.



Art. 399. (Amended - SG No. 153/1998) A commander of a sinking warship who, without having fully fulfilled his official duty, abandons the ship, as well as a person from the ship's crew who abandons the ship without an order from his commander, shall be punished by imprisonment for ten to twenty years or by life imprisonment without parole.



Art. 400. (Amended - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 153/1998) Whoever arbitrarily leaves the battlefield during a battle or surrenders himself to captivity due to fear or cowardice, or refuses to act with arms during a battle, shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for twenty years or life imprisonment without parole.



Article 401. Whoever, while in captivity, voluntarily participates in work of direct military importance, if the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.



Article 402. Whoever, while in captivity, as a senior, cruelly treats another prisoner of war, shall be punished by imprisonment for two to eight years.



Article 403. Whoever, while in captivity, in order to gain a benefit or to secure lenient treatment from the enemy, commits acts to the detriment of another prisoner of war, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to five years.



Article 404. Whoever robs, steals, appropriates, damages, destroys or unlawfully takes away the property of a population located in the area of military operations, if the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to fifteen years, and in particularly serious cases - by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years.



Article 405. Whoever on the battlefield takes possession of property from a wounded, captive or killed person with the intention of unlawfully appropriating it, if the act committed does not constitute a more serious crime, shall be punished for looting by imprisonment for a term of three to fifteen years, and in particularly serious cases - by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years.

Additional provision



Art. 406. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 153 of 1998, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) For the crimes under this Chapter, for which a penalty of imprisonment for more than ten years or life imprisonment without parole is provided, the court shall also order deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 6, 7, 9 and 10 .

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, effective 13.10.2006) For the crimes under Art.

386 and 393 the court may order deprivation of rights under Art. 37, para. 1, items 9 and 10 .

(3) (Paragraph 3, previous paragraph 4, amended - SG, issue 28 of 1982, effective 01.07.1982, repealed - SG, issue 86 of 2005, effective 29.04.2006)

(4) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, repealed - SG, issue 86 of 2005, in force from 29.04.2006)

Chapter Fourteen. CRIMES AGAINST PEACE AND HUMANITY

Section I. Crimes against peace



Article 407. Whoever carries out war propaganda in any way shall be punished by imprisonment for up to eight years.



Article 408. Whoever directly or indirectly, through the press, speech, radio or otherwise, seeks to provoke an armed attack by one state on another, shall be punished for incitement to war by imprisonment for three to ten years.



Article 409. (Amended - SG, No. 153/1998) Whoever plans, prepares or wages a war of aggression shall be punished by imprisonment for fifteen to twenty years or by life imprisonment without parole.

Section II. Crimes against the Laws and Customs of War



Article 410. Whoever, in violation of the rules of international law of warfare:

- a) commits or orders to be committed against the wounded, sick, shipwrecked or medical personnel murder, torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments, causes or orders to be caused to such persons severe suffering, mutilation or other injury to health;
- b) commits or orders significant destruction or appropriation of sanitary materials or installations, (amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998) shall be punishable by imprisonment for five to twenty years or by life imprisonment without parole.



Article 411. Whoever, in violation of the rules of international law of warfare:

- a) commits or orders the commission of murder, torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments, against prisoners of war, causes or orders the infliction of severe suffering, mutilation or other injury to health on such persons;
- b) compels a prisoner to serve in the armed forces of the enemy state or
- c) deprive a prisoner of his right to be tried by a regular court and according to regular procedure , (amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998) shall be punishable by imprisonment for five to twenty years or by life imprisonment without parole.



Article 412. Whoever, in violation of the rules of international law of warfare:

- a) commits or orders the commission of murder, torture, inhuman treatment, including biological experiments, against the civilian population, causes or orders the infliction of great suffering, mutilation or other serious harm to health;
- b) takes or orders the taking of hostages;
- (c) carries out or orders unlawful deportations, persecutions or detentions;
- d) compels a civilian to serve in the armed forces of an enemy state;
- e) deprives a citizen of his right to be tried by a regular court and under regular procedure ;
- f) illegally or arbitrarily commits or orders the commission of destruction or appropriation of property on a large scale,

(amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998) shall be punishable by imprisonment for five to twenty years or by life imprisonment without parole.



Article 413. Whoever, without having the right, wears the sign of the Red Cross or the Red Crescent or who misuses the flag or sign of the Red Cross or the Red Crescent, or the color designated for the means of transport for sanitary evacuation, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years.



Article 414. (1) Whoever, in violation of the rules of international law governing the conduct of war, destroys, damages or renders unfit cultural or historical monuments and objects, works of art, buildings and facilities with a cultural, scientific or other humanitarian purpose, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to ten years.

(2) The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who steals, unlawfully appropriates or conceals objects referred to in the preceding paragraph, or imposes a contribution or confiscation in respect of such objects.



Art. 415. (1) (Supplemented - SG, No. 62 of 1997, amended and supplemented - SG, No. 92 of 2002) Whoever, in violation of the rules of international law on the conduct of war, uses or orders the use of nuclear, chemical, bacteriological, biological or toxic weapons or unauthorized means or methods of warfare, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

(2) (Amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998) If this has resulted in particularly serious consequences, the punishment shall be deprivation of liberty for ten to twenty years or life imprisonment without parole.



Art. 415a. (New - SG, issue 92 of 2002) Whoever undertakes military preparations for the use of nuclear, chemical, bacteriological, biological or toxic weapons as a method of waging war shall be punished by imprisonment for one to six years.

Section III.

