

Promulgation of the Criminal Code

The Criminal Code is hereby promulgated, cf. Consolidation Act No. 434 of 25 April 2024, with the amendments resulting from Section 14 of Act No. 481 of 22 May 2024, Section 2 of Act No. 661 of 11 June 2024 and Section 1 of Act No. 665 of 11 June 2024.

The promulgated legal text regarding section 299 d, subsection 1, no. 1, will enter into force on 30 December 2024, cf. section 17, subsection 4, of Act No. 481 of 22 May 2024 amending the Financial Business Act, the Payments Act, the Capital Markets Act and various other acts (Supervision pursuant to the Regulation on Digital Operational Resilience in the Financial Sector and the Regulation on Crypto-Asset Markets, rules for appointing the management company for the Guarantee Fund and remuneration rules for company pension funds).

Common part

Chapter 1

Preliminary provisions

§ 1. A penalty may only be imposed for a matter the criminality of which is established by law or which may be equated with such a matter. A similar rule applies to the legal consequences mentioned in Chapter 9.

Section 2. Chapters 1-11 of this Act shall, unless otherwise provided, apply to all criminal offences.

Chapter 2

General conditions for the application of criminal law provisions

§ 3. If the criminal law applicable at the time of the determination of an act is different from that applicable at the time the act was committed, the question of criminal liability and punishment shall be decided in accordance with the later law, provided that the decision shall not thereby become more severe than under the older law. If the termination of the validity of the law is due to external circumstances unrelated to the criminal offence, the act shall be assessed in accordance with the older law.

Subsection 2. If, outside the latter case, the criminal liability of an act is extinguished by law, the sentence imposed for such act but not executed shall also be extinguished. The convicted person may request that the question of the lapse of the sentence by the action of the prosecuting authority be brought before the court that has adjudicated the case in the first instance. The decision shall be made by order.

§ 4. Whether the criminal act shall entail legal consequences of the kind mentioned in §§ 56-61, 62-70, 73, 74 b and 79 shall be determined in accordance with the legislation in force at the time the act was committed.

Subsection 2. Other legal consequences of the act shall occur, unless otherwise provided, only when this was also authorized by the legislation in force at the time the act was committed.

Subsection 3. The provision in section 3, subsection 2, shall apply correspondingly to legal consequences of the act other than punishment, if their occurrence was conditional on the criminality of the act.

§ 5. Where increased punishment or other legal consequences are prescribed in cases of repeat offences, decisions made under previous law shall be taken into consideration in terms of their content on an equal footing with decisions under the law under which the act in question is assessed.

§ 6. Danish criminal jurisdiction includes acts committed

- 1) in the Danish state,
- 2) on a Danish vessel located within a foreign jurisdiction, by a person belonging to the vessel or accompanying it as a passenger, or
- 3) on a Danish vessel located outside an area of jurisdiction.

§ 7. Danish criminal jurisdiction includes acts committed within a foreign jurisdiction by a person who, at the time of the charge, has Danish citizenship, is resident in the Danish state or has a similar permanent residence in this country, if

- 1) the act is also punishable under the law of the place where the crime was committed (double criminality) or
- 2) the perpetrator also at the time of the crime has the aforementioned connection to this country and the act
 - (a) involves sexual exploitation of children, trafficking in human beings or female genital mutilation; or
 - b) is directed at someone who, at the time of the crime, has the aforementioned connection to this country.

Subsection 2. Danish criminal jurisdiction also includes acts committed outside an area of jurisdiction by a person who, at the time of the charge, has the connection to this country mentioned in subsection 1, if the acts of the type in question may result in a higher penalty than imprisonment for 4 months.

Subsection 3. Subsection 1, no. 1, and subsection 2 shall apply correspondingly with regard to acts committed by a person who, at the time of the charge, is a citizen of or resident in Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden, and who is residing in this country.

Section 7 a. Danish criminal jurisdiction includes acts committed within a foreign jurisdiction and directed against someone who, at the time of the act, has Danish citizenship, is resident in the Danish state or has a similar permanent residence in this country, if the act is also punishable under the law of the place of the act (double criminality) and under Danish law may result in a sentence of imprisonment for at least 6 years.

Subsection 2. Danish criminal jurisdiction pursuant to subsection 1 is conditional on the act involving:

- 1) intentional homicide,
- 2) aggravated assault, deprivation of liberty or robbery,
- 3) a crime that is dangerous to the general public,
- 4) a sexual crime or incest, or
- 5) female circumcision.

Subsection 3. Danish criminal jurisdiction also includes acts committed outside an area of jurisdiction and directed against someone who, at the time of the act, has the connection to this country mentioned in subsection 1, if acts of the type in question may result in a higher penalty than imprisonment for 4 months.

Section 7 b. When Danish criminal law enforcement is subject to double criminality against a legal person, this does not include a requirement that the legislation at the place of the crime provides for criminal liability for a legal person.

§ 8. Danish criminal jurisdiction includes acts committed outside the Danish state, regardless of where the perpetrator is domiciled, when

- 1) the act violates the independence, security, constitution or public authorities of the Danish state or an official duty towards the state,
- 2) the act violates interests whose legal protection in the Danish state requires a special connection to it,
- 3) the act violates an obligation that the perpetrator is legally required to observe abroad,
- 4) the act violates a duty of service incumbent on the perpetrator towards a Danish vessel,

- 5) the act is covered by an international provision according to which Denmark is obliged to have criminal jurisdiction, or
- 6) extradition of the accused for prosecution in another country is refused, and the act, insofar as it was committed within a foreign jurisdiction, is punishable under the law of the place of the crime (double criminality) and the act under Danish law may result in a sentence of imprisonment for at least 1 year.

Section 8 a. Danish criminal jurisdiction includes acts committed outside the Danish state when acts of the type in question are covered by the Statute of the International Criminal Court, if the act was committed by a person who, at the time of the charge,

- 1) has Danish citizenship, is resident in the Danish state or has similar permanent residence in this country or
- 2) is located in this country.

Section 8 b. Danish criminal jurisdiction includes acts committed outside the Danish state when the act is covered by section 183 a and is committed by a person who, at the time of the charge,

- 1) has Danish citizenship, is resident in the Danish state or has similar permanent residence in this country or
- 2) is located in this country.

Subsection 2. Prosecution for acts covered by subsection 1 may also include violations of sections 237 and 244-248 committed in connection with the violation of section 183 a.

§ 9. Acts are deemed to have been committed where the perpetrator was present at the time of the act. In the case of legal persons, acts are deemed to have been committed where the act or acts that give rise to liability for the legal person were committed.

Subsection 2. If the criminality of an act depends on or is influenced by an actual or intended consequence, the act is also considered to have been committed where the effect has occurred or where the perpetrator intended for the effect to occur.

Subsection 3. Attempted and abetting acts are considered to have been committed in the Danish state if the perpetrator was in this country when the act was committed, regardless of whether the offence is committed or intended to be committed outside the Danish state.

Subsection 4. When part of an offence is committed in the Danish state, the offence in its entirety is considered to have been committed in this country.

Section 9 a. An offence relating to text, audio or visual material, etc., which, through actions abroad, has been made generally available in this country through the Internet or a similar system for disseminating information, is deemed to have been committed in the Danish state if the material has a special relation to this country.

§ 10. When an act is prosecuted in this country, the decision on both punishment and other legal consequences of the act must be made in accordance with Danish law.

Subsection 2. When Danish criminal jurisdiction is subject to double criminality, a more severe punishment may not be imposed than that permitted by the legislation at the place of the crime.

Section 10 a. A person against whom a criminal conviction has been passed outside the Danish state cannot be prosecuted in this country for the same act when this is excluded according to Denmark's international obligations regarding the recognition of the finality of criminal convictions.

Subsection 2. In other cases, a person against whom a criminal conviction has been passed outside the Danish state may not be prosecuted in this country for the same act if:

- 1) the person is finally acquitted,
- 2) the imposed sanction has been enforced, is being enforced or has lapsed under the law of the sentencing country or

3) the person has been found guilty without any sanction being imposed.

Subsection 3. Subsection 2 does not apply when

- 1) the foreign criminal conviction concerns acts that
 - a) is deemed to have been made in the Danish state pursuant to section 9 or section 9a or
 - b) is covered by section 7(1)(2) or section 8(1) or (2),
- 2) prosecution in this country takes place pursuant to section 985 a of the Administration of Justice Act or
- 3) recognition of the foreign criminal conviction would be manifestly incompatible with Danish legal principles.

Subsection 4. In the cases mentioned in subsection 3, no. 1, prosecution in this country may not take place when prosecution in the country of judgment has taken place at the request of the Danish prosecution authority.

Section 10 b. If legal proceedings are taken against a person who has been imposed a sanction for the same act outside the Danish state, the sanction imposed in this country shall be reduced to the extent that the foreign sanction has been enforced.

Section 11. If a person who has Danish citizenship, is resident in the Danish state or has similar permanent residence in this country, is punished in a foreign state for an act that under Danish law may result in the deprivation or loss of a calling or profession or other right, the deprivation thereof may take place after public prosecution in this country.

§ 12. The application of §§ 6-11 is limited by the exceptions recognized in international law.

Chapter 3

Criminal liability conditions

§ 13. Actions taken in self-defense are exempt from punishment, insofar as they were necessary to resist or avert an initiated or imminent unlawful attack and do not obviously go beyond what is justifiable, taking into account the dangerousness of the attack, the person of the attacker and the importance of the attacked legal interest.

Subsection 2. If someone exceeds the limits of lawful self-defense, he shall, however, be exempt from punishment if the excess is reasonably justified by the fear or agitation caused by the attack.

Subsection 3. Similar rules apply to actions that are necessary to lawfully obtain compliance with lawful orders, initiate a lawful arrest or prevent the escape of a prisoner or person in compulsory detention.

§ 14. An act that would otherwise be punishable is not punished when it was necessary to avert imminent harm to person or property, and the offense was considered to be of relatively minor importance.

§ 15. Acts committed by children under the age of 15 are not punishable.

§ 16. Persons who were mentally ill or in a state equivalent to this at the time of the offence shall not be punished. The same applies to persons who were mentally retarded to a greater degree. If the offender was temporarily in a state of mental illness or in a state equivalent to this as a result of consuming alcohol or other intoxicants, punishment may, however, be imposed when special circumstances warrant it.

Subsection 2. Persons who were mildly mentally retarded at the time of the offence shall not be punished unless special circumstances justify the imposition of punishment. The same applies to persons who were in a condition that can be equated with mental retardation.

§ 17. (Repealed)

§ 18. (Repealed)

Section 19. Negligence is punishable in the offences referred to in this Act only when specifically authorised. The relevant penalties are applicable to other offences, even when the offence is committed through negligence, unless specifically authorised to the contrary.

Section 20. Where punishment or increased punishment is conditioned on an intentional offence having a specific unintended consequence, this punishment shall only apply when such consequence can be attributed to the offender as negligent, or he has failed to avert it within his power after becoming aware of the danger.

Chapter 4

Attempts and participation

§ 21. Actions aimed at promoting or causing the commission of a crime are punishable as an attempt when this is not carried out.

Subsection 2. The penalty prescribed for the offence may be reduced by an attempt, particularly when the attempt shows little strength or firmness in the criminal intent.

Subsection 3. Unless otherwise provided, attempts are only punishable when the offence is punishable by a penalty exceeding 4 months' imprisonment.

§ 22. Attempts are not punishable when the perpetrator voluntarily and not due to accidental obstacles to the execution of the act or to the achievement of the intended purpose refrains from carrying it out or hinders its execution or takes actions that would have hindered its execution if it had not, unbeknownst to him, failed or been prevented in some other way.

Section 23. The penalty provided for an offence shall apply to all those who have contributed to the offence by incitement, advice or deed. The penalty may be reduced for those who have only intended to provide less significant assistance or to strengthen an intention already formed, and when the crime has not been committed or an intended contribution has failed.

Subsection 2. The penalty may also be reduced for a person who contributes to the violation of a special duty, but is not himself involved in it.

Subsection 3. Unless otherwise provided, punishment for complicity in offences not punishable by a higher penalty than imprisonment for 4 months may be waived when the complicity has only intended to provide minor assistance or to strengthen an intention already formed, and when his complicity is due to negligence.

§ 24. The accomplice shall not be punished if, under the conditions specified in § 22, he obstructs the execution or performs actions that would have obstructed the execution if it had not failed, unbeknownst to him, or had been prevented in some other way.

Chapter 5

Criminal liability of legal persons

Section 25. A legal person may be punished with a fine when so provided by or pursuant to law.

Section 26. Provisions on criminal liability for companies, etc., unless otherwise provided, include any legal person, including joint-stock companies, limited liability companies and cooperatives, partnerships, associations, foundations, estates, municipalities and state authorities.

Subsection 2. Furthermore, such provisions shall cover sole proprietorships, insofar as these, particularly with regard to their size and organization, can be equated with the companies mentioned in subsection 1.

Section 27. Criminal liability for a legal person requires that an offence has been committed within its activities that can be attributed to one or more persons associated with the legal person or to the legal person as such. With regard to punishment for attempt, section 21(3) shall apply correspondingly.

Subsection 2. State authorities and municipalities may only be punished for violations committed when carrying out activities that correspond to or can be equated with activities carried out by private individuals.

§§ 28-30. (Repealed)

Chapter 6

The penalties

§ 31. The general penalties are imprisonment and a fine.

§ 32. (Repealed)

Section 33. Imprisonment is imposed for life or for a period of not less than 7 days and not more than 16 years.

Subsection 2. In cases where there is authority to increase the penalty prescribed for an offence, imprisonment for up to 20 years may be imposed.

Subsection 3. An offender who was under the age of 18 when the offence was committed may not be sentenced to life imprisonment.

Subsection 4. When imprisonment is imposed for a period shorter than 3 months, the sentence shall be determined in days, otherwise in months and years.

§§ 34-37. (Repealed)

Section 38. When two-thirds of the sentence, but at least 2 months, has been served, the Minister of Justice or the person he authorizes shall decide whether the convicted person shall be released on probation.

Subsection 2. Release on probation may be granted earlier when special circumstances warrant it and the convicted person has served half of the sentence, but at least 2 months. This decision shall be made by the Minister of Justice or the person authorised by the Minister.

Subsection 3. Probation may not be granted with respect to the unconditional part of a sentence under section 58(1).

Subsection 4. Release on probation requires that the convicted person's circumstances do not make release inadvisable, that he has been assured of suitable accommodation and work or other means of support, and that he declares that he will comply with the conditions for release laid down in accordance with section 39, subsections 2-4.

Subsection 5. Parole cannot be granted if the convicted person is deemed by the police to be affiliated with a group of persons who are actively involved in an ongoing violent conflict with another group of persons, and the police state that within the group to which the convicted person is deemed to be affiliated, knives and edged weapons etc. or firearms have either been used as part of the conflict, or weapons or explosives have been used which, due to their particularly dangerous nature, are capable of causing significant damage, or arson has been committed as covered by section 180.

Subsection 6. The release on probation of a person who has been convicted under section 81 a and who has not been expelled by sentence also requires that the person concerned has participated in a programme established by the Danish Correctional Service with a view to

preventing new similar crimes. The same applies, unless special circumstances indicate otherwise, to the release on probation of a person who has been convicted of a crime referred to in Chapters 12 or 13 of this Act and who has not been expelled by sentence.

Subsection 7. The Minister of Justice may lay down rules on programmes as mentioned in subsection 6.

Section 39. Release is conditional on the person concerned not committing a criminal offence during the probation period. The probation period may not exceed 3 years. If the remaining sentence exceeds 3 years, a probation period of up to 5 years may, however, be set.

Subsection 2. It may be stipulated as a condition of release that the person concerned is subject to supervision during the entire probation period or part thereof. Additional conditions may be stipulated in accordance with the rules in section 57. Conditions regarding residence in a home, hospital or other institution shall not be valid for a period longer than the remaining sentence.

Subsection 3. Upon release on probation of a person who has been convicted of a violation of section 191 or section 192a or for a crime involving intentional violence or threats, who has been sentenced to imprisonment for 1 year or more, who has not been expelled by sentence, and who is deemed by the police to be associated with a group of persons where the persons in question are together responsible for extensive and serious crime, conditions shall be set, unless special circumstances indicate otherwise, that the person in question does not reside with or otherwise have contact with others associated with the group in question during the probation period, unless the person is a close relative or the residence or contact is part of the pursuit of a recognized purpose.

Subsection 4. When a person is released on probation under section 81 a and has not been expelled by sentence, conditions shall be laid down that the convicted person must participate in a programme established by the Danish Correctional Service with a view to preventing new similar crimes. The same applies, unless special circumstances indicate otherwise, to the release on probation of a person who has been convicted of a crime referred to in Chapters 12 or 13 of this Act and who has not been expelled by sentence.

Subsection 5. The Minister of Justice may lay down rules on programmes as mentioned in subsection 4.

Section 40. If the person on probation commits a new criminal offence during the probation period, and if legal proceedings are taken before the expiry of the probation period, whereby he is charged with the offence, the court shall make a decision in accordance with section 61(2), so that the remaining sentence is equated with a suspended sentence. If parole pursuant to section 40a(3) or (4) has been linked to conditions of community service, the extent of the community service performed shall be taken into account when determining a combined sentence.

Subsection 2. If the parolee otherwise violates the stipulated conditions, the Minister of Justice or the person authorized by the Minister may:

- 1) assign a warning,
- 2) change the conditions and extend the probationary period within the maximum period specified in section 39 or
- 3) under special circumstances, decide that he must be placed in prison to serve the remainder of his sentence.

Subsection 3. If the person on probation commits a criminal offence during the probation period without being charged for this, the rules in subsection 2 shall apply accordingly. The same shall apply if the person on probation is convicted abroad of a criminal offence committed during the probation period without a decision being taken in connection with the conviction on the question of enforcement of the remaining sentence.

Subsection 4. A decision pursuant to subsection 2, cf. subsection 3, may only be made before the end of the probationary period.

Subsection 5. If no provision is made for the execution of the remaining sentence pursuant to subsection 1 or subsection 2, cf. subsection 3, the sentence shall be deemed to have been served at the time when parole took place.

Subsection 6. If reinstatement is ordered pursuant to subsection 2, cf. subsection 3, renewed parole may be granted even if the time conditions in section 38, subsections 1 and 2, or section 40 a, subsection 1, are not met with regard to the remaining sentence. In making a decision pursuant to the first sentence, the extent of community service that the person concerned has performed pursuant to section 40 a, subsection 3 or 4 shall be taken into account. With regard to probation after such parole, the periods stipulated in section 39 shall apply, with deduction of the time during which the person concerned has previously been on parole.

Section 40 a. When half of the sentence, but at least 2 months, has been served, the Minister of Justice or the person authorised by the Minister may, in addition to the cases mentioned in section 38(2), decide that the convicted person shall be released on probation if it is deemed that the interests of law enforcement do not militate against this, and

- 1) the convicted person has made a special effort not to commit a crime again, including by participating in treatment, education, job training or work, or
- 2) the circumstances of the convicted person speak for themselves.

Subsection 2. It shall be stipulated as a condition for parole pursuant to subsection 1 that the convicted person shall be subject to supervision until two-thirds of the sentence has elapsed. After this time, conditions may be stipulated that the person concerned shall continue to be subject to supervision.

Subsection 3. As conditions for parole pursuant to subsection 1, no. 1, one or more additional conditions may be set pursuant to the rules in section 57 and a condition that the convicted person must perform unpaid community service. Section 39, subsections 3 and 4, shall apply correspondingly.

Subsection 4. As a condition for parole under subsection 1(2), it is stipulated that the convicted person must perform unpaid community service. Additional conditions may be stipulated in accordance with the rules in section 57. Section 39(3) and (4) shall apply correspondingly.

Subsection 5. Community service conditions may not be extended beyond two-thirds of the sentence. The supervisory authority may, however, decide that community service conditions shall have a duration beyond this period if special reasons so warrant, but not beyond the total sentence.

Subsection 6. Probationary release pursuant to this provision requires that the convicted person's circumstances do not make release inadvisable, that the convicted person has been provided with suitable accommodation and work or other means of support, and that the convicted person is suitable for and declares his willingness to comply with the conditions for release set out in subsections 3 and 4.

Subsection 7. The provisions of section 38, subsections 3, 5 and 6, section 39, subsection 1 and subsection 2, 3rd sentence, section 40 and section 63, subsection 1, 1st sentence, shall apply accordingly.

Section 41. When 12 years of a life sentence have been served, the Minister of Justice or the person authorised by the Minister shall decide whether the convicted person shall be released on probation.

Subsection 2. Release on probation requires that the convicted person's circumstances do not make release inadvisable, that the person concerned has been provided with suitable accommodation and work or other means of support, and that the person concerned declares that he or she will comply with the conditions for release laid down in accordance with subsection 5, 3rd sentence, and subsections 6-8.

Subsection 3. Parole cannot be granted if the convicted person is deemed by the police to be affiliated with a group of persons who are actively involved in an ongoing violent conflict with another group of persons, and the police state that within the group to which the convicted

person is deemed to be affiliated, knives and edged weapons etc. or firearms have either been used as part of the conflict, or weapons or explosives have been used which, due to their particularly dangerous nature, are capable of causing significant damage, or arson has been committed as covered by section 180.

Subsection 4. The release on probation of a person convicted under section 81 a and who has not been expelled by sentence also requires that the person concerned has participated in a programme established by the Danish Correctional Service with a view to preventing new similar crimes. The same applies, unless special circumstances indicate otherwise, to the release on probation of a person convicted of a crime referred to in Chapters 12 or 13 of this Act and who has not been expelled by sentence.

Subsection 5. Release is conditional on the convicted person not committing a criminal offence during the probation period and on the person in question complying with any conditions that may have been set. The probation period may not exceed 5 years. Section 57 shall apply accordingly.

Subsection 6. For a convicted person who has not been expelled by sentence and who is deemed by the police to be associated with a group of persons where the persons in question are together responsible for extensive and serious crime, conditions shall be set, unless special circumstances indicate otherwise, that the person in question does not reside with or otherwise have contact with others associated with the group in question during the probation period, unless they are close relatives or the residence or contact is part of the pursuit of a recognized purpose.

Subsection 7. When a person who has been convicted under section 81 a and who has not been expelled by sentence is released on probation, conditions shall be laid down that the convicted person must participate in a programme established by the Danish Correctional Service with a view to preventing new similar crimes. The same shall apply, unless special circumstances indicate otherwise, when a person who has been convicted of a crime referred to in Chapters 12 or 13 of this Act is released on probation and who has not been expelled by sentence.

Subsection 8. The Minister of Justice may lay down rules on programmes as mentioned in subsections 4 and 7.

Section 42. If the person released on probation commits a new criminal offence during the probation period, and if legal proceedings are taken before the expiry of the probation period, whereby the person concerned is charged with the offence, the court may decide by judgment that the person concerned shall be reinstated to serve the life sentence. When the circumstances so require, the court may instead impose a sentence solely for the new offence, possibly in connection with a change in the terms of the probation.

Subsection 2. If the parolee otherwise violates the conditions, section 40, subsections 2-5, cf. section 41, subsections 6-8, shall apply correspondingly.

Section 43. In the event of full or partial remission of a sentence by conditional pardon, it may be stipulated as a condition of the pardon that the provisions of section 40, subsections 1-5, or section 42 shall apply correspondingly.

Section 44. The Minister of Justice may lay down rules on the right to appeal against decisions made pursuant to sections 38-43, including that the decisions may not be appealed to a higher administrative authority. In this connection, the Minister of Justice may lay down rules on the time limit for appeals, the processing of appeals and the suspensive effect of appeals.

§§ 45-49. (Repealed)

§ 50. Fines accrue to the treasury.

Subsection 2. A fine may be imposed as an additional penalty to another type of punishment when the defendant has obtained or intended to obtain financial gain for himself or others through the offence.

Subsection 3. The person fined cannot demand that the fine be paid or replaced by others.

Section 51. When a fine is imposed or decided in court under this Act, the fine shall be set in daily fines. However, this does not apply to fines imposed as an additional penalty to another legal consequence. The number of daily fines shall be determined, taking into account the nature of the offence and the circumstances mentioned in section 80, at a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 60. The amount of each daily fine shall be set at an amount corresponding to the person concerned's average daily income, provided that, when setting the amount, the living conditions of the person fined should be taken into account, including his assets, support obligations and other circumstances affecting his ability to pay. However, the daily fine may not be set at an amount lower than DKK 2.

Subsection 2. When a fine is to be determined for an offence whereby the person concerned has obtained or intended to obtain significant financial gain for himself or others, and the application of daily fines would result in the amount of the fine being set lower than is deemed reasonable taking into account the size of the profit that has either been or could have been obtained from the offence, the court may, however, apply another penalty of fine instead of daily fines.

Subsection 3. When determining other fines, special consideration shall be given, within the limits permitted by the nature of the offence and the circumstances mentioned in section 80, to the debtor's ability to pay and to the profit or savings achieved or intended.

Subsection 4. The police may obtain from other public authorities the information necessary for the determination of the fine. Furthermore, the police may require from registers kept by public authorities, including the courts, information about the circumstances of the person concerned that is of importance for the determination of the fine. The information shall be provided in writing or by direct data transfer.

Section 52. (Repealed)

Section 53. If a fine is not imposed, a commutation sentence of imprisonment shall take its place.

Section 54. When a fine is imposed by or adopted before a court, the court shall, at the same time as determining the fine, decide on the duration of the commutation penalty. When the fine is determined as a daily fine, it shall be observed in calculating the commutation penalty that 1 day of imprisonment corresponds to 1 daily fine, however, that the commutation penalty may not be set lower than 2 days. If the fine is determined in another way, the commutation penalty may not be set lower than 2 days and not higher than 60 days. In special cases, however, the commutation penalty may be increased to up to 9 months.

Subsection 2. If part of the fine is paid, the commutation penalty shall be reduced proportionately, however, such that part of a day shall be counted as a whole day and the commutation penalty shall not be reduced below the minimum period mentioned above. If part of the fine has been served but the remainder is offered for payment, only the whole days in which the commutation penalty has been served shall be taken into account in calculating this remainder.

Subsection 3. No conversion penalty shall be imposed for fines imposed on legal persons.

§ 55. A fine of DKK 10,000 or less, which has been imposed following notification from the police, shall be served according to the following scale:

The fine:	The conversion penalty:
0 - 499 kr.	2 days
500 - 999 kr.	4 days
1,000 - 3,999 kr.	6 days
4,000 - 5,999 kr.	8 days

6,000 - 10,000 kr. 10 days

For other fines that have not been imposed by or adopted by a court, the conversion penalty is determined by the district court in the jurisdiction where the person concerned lives or resides.

Subsection 2. The provisions of section 54, subsection 1, last sentence, and subsection 2 shall apply accordingly.

Chapter 7

Conditional imprisonment

§ 56. If the court finds it unnecessary for a prison sentence to be enforced, the judgment shall determine that enforcement shall be postponed and shall lapse upon the expiry of the probationary period.

Subsection 2. The postponement is conditional on the convicted person not committing a criminal offence during the probationary period and on his compliance with the conditions that may have been laid down pursuant to sections 57 and 57a. The probationary period shall be determined by the court and may not generally exceed 3 years. However, in special circumstances a probationary period of up to 5 years may be determined.

Section 57. The court may, as a condition of the postponement, determine that the convicted person shall be subject to supervision during the entire probation period or part thereof. Furthermore, the court may determine other conditions that it finds appropriate, including that the convicted person

- 1) complies with special provisions regarding residence, work, education, use of leisure time or association with certain persons,
- 2) resides in a suitable home or institution; for such residence, a maximum period shall be set by the judgment, which generally may not exceed 1 year,
- 3) refrain from abusing alcohol, narcotics or similar medications,
- 4) undergo detoxification treatment for abuse of alcohol, narcotics or similar medications, if necessary in a hospital or in a special institution,
- 5) submits to structured, supervised alcohol treatment lasting at least one year,
- 6) submits to psychiatric treatment, if necessary in hospital,
- 7) complies with the supervisory authority's regulations on restrictions on the disposal of income and assets and on the fulfillment of financial obligations,
- 8) pays compensation for losses caused by the offence,
- 9) following the municipality's decision, the person is subject to measures pursuant to section 32 and chapter 5 of the Children's Act, possibly of a specified nature, and complies with the regulations notified by the municipality to the person concerned, or
- 10) complies with any decision pursuant to sections 12-14 of the Act on Combating Youth Delinquency.