Destruction of Population Groups (Genocide) and Apartheid (Title added - SG, No. 95 of 1975)



Art. 416. (1) Whoever, with the aim of destroying in whole or in part a national, ethnic, racial or religious group:

(a) causes death, serious bodily injury or permanent mental disorder to a person belonging to such a group;

(b) subjecting the group to living conditions calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;

(c) takes measures aimed at preventing births among such a group;

(d) forcibly transfers children from one group to another,

(amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998) shall be punished for genocide by deprivation of liberty for ten to twenty years or by life imprisonment without parole.

(2) (Previous Art. 417 - SG, No. 95/1975) Whoever commits preparation for genocide shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

(3) (Previous Art. 418 - SG, No. 95 of 1975) Whoever openly and directly incites to genocide shall be punished by imprisonment for one to eight years.



Art. 417. (New - SG, issue 95 of 1975) Whoever, with the aim of establishing or maintaining domination or systematic oppression of one racial group of people over another racial group of people:

a) causes death or serious bodily injury to one or more persons from that group of people or

b) imposes conditions of life calculated to bring about the total or partial physical destruction of a racial group,
(amended - SG, issue 153 of 1998) shall be punished for apartheid by imprisonment for ten to twenty years or life imprisonment without parole.



Art. 418. (New - SG, issue 95 of 1975) Whoever, for the purpose of the preceding article:
a) unlawfully deprives members of a racial group of people of their liberty or subjects them to forced labour;
b) implements measures to impede the participation of a racial group of people in the political, social, economic and cultural life of the country and to deliberately create conditions which impede the full development of such a group of people, in particular by depriving its members of the fundamental freedoms and rights of citizens;
c) put into effect measures to divide the population along racial lines by creating reserves and ghettos, by prohibiting intermarriage between members of different racial groups, or by expropriating landed property belonging to them;
d) deprives organizations or individuals of fundamental rights and freedoms because they oppose apartheid,
shall be punishable by imprisonment for five to fifteen years.

Additional provisions (Title amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011)



Article 419. In accordance with the differences under the preceding articles, a person who knowingly allows his subordinate to commit a crime provided for in this chapter shall also be punished.



Art. 419a. (New - SG, issue 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011, amended - SG, issue 67 of 2023)
(1) Whoever publicly justifies, denies or grossly belittles a crime committed under this Chapter and the act was committed in a manner that may create a danger of violence or hatred against individuals or groups of people united by race, skin color, religion, origin, national or ethnic affiliation, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to five years.
(2) The punishment under paragraph 1 shall also be imposed when the crime under this chapter was committed during and in connection with the National Socialist regime.
(3) Whoever incites another to commit a crime under paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year.

Transitional provisions



Art. 420. This Code shall enter into force on May 1, 1968 and shall repeal:
1. The Penal Code of 1951 ,
2. The Peace Protection Act of 1951,
3. Decree to strengthen the fight against persons deviating from community service and leading an anti-social, parasitic lifestyle.



Article 421. Persons sentenced to deprivation of the right to vote or stand for election or of the right to receive a certain pension (Article 28, paragraphs 1 and 4 of the Criminal Code of 1951) shall be exempted from this punishment from the day this Code enters into force.



Article 422. The death penalty for persons convicted of crimes for which such a penalty is not provided for by this Code shall be replaced by imprisonment for a term of twenty years. This provision shall enter into force on the day of the promulgation of this Code.



Art. 423. The measures imposed until the entry into force of this Code, under the Decree on Strengthening the Fight against Persons Deviating from Community Service and Leading an Anti-Social, Parasitic Lifestyle, shall be implemented in accordance with the procedure established therein, with the maximum term of these measures under Art. 1, Para. 1, Letter "b" being reduced to three years.



Art. 424. (Amended - SG, No. 92 of 1969, amended - SG, No. 95 of 1975, amended - SG, No. 3 of 1977, amended - SG, No. 89 of 1979, amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 89 of 1986, amended - SG, No. 1 of 1991) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 10 of 1993, supplemented - SG, No. 62 of 1997, amended - SG, No. 51 of 2000, amended - SG, No. 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006, amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011) The provisions of the Administrative Offences and Punishments Act shall apply to the acts under Art. 135, para. 5, Art. 218b, Art. 225b, para. 3, Art. 228, para. 3, Art. 231, para. 2, Art. 232, para. 3, Art. 242, para. 6, Art. 352a, para. 5 and Art. 353, para. 4.

(2) (Amended - SG, No. 3 of 1977, amended - SG, No. 89 of 1979, amended - SG, No. 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982; supplemented - SG, No. 62 of 1997) The penal decrees shall be issued:

a) (amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993) under Art. 135, para. 5 - by the Minister of Health;

b) (amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986, SG, issue 10 of 1993; supplemented - SG, issue 62 of 1997, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006, amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011, amended - SG, issue 14 of 2015, amended - SG, issue 41 of 2024, in force from 10.05.2024) under Art. 225b, para. 3 - by the Minister of Finance; under Art. 228, para. 3 and Art. 231, para. 2 - by the Minister of Economy and Industry or by the Chairman of the State Agency for Metrological and Technical Supervision;

c) (amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986, SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011, amended - SG, issue 14 of 2015, amended - SG, issue 41 of 2024, in force from 10.05.2024) under Art. 232, para. 3 - by the Minister of Economy and Industry, by the Minister of Finance or by the Chairman of the State Agency for Metrological and Technical Supervision;

d) (amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986, SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 51 of 2000, amended - SG, issue 75 of 2006, in force from 13.10.2006) under Art. 242, para. 6 - by the Minister of Finance;

e) (amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 93 of 2009, in force from 25.12.2009, amended - SG, issue 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011) under Art. 352a, para. 5 and Art. 353, para. 4 - by the Minister of Environment and Water, and when the violation is in connection with pollution of marine waters - by the Minister of Environment and Water or by the Minister of Transport, Information Technologies and Communications.

f) (amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986; repealed - SG, issue 10 of 1993)

g) (new - SG, issue 89 of 1986; repealed - SG, issue 1 of 1991)

(3) (Amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986) In the cases under the preceding paragraph, the penal decrees may also be issued by officials designated by the heads of the relevant departments.