Section 57 a. For persons who were between 18 and 25 years of age at the time of the offence and who are sentenced to a suspended sentence for a violation of sections 119, 119 a, 119 b, 123 or 134 a, section 244(1), section 252(1), section 260(1), sections 266 or 291 or a violation of the Act on Euphoric Substances, with regard to sale or free transfer with a view to later sale, the court may determine as a condition for the postponement that the convicted person must obtain the supervisory authority's approval of financial transactions that exceed a limit set by the court and comply with the supervisory authority's provisions on using income and assets to repay debts to the public sector.

Subsection 2. The convicted person shall be subject to supervision during the probation period or part thereof. Conditions of financial control shall cease 1 year after final judgment.

Subsection 3. Decisions made by the supervisory authority pursuant to subsection 1 cannot be appealed to another administrative authority.

Section 58. If the application of an unconditional prison sentence is deemed necessary, but the information about the defendant's personal circumstances indicates the application of a suspended sentence pursuant to Section 56, the court may decide that part of the sentence imposed, however not more than 6 months, shall be served, while the remainder of the sentence shall be made suspended.

Subsection 2. In connection with a suspended sentence, a fine may be imposed, even if such a penalty is not authorized for the offense in question.

Section 59. The conditions laid down pursuant to sections 57 and 57a may later be amended or revoked by court order upon application by the prosecution or the convicted person. An application by the convicted person shall be submitted to the prosecution, which shall bring the matter before the court as soon as possible. If an application by the convicted person is not granted, he may not submit a new application until six months have elapsed from the date of the order.

Subsection 2. The questions referred to in subsection 1 shall be brought before the district court which has adjudicated the case in the first instance, or the district court in the jurisdiction where the convicted person lives or resides. If the case has been adjudicated by the High Court in the first instance, the decision shall be made by the district court in the jurisdiction where the convicted person lives or resides.

Section 60. If the convicted person violates the conditions laid down pursuant to sections 57 or 57a, the court may in that regard:

- 1) assign a warning,
- 2) by order, change the conditions and extend the probationary period within the maximum period specified in section 56(2),
- 3) by judgment, decide on the enforcement of the prison sentence. Section 58(1) shall apply accordingly.

Subsection 2. With regard to the court decisions mentioned in subsection 1, section 59, subsection 2, shall apply correspondingly.

Section 61. If, before the expiry of the probationary period, legal proceedings are taken against the convicted person, whereby he is charged with a criminal offence committed before the suspended sentence, the court shall determine the legal consequence for this offence and the previously convicted offence.

Subsection 2. If the convicted person commits a new criminal offence during the probation period, and if legal proceedings are taken before the expiry of the probation period, whereby he is charged with the offence, the court shall determine an unconditional sentence or other legal consequence for this offence and the previously convicted offence. In this regard, the provisions of section 88, subsections 2-4, shall apply accordingly. When the circumstances so require, the court may instead

- 1) impose an unconditional sentence solely for the new circumstances, possibly in connection with a change in the terms of the suspended sentence, or
- 2) impose a new suspended sentence regarding both offenses or solely for the new offense in accordance with the rules in this or the following chapter.

Section 61 a. (Repealed)

Section 62. If a suspended sentence is found to be insufficient in accordance with the rules in sections 56 and 57, the court may, if the defendant is found suitable for this, impose a suspended sentence with conditions of community service.

Subsection 2. The decision to postpone the execution of a prison sentence shall be made in accordance with the rules in section 56, subsection 1.

Subsection 3. The postponement is conditional on the convicted person not committing a criminal offence during the probationary period and on his compliance with the conditions laid down pursuant to section 63.

Section 63. As a condition for the suspension of a prison sentence, it is determined that the convicted person must perform unpaid community service for a minimum of 30 and a maximum of 300 hours. The community service must be performed within a maximum period that is measured in relation to the number of hours.

Subsection 2. The maximum period determined pursuant to subsection 1 may be extended by the supervisory authority if special reasons justify it, but not beyond the probation period. The supervisory authority's decision to extend the maximum period shall be brought before the court at the request of the convicted person.

Subsection 3. The sentence shall set a probationary period of no more than 2 years. If the suspended prison sentence is set at no more than 3 months, the probationary period shall end when the maximum period for performing the community service has expired.

Subsection 4. The convicted person shall be subject to supervision during the probation period. The court may also, if it is deemed appropriate, set conditions as mentioned in section 57. Supervision shall cease and any conditions under section 57 shall lapse when the maximum period for performing the community service has expired, unless otherwise provided in the judgment.

Section 64. In connection with a suspended sentence with conditions of community service, an unconditional prison sentence or a fine may be imposed in accordance with the rules in section 58. A prison sentence determined pursuant to section 58(1) may not, however, exceed 3 months or one third of the total prison sentence.

§ 65. The provisions of § 59 concerning amendment or cancellation of terms and conditions shall apply correspondingly to the provisions made pursuant to § 63.

§ 66. If the convicted person violates the condition of community service or other condition, the court may

- 1) decide on an unconditional prison sentence for the offence committed, or
- 2) decide that the suspended sentence shall be maintained, possibly in connection with an extension of the maximum period of community service and of the probation period within the limit mentioned in section 63.

Subsection 2. When determining an unconditional sentence pursuant to subsection 1, no. 1, section 58, subsection 1, may be applied. A conditional partial sentence pursuant to this provision shall then replace the sentence to community service, and the conditions laid down pursuant to section 63, subsection 4, may be attached to this. Notwithstanding these provisions, an unconditional prison sentence of up to 3 months may be imposed in connection with continued community service.

Subsection 3. When determining the sentence, the extent of the community service that the convicted person has performed shall be taken into account. If the imposed conditional prison sentence is set at more than 3 months, the imposed community service shall be deemed to correspond to two-thirds of the conditional prison sentence.

Subsection 4. Decisions on the enforcement of a suspended sentence shall be made by judgment, other decisions by order. Section 59, subsection 2, shall apply accordingly.

Section 67. The rules in section 61 apply correspondingly in cases concerning persons who, after a suspended sentence with conditions of community service, are charged with a criminal offence committed before or after the sentence.

Subsection 2. If an unconditional partial sentence is imposed pursuant to section 58(1) or section 61(2)(1), a conditional sentence pursuant to Chapter 7 shall replace the sentence to community service for the remaining sentence. Notwithstanding the provision in section 1, an unconditional prison sentence of up to 3 months may be imposed in connection with continued community service.

Subsection 3. Section 66, subsection 3, shall apply accordingly.

Chapter 9

Other legal consequences of the criminal act

Section 68. If a defendant is acquitted of a penalty pursuant to section 16, the court may order the application of other measures that are deemed appropriate to prevent further offences. If less intrusive measures such as supervision, regulations regarding residence or work, rehabilitation treatment, psychiatric treatment, etc. are deemed insufficient, it may be decided that the person concerned shall be placed in a psychiatric ward, in an institution for persons with extensive mental disabilities or under supervision with the possibility of administrative placement or in a suitable home or institution for special care or welfare. Placement in custody may be made under the conditions mentioned in section 70.

Section 68 a. If a measure pursuant to section 68 or section 72, cf. section 68, results in the convicted person being placed in an institution, or the measure allows for this, a maximum period of 5 years shall be set for this measure. The maximum period shall also include measures which are later set pursuant to section 72, cf. section 68, and which result in a relaxation of the previous measure. In special circumstances, the court may, at the request of the prosecution, by order set a new maximum period of 2 years.

Subsection 2. In the cases referred to in subsection 1, however, no maximum period shall generally be set if the convicted person is found guilty of murder, robbery, deprivation of liberty, serious violent crime, threats of the kind referred to in section 266, arson, rape or other serious sexual crime or of attempting one of the crimes mentioned. If no maximum period has been set, the prosecution shall bring the question of amendment or final revocation of the measure before the court 5 years after the decision, unless the question has been submitted to the court within the last two years. Thereafter, the question shall be submitted to the court at least every two years.

Subsection 3. For measures other than those mentioned in subsection 1, a maximum period of 3 years shall be set for the measure. In special circumstances, the court may, at the request of the prosecution, extend the maximum period by order. The total period of the measure may not exceed 5 years.

Section 69. If the perpetrator was in a state at the time of the commission of the criminal act that was caused by defective development, impairment or disturbance of the mental functions, and which is not of the nature mentioned in section 16, the court may, if it is found expedient, instead of imposing a sentence, decide on measures as mentioned in section 68, 2nd clause.

Section 69 a. If a measure under section 69 results in the convicted person being placed in an institution, or if the measure allows for this, a maximum period of 5 years shall be set for this measure and a maximum period of stay, which may not generally exceed 1 year. The maximum period of 5 years shall also include measures which are later set under section 72, cf. section 69 and section 68, 2nd sentence, and which result in a relaxation of the previous measure. In special circumstances, the court may, at the request of the prosecution, by order set a new maximum period of 2 years for the measure or a new maximum period of stay.

Subsection 2. In the cases referred to in subsection 1, however, no maximum period shall generally be set for the measure if the convicted person is found guilty of murder, robbery, deprivation of liberty, serious violent crime, threats of the kind referred to in section 266, arson, rape or other serious sexual crime or of attempting one of the crimes referred to. Section 68 a, subsection 2, 2nd and 3rd sentences, shall apply accordingly.

Subsection 3. For measures other than those mentioned in subsection 1, a maximum period of 3 years shall be set for the measure. In special circumstances, the court may, at the request of the prosecution, extend the maximum period by order. The total period of the measure may not exceed 5 years.

§ 70. A person may be sentenced to detention if

- 1) he is found guilty of murder, robbery, deprivation of liberty, serious violent crime, threats of the kind mentioned in section 266 or arson or of attempting one of the mentioned crimes, and
- 2) it must be assumed, based on the nature of the offence committed and the information about his person, including in particular any previous criminal record, that he poses an imminent danger to the life, body, health or freedom of others, and
- 3) the use of detention instead of imprisonment is deemed necessary to prevent this danger.

Subsection 2. A person may also be sentenced to detention if:

- 1) he is found guilty of rape or other serious sexual crime or of attempted rape, and
- 2) it must be assumed, based on the nature of the offence committed and the information about his person, including previous criminal history, that he poses a significant danger to the life, body, health or freedom of others, and
- 3) the use of detention instead of imprisonment is deemed necessary to prevent this danger.

Section 71. If a defendant is sentenced to be placed in an institution or in custody in accordance with the rules in sections 68-70, the court may appoint him a guardian ad litem, if possible a person from his immediate family, who, together with the appointed defence counsel, shall assist the defendant during the proceedings.

Subsection 2. If the defendant has been sentenced to detention as mentioned in subsection 1, or if the decision allows for such detention, a guardian shall be appointed for him. The guardian shall keep himself informed of the condition of the convicted person and ensure that the detention and other measures are not extended longer than necessary. The appointment shall cease when the measure is finally lifted.

Subsection 3. The Minister of Justice shall lay down detailed rules on the appointment and remuneration of legal guardians and on their tasks and detailed powers.

Section 72. It is the responsibility of the prosecution to ensure that a measure pursuant to sections 68, 69 or 70 is not maintained for a longer period of time and to a greater extent than necessary.

Subsection 2. A decision to amend or finally revoke a measure under sections 68, 69 or 70 shall be made by order at the request of the convicted person, the legal guardian, the prosecution, the management of the institution or the correctional service. A request from the convicted person, the legal guardian, the management of the institution or the correctional service shall be submitted to the prosecution, which shall bring the matter before the court as soon as possible. If a request from the convicted person or the legal guardian is not granted, a new request may not be submitted until six months have elapsed from the date of the order.

Subsection 3. The provision in section 59, subsection 2, shall apply correspondingly to decisions pursuant to subsection 2. If there is a question of changing the measure due to a new offence, the question shall, however, be decided by the court hearing the case concerning the offence.

Section 73. If the person who has committed a criminal offence, after the commission of the offence but before judgment has been rendered, has entered into a more than temporary condition of the kind mentioned in Section 16 or Section 69, the court shall decide whether

punishment shall be imposed or waived. If it is found expedient, the court may decide that measures under Section 68 or Section 69 shall be applied instead of punishment, or until the punishment can be enforced.

Subsection 2. The provisions of sections 71-72 shall apply accordingly.

Subsection 3. If a person sentenced to a sentence pursuant to subsection 1, second sentence, is placed in an institution, the duration of such stay shall be included in the sentence.

Section 73 a. The Minister of Justice may, after negotiation with the Minister of Social Affairs and Integration and the Minister of Health and Prevention, lay down rules on the granting of permission to leave, etc. to persons who are placed in a psychiatric ward, etc. pursuant to a decision made pursuant to sections 68 or 69. In this connection, the Minister of Justice may lay down rules that the authority to grant and revoke permission to leave, etc. may be delegated to the chief physician in psychiatric wards and to the manager and the manager's deputy in residential care facilities, cf. section 108 of the Act on Social Services, which is run by municipalities, regions and private individuals. In this connection, the Minister of Justice may also lay down rules that decisions made pursuant to these rules may not be appealed to a higher administrative authority.

Subsection 2. The Minister of Justice may lay down rules on the use of force and means of restraint against persons who are placed in a psychiatric ward, etc. pursuant to a decision made pursuant to sections 68 or 69, in connection with transport carried out by the staff of the Danish Correctional Service. The Minister of Justice may also lay down rules on the examination without a court order of persons who are placed in a psychiatric ward, etc. pursuant to a decision made pursuant to sections 68 or 69, in connection with transport carried out by the staff of the Danish Correctional Service.

§ 74. (Repealed)

Section 74 a. If a person who was under the age of 18 at the time of the offence has committed a serious crime involving personal danger or other serious crime, the court may decide that the person concerned must undergo structured, controlled social educational treatment for a period of 2 years, if this is deemed expedient to prevent further offences.

Subsection 2. The court may impose on the convicted person an order corresponding to the conditions that may be laid down pursuant to section 57. The maximum period of stay in a residential institution or approved place of residence is 1 year and 6 months, of which a maximum of 12 months in a secure section of a residential institution for children and young people. If a person who is subject to a measure pursuant to subsection 1 commits a new crime, the court may, instead of imposing a sentence, extend the measure, including the maximum periods pursuant to the second sentence, by up to 6 months.

Subsection 3. The convicted person may request that decisions on transfer to a secure department in a residential institution for children and young people and decisions on transfer from outpatient treatment to placement in a residential institution for children and young people or an approved place of residence be brought before the court for review. The same applies to the extent that the social authorities, on the basis of the judgment, decide that the person concerned must remain in the institution beyond the period of stay stipulated in the judgment. The decision is made by order. The bringing of the case before the court does not have a suspensive effect. The provision in section 59, subsection 2, applies correspondingly.