(4) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986, repealed - SG, issue 33 of 2011, in force from 27.05.2011)

(5) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, amended - SG, issue 89 of 1986, amended - SG, issue 10 of 1993) The administrative penalty fine under Art. 218b shall be imposed by a penal decree by the mayor, on the basis of materials sent to him by the prosecutor, or of an act by the administration of the enterprise, the establishment or the control bodies. When the violation is established by the bodies of the Ministry of Interior, the penal decree shall be issued by the Minister of Interior or by a person authorized by him.

(6) (New - SG, No. 28/1982, effective 01.07.1982, amended - SG, No. 86/2005, effective 29.04.2006) In respect of military personnel, as well as officers and sergeants and the rank and file of other departments, the administrative penalties provided for in this Code shall be imposed by the respective commanders and superiors, who shall have the right to impose disciplinary penalties on them. In this case, appeals against the penal decrees shall be heard by a military court.

(7) (New - SG, issue 28 of 1982, in force from 01.07.1982, repealed - SG, issue 86 of 2005, in force from 29.04.2006)

(8) (New - SG, issue 89 of 1986, amended, SG, issue 10 of 1993, amended - SG, issue 92 of 2002) In minor cases of violations under Art. 225b, para. 3, established during their commission, the authorized control bodies may impose on the spot a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva in accordance with the procedure of Art. 39, para. 2 of the Administrative Violations and Penalties Act.



Art. 425. (New - SG, issue 10 of 1993, repealed - SG, issue 51 of 1999)



Art. 426. (New - SG, issue 50 of 1995) Persons who, on the basis of the previous Art. 343b , sentence two, are deprived of the right to drive a motor vehicle forever, may restore their right not earlier than three years after serving the sentence of imprisonment and after passing an examination for acquiring the right to drive a motor vehicle.

AMENDMENTS TO OTHER LAWS

§ 1. In the Bulgarian Citizenship Act :

In Article 26, the words "and in particularly important cases - with imprisonment" are deleted.

§ 2. In the Forestry Act :

1. In Art. 42, para. 1, after the words "cut down or fallen" the words "when the amount of the damage is under one hundred leva" shall be added.

Paragraph 2 of the same article is repealed.

2. In Article 43, the words "paragraph 1" and the words at the end "and in the cases under paragraph 2 of the same Article - with imprisonment for up to three years or with corrective labor" shall be deleted.

3. In Art. 45, para. 1, after the words "forest nursery" the words "when the amount of the damage is under one hundred leva" shall be added.

Paragraph 2 of the same article is repealed.

4. In Art. 52, para. 2 the words "with imprisonment for up to three years or with corrective labor" shall be replaced by the words "with a fine of up to five hundred leva".

§ 3. In the Law on the Protection of Plants from Diseases and Enemies :

In Art. 10, para. 1, after the words "plant quarantine" the words "to the extent that the act committed does not constitute a crime" shall be added, and the words "with imprisonment for up to five years, and in minor cases" shall be deleted.

§ 4. In the Customs Act :

1. In Art. 51, para. 1, after the words "in accordance with the established procedure" the words "to the extent that the act committed does not constitute a crime" shall be added.

2. Paragraph 2 of Article 51 is amended as follows:

"The goods subject to smuggling, as well as the means of transport and conveyance used primarily for their transportation or transfer across the border, regardless of whose ownership they are, shall be confiscated in favor of the state, and if they are missing or have been alienated, their equivalent shall be awarded at the relevant state retail prices."

3. In Articles 52 , 53 , 54 and 59 the words "shall be confiscated" shall be replaced by the words "shall be seized in favour of the state", and in Article 61 the words "of confiscation" shall be replaced by the words "of seizure in favour of the state".

4. Articles 55 and 57 are repealed.

§ 5. In the Law on Transactions with Foreign Exchange Values and Currency Control :

1. In Articles 37 and 38, Paragraph 2, the words "under Article 240" shall be replaced by the words "under Article 250".

2. **Article 39** is amended as follows:

"The provisions of Chapter XXVIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to the acts under Art. 250, para. 3 of the Criminal Code.

Penal decrees are issued by the Minister of Finance or by officials designated by him.

If the value of the object of the act is up to twenty leva, a fine of double the amount shall be imposed by the authority that established the violation, or by another duly authorized person. The imposition of the fine shall be subject to appeal to the Ministry of Finance.

§ 6. In the Rent Act :

In Article 37, the words "with imprisonment for up to one year or" shall be deleted.

§ 7. In the Law on the Protection of Air, Water and Soil from Pollution :

Articles 18 and 19 are repealed.

§ 8. In the Law on the Planned Development of Settlements :

In Art. 67, para. 1 the words "with imprisonment for a term of up to one year" shall be replaced by the words "with a fine of up to one thousand leva".

§ 9. In the Hunting Act:

Article 21 is amended as follows:

"Whoever kills or catches large game, such as a deer, doe, chamois, fallow deer, roe deer, bear, wild boar, without proper permission, shall be punished under Art. 237, para. 1 of the Criminal Code.

Whoever, without possessing a hunting license, kills or catches a hare, a fallow deer, a marten, a capercaillie, a pheasant, a partridge or a partridge, as well as whoever, although possessing a hunting license, kills or catches such game at a prohibited time, in a prohibited place or with prohibited means, shall be punished under Art. 237, para. 2 of the Criminal Code.

Whoever, without possessing a hunting license, kills or catches a wild goose, wild duck, bustard, hazel grouse, squirrel, pigeon, turtledove, quail and all other types of useful game subject to hunting, shall be punished by a fine of up to fifty leva.

The punishment under the previous paragraph shall also apply to anyone who, although in possession of a hunting license, kills or catches such game at a prohibited time, in a prohibited place or with prohibited means.

The killed or caught game is confiscated for the benefit of the state, and if it is missing or has been alienated, its equivalent is paid."

§ 10. In the Fisheries Act :

1. Paragraph 2 of Article 23 is repealed.

2. Articles 24 and 35 are repealed.

§ 11. In the Law on Control of Explosives, Weapons and Ammunition :

In Article 14, the words "deprivation of liberty" are deleted.

The implementation of this code is assigned to the Minister of Justice.

Final provisions

TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE

(PROMISED IN SG, NO. 28 OF 1982, IN FORCE AS OF 01.07.1982)

§ 151. For the crimes which, according to this law, are prosecuted upon the complaint of the victim, the time limits under Art. 84, para. 1 and 2 shall begin to run from the entry into force of the law. The proceedings pending before the court shall be concluded according to the previous procedure.

.....

§ 159. This law shall enter into force on July 1, 1982.

Transitional and Final Provisions

TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE

(PROMOTED - SG, NO. 10 OF 1993)

§ 43. Throughout the text of the Penal Code, the words "People's Republic of Bulgaria" shall be replaced by "Republic of Bulgaria", the words "People's Republic" shall be replaced by "republic", the words "People's Militia" shall be replaced by "police", the words "socialist economy" and "people's economy" shall be replaced by "economy", the words "the rules of the socialist dormitory" shall be replaced by "good morals" and the words "the State Council" shall be replaced by "the President".

Transitional and Final Provisions TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE

(PROMOTED - SG, No. 62 OF 1997)

§ 75. The provisions of Articles 255 and 257 shall enter into force three months after the promulgation of this Act in the " [State Gazette](#) ". If within this period the undeclared and unpaid tax liabilities, together with the interest due, are paid into the budget, no preliminary proceedings shall be initiated.

Transitional and Final Provisions TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE

(PROMOTED - SG, No. 21 OF 2000)

§ 26. Pending proceedings on the day of entry into force of the law for crimes under Articles 146 - 148a shall be completed according to the previous procedure, if the victim requests this within three months of the law entering into force.

Additional provisions TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE

(PROMISED IN SG, NO. 92 OF 2002, AMENDED IN SG, NO. 26 OF 2004, IN FORCE AS OF 01.01.2004, AMENDED IN SG, NO. 103 OF 2004, IN FORCE AS OF 23.11.2004)

§ 87. Everywhere in the Special Part, the penalty of a fine of up to one hundred leva is replaced by "a fine of one hundred to three hundred leva".

(Editor's note - In this case, we are talking about introducing a minimum fine of one hundred to three hundred leva, and not about replacing the words "fine up to one hundred leva". This is the opinion of participants in the development of the amendment, whom the editorial team consulted, due to the unclear wording of the amendment.)

§ 88. Everywhere in the General Part the words "compulsory settlement", "compulsory settlement", "deprivation of the right to reside in a certain settlement" and "deprivation of the right to reside in a certain settlement" are deleted, and in the Special Part the words "compulsory settlement" and "compulsory settlement" are replaced by "probation" and "probation", respectively.

Transitional and Final Provisions TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE

(PROMulgated in SG No. 92 of 2002, amended in SG No. 26 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2004, amended in SG No. 103 of 2004, in force from 23.11.2004, amended in SG No. 86 of 2005, in force from 29.04.2006)

§ 89. (Amended - SG, issue 26 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2004) Paragraphs 1 , 3 , 5 , 8 , 9 , 10 , 11 , 12 - with regard to the punishment of probation, § 13 - 17 , § 18, items 2 - 5 , § 19 , 20 , 21 , § 42, item 4 , § 43 and 88 shall enter into force from 1 January 2005.

§ 90. (Supplemented - SG, No. 103 of 2004, effective 23.11.2004, amended - SG, No. 86 of 2005, effective 29.04.2006) Recidivists convicted with final sentences under the terms of Article 26 in force until the entry into force of this Act (effective 8 August 1997) shall serve a sentence for each conviction, but not more than the maximum amount provided for by law for the most serious of the crimes for which they have been convicted. The sentence shall be determined in accordance with Article 306 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

§ 91. The proceedings pending as of the day of entry into force of the law for crimes under Art. 172, para. 2 , Art. 182, para. 2 and Art. 183 shall be completed in accordance with the previous procedure, if the victim requests this within three months of the law's entry into force.

Final provisions TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE

(PROMISED IN SG, NO. 103 OF 2004, IN FORCE AS OF 01.01.2005)

§ 43. Everywhere in the Special Part the words "corrective labor" are replaced by "probation".
.....

§ 46. This law shall enter into force on January 1, 2005, and § 44 shall enter into force on the day of the promulgation of the law in the " [State Gazette](#) ".

Transitional and Final Provisions TO THE LAW ON PRIVATE BAILIFFS

(PROMISED - SG, NO. 43 OF 2005, IN FORCE AS OF 01.09.2005)

§ 23. The law shall enter into force on September 1, 2005.

Transitional and Final Provisions TO THE LAW AMENDMENT OF THE LAW ON THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF DOCTORS AND DENTISTS

(PROMOTED - SG, NO. 76 OF 2005, IN FORCE AS OF 01.01.2007)

§ 15. The law shall enter into force on January 1, 2007.

Transitional and Final Provisions TO THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE

(PROMOTED - SG, NO. 86 OF 2005, IN FORCE FROM 29.04.2006)

§ 18. The Code shall enter into force six months after its promulgation in the " [State Gazette](#) ".