Subsection 4. The Minister of Justice may, after negotiation with the Minister of Social Affairs and Integration, lay down rules on granting permission to leave, etc., to persons who are subject to a measure pursuant to subsections 1 and 2. In this connection, the Minister of Justice may lay down rules that the authority to grant and revoke permission to leave, etc., may be delegated to the manager or the manager's deputy in secure departments of residential institutions for children and young people, cf. section 66(1)(7) of the Social Service Act, which are run by municipalities, regions or as independent institutions with which the municipal council or regional council enters into an agreement. In this connection, the Minister of Justice

may also lay down rules that decisions made pursuant to these rules may not be appealed to a higher administrative authority.

Section 74 b. The court may decide that a person under the age of 18 must comply with a possible decision pursuant to sections 12-14 of the Act on Combating Youth Crime as an additional measure to an unconditional prison sentence, if the person in question

- 1) is convicted of having committed a crime that is dangerous to the person or
- 2) is convicted of having committed another serious crime by violating the Criminal Code, the Act on Euphoriant Drugs, the Act on Weapons and Explosives, etc. or the Act on Knives and Bladed Weapons, etc. and is at the same time assessed as being at particular risk of committing further crime.

Section 75. The proceeds of a criminal offence or an amount corresponding thereto may be confiscated in whole or in part. If there is no sufficient basis for determining the amount, an amount estimated to correspond to the proceeds obtained may be confiscated.

Subsection 2. If it is deemed necessary to prevent further offences, or if special circumstances otherwise justify it, confiscation may be carried out of

- 1) objects that have been used or intended to be used in a criminal act,
- 2) objects produced by a criminal act, and
- 3) objects in respect of which a criminal offence has otherwise been committed.

Subsection 3. Instead of confiscation of the items mentioned in subsection 2, an amount corresponding to their value or part thereof may be confiscated.

Subsection 4. Instead of confiscation pursuant to subsection 2, measures may be taken regarding the objects to prevent further offences.

Subsection 5. When an association is dissolved by judgment, its assets and other property may be confiscated.

Section 76. Confiscation pursuant to section 75(1) may be effected from the person to whom the proceeds accrued directly from the criminal act.

Subsection 2. Confiscation of the objects and valuables mentioned in section 75, subsections 2 and 3, may be effected from the person responsible for the offence and from the person on whose behalf he has acted.

Subsection 3. Specially secured rights over confiscated objects shall only lapse upon the court's decision under conditions corresponding to those stated in subsection 2.

Subsection 4. If one of the persons mentioned in subsections 1 and 2 has, after the criminal offence, made dispositions of proceeds or objects of the nature referred to in section 75, subsection 2, or rights thereto, the transferred thing or its value may be confiscated from the acquirer if the acquirer was aware of the transferee's connection with the criminal offence or has shown gross negligence in this regard, or if the transfer was made as a gift.

Subsection 5. If a person who is liable for confiscation pursuant to subsections 1-4 dies, his liability shall lapse. However, this does not apply to confiscation pursuant to section 75, subsection 1.

Section 76 a. Full or partial confiscation of assets belonging to a person found guilty of a criminal offence may be carried out when:

- 1) the act is of such a nature that it can yield significant benefits, and
- 2) it is punishable by imprisonment for 6 years or more under the law or is a violation of the legislation on euphoric drugs.

Subsection 2. Under the conditions mentioned in subsection 1, full or partial confiscation of assets acquired by the spouse or cohabitant of the person concerned or others with a particularly close relationship to the person concerned may be carried out, unless

- 1) the asset was acquired more than 5 years before the criminal act that forms the basis for confiscation under subsection 1, or
- 2) the marriage, cohabitation or relationship did not exist at the time of acquisition.

Subsection 3. Under the conditions mentioned in subsection 1, full or partial confiscation may be carried out of assets transferred to a legal person over which the person concerned, alone or together with his or her close relatives, has a controlling influence. The same applies if the person concerned receives a significant part of the income of the legal person. Confiscation may not, however, take place if the assets were transferred to the legal person more than 5 years before the criminal act which forms the basis for confiscation under subsection 1.

Subsection 4. Confiscation pursuant to subsections 1-3 may not be carried out if the person concerned establishes that an asset was acquired legally or with legally acquired funds.

Subsection 5. Instead of confiscation of certain assets under subsections 1-3, an amount corresponding to their value or a part thereof may be confiscated.

Section 77. If confiscation occurs pursuant to section 75(1) or section 76a, and there is any claim for compensation arising from the offence, the confiscated property may be used to cover the claim for compensation.

Subsection 2. The same applies to objects and valuables confiscated pursuant to section 75, subsections 2 and 3, if the judgment so provides.

Subsection 3. If the convicted person has paid compensation to the injured party in one of the cases mentioned in subsections 1 and 2 after the judgment, the confiscation amount shall be reduced accordingly.

Section 77 a. Objects which, due to their nature in connection with other existing circumstances, may be feared to be used in a criminal offence may be confiscated to the extent that this is deemed necessary to prevent the criminal offence. Other property, including money, may be confiscated under the same conditions. Section 75(4) shall apply accordingly.

§ 78. A criminal offence does not entail the loss of civil rights, including the right to conduct business in accordance with a general commercial certificate or seaman's certificate.

Subsection 2. A person who has been convicted of a criminal offence may, however, be excluded from carrying out activities that require special public authorisation or approval if the circumstances demonstrated justify an imminent risk of abuse of the position or office.

Subsection 3. The question of whether the circumstances shown are an obstacle to the exercise of an activity referred to in subsection 2 shall be brought before the court by the prosecution at the request of either the person whose application for such authorisation or approval has been rejected, or by the relevant authority. Section 59, subsection 2, shall apply *mutatis mutandis*. The decision shall be made by order. If the decision is to exclude the person from the activity in question, the question may be brought before the court again, but not earlier than after a period of 2 years. Authorisation or approval may also be granted by the relevant authority before the expiry of this period.

Section 79. A person who carries out one of the businesses referred to in section 78(2) may, by conviction for a criminal offence, be deprived of the right to continue to carry out the business in question or to carry it out in certain forms, if the circumstances shown justify an imminent risk of abuse of the position.

Subsection 2. The same applies when special circumstances so require, to the exercise of another business. According to the same rule, the right to participate in the management of a business in this country or abroad may be revoked without personal and unlimited liability for the obligations of the business.

Subsection 3. The disqualification shall be for a period of 1 to 5 years, calculated from the final judgment, or until further notice, in which case the question of continued exclusion from the business in question after 5 years may be brought before the court in accordance with the rules contained in section 78, subsection 3. When special circumstances so require, the Minister of Justice may permit the matter to be brought before the court before the 5-year period mentioned in the first clause has elapsed.

Subsection 4. During the hearing of the cases referred to in subsections 1 and 2, the court may, by order, exclude the person concerned from carrying on the business until the case has

been finally decided. The judgment in the case may determine that an appeal does not have suspensive effect.

Section 79 a. A person who is sentenced to an unconditional prison sentence or other criminal legal consequence of a custodial nature for an offence covered by section 81 a may be given a residence ban pursuant to subsection 2 and a contact ban pursuant to subsection 3. The same applies to a person who is sentenced to an unconditional prison sentence or other criminal legal consequence of a custodial nature for a breach of this Act, the Act on Euphoric Substances, the Act on Weapons and Explosives, etc. or the Act on Knives and Bladed Weapons, etc., and who at the time of the offence is associated with a group of persons who together are responsible for extensive and serious crime, when the offence is related to the convicted person's association with the group.

Subsection 2. A residence ban means a ban on travelling and staying in one or more specific areas where the offence in question was committed, or where the group of persons to whom the convicted person was associated at the time of the offence resides.

Subsection 3. A contact ban is understood to mean a ban on seeking to contact persons who are associated with the same group of persons to which the convicted person was associated at the time of the offence. However, a contact ban does not include immediate family members to the extent that this would be contrary to Denmark's international obligations. Furthermore, a contact ban does not include other inmates in the custody of the Danish Correctional Service when the convicted person is in the custody of the Danish Correctional Service.

Subsection 4. The police may grant permission to travel or stay in an area covered by a residence ban pursuant to subsection 1, cf. subsection 2, and to contact a person covered by a contact ban pursuant to subsection 1, cf. subsection 3, if this must be considered authorized for special reasons.

Subsection 5. Prohibitions under subsection 1 shall be imposed for a period of 1 to 10 years from the date of final judgment. In the event of serving a prison sentence or other criminal legal consequence involving deprivation of liberty, the prohibition shall be extended accordingly.

Subsection 6. The police shall supervise the convicted person's compliance with the prohibition under subsection 1. As part of the implementation of supervision of a contact prohibition issued under subsection 1, cf. subsection 3, the police may, without a court order, gain access to the convicted person's home and other premises at the disposal of the convicted person and conduct an investigation thereof. Similarly, the police may, without a court order, conduct an investigation of letters and other papers and objects at the disposal of the convicted person and, if necessary, take these with a view to examining their contents.

Subsection 7. Supervision pursuant to subsection 6 shall be carried out as gently as the circumstances permit, and the conduct of the supervision shall be proportionate to the purpose of the supervision.

Subsection 8. The police may disclose information to the convicted person that a person is associated with the same group of persons as the convicted person. Disclosure may only take place to the extent necessary to enforce a contact ban issued pursuant to subsection 1, cf. subsection 3.

Subsection 9. The convicted person is obliged to maintain confidentiality with regard to the information mentioned in subsection 8. Sections 152 and 152 c-152 f apply accordingly.

Subsection 10. The convicted person may, 3 years after release or discharge, request that the prosecution bring the issue of maintaining a ban under subsection 1 to court. When special circumstances warrant it, the Minister of Justice may permit the matter to be brought to court earlier. Section 59, subsection 2, shall apply correspondingly. The decision shall be made by order. If the decision is that a ban is to be maintained in whole or in part, the issue may be brought to court again, but not earlier than after a period of 2 years.

Subsection 11. The Minister of Justice shall lay down further rules on

- 1) permits pursuant to subsection 4, including the submission of applications, conditions for permits and revocation of permits,
- 2) carrying out supervision as mentioned in subsection 6,

- 3) complain about the police's actions in connection with supervision as mentioned in subsection 6,
- 4) the police's disclosure of information as mentioned in subsection 8,
- 5) the convicted person's duty of confidentiality and the storage and processing of information as mentioned in subsection 8 and
- 6) penalty of a fine for violation of rules laid down pursuant to no. 5.

Section 79 b. A person who is sentenced to an unconditional prison sentence or other criminal legal consequence of a custodial nature for an offence covered by section 101 a, sections 114-114 j, section 136, subsection 1, with regard to incitement to one of the crimes referred to in Chapter 12 or 13 of this Act, section 136, subsection 2, or section 136, subsection 3, with regard to approval of acts covered by sections 114-114 j, may be given a residence ban pursuant to subsection 2 and a contact ban pursuant to subsection 3.

Subsection 2. A residence ban pursuant to subsection 1 means a ban on moving and staying in one or more specific areas where there is a particular risk that the convicted person will either be retained or fall back into a radicalized environment or could negatively influence persons at risk of radicalization.

Subsection 3. A contact ban means a ban on seeking to contact persons who have been convicted of one or more of the offences mentioned in subsection 1. However, a contact ban does not include immediate family members to the extent that this would be contrary to Denmark's international obligations. Furthermore, a contact ban does not include other prisoners with whom the person with a contact ban is placed in a ward while serving a custodial sentence, while they are in one of the institutions of the Danish Correctional Service.

Subsection 4. The police may grant permission to travel or stay in an area covered by a residence ban pursuant to subsection 1, cf. subsection 2, and to contact a person covered by a contact ban pursuant to subsection 1, cf. subsection 3, if this must be considered authorized for special reasons.

Subsection 5. Prohibitions under subsection 1 shall be imposed for a period of 1 to 10 years from the date of final judgment. In the event of serving a prison sentence or other criminal legal consequence involving deprivation of liberty, the prohibition shall be extended accordingly.

Subsection 6. The police shall supervise the offender's compliance with the prohibition under subsection 1. As part of the implementation of supervision of a contact ban issued under subsection 1, cf. subsection 3, the police may, without a court order, gain access to the offender's home and other premises at the disposal of the offender and conduct an investigation thereof. Similarly, the police may, without a court order, conduct an investigation of letters and other papers and objects at the disposal of the offender and, if necessary, take these with a view to examining their contents.

Subsection 7. Supervision pursuant to subsection 6 shall be carried out as gently as the circumstances permit, and the conduct of the supervision shall be proportionate to the purpose of the supervision.

Subsection 8. The police may disclose information to the convicted person that a person has been convicted of one or more of the offences mentioned in subsection 1. Disclosure may only take place to the extent necessary to enforce a contact ban issued pursuant to subsection 1, cf. subsection 3.

Subsection 9. The convicted person is obliged to maintain confidentiality with regard to the information mentioned in subsection 8. Sections 152 and 152 c-152 f shall apply accordingly.

Subsection 10. The convicted person may, 3 years after release or discharge, request that the prosecution bring the issue of maintaining a ban under subsection 1 to court. When special circumstances warrant it, the Minister of Justice may permit the matter to be brought to court earlier. Section 59, subsection 2, shall apply correspondingly. The decision shall be made by order. If the decision is that a ban is to be maintained in whole or in part, the issue may be brought to court again, but not earlier than after a period of 2 years.

Subsection 11. The Minister of Justice shall lay down further rules on

- 1) permits pursuant to subsection 4, including the submission of applications, conditions for permits and revocation of permits,
- 2) carrying out supervision as mentioned in subsection 6,
- 3) complain about the police's actions in connection with supervision as mentioned in subsection 6,
- 4) the police's disclosure of information as mentioned in subsection 8,
- 5) the convicted person's duty of confidentiality and the storage and processing of information as mentioned in subsection 8 and
- 6) penalty of a fine for violation of rules laid down pursuant to no. 5.

Section 79 c. A person who is sentenced to imprisonment or other criminal legal consequence of a custodial nature for a violation of sections 119, 119 b, 123, 134 a, 191 and 192 a, sections 244(1), sections 245 and 246, sections 252(1), sections 260(1), sections 261(1), and sections 266, 288 and 291 of the legislation on euphoric substances, of the legislation on weapons and explosives or of the legislation on knives and edged weapons may be given a residence ban pursuant to subsection 2 by the judgment.