Transitional and Final Provisions TO THE LAW ON CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

(PROMISED IN SG, NO. 59 OF 2006, IN FORCE AS OF 01.01.2007)

§ 36. The law shall enter into force on the day of entry into force of the Treaty on the Accession of the Republic of Bulgaria to the European Union, with the exception of § 35, item 2 , which shall enter into force on the day of the promulgation of the law in the " [State Gazette](#) ".

Final provisions

TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE

(PROMISED - SG, NO. 75 OF 2006, IN FORCE FROM 13.10.2006)

§ 73. Throughout the Special Part, the words "under Art. 37, point" and "under Art. 37, points" shall be replaced respectively with "under Art. 37, para. 1, point" and "under Art. 37, para. 1, points", the words "reserved", "reserved" and "reserved" shall be replaced respectively with "reservist", "reservists" and "reservists" and the words "training, verification or practical training" shall be replaced with "training and mobilization event".

.....

§ 77. This law shall enter into force one month after its promulgation in the " [State Gazette](#) ".

Final provisions

TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE

(PROMISED IN SG, NO. 38 OF 2007, AMENDED IN SG, NO. 89 OF 2007)

§ 23. (Amended - SG, issue 89 of 2007) Paragraphs 16 - 21 shall enter into force on December 1, 2007.

Transitional and Final Provisions

TO THE LAW ON THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE FUND

(PROMOTED - SG, NO. 57 OF 2007, IN FORCE FROM 13.07.2007)

§ 23. The law shall enter into force on the day of its promulgation in the "State Gazette".

Transitional and Final Provisions

TO THE LAW ON THE JUDICIARY

(PROMOTED - SG, No. 64 OF 2007)

§ 20. In the Criminal Code (promulgated in the State Gazette, No. 26 of 1968; amended in No. 29 of 1968; amended in No. 92 of 1969, No. 26 and 27 of 1973, No. 89 of 1974, No. 95 of 1975, No. 3 of 1977, No. 54 of 1978, No. 89 of 1979, No. 28 of 1982; amended in No. 31 of 1982; amended in No. 44 of 1984, No. 41 and 79 of 1985; amended in No. 80 of 1985; amended, No. 89 of 1986; amended, No. 90 of 1986; amended, No. 37, 91 and 99 of 1989, No. 10, 31 and 81 of 1990, No. 1 and 86 of 1991; amended, No. 90 of 1991; amended, No. 105 of 1991, No. 54 of 1992, No. 10 of 1993, No. 50 of 1995, No. 97 of 1995 - Decision No. 19 of the Constitutional Court of 1995; amended, No. 102 of 1995, No. 107 of 1996 , No. 62 and 85 of 1997, No. 120 of 1997 - Decision No. 19 of the Constitutional Court of 1997; amended, No. 83, 85, 132, 133 and 153 of 1998, No. 7, 51 and 81 of 1999, No. 21 and 51 of 2000, No. 98 of 2000 - Decision No. 14 of the Constitutional Court of 2000; amended, No. 41 and 101 of 2001, No. 45 and 92 of 2002, No. 26 and 103 of 2004, No. 24, 43, 76, 86 and 88 of 2005, No. 59, 75 and 102 of 2006, No. 38 and 57 of 2007) everywhere the words "assistant bailiff" are replaced by "assistant private bailiff".

**Final provisions
TO THE LAW SUPPLEMENTING THE PENAL CODE**

(PROMISED - SG, NO. 85 OF 2007, IN FORCE FROM 23.10.2007)

§ 4. The law shall enter into force on the day of its promulgation in the State Gazette.

**Transitional and Final Provisions
TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE TAX AND
INSURANCE PROCEDURAL CODE**

(PROMISED IN SG, NO. 12 OF 2009, IN FORCE AS OF 01.05.2009, SUPPLEMENTED IN SG, NO. 32 OF 2009)

§ 68. (Supplemented - SG, issue 32 of 2009) The Act shall enter into force on 1 May 2009, with the exception of § 65 , 66 and 67 , which shall enter into force on the date of the promulgation of the Act in the State Gazette and § 2 - 10 , § 12, items 1 and 2 - regarding para. 3, § 13 - 22 , § 24 - 35 , § 36, items 1 - 4 , § 37 - 51 , § 52 , items 1 - 3, item 4, letter "a", item 7, letter "e" - regarding para. 10 and 11, item 8, letter "a", items 9 and 12 and § 53 - 64 , which shall enter into force on 1 January 2010.

**Transitional and Final Provisions
TO THE PAYMENT SERVICES AND PAYMENT SYSTEMS ACT**

(PROMOTED - SG, NO. 23 OF 2009, IN FORCE FROM 01.11.2009)

§ 21. The Act shall enter into force on November 1, 2009, with the exception of § 10 , which shall enter into force on the day of its promulgation in the State Gazette.

**Transitional and Final Provisions
TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE**

(PROMOTED - SG, No. 27 OF 2009)

§ 70. Paragraphs 36 , 50 , 51 , 52 , 53 and § 64, item 1 shall enter into force on April 10, 2009, and § 1 , 2 , 3 and § 64, items 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8 shall enter into force on June 1, 2009.

**Transitional and Final Provisions
TO THE FAMILY CODE**

(PROMOTED - SG, NO. 47 OF 2009, IN FORCE FROM 01.10.2009)

§ 18. This Code shall enter into force on October 1, 2009.

**Transitional and Final Provisions
TO THE LAW AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW ON FORESTS**

(PROMOTED - SG, No. 80 OF 2009)

§ 60. In the Criminal Code (promulgated in the State Gazette, No. 26 of 1968; amended in No. 29 of 1968; amended in No. 92 of 1969, No. 26 and 27 of 1973, No. 89 of 1974, No. 95 of 1975, No. 3 of 1977, No. 54 of 1978, No. 89 of 1979, No. 28 of 1982; amended in No. 31 of 1982; amended in No. 44 of 1984, No. 41 and 79 of 1985; amended in No. 80 of 1985; amended, No. 89 of 1986; amended, No. 90 of 1986; amended, No. 37, 91 and 99 of 1989, No. 10, 31 and 81 of 1990, No. 1 and 86 of 1991; amended, No. 90 of 1991; amended, No. 105 of 1991, No. 54 of 1992, No. 10 of 1993, No. 50, 97 and 102 of 1995, No. 107 of 1996, No. 62, 85 and 120 of 1997, No. 83, 85, 132, 133 and 153 of 1998, No. 7, 51 and 81 of 1999, No. 21, 51 and 98 of 2000, No. 41 and 101 of 2001, No. 45 and 92 of 2002, No. 26 and 103 of 2004, No. 24, 43, 76, 86 and 88 of 2005, No. 59, 75 and 102 of 2006, No. 38, 57, 64, 85, 89 and 94 of 2007, No. 19, 67 and 102 of 2008, No. 12, 23, 27, 32 and 47 of 2009) throughout the words "State Forestry Agency" are replaced by "Executive Forestry Agency".

**Transitional and Final Provisions
TO THE LAW AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW ON THE
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR**

(PROMISED - SG, NO. 93 OF 2009, IN FORCE FROM 25.12.2009)

§ 100. The Act shall enter into force one month after its promulgation in the "State Gazette", with the exception of §§

1, 2, 21, 36, 39, 41, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, 53, 55, 56, 57, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 70 and 91, which shall enter into force from the day of its promulgation.

**Transitional and Final Provisions
TO THE ACT AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE ACT ON
PROTECTION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

(PROMISED IN SG, NO. 102 OF 2009, IN FORCE FROM 22.12.2009)

§ 27. The Act shall enter into force on the day of its promulgation in the State Gazette, with the exception of § 7, item 2 concerning Art. 6, paras. 5, 6, 7 and 8, which shall enter into force on January 1, 2010.

**Transitional and Final Provisions
TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE CRIMINAL
PROCEDURE CODE**

(PROMOTED - SG, NO. 32 OF 2010, IN FORCE FROM 28.05.2010)

§ 72. This law shall enter into force one month after its promulgation in the "State Gazette", with the exception of the provision of § 5, which shall enter into force one year after the promulgation of the law in the "State Gazette".

**Additional provisions
TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE**

(PROMOTED - SG, NO. 33 OF 2011, IN FORCE FROM 27.05.2011)

§ 38. This law introduces the requirements of:

1. 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 penalties for infringements (OJ L 280/52 of 27 October 2009);
2. 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 (OJ L 328/28 of 6 December 2008);

3. Council Framework Decision 2008/675/JHA of 24 July 2008 on the taking into account of convictions handed down in the Member States of the European Union in the course of newly initiated criminal proceedings (OJ L 220/32 of 15 August 2008);
4. Council Framework Decision 2008/919/JHA of 28 November 2008 amending Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA on combating terrorism (OJ L 330/21 of 9 December 2008);
5. Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA of 28 November 2008 on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law (OJ L 328/55 of 6 December 2008).

Transitional and Final Provisions
TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE

(PROMOTED - SG, NO. 33 OF 2011, IN FORCE FROM 27.05.2011)

§ 45. The Council of Ministers, within one month of the entry into force of this law, shall submit to the National Assembly draft laws for amendments and supplements to the laws, the provisions of which must be brought into line with it.

§ 46. The Act shall enter into force one month after its promulgation in the "State Gazette", with the exception of § 21 and § 22 , which shall enter into force three months after its promulgation in the "State Gazette".

Additional provisions
TO THE LAW SUPPLEMENTING THE PENAL CODE

(PROMOTED - SG, NO. 19 OF 2012)

§ 2. This Act implements the requirements of 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 (OJ L 168/24 of 30 June 2009).

Transitional and Final Provisions
TO THE LAW ON THE RESERVE OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

(PROMISED IN SG, NO. 20 OF 2012, IN FORCE AS OF 10.06.2012)

§ 12. The Act shall enter into force three months after its promulgation in the State Gazette, with the exception of the provisions of Articles 56 , 57 , 58 and 59 , which shall enter into force on 1 September 2013.

Final provisions
TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE

(PROMOTED - SG, NO. 60 OF 2012, IN FORCE FROM 08.09.2012)

§ 3. The law shall enter into force one month after its promulgation in the State Gazette.

Additional provisions
TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE

(PROMOTED - SG, No. 84 OF 2013)

§ 6. This Act implements the requirements of 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 (OJ L 101/1 of 15 April 2011).

Transitional and Final Provisions TO THE ELECTION CODE

(PROMOTED - SG, NO. 19 OF 2014, IN FORCE FROM 05.03.2014)

§ 30. The Code shall enter into force on the day of its promulgation in the State Gazette.

Transitional and Final Provisions OF THE STATE SOCIAL SECURITY BUDGET LAW FOR 2015

(PROMISED IN SG, NO. 107 OF 2014, IN FORCE AS OF 01.01.2015)

§ 10. The law shall enter into force on January 1, 2015, with the exception of § 3, item 5, letter "b", items 18 and 31, which shall enter into force on January 1, 2016.

Final provisions TO THE ACT AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE ACT ON ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS

(PROMOTED - SG, NO. 24 OF 2015, IN FORCE AS OF 31.03.2015)

§ 9. The law shall enter into force on the day of its promulgation in the "State Gazette".

Final provisions TO THE EUROPEAN PROTECTION ORDER LAW

(PROMISED - SG, NO. 41 OF 2015, IN FORCE FROM 06.07.2015)

§ 6. The law shall enter into force one month after its promulgation in the State Gazette.