Subsection 2. A prohibition on staying in accordance with subsection 1 means a prohibition on travelling to and staying in establishments from which strong drinks are sold for consumption at or at the point of sale and to which there is public access, and in nightlife zones designated pursuant to section 6b of the Act on Police Activities. A prohibition on staying in accordance with subsection 1 applies during the period from midnight to 5 a.m. Establishments of service pursuant to subsection 1 do not include service on trains, buses, aircraft or ships in motion, including international scheduled services, or service at individual events.

Subsection 3. The police may grant permission to travel or stay in nightlife zones covered by subsection 1, cf. subsection 2, if this is deemed authorized for special reasons.

Subsection 4. Prohibitions pursuant to subsection 1 shall be granted for a period of up to 2 years from the date of final judgment. In the event of serving a prison sentence or other criminal legal consequence involving deprivation of liberty, the prohibition shall be extended accordingly.

Subsection 5. The police may disclose information to owners and managers of establishments regarding which persons have been issued with a residence ban pursuant to subsection 1. The disclosure may only be made to the extent necessary to enforce the ban.

Subsection 6. The information that the police disclose pursuant to subsection 5 may only be processed by owners, managers and doormen, cf. subsection 8, no. 3. The information may only be processed to the extent necessary to enforce a prohibition pursuant to subsection 1.

Subsection 7. Owners, managers and doormen are obliged to maintain confidentiality with regard to the information mentioned in subsection 5. The same applies to other persons who, pursuant to rules laid down in accordance with subsection 8, no. 3, may process the information in question. Sections 152 and 152 c-152 f shall apply accordingly.

Subsection 8. The Minister of Justice shall lay down further rules on

- 1) permits pursuant to subsection 3, including the submission of applications, conditions for permits and revocation of permits,
- 2) the police's disclosure of information as mentioned in subsection 5,
- 3) the recipient's duty of confidentiality and storage and processing of information as mentioned in subsection 5, including whether the information can be processed to the necessary extent by employees other than those mentioned in subsection 6, and
- 4) penalty of a fine for violation of rules laid down pursuant to no. 3.

Section 79 d. The information that the police may disclose pursuant to Section 79 a, subsection 8, Section 79 b, subsection 8, Section 79 c, subsection 5, and Section 236, subsection 13, includes, among other things, photographs of the persons concerned, including:

- 1) personal photographs taken pursuant to subsection 2,
- 2) personal photographs taken pursuant to Chapter 72 of the Administration of Justice Act,
- 3) personal photographs taken or registered pursuant to section 40 b of the Aliens Act and

4) personal photographs taken by the Correctional Service pursuant to section 776 a of the Administration of Justice Act or section 61 of the Execution of Sentences Act.

Subsection 2. The police may, for the purpose of disclosure pursuant to section 79 b, subsection 8, section 79 c, subsection 5, and section 236, subsection 13, record personal photographs of persons who, by final judgment,

1) has been convicted of one or more of the offences mentioned in section 79 b, subsection 1,

2) has been sentenced to a residence ban pursuant to section 79 c, subsection 1, cf. subsection 2, or

3) has been sentenced to a residence ban pursuant to section 236(1)(1).

Subsection 3. Taking personal photographs pursuant to subsection 2 must be carried out in accordance with the rules in section 792 e, subsections 1 and 2 of the Administration of Justice Act.

Section 79 e. A person convicted of a violation of sections 191, 191 a or 192 a may be prohibited by the judgment from travelling to and residing in specified countries. The same applies to a person sentenced to an unconditional prison sentence or other criminal penalty of a custodial nature for a violation of this Act, the Act on Euphoric Substances, the Act on the Prohibition of Certain Doping Substances or the Act on Weapons and Explosives, etc., and who at the time of the offense is associated with a group of persons who together are responsible for extensive and serious crime, when the violation is related to the convicted person's association with the group.

Subsection 2. A travel ban pursuant to subsection 1 may be issued if:

1) the convicted person at the time of the offence has Danish nationality or is resident in the Danish state,

2) the committed act has a connection to a foreign country,

3) it must be assumed, based on the nature of the offence committed and the information about the convicted person, that there is a risk that the convicted person will commit a new offence of a similar nature in connection with the country or countries to which the offence is related, cf. no. 2, and

4) a travel ban would be suitable to prevent the danger mentioned in no. 3.

Subsection 3. The police may grant permission to travel to and reside in a country subject to a travel ban pursuant to subsection 1 if this is deemed to be authorized for special reasons.

Subsection 4. A travel ban is issued for a period of 1 to 5 years from the date of the final judgment. If a prison sentence or other criminal legal consequence involving deprivation of liberty is served, the travel ban is extended accordingly.

Subsection 5. The convicted person may, 3 years after the final judgment, request that the prosecution bring the issue of the travel ban to court. In the event of serving a prison sentence or other criminal legal consequence of a custodial nature, the period in the first sentence shall be extended accordingly. When special circumstances warrant it, the Minister of Justice may permit the matter to be brought to court earlier. Section 59, subsection 2, shall apply accordingly. The decision shall be made by order.

Subsection 6. The Minister of Justice shall lay down further rules on permits pursuant to subsection 3, including on the submission of applications, conditions for permits and revocation of permits.

Chapter 10

Determination of the penalty

Section 80. When determining the penalty, consideration shall be given to the seriousness of the offence and to information about the offender, taking into account uniformity in the application of the law.

Subsection 2. When assessing the seriousness of the offence, account shall be taken of the damage, danger and violation associated with the offence and of what the offender realised or should have realised about it. When assessing information about the offender, account shall be taken of his general personal and social circumstances, his circumstances before and after the offence and his motives for the offence.

Subsection 3. In the assessment pursuant to subsection 2, it cannot be considered as a mitigating circumstance that the act is based on faith, cultural factors, etc.

Section 81. When determining the penalty, the following shall generally be included as an aggravating circumstance:

- 1) that the perpetrator has previously been punished in a manner relevant to the case,
- 2) that the act was committed by several people in concert,
- 3) that the act is specifically planned or part of a widespread crime,
- 4) that the perpetrator intended the act to have significantly more serious consequences than it did,
- 5) that the perpetrator has shown particular recklessness,
- 6) that the act is wholly or partly based on another person's ethnic origin, faith, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, gender characteristics or similar,
- 7) that the act is based on the injured party's lawful statements in the public debate,
- 8) that the act was committed in the performance of public service or duties or during abuse of position or special trust in other ways,
- 9) that the perpetrator has induced another person to participate in the act by force, fraud or exploitation of the person's young age or significant financial or personal difficulties, lack of insight, recklessness or an existing relationship of dependence,
- 10) that the perpetrator has contributed to a crime committed by a child under the age of 15,
- 11) that the perpetrator has exploited the victim's defenseless position,
- 12) that the act was committed by a person who is in custody or subject to a measure that replaces this, or by a person who is serving a sentence or other criminal legal consequence of a custodial nature, or by a person who is escaping from this,
- 13) that the act was committed by a person who has been detained or subjected to a measure that replaces this, or by a person who has served a sentence or other criminal legal consequence of a custodial nature, against the institution or a person employed by the institution,
- 14) that the act is based on the performance of public service or duties by the injured party or his or her next of kin,
- 15) that the act is humiliating in nature.

§ 81 a. The penalty prescribed in sections 119, 119 b, 123, 192 a and 244 of this Act, section 244, cf. section 247, section 245, section 245, cf. section 247, section 246, cf. section 245, section 246, cf. section 245, section 245, cf. section 247, section 252, subsection 1, section 260, subsection 1, section 261, subsections 1 and 2, section 266, section 285, subsection 1, cf. section 281, section 286, subsection 1, cf. Sections 281 and 288 may be increased up to twice as much if the offence is based on or is likely to provoke a conflict between groups of persons, where as part of the conflict either knives and edged weapons etc. or firearms are used or weapons or explosives are used which, due to their particularly dangerous nature, are likely to cause significant damage, or arson is committed as covered by section 180 of this Act.

Subsection 2. When determining the penalty for a violation of sections 180, 183(2) and 237 of this Act, it shall generally be considered a particularly aggravating circumstance if the offense is based on or is likely to provoke a conflict as mentioned in subsection 1.

Subsection 3. The penalty prescribed in sections 289(1), 290(2) and 290a(2) of this Act may be increased by up to double if, at the time of the offence, the convicted person is associated with a group of persons who together are responsible for extensive and serious crime, when the offence is related to the convicted person's association with the group.

Section 81 b. If one of the offences referred to in this Act is committed in a publicly accessible place using firearms or weapons or explosives which, due to their particularly dangerous nature, are capable of causing significant damage, cf. Section 192 a, subsection 1, without the matter being covered by Section 81 a, the penalty may be increased by up to half.

§ 81 c. The penalty prescribed in sections 119, 119 b, 123, 132 a, 132 b, 134 a and 181 of this Act, section 244, subsection 1, section 244, subsection 1, cf. section 247, section 245, section 245, cf. section 247, section 266, section 285, subsection 1, cf. sections 276, 276 a and 281, section 286, subsection 1, cf. sections 276, 276 a and 281, section 287, subsection 1, cf. Sections 276, 276 a and 281, and sections 288, 291, 293 and 293 a or in the legislation on euphoric substances, the legislation on weapons and explosives or the legislation on knives and edged weapons, may be increased by up to double if the offence is committed within a stricter penalty zone designated pursuant to section 6 a, subsection 1, first sentence, of the Act on Police Activities.

Subsection 2. When determining punishment for offences not covered by subsection 1, it shall generally be included as an aggravating circumstance if the offence was committed in a heightened penalty zone designated pursuant to section 6 a, subsection 1, first sentence, of the Police Activities Act and is likely to create insecurity in this zone.

Section 81 d. (Repealed)

Section 81 e. The penalty prescribed in section 191 of this Act, in the legislation on euphoric substances or in the legislation on police activities for failure to comply with a prohibition issued by the police to a person who has displayed particularly insecure behaviour or who has contributed to creating particular insecurity through his behaviour, may be increased by up to double if the offence is committed within a targeted enhanced penalty zone designated pursuant to section 6 a, subsection 1, second sentence, of the Act on Police Activities.

Section 82. When determining the sentence, the following shall generally be included as a mitigating circumstance:

- 1) that the perpetrator was not 18 years of age when the act was committed,
- 2) that the offender is of advanced age, when the application of the usual punishment is unnecessary or harmful,
- 3) that the act borders on being covered by a ground of impunity,
- 4) that the perpetrator has acted in excusable ignorance of or excusable misunderstanding of legal rules that prohibit or require the commission of the act,
- 5) that the act was committed in an agitated state of mind, provoked by the injured party or persons associated with him or her through an unlawful attack or a gross insult,
- 6) that the act was committed as a result of coercion, fraud or exploitation of the perpetrator's young age or significant financial or personal difficulties, lack of insight, recklessness or an existing relationship of dependence,
- 7) that the act was committed under the influence of strong compassion or emotion, or there is other special information about the perpetrator's state of mind or the circumstances of the act,
- 8) that the perpetrator has voluntarily averted or sought to avert the danger caused by the criminal act,
- 9) that the perpetrator has made a confession,
- 10) that the perpetrator has provided information that is crucial for the investigation of criminal acts committed by others,
- 11) that the perpetrator has repaired or sought to repair the damage caused by the criminal act,
- 12) that the perpetrator is deprived of one of the rights referred to in section 79 or is subject to other consequences that can be equated with punishment, due to the criminal act,
- 13) that so much time has passed since the criminal act was committed that the application of the usual punishment is unnecessary.

Subsection 2. In determining the sentence, it may also be considered as a mitigating circumstance that the criminal proceedings against the offender have not been concluded within a reasonable time, without the offender being at fault. However, the length of the proceedings shall only be taken into account as a mitigating circumstance if this is necessary due to the requirement in Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights to hear the case within a reasonable time.

Section 83. The penalty may be reduced below the prescribed penalty limit when information about the offence, the person of the offender or other circumstances is decisive in this regard. In otherwise mitigating circumstances, the penalty may be waived. However, the length of the case proceedings shall only be taken into account as a mitigating circumstance if this is necessary due to the requirement in Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights to hear the case within a reasonable time.

Section 84. It is a condition for the application of provisions on increased punishment or other legal consequences in cases of repeat offenses that the perpetrator, before the person in question committed the crime again, was found guilty in the Danish state of a previously committed criminal act which the law attributes to the current act a repeat offense, or of attempting or aiding and abetting such an act.

Subsection 2. The court may grant criminal convictions handed down outside the Danish state the same recidivism effect as those handed down in this country.

Subsection 3. The effect of repetition shall cease when, before the new criminal offence was committed, 10 years have elapsed since the previous sentence was served, finally remitted or lapsed. If the previous sentence is a fine, the said period shall be calculated from the date of the final judgment or the adoption of the fine. With regard to conditional sentences, the period shall be calculated from the final judgment.

Section 85. (Repealed)

Section 86. If the convicted person has been arrested, remanded in custody or admitted for mental examination, a number of days corresponding to the number of days commenced during which the deprivation of liberty or admission has lasted shall be reduced from the imposed prison sentence. Deprivation of liberty that has not lasted at least 24 hours shall not result in a reduction. If the convicted person has been isolated during the deprivation of liberty in accordance with the court's decision, a further number of days corresponding to one day shall be reduced for each commenced period of 3 days during which the convicted person has been isolated. The judgment shall contain information on the duration of deprivation of liberty, admissions and isolation that results in a reduction. The court may exceptionally decide that the entire sentence shall be deemed to have been served, even if the sentence imposed is longer than the time during which the convicted person has been deprived of liberty or admitted. If an appeal is dismissed or waived, such a decision shall be made by decision of the superior court. If a fine is imposed, the judgment must state that the fine or part thereof shall be deemed to have been served.

Subsection 2. In a judgment pursuant to section 58, subsection 1, the unconditional part of the sentence shall be reduced. However, the judgment may provide that the unconditional part of the sentence shall not be reduced or shall be reduced only partially.

Subsection 3. If community service has been imposed, any reduction not made in accordance with subsection 2 in any unconditional part of the sentence shall be made proportionally to the number of hours of community service imposed.

Subsection 4. The provisions of subsections 1-3 also apply to court decisions pursuant to section 60(1)(3) or section 66(1)(1) in cases where the person sentenced on probation has been arrested or remanded in custody prior to the decision.

Subsection 5. If the convicted person has been arrested, detained or admitted for mental examination abroad, the court shall determine the extent to which the sentence imposed shall be reduced.

Subsection 6. The provisions of subsections 1, 1st and 2nd clauses shall apply correspondingly to persons who are committed to serve a prison sentence after having been arrested or detained on remand for violating the conditions of pardon or parole.

Section 87. (Repealed)

Section 88. If someone has committed several offences by one or more acts, a joint penalty shall be imposed for these within the prescribed penalty range or, if several penalty ranges are applicable, the most severe of these. In particularly aggravating circumstances, the penalty may exceed the highest penalty prescribed for any of the offences by up to half.

Subsection 2. If one of the offences carries a prison sentence and another a fine, the court may, instead of a joint prison sentence, impose a fine in addition to the prison sentence.

Subsection 3. If one of the offences carries a daily fine and another of them a fine of another kind, the court shall impose a joint penalty of a daily fine, unless it is deemed most appropriate under the circumstances to impose a penalty for each offence separately.

Subsection 4. If one of the offences results in a measure pursuant to sections 68-70 or section 74 a, while another is subject to a penalty, the court may decide that this penalty shall lapse.

Section 89. If someone who has already been sentenced to a penalty is found guilty of a further criminal offence committed prior to the sentence, an additional penalty shall be imposed, insofar as a simultaneous sentence would have resulted in an increase in the penalty. An additional penalty may be imposed for a shorter period than prescribed in Section 33. If the execution of the previously imposed penalty has not been completed, the rules in Section 88 shall be followed as far as possible.

Section 89 a. In connection with a judgment whereby a person is sentenced to a measure pursuant to sections 68-70 or section 74 a, the court may decide to lapse a previously imposed sentence that has not been executed.

Subsection 2. If a person who is subject to a measure under sections 68-70 or section 74 a is sentenced, the court may decide to lapse the previously imposed measure.

Section 90. (Repealed)

Section 91. (Repealed)

Chapter 11

Termination of the legal consequences of the criminal act

§ 92. An offence is not punishable when the statute of limitations has expired pursuant to §§ 93-94.

§ 93. The limitation period is

- 1) 2 years, when no higher penalty than 1 year's imprisonment has been prescribed for the violation.
- 2) 5 years, when no higher penalty than 4 years' imprisonment has been prescribed.
- 3) 10 years, when no higher penalty than 10 years' imprisonment has been prescribed.
- 4) 15 years, when no higher penalty than imprisonment for a specified period has been prescribed.

Subsection 2. The limitation period shall in no case be less than 5 years for:

- 1) violation of this Act, section 296, subsection 3, section 297, subsection 2, and section 302, subsection 2,
- 2) violation of tax, customs, levy or subsidy legislation, whereby unjustified gain is obtained or may be obtained.

Subsection 3. The limitation period shall in no case be less than 10 years for a violation of section 290 b of this Act.

Subsection 4. If someone has committed several offences by the same act, for which different limitation periods apply under subsections 1-3, the longest of these periods shall be applied with respect to all offences.

Section 93 a. When an offence is covered by an international agreement to which Denmark has acceded, according to which criminal liability is not subject to limitation, the statute of limitations does not apply.

Section 93 b. When an offence is covered by section 157 a of this Act, the statute of limitations does not apply.

Subsection 2. When an offence covered by sections 210, 216-224, section 225, cf. sections 216-224, section 226 or section 227, subsection 1, is committed against a person under the age of 18, the statute of limitations does not apply.

Section 94. The limitation period shall be calculated from the day on which the punishable act or omission ceased.

Subsection 2. When the criminal liability depends on or is affected by a consequence or other subsequent event, the time limit shall, however, only be calculated from the occurrence of the consequence or event.

Subsection 3. If the offence was committed on a Danish ship outside the Kingdom, the period shall be calculated from the day the ship arrived in a Danish port. However, the commencement of the period may not be postponed for more than 1 year under this provision.

Subsection 4. For violations of sections 245 a, 246, cf. sections 245 a, 260(2), 260a and 262a(2), against a person under 18 years of age or of sections 231 and 232 against a child under 15 years of age, the limitation period shall, however, be calculated at the earliest from the day on which the injured party reaches the age of 21. The same applies to violations of sections 244, 245 and 246 in the form of abortion, foetal reduction or sterilisation without consent against a person under 18 years of age. For violations of sections 243, 244(2), 245 and 246, cf. Section 245, against a person under the age of 18, the limitation period shall be calculated at the earliest from the day the injured party reaches the age of 21, when the perpetrator belonged to or was closely associated with the injured party's household at the time of the crime. If the perpetrator has forced the injured party, by force, unlawful coercion pursuant to Section 260 or in some other way by a criminal act, to refrain from reporting the offence to the police, the limitation period shall, however, be calculated at the earliest from the time when the coercion has ceased.

Subsection 5. The limitation period shall be interrupted when the person concerned is informed of the charge or when the prosecution requests legal proceedings whereby the person concerned is charged with the offence. The limitation period for the liability of a legal person may be interrupted in respect of a person who, pursuant to section 157 a of the Administration of Justice Act, may receive service on behalf of the legal person.

Subsection 6. If the prosecution is abandoned without the decision to this effect being reversed by the superior prosecutor's office within the general reversal period, the limitation period shall continue to run as if the prosecution had not taken place. This also applies when the prosecution is suspended for an indefinite period. However, if the suspension is due to the accused having evaded the prosecution, the period of the prosecution shall not be included in the calculation of the limitation period.

Section 95. When an act cannot be punished due to limitation, it cannot lead to legal consequences under sections 68-70, section 74 a, section 164(5), or section 236, confiscation or deprivation of rights. However, for confiscation, the limitation period shall in no case be less than 5 years and for confiscation under section 75(1), not less than 10 years.

Section 96. Access to private prosecution and to request public prosecution shall lapse if the entitled party has not brought proceedings or submitted a request within 6 months of having

received such knowledge that he has sufficient grounds for bringing proceedings or submitting a request for prosecution.

Subsection 2. If there are several persons entitled to prosecution or several guilty parties, the time limit shall be calculated separately for each of them. If the time limit for requesting public prosecution has been exceeded for one of the guilty parties, but not for the others, it shall however depend on the decision of the public prosecutor's office whether a request for prosecution against them shall be granted.

Subsection 3. The right to bring a private prosecution or request a public prosecution shall lapse after 6 months have elapsed after the death of the injured party.

Subsection 4. If a privately prosecuted case does not result in a decision on the criminal claim, the time limit shall continue to run, so that the time during which prosecution has taken place is not included.

Subsection 5. The provisions of subsections 1-4 also apply with regard to mortification pursuant to section 270, except that the limitation period is 3 years.

Section 97. Imprisonment and other legal consequences of a custodial nature shall lapse upon prescription in accordance with the rules in subsections 2-6.

Subsection 2. The limitation period is

- 1) 5 years for imprisonment of up to 1 year and for measures under section 74 a,
- 2) 10 years for imprisonment for more than 1 year, but not more than 4 years, as well as for measures under sections 68 and 69,
- 3) 15 years for imprisonment for more than 4 years, but not more than 8 years, as well as for detention under section 70 and
- 4) 20 years for imprisonment for a period exceeding 8 years.

Subsection 3. The limitation period is calculated from the time when the judgment could be enforced according to the general rules of the law.

Subsection 4. The limitation period does not include the time during which

- 1) execution is suspended by a suspended sentence or conditional pardon,
- 2) the person concerned is serving another prison sentence or is subject to another criminal legal consequence involving deprivation of liberty, or
- 3) the implementation of the enforcement is prevented because the person concerned evades enforcement.

Subsection 5. The limitation period is interrupted when enforcement commences.

Subsection 6. If a provision has been made for reinstatement after parole or probation or after conditional pardon for part of a sentence, the limitation period for the remaining sentence or the remaining part of another legal consequence shall be calculated from the provision for reinstatement. If the execution is interrupted in a manner other than by parole, probation or pardon, the period shall be calculated from the interruption, cf. however subsection 4, no. 3.

Section 97 a. If no request for attachment has been submitted in advance, the fine shall lapse after

- 1) 5 years, when the fine does not exceed DKK 10,000, and
- 2) 10 years when the fine exceeds DKK 10,000.

Subsection 2. A commutation penalty for a fine shall lapse after 3 years, unless its execution has commenced before that. However, for a fine exceeding DKK 10,000, the period shall be 5 years.

Subsection 3. The limitation periods referred to in subsection 1 shall be calculated from the time when the decision could have been enforced under the general rules of the law. The periods shall not include the time during which enforcement is suspended by a suspended sentence or conditional pardon.

Subsection 4. The limitation period for confiscation claims is 10 years.

Section 97 b. Criminal legal consequences cannot be enforced after the death of the convicted person.

Subsection 2. The prosecution may, however, bring the question of maintaining a confiscation before the court that has adjudicated the case in the first instance. The confiscation may only be maintained insofar as it concerns objects or amounts that have been obtained as proceeds from the criminal offence or that correspond to such proceeds. The court may amend the provision on confiscation so that instead of objects, an amount is confiscated. The court's decision shall be made by order.

Subsection 3. Decisions pursuant to section 164, subsection 5, may be enforced after the death of the convicted person.

Section 97 c. In the same way as for punishment, pardon may be granted for confiscation.

Special part

Chapter 12

Treason and other crimes against the independence and security of the state

Section 98. Anyone who commits an act aimed at bringing the Danish state or any part thereof under foreign rule or at seceding any part of the state, through foreign assistance, the use of force or the threat thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to life.

Subsection 2. Pursuant to the provision in subsection 1, anyone who, with the aforementioned purpose, initiates more extensive sabotage, production or traffic stoppages, as well as anyone who participates in such measures knowing the purpose of the action, shall also be punished.

Section 99. Anyone who commits an act aimed at inflicting war, occupation or other hostilities on the Danish state or any state allied with it in the event of war, such as a blockade or other coercive measure, or who otherwise works to infringe the Danish state's freedom of self-determination through foreign assistance, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to life.

Subsection 2. Occupation here and elsewhere in Chapters 12 and 13 means foreign occupation of Danish territory when and for as long as it is imposed on the country by the use of force or threat thereof.

Section 100. Anyone who, by public statements, incites or provokes an apparent danger of hostile measures against the Danish state shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Subsection 2. Anyone who, by public statements, encourages or creates an apparent danger of interference by a foreign power in the affairs of the Danish state shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

Section 101. Anyone who, with a view to war, occupation or other hostilities, carries out any act whereby assistance to the enemy is prepared shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 16 years.

Section 101 a. Anyone who has Danish citizenship or is resident in the Danish state and who, during an armed conflict to which the Danish state is a party, joins an armed force of a party fighting against the Danish state, shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 12 years. In particularly aggravating circumstances, the sentence may be increased to imprisonment for up to life. Particularly aggravating circumstances are considered to be cases where the person concerned has participated in combat operations.

Subsection 2. Anyone who recruits a person with Danish nationality or residence in the Danish state into an armed force under the circumstances described in subsection 1, or who publicly encourages such a person to join hostile forces in such conflicts, shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 12 years. In particularly aggravating circumstances, the sentence may be increased to imprisonment for up to 16 years. Particularly aggravating circumstances are considered to be cases where violations are of a systematic or organised nature.

Section 102. Any person who, outside the cases mentioned in section 101 a, during war or occupation provides assistance to the enemy by advice or deed or, in furtherance of enemy interests, weakens the fighting capacity of the Danish state or its allies, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 16 years.

Subsection 2. The following circumstances are thus considered to constitute assistance to the enemy:

- 1) Recruitment to or service in the armed forces of a hostile war or occupying power or in connection with these active military or police corps or similar corps or organizations.
- 2) Performance of duties as a civil servant under the police or prison service of an enemy war or occupying power, insofar as the duties include participation in the interrogation or guarding of prisoners.
- 3) Informing or similar complicity in the arrest or exposure to arrest or harm of any hostile authority or an organization or person collaborating with it.
- 4) Propaganda in favor of a hostile war or occupation power, including activities as a publisher, editor or business manager of a daily newspaper, magazine, publishing house or press agency that works to promote hostile interests.
- 5) Providing substantial financial support for the promotion of propaganda of the type mentioned under no. 4 or to a party or organization that improperly collaborates with the hostile warring or occupying power or works to promote its interests.

Subsection 3. If the reporting, cf. subsection 2, no. 3, has taken place under such circumstances that the perpetrator has realised that someone was thereby exposed to imminent danger of losing their life, suffering serious bodily or health harm, being taken out of the country or being deprived of their liberty for a long period of time, or if the violation of sections 245, 246 or 250 has been committed in order to force an explanation or confession or otherwise as part of ill-treatment of prisoners, life imprisonment may be imposed.

Section 103. Anyone who, during war or occupation or under the threat thereof, breaches a contract relating to the measures taken by the Danish state on that occasion, or who otherwise counteracts such measures, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 3 years.

Subsection 2. If the breach has occurred due to gross negligence, the penalty is a fine or imprisonment for up to 4 months.

Section 104. Anyone who improperly, directly or through intermediaries, collaborates commercially with a hostile war or occupation power shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 8 years.

Subsection 2. Criminal liability pursuant to subsection 1 may be imposed on anyone who has held a managerial position in the company in question. Criminal liability may also be imposed on other persons employed in the company when their conduct is particularly offensive.

Subsection 3. When deciding whether and to what extent the relationship may be considered improper, in addition to the importance of the undertaking for the hostile warring or occupying power, particular consideration will be given to whether the person concerned

- 1) has personally been active in having a business relationship initiated, continued or expanded,
- 2) in the interests of the enemy, has on his own initiative carried out a reorganization of the enterprise or has provided or attempted to provide greater or faster production than required,
- 3) has called upon the enemy's assistance to Danish authorities to advance his interests,
- 4) has prevented or attempted to prevent Danish authorities from gaining full access to the company's affairs or
- 5) has obtained or sought to obtain unreasonable profits or other advantages that have not been commercially reasonably justified.

Section 105. Anyone who, during occupation, commits an act aimed at inducing the occupying power or any organization or person collaborating with it to violate the freedom of

determination of Danish authorities, or who improperly exploits connections with the occupying power or any organization or person collaborating with it to obtain special advantage for himself or others, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 8 years.

Section 106. Anyone who acts against the interests of the state while carrying out a task entrusted to him to negotiate or decide on behalf of the state with a foreign state shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 16 years.

Section 107. Anyone who, in the service of a foreign power or organization or for the use of persons working in such service, investigates or provides information about matters that must be kept secret for reasons of Danish state or social interests, shall be punished, whether the information is correct or not, for espionage with imprisonment for up to 16 years.

Subsection 2. If the circumstances mentioned in section 109 apply, or the act takes place during war or occupation, the penalty may increase to life imprisonment.