Additional provisions TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE

(PROMISED - SG, No. 74 OF 2015, AMENDED - SG, No. 83 OF 2016)

§ 32. This Act implements the requirements of Directive 2011/93/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography and replacing Council Framework Decision 2004/68/JHA (OJ L 335/1 of 17 December 2011; as amended by OJ L 18/7 of 21 January 2012).

Transitional and Final Provisions TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE

(PROMISED - SG, No. 74 OF 2015, AMENDED - SG, No. 83 OF 2016)

§ 33. The pending proceedings for crimes under Art. 167, para. 2 , Art. 168a , Art. 343, paras. 3 and 4 and under Art. 344, para. 1 shall be completed in accordance with the previous procedure.
.....

§ 35. (Declared unconstitutional by RCC No. 12 of 2016 - SG, issue 83 of 2016) Paragraph 2 shall also apply to crimes for which the statute of limitations has already expired.

§ 36. (Declared unconstitutional by RCC No. 12 of 2016 - SG, issue 83 of 2016) Criminal cases for crimes under § 2 , which have been terminated due to expired statute of limitations, shall be resumed upon the entry into force of this law.

Transitional and Final Provisions TO THE LAW ON THE STATE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Transitional and Final Provisions

(PROMOTED - SG, NO. 79 OF 2015, IN FORCE FROM 01.11.2015)

§ 31. The Act shall enter into force on 1 November 2015, with the exception of § 17, item 4 concerning Article 69 , which shall enter into force on 1 January 2016.

Transitional and Final Provisions TO THE INSURANCE CODE

(PROMISED IN SG, NO. 102 OF 2015, IN FORCE AS OF 01.01.2016)

§ 50. (1) This Code shall enter into force on January 1, 2016, with the exception of Art. 574, para. 8 , which shall enter into force on July 1, 2016.

(2) Until July 1, 2016, the exchange of data under Art. 574, para. 3 - 7 shall be carried out weekly, on the first working day of each week:

1. The Ministry of Interior and the Executive Agency "Automobile Administration" shall provide the Information Center with the current data under Art. 574, para. 3 and 4 ;
2. The Information Center shall provide the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Executive Agency "Automobile Administration" with the current data under Art. 574, para. 5 - 7 .

Transitional and Final Provisions TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW ON THE EXECUTION OF PUNISHMENTS AND DETENTION IN CUSTODY

(PROMOTED - SG, No. 13 OF 2017, IN FORCE FROM 07.02.2017)

§ 53. The law shall enter into force on the day of its promulgation in the State Gazette, with the exception of:

1. paragraphs 3 , 4 , 5 and § 6 concerning Art. 35a and Art. 36, para. 1 , which shall enter into force on 1 July 2017;
2. paragraph 45 concerning part six , which shall enter into force on 1 May 2017.

Additional provisions TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE

(PROMOTED - SG, No. 101 OF 2017)

§ 33. This law introduces the requirements of:

1. Directive 2013/40/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 August 2013 on attacks against information systems and replacing Council Framework Decision 2005/222/JHA (OJ L 218/8 of 14 August 2013).

2. Directive 2014/62/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the protection of the euro and other currencies against counterfeiting by criminal law and replacing Council Framework Decision 2000/383/JHA (OJ L 151/1 of 21 May 2014).
3. Directive 2014/57/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on criminal sanctions for market abuse (Market Abuse Directive) (OJ L 173/179 of 12 June 2014).

Additional provisions
TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE

(PROMOTED - SG, NO. 7 OF 2019)

§ 5. This Act implements the requirements of Directive 2014/42/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 on the freezing and confiscation of instrumentalities and proceeds of crime in the European Union (OJ L 127/39 of 29 April 2014, amended by OJ L 138/114 of 13 May 2014).

§ 6. The National Statistical Institute shall collect from the competent authorities and provide to the European Commission the statistical data under Article 11 of Directive 2014/42/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 on the freezing and confiscation of instrumentalities and proceeds of crime in the European Union.

Transitional and Final Provisions
TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE

(PROMOTED - SG, NO. 16 OF 2019)

§ 16. (1) The proceedings under Art. 177 and Art. 190 that were not concluded before the entry into force of this Act shall be completed in accordance with the previous procedure.

(2) The legal proceedings under Article 182, paragraph 2 that are not concluded until the entry into force of this Act shall be completed in accordance with the previous procedure.

Additional provisions
TO THE LAW SUPPLEMENTING THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE

(PROMOTED - SG, No. 83 OF 2019)

§ 3. **Article 201** , paragraph 2 of the Criminal Code and Article 83a, paragraph 1 of the Administrative Offences and Penalties Act implement requirements of Directive (EU) 2017/1371 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2017 on the fight against fraud to the Union's financial interests by means of criminal law (OJ, L 198/29 of 28 July 2017).

Final provisions
TO THE ACT AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE ACT ON PAYMENT SERVICES AND PAYMENT SYSTEMS

(PROMISED IN SG, NO. 13 OF 2020, IN FORCE FROM 14.02.2020)

§ 44. The law shall enter into force on the day of its promulgation in the State Gazette, with the exception of § 31 , which shall enter into force within 6 months of its promulgation.

Transitional and Final Provisions
**TO THE LAW ON MEASURES AND ACTIONS DURING THE STATE OF EMERGENCY
DECLARED BY A DECISION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF MARCH 13, 2020
AND ON OVERCOMING THE CONSEQUENCES**

Transitional and Final Provisions
TO THE LAW ON MEASURES AND ACTIONS DURING THE STATE OF EMERGENCY
DECLARED BY A DECISION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF MARCH 13, 2020.