Section 108. Anyone who, without the matter falling under section 107, otherwise does something whereby a foreign intelligence service is enabled or assisted to operate directly or indirectly within the territory of the Danish state, including cooperation in exercising influence activities with a view to influencing decision-making or the formation of public opinion, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Subsection 2. If the information concerns military matters, or the activity takes place during war or occupation, the penalty may increase to imprisonment for 12 years. The same applies if the influence activity pursuant to subsection 1 is carried out in connection with the elections and voting covered by section 116.

Section 109. Anyone who reveals or passes on information about the state's secret negotiations, consultations or decisions in matters on which the state's security or rights in relation to foreign states depend, or which concern significant socio-economic interests abroad, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 12 years.

Subsection 2. If the aforementioned acts are committed negligently, the penalty is a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

Section 110. Anyone who forges, destroys or disposes of any document or other object that is of importance to the security of the state or rights in relation to foreign states shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 16 years.

Subsection 2. If the aforementioned acts are committed negligently, the penalty is a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

Section 110 a. A fine or imprisonment of up to 3 years shall be imposed on any person who, intentionally or negligently, without proper permission:

- 1) describes, photographs or otherwise depicts Danish military defence installations, depots, units, weapons, equipment etc. that are not publicly accessible, or who reproduces or publishes such descriptions or depictions,
- 2) publish provisions relating to the mobilization of Danish combat forces and other war preparedness.

Subsection 2. A fine shall be imposed on anyone who intentionally or negligently takes photographs from an aircraft over Danish territory without proper permission or publishes such illegally taken photographs.

Section 110 b. Anyone who contributes to violations of neutrality against the Danish state by a foreign power shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 8 years.

Section 110 c. Anyone who violates provisions or prohibitions that may have been given by law to protect the state's defense or neutrality measures shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 4 months or, under particularly aggravating circumstances, with imprisonment for up to 3 years.

Subsection 2. A fine or imprisonment for up to 4 months or, under particularly aggravating circumstances, imprisonment for up to 4 years shall be imposed on any person who violates provisions or prohibitions which may have been imposed by law for the implementation of the state's obligations as a member of the United Nations.

Subsection 3. The same penalty as in subsection 2 shall be imposed on any person who violates provisions contained in or issued pursuant to regulations adopted on the basis of Articles 60, 301 or 308 of the Treaty establishing the European Community or Articles 215 or 352 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and which aim to completely or partially interrupt or restrict financial or economic relations with one or more countries outside the European Union or to impose equivalent sanctions on individuals, groups of persons or legal persons.

Subsection 4. If a crime as mentioned in subsections 1, 2 or 3 is committed negligently, the penalty is a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Section 110 d. If any of the crimes referred to in chapters 25, 26 and 27 are committed against a foreign head of state or the head of a foreign diplomatic mission, the punishment prescribed there may be increased by up to half, unless the matter is covered by chapter 13.

Section 110 e. Anyone who publicly insults a foreign nation, a foreign state, its flag or other recognized national emblem or the flag of the United Nations or the Council of Europe shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Subsection 2. Anyone who, publicly or with the intention of distributing it to a wider circle, is guilty of improper treatment of a writing that has significant religious significance for a recognized religious community, or an object that appears to be such a writing, shall be punished in the same way.

Section 110 f. The crimes referred to in this chapter are in all cases subject to public prosecution, which is carried out by order of the Minister of Justice.

Chapter 13

Crimes against the state constitution and the supreme state authorities, terrorism, etc.

Section 111. Anyone who commits an act that aims to change the constitution or abolish it through foreign assistance, the use of force or the threat thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to life.

§ 112. Anyone who commits any act aimed at depriving the King or the person who leads the government under the authority of the Constitution of his life shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 6 years.

Section 113. Anyone who attacks the security or freedom of the Folketing or otherwise commits any act aimed at forcing the Folketing to make a decision or preventing it from freely exercising its activities, by use of force or threat thereof, shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 16 years or, under particularly aggravating circumstances, life imprisonment.

Subsection 2. The same punishment shall apply to anyone who in a similar manner attacks or exerts coercion against the King or the person who leads the government under the authority of the Constitution, or against the ministers, the Court of Impeachment or the Supreme Court.

Section 114. A person who, with the intent to seriously intimidate a population or to wrongfully compel Danish or foreign public authorities or an international organization to take or refrain from taking an action or to destabilize or destroy the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country or an international organization, commits one or more of the following acts, when the act, by virtue of its nature or the context

in which it is committed, may cause serious harm to a country or an international organization, shall be punished with imprisonment for up to life:

- 1) Manslaughter under Section 237.
- 2) Aggravated assault pursuant to Section 245 or Section 246.
- 3) Deprivation of liberty pursuant to section 261.
- 4) Disturbance of traffic safety pursuant to section 184(1), unlawful disruption of the operation of ordinary means of transport, etc. pursuant to section 193(1), or gross vandalism pursuant to section 291(2), if these violations are committed in a manner that may endanger human life or cause significant financial losses.
- 5) Hijacking of means of transport pursuant to Section 183 a.
- 6) Violations of the legislation on weapons and explosives under particularly aggravating circumstances pursuant to Section 192 a.
- 7) Arson pursuant to section 180, explosion, release of harmful gases, flooding, shipwreck, railway or other transport accident pursuant to section 183, subsections 1 and 2, pollution of the water supply that is hazardous to health pursuant to section 186, subsection 1, pollution of things intended for general distribution, etc. pursuant to section 187, subsection 1.
- 8) Possession or use, etc. of radioactive substances pursuant to Section 192 b.

Subsection 2. Anyone who, with the intent mentioned in subsection 1, transports weapons or explosives shall be punished in the same way.

Subsection 3. Furthermore, anyone who, with the intent mentioned in subsection 1, threatens to commit one of the acts mentioned in subsections 1 and 2 shall be punished in the same way.

Section 114 a. If one of the acts mentioned in nos. 1-8 is committed without the matter falling within section 114, the penalty may exceed the highest penalty prescribed for the offence by up to twice. If the highest penalty prescribed for the act in question is less than 4 years' imprisonment, the penalty may, however, increase to imprisonment for up to 6 years.

- 1) Violation of section 180, section 181(1), section 183(1) or (2), section 183a, section 184(1), section 192a, section 193(1), sections 237, 244, 245, 246, 250, section 252(1), section 266, section 288 or section 291(1) or (2), when the act is covered by Article 1 of the Convention of 16 December 1970 for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, Article 1 of the Convention of 23 September 1971 for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence against the Safety of Civil Aviation or Article II of the Protocol of 24 February 1988 for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation.
- 2) Violation of section 180, section 181(1), section 183(1) or (2), section 184(1), sections 237, 244, 245, 246, 250, section 252(1), section 260, section 261(1) or (2), section 266 or section 291(1) or (2), when the act is covered by Article 2 of the Convention of 14 December 1973 on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents.
- 3) Violation of section 261(1) or (2), when the act is covered by Article 1 of the International Convention of 17 December 1979 against the Taking of Hostages.
- 4) Violation of section 180, section 181(1), section 183(1) or (2), section 186(1), sections 192a, 192b, 237, 244, 245, 246, 260, 266, 276, 278, 279, 279a, 281, 288 or section 291(2), when the act is covered by Article 7 of the IAEA Convention (International Atomic Energy Agency Convention) of 3 March 1980 on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.
- 5) Violation of section 180, section 181(1), section 183(1) or (2), section 183a, section 184(1), section 192a, section 193(1), sections 237, 244, 245, 246, section 252(1), sections 260, 266, 288 or section 291(1) or (2), when the act is covered by Article 3 of the Convention of 10 March 1988 for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation or Article 2 of the Protocol of 10 March 1988 for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.
- 6) Violation of section 180, section 181(1), section 183(1) or (2), section 183a, section 184(1), section 186(1), section 192a, section 193(1), sections 237, 244, 245, 246, 250,

section 252(1), section 266 or section 291(2), when the act is covered by Article 2 of the International Convention of 15 December 1997 for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.
7) Violation of section 192 b, section 260 or section 266, when the act is covered by Article 2 of the International Convention of 13 April 2005 for the Suppression of Nuclear Terrorism.
8) Violation of section 183, subsection 1 or 2, when it involves causing explosions directed against a public building or institution.

Section 114 b. A person shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 years who:

- 1) directly or indirectly provides financial support to,
- 2) directly or indirectly provides or collects funds for or
- 3) directly or indirectly makes money, other property or financial or other similar benefits available to

a person, a group or an association that commits or intends to commit acts covered by section 114 or section 114a.

Section 114 c. A person who recruits a person to commit or promote acts covered by section 114 or section 114 a or to join a group or association in order to promote the group or association to commit acts of this nature shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 years. In particularly aggravating circumstances, the penalty may be increased to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 16 years. Particularly aggravating circumstances are considered to be cases where the violations are of a systematic or organised nature.

Subsection 2. Anyone who recruits a person to commit or promote acts covered by section 114 b or to join a group or association in order to promote the group or association to commit acts of this nature shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 8 years.

Subsection 3. A person who allows himself to be recruited to commit acts covered by section 114 or section 114a shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 8 years. If the person concerned is a member of an armed force, the sentence may be increased to imprisonment for up to 12 years or, under particularly aggravating circumstances, to imprisonment for up to life. Particularly aggravating circumstances are considered to be cases where the person concerned has participated in combat operations.

Section 114 d. A person who trains, instructs or otherwise educates a person to commit or promote acts covered by Section 114 or Section 114 a with the knowledge that the person intends to use the skills for this purpose shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 years. In particularly aggravating circumstances, the penalty may be increased to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 16 years. Particularly aggravating circumstances are considered to be cases where the violations are of a systematic or organised nature.

Subsection 2. Anyone who trains, instructs or otherwise educates a person to commit or promote acts covered by section 114 b with the knowledge that the person intends to use the acquired skills for this purpose shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 8 years.

Subsection 3. Anyone who allows himself to be trained, instructed or otherwise instructed to commit acts covered by section 114 or section 114a shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 8 years.

Section 114 e. A person who otherwise promotes the activities of a person, a group or an association that commits or intends to commit acts covered by sections 114, 114 a, 114 b, 114 c or 114 d shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 8 years. If the person concerned is a member of an armed force, the sentence may be increased to imprisonment for up to 12 years or, under particularly aggravating circumstances, to imprisonment for up to 16 years. Particularly aggravating circumstances are considered to be cases where the person concerned has participated in combat operations.

Section 114 f. Anyone who, without the matter falling within sections 114-114 e, participates in or provides substantial financial or other substantial support to a corps, group

or association that intends to exert influence on public affairs by use of force or to cause disruption of public order, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 8 years.

Section 114 g. Anyone who, without the matter falling under sections 114-114 f, participates in an illegal military organization or group, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

Section 114 h. A person who, under aggravating circumstances, in violation of legislation on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, etc., is punished with imprisonment for up to 8 years.

- 1) exports dual-use items without a permit,
- 2) for the purposes of the authorities' decisions on dual-use items, provides false or misleading information or conceals information of importance for the decision of the case, or
- 3) acts in violation of conditions set out in the authorities' decisions on dual-use items.

Section 114 i. Anyone who receives financial support in the form of money or other services from a group or association that commits or intends to commit acts covered by section 114 or section 114 a for the purpose of establishing or operating an institution or business or for similar purposes in this country shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 8 years.

Section 114 j. Anyone who has Danish citizenship or is resident in the Danish state and who enters or resides in an area as mentioned in subsection 3 without permission shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 8 years, cf. subsection 2.

Subsection 2. Subsection 1 does not apply to entry and residence as part of the performance of Danish, foreign or international public service or duties.

Subsection 3. The Minister of Justice may, after negotiation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Defence, lay down rules to the effect that an area where a group or association as mentioned in section 114 e is a party to an armed conflict shall be covered by subsection 1. The Folketing may, by a resolution of the Folketing, repeal rules laid down by the Minister of Justice pursuant to the first clause.

Subsection 4. The Minister of Justice or the person authorised by the Minister shall, upon application, permit a person to enter or reside in an area as mentioned in subsection 1, if the entry or residence has a worthy purpose. A permit may include a group of persons affiliated with a specific company or organisation, etc.

Subsection 5. The Minister of Justice may lay down further rules on the submission of applications pursuant to subsection 4, including the deadline for this. In this connection, the Minister of Justice may lay down that decisions pursuant to subsection 4 may not be appealed to a higher administrative authority.

Section 115. If any of the crimes referred to in Chapters 25, 26 and 27 are committed against the King or the person who leads the government by virtue of the Constitution, without the matter falling under sections 112 and 113, the penalties prescribed in the said provisions shall be increased by up to double.

Subsection 2. If any of the aforementioned crimes is committed against the Queen, the Queen Dowager or the heir to the throne, the punishment may be increased by up to half.

Section 116. Anyone who obstructs the holding of elections to the Folketing, the Faroese Parliament or to municipal or other public councils or authorities or attempts to do so, or who distorts the outcome of an election or makes the counting impossible, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Subsection 2. The same penalty shall apply when such acts are committed by means of legally authorized direct voting in public matters.

Section 117. A fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years shall be imposed on any person who, at the elections or voting referred to in Section 116,

- 1) unlawfully obtains access for himself or others to participate in the vote,
- 2) by unlawful coercion (section 260), by deprivation of liberty or by abuse of superior authority, seeks to persuade someone to vote in a certain way or to abstain from voting,
- 3) by fraud causes someone to abstain from voting against their intention, or causes their vote to be invalid or to appear different from what was intended,
- 4) provides, promises or offers financial benefits to influence someone to vote in a certain way or to abstain from voting,
- 5) receives, demands or allows himself to be promised a financial benefit in order to vote in a certain way or to abstain from voting.

Section 118. Anyone who, by use of force or threat thereof or by exploiting fear of intervention by a foreign power, obstructs or attempts to obstruct public authorities in the free exercise of their activities shall be punished, when the act is carried out with the aim of influencing public affairs or causing a disturbance of public order, with imprisonment for up to 12 years.

Subsection 2. The same penalty shall apply to anyone who, with the intent mentioned in subsection 1 and by using the means mentioned therein, seriously violates freedom of expression or prevents associations or other groups from freely exercising their lawful activities.

Subsection 3. The same penalty shall also apply to anyone who, with the intention mentioned in subsection 1 and using the means mentioned therein, commits the crime referred to in section 193 or a similar act detrimental to society.