(PROMISED IN SG, NO. 28 OF 2020, IN FORCE FROM 13.03.2020, AMENDED AND SUPPLEMENTED IN SG, NO. 44 OF 2020, IN FORCE FROM 14.05.2020)

§ 52. (Amended - SG, issue 44 of 2020, effective 14.05.2020) The Act shall enter into force on 13 March 2020, with the exception of Art. 5 , § 3 , § 12 , § 25 - 31 , § 41 , § 49 and § 51 , which shall enter into force on the day of the promulgation of the Act in the State Gazette.

Transitional and Final Provisions
TO THE LAW AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE HEALTH LAW

(PROMISED - SG, NO. 44 OF 2020, IN FORCE FROM 14.05.2020)

§ 44. The law shall enter into force on May 14, 2020, with the exception of § 33 , 34 and 35 , which shall enter into force on the day of the promulgation of the law in the "State Gazette".

Transitional and Final Provisions
TO THE STATE SOCIAL SECURITY BUDGET LAW FOR 2021

(PROMISED IN SG, NO. 103 OF 2020, IN FORCE AS OF 01.01.2021)

§ 14. The law shall enter into force on January 1, 2021, with the exception of:

1. paragraph 8, item 1, letter "a" , which shall enter into force on January 1, 2023;
2. paragraph 8, items 6, 8, 9 and item 17, letter "b" , which shall enter into force on September 1, 2021.

Additional provisions
to the LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE CRIMINAL
PROCEDURE CODE

(PROMOTED - SG, No. 103 OF 2020)

§ 11. This Act and Article 253, paragraph 3, item 5 of the Criminal Code implement the requirements of Directive (EU) 2018/1673 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on combating money laundering by criminal law (OJ L 284/22 of 12 November 2018).

Transitional and Final Provisions
TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE CRIMINAL
PROCEDURE CODE

(PROMOTED - SG, No. 103 OF 2020)

§ 12. The European Prosecutor and the European Delegated Prosecutors may intervene in pending criminal proceedings for crimes within the competence of the European Public Prosecutor's Office, committed after 20 November 2017, initiated by the authorities of the Republic of Bulgaria, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 .

Transitional and Final Provisions
TO THE LAW ON BULGARIAN SIGN LANGUAGE

(PROMOTED - SG, NO. 9 OF 2021, IN FORCE FROM 06.02.2021)

§ 9. The Act shall enter into force three days after its promulgation in the State Gazette, with the exception of Art. 10, para. 2 - 5 , which shall enter into force on September 15, 2026.

Transitional and Final Provisions
TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE

(PROMOTED - SG, No. 53 OF 2022)

§ 14. The proceedings under Art . 155b, para. 1 , Art. 155c , Art. 159, para. 3 , Art. 172a, para. 1 and 2, Art. 172b, para. 1 , Art. 319a, para. 1 , 2, 3 and 4, Art. 319b, para. 1, 2, 3 and 4 , Art. 319c, para. 1 and 2 , Art. 319d, para. 1 , 2 and 3 , Art. 319e, para. 1, 2 and 3 and Art. 319f that have not been completed by the entry into force of this Act shall be completed in accordance with the previous procedure.

Transitional and Final Provisions
TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE

Transitional and Final Provisions
TO THE LAW ON

(PROMOTED - SG, No. 67 OF 2023)

§ 41. Pending proceedings for crimes under Art. 279, para. 1 , Art. 281, para. 1 and Art. 325a, paras. 1 and 2 shall be completed in accordance with the previous procedure.
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Final provisions
to the ACT AMENDING AND SUPPLEMENTING THE ACT ON EXPORT CONTROL
OF DEFENSE-RELATED PRODUCTS AND DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES

(PROMISED - SG, NO. 41 OF 2024, IN FORCE FROM 10.05.2024)

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§ 76. The law shall enter into force on the day of its promulgation in the State Gazette.



Relevant acts of European legislation

Directives:

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2017/1371 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 5 July 2017 on the fight against fraud to the Union's financial interests by means of criminal law
DIRECTIVE (EU) 2017/541 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on combating terrorism and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA and amending Council Decision 2005/671/JHA
DIRECTIVE (EU) 2015/2366 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 25 November 2015 on payment services in the internal market, amending Directives 2002/65/EC, 2009/110/EC and 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010 and repealing Directive 2007/64/EC
DIRECTIVE 2014/62/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 May 2014 on the protection of the euro and other currencies against counterfeiting by criminal law and replacing Council Framework Decision 2000/383/JHA
DIRECTIVE 2014/57/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 April 2014 on criminal sanctions for market abuse (Market Abuse Directive)

DIRECTIVE 2014/42/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 3 April 2014 on the freezing and confiscation of instrumentalities and proceeds of crime in the European Union
DIRECTIVE 2013/40/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 12 August 2013 on attacks against information systems and replacing Council Framework Decision 2005/222/JHA
DIRECTIVE 2011/99/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 December 2011 on the European protection order
DIRECTIVE 2011/93/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 December 2011 on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2004/68/JHA
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
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 penalties for infringements
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
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
DIRECTIVE 2006/43/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 May 2006 on statutory audits of annual accounts and consolidated accounts, amending Council Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC and repealing Council Directive 84/253/EEC
DIRECTIVE 2005/35/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 7 September 2005 on ship-source pollution and on penalties for infringements.
DIRECTIVE 2003/87/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC

Regulations:

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2023/2830 of 17 October 2023 supplementing Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council by laying down rules on the timing, governance and other aspects of the auctioning of greenhouse gas emission allowances
COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) 2017/1939 of 12 October 2017 establishing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of a European Public Prosecutor's Office

Solutions:

COUNCIL FRAMEWORK DECISION 2008/913/JHA of 28 November 2008 on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law
COUNCIL FRAMEWORK DECISION 2008/675/JHA of 24 July 2008 on taking into account convictions handed down in the Member States of the European Union in the course of newly initiated criminal proceedings