Section 118 a. The crimes referred to in sections 111-115 and 118 are in all cases subject to public prosecution, which is carried out by order of the Minister of Justice.

Chapter 14

Crimes against public authority, etc.

Section 119. Any person who uses violence, threatens to use violence or publicly or with the intention of spreading it to a wider circle makes a threat of violence against someone who is required to act in pursuance of a public service or duty, during the performance of the service or duty or in connection with the same, or who similarly seeks to prevent such a person from performing a lawful official act or to force him to perform an official act, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 8 years. When determining the sentence, it shall be included as an aggravating circumstance that the act was committed while or in the immediate aftermath of a serious disturbance of peace and order in a public place in the area, or that the act was committed against the person in question in his free time.

Subsection 2. A person who, without the circumstances falling under subsection 1, makes threats of violence, deprivation of liberty or charges of criminal or defamatory conduct against someone who is vested by the public with judicial authority or authority to make decisions regarding legal matters or regarding the enforcement of the state's criminal jurisdiction, in connection with the performance of the service or office, or who similarly seeks to prevent such a person from performing a lawful official act or to force him to perform an official act, shall be punished in the same way.

Subsection 3. When determining the penalty for threatening violence pursuant to subsection 1, emphasis shall be placed on the significance that the offence may have for the person concerned in carrying out his or her duties or responsibilities. In addition, when determining the penalty for threatening violence pursuant to subsection 1, it shall be considered an aggravating circumstance that the offence is based on the lawful statements of the injured

party in public debate or is otherwise intended to prevent the injured party from exercising his or her freedom of expression in public debate.

Subsection 4. If anyone obstructs the aforementioned persons in the performance of their duties or responsibilities, he shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year and 6 months. When determining the penalty, it shall be included as an aggravating circumstance that the act was committed while or in the immediate aftermath of a serious disturbance of peace and order in a public place in the area.

Subsection 5. If violence covered by subsection 1 is committed against a person employed in one of the institutions of the Danish Correctional Service, the penalty may be increased by up to double.

Section 119 a. Anyone who violates the peace of one of the persons mentioned in Section 119 by contacting, pursuing or otherwise harassing the person in question during the performance of the service or duty or in connection with the same shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Subsection 2. When determining the penalty, emphasis shall be placed on the significance that the offence may have for the person concerned's performance of the service or duty.

Section 119 b. Anyone who attacks any of the persons mentioned in Section 119 with objects shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 8 years. When determining the punishment, it shall be included as an aggravating circumstance that the act was committed while or in the immediate aftermath of a serious disturbance of peace and order in a public place in the area, or that the act was committed against the person in question during his or her free time.

Subsection 2. If violence covered by subsection 1 is committed against a person employed in one of the institutions of the Danish Correctional Service, the penalty may be increased by up to double.

Section 120. The penalties prescribed in sections 119 and 119b shall, when the acts mentioned therein are committed by means of a riot, apply to those who instigate or lead the riot and to those participants who fail to comply with the lawfully announced order of the authorities to the crowd to disperse.

Section 121. Anyone who, with mockery, abusive language or other insulting accusation, assaults any of the persons mentioned in Section 119 during the performance of his service or duty or in connection with the same, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

Section 122. Anyone who unjustifiably gives, promises or offers someone working in a Danish, foreign or international public service or position a gift or other advantage in order to induce the person concerned to do or omit something in the service shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Section 123. Anyone who, by threat of violence, harasses, or who, by violence, unlawful coercion pursuant to section 260, threats pursuant to section 266 or in any other way commits a criminal offence against a person, his or her immediate family or others associated with him or her in connection with the person's expected or already given statement to the police or in court, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 8 years.

Subsection 2. When determining the penalty, emphasis shall be placed on the significance that the offence may have for the possibility of prosecuting criminal acts.

Section 124. Anyone who flees while being arrested or imprisoned shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years. However, this does not apply to anyone who is remanded in custody pursuant to section 14 of the Repatriation Act or is deprived of liberty pursuant to section 36 of the Aliens Act or section 16 of the Repatriation Act.

Subsection 2. Anyone who frees an arrested, imprisoned or forcibly detained person, as well as anyone who encourages or assists such a person to evade or keeps the evaded person hidden, shall be punished in the same way.

Subsection 3. When determining the sentence pursuant to subsection 1 or 2, it shall be included as an aggravating circumstance that the person who flees or is assisted in doing so is incarcerated in a closed prison or detention center, including persons in custody.

Subsection 4. Anyone who unlawfully contacts any imprisoned or forcibly detained person shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 months.

Subsection 5. Any person who, while in a prison or closed prison, is unlawfully in possession of a mobile phone or similar communication equipment shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months. Visitors and other persons who unlawfully take a mobile phone or similar communication equipment into a prison or closed prison shall be punished in the same way. A remand prisoner who, while deprived of his liberty in an institution etc. outside the correctional service, unlawfully possesses a mobile phone or similar communication equipment shall be punished in a similar manner.

Subsection 6. The provisions of subsections 1, 2 and 4 also apply in relation to

- 1) persons in custody,
- 2) persons who are deprived of their liberty in an institution, etc., instead of being held in custody,
- 3) persons who, pursuant to section 74 a, are deprived of their liberty in an institution etc.,
- 4) persons who, in connection with the execution of a sentence outside of prisons and jails, cf. subsection 1, are deprived of their liberty at their place of residence under intensive surveillance and control pursuant to Chapter 13 a of the Execution of Sentences Act or in an institution etc., and
- 5) persons serving a prison sentence during secondment from prison or detention center.

Section 124 a. Violation of a prohibition under Section 79 a, subsection 1, Section 79 b, subsection 1, or Section 79 e, subsection 1, is punishable by imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Subsection 2. Violation of a residence ban pursuant to section 79 c, subsection 1, is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

§ 125. A fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years shall be imposed on any person who:

- 1) in order to evade prosecution for a crime or punishment, keeps someone hidden, helps them escape or impersonates someone else,
- 2) destroys, mutilates or disposes of objects of importance to a public investigation or obliterates traces of a crime.

Subsection 2. Anyone who commits the aforementioned acts to evade prosecution or punishment for themselves or someone close to them shall not be punished.

Section 125 a. Anyone who, for the sake of profit and under other particularly aggravating circumstances, commits human smuggling pursuant to Section 59(8)(1-5) of the Aliens Act shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 8 years. Particularly aggravating circumstances are considered to be cases where the lives of others are put at risk or where the offences are of a more systematic or organised nature.

Section 126. Anyone who removes or destroys a seal or mark affixed by a public event shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

Subsection 2. Anyone who removes or damages any notice posted in a public place shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 months.

Section 127. Anyone who evades military service or causes or contributes to any conscript not fulfilling his military service, or who incites conscripts or persons belonging to the military to disobey official orders, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Subsection 2. If it occurs during war or the threat thereof, the penalty is imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Section 128. Anyone who recruits for a foreign armed force in the Danish state is liable to a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Section 129. Any person who, without justification, gives public notice of the proceedings and voting referred to in Section 116 or of confidential negotiations within public councils and authorities shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 months. Any person who, without justification, gives public notice of negotiations within commissions and committees established by the Government shall be punished in the same way, if either the Government or the relevant commission or committee itself has determined and publicly announced that the negotiations are secret.

Section 129 a. A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years shall be imposed on anyone who publishes deliberately untrue representations or false quotations of statements of facts made in court hearings or given in meetings of the Folketing, municipal or public councils or authorities.

Subsection 2. Anyone who, by deliberately and untruthfully publicly attributing to the government or any other public authority an act that it has not committed, harms the country's interests in relations abroad shall be punished in the same way.

Section 130. Anyone who exercises a public authority that is not his or hers shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Section 131. A fine or imprisonment of up to 6 months shall be imposed on any person who publicly or with unlawful intent pretends to have a public authority or public authorization for an undertaking, or who, without public authorization, carries out an undertaking for which such authorization is required, or who continues to carry out an undertaking for which he is denied the right.

§ 132. A fine shall be imposed on any person who, intentionally or through negligence, uses in an unlawful manner

- 1) insignia or dress reserved for Danish or foreign public authorities or military personnel,
- 2) a distinctive sign or designation reserved for persons, devices and equipment intended to provide assistance to the wounded or sick in war, or
- 3) characteristics or names of intergovernmental organizations.

Subsection 2. The provision in subsection 1 shall apply correspondingly with regard to imitations of the aforementioned characteristics, costumes and designations.

Section 132 a. Anyone who participates in the continuation of an association after it has been provisionally banned by the government or dissolved by judgment shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Subsection 2. Anyone who, without the matter being covered by subsection 1, in a public place, in institutions of the Danish Correctional Service or with the intention of spreading it to a wider circle, possesses or uses the characteristics of an association after the association has been provisionally banned by the government or dissolved by judgment, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

Section 132 b. The police may prohibit a person who has had a close connection with an association that has been provisionally banned by the government or dissolved by court order from moving and staying in certain places if it is considered to be of significant importance in ensuring that the association is not continued.

Subsection 2. The police may order persons who, at a particular place, participate in an assembly of persons, a large number of whom have had an association with an association that has been provisionally prohibited by the government or dissolved by court order within the past 10 years, to leave the place or assembly if the assembly is likely to create insecurity for the residents or passers-by.

Subsection 3. Prohibitions pursuant to subsection 1 must be notified in writing and must be justified. A period of time must be set for the prohibition, which may not exceed 1 year. The period may be extended by up to 6 months at a time.

Subsection 4. Violation of a prohibition under subsection 1 is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Subsection 5. Failure to comply with an order pursuant to subsection 2 is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

Chapter 15

Crimes against public order and peace

Section 133. Anyone who incites a riot with the intent to use or threaten violence against persons or property shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

Subsection 2. Those who act as leaders of a rally during which the aforementioned purpose is manifested, as well as any participant who fails to comply with the lawfully announced order of the authorities to the crowd to disperse, shall be punished in the same way.

Subsection 3. If any crime within the purpose of such a riot is committed during such a riot, the instigators or leaders of the riot shall be punished in accordance with the provision that applies to the crime in question.

§ 134. Participants in a gathering who, knowing that an order to separate has been served in the prescribed manner, fail to comply with this, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 months.

Section 134 a. Participants in fights or other serious disturbances of peace and order in a public place are punished, if they have acted by agreement or in concert, with imprisonment for up to 1 year and 6 months.

Section 134 b. Anyone who, in connection with meetings, assemblies, processions or the like in a public place, walks with their face completely or partially covered with a hood, mask, paint or the like in a manner that is likely to prevent identification, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

Subsection 2. Anyone who possesses objects in a public place that may be considered intended to cover the face under the circumstances mentioned in subsection 1 shall be punished in the same way.

Subsection 3. The prohibitions mentioned in subsections 1 and 2 do not apply to covering the face that serves a recognizable purpose.

Section 134 c. Anyone who wears an item of clothing in a public place that conceals their face shall be punished by a fine.

Subsection 2. The prohibition referred to in subsection 1 does not apply to covering the face that serves a recognizable purpose.

Section 135. A fine or imprisonment of up to 3 months shall be imposed on any person who, by unfounded calling for help, misuse of a danger signal, etc., causes the police, ambulance, rescue services or sea or air rescue services to be called out.

Section 136. Anyone who, without thereby incurring a higher penalty, publicly incites to commit a crime shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 4 years.

Subsection 2. Anyone who publicly expressly approves of one of the crimes referred to in Chapters 12 or 13 of this Act, with the exception of Section 110e, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

Subsection 3. Anyone who, as part of religious education, expressly approves of acts covered by sections 114-114 j, 208, 210, 216, 222, 223 and 225 of this Act, cf. sections 216, 222 and

223, sections 237, 243-246, 260, 260 a and 261, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

§ 137. Anyone who seeks to prevent the holding of a lawful public gathering shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Subsection 2. Anyone who, by making noise or causing disorder, disrupts a public meeting of the Folketing, the Faroese Parliament, municipal or other public councils, a church service or other public religious activity, or who indecently disrupts a funeral, shall be punished in the same way.

§ 138. Anyone who intentionally or through gross negligence becomes intoxicated shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year if, in this state, he endangers the person or significant property of others.

§ 139. Anyone who violates the peace of the grave or is guilty of indecent treatment of a corpse is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

Subsection 2. Anyone who is guilty of indecent treatment of things belonging to a church and used for church purposes shall be punished in the same way.

Section 140. (Repealed)

§ 141. Any person who is aware that any of the crimes referred to in §§ 98, 99, 102, 106, 109, 110, 111, 112 and 113 against the state or the supreme state authorities or a crime that entails a danger to human life or welfare or to significant social assets is intended to be committed, and who fails to do what is in his power to prevent the crime or its consequences, if necessary by reporting it to the authorities, shall be punished, if the crime is committed or attempted, with a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

Subsection 2. However, a person who fails to take such preventive measures shall not be punished if their taking would endanger the life, health or welfare of himself or his loved ones.

Section 142. A fine or imprisonment for up to 3 months shall be imposed on any person who, upon request, fails to provide assistance to someone to whom public authority is due, whereby an accident or crime that endangers the life, health or welfare of others is to be averted, even though such assistance could be provided without danger or sacrifice of greater importance.

Section 143. A person who, under particularly aggravating circumstances, violates an order mentioned in Section 23(2) of the Repatriation Act shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of up to 4 years. Particularly aggravating circumstances are considered to be a significant number of violations over a longer period.

Chapter 16

Crimes in public service or office, etc.

Section 144. Anyone who, in the performance of a Danish, foreign or international public service or duty, unjustifiably receives, demands or allows himself to be promised a gift or other advantage shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Section 145. If anyone who works in a public service or office demands or receives, for private gain, a warrant for an official act, tax or duty that is not due, he shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 years. If, for private gain, he retains such a benefit received in good faith after having become aware of the error, he shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Section 146. If anyone who has judicial authority, or who is vested with public authority to make decisions in legal matters concerning private individuals, commits injustice in the decision or handling of the case, he shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Subsection 2. If the act is committed with the intent to cause someone to lose their welfare, the penalty is imprisonment for up to 16 years.

§ 147. When someone who is responsible for enforcing the state's criminal jurisdiction uses illegal means to obtain a confession or explanation or carries out an unlawful arrest, detention, search or seizure, he shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

Section 148. When someone to whom judicial authority or other public authority is vested to make decisions in legal matters, or who is responsible for enforcing the state's criminal jurisdiction, intentionally or through gross negligence fails to observe the statutory procedure with regard to the handling of the case or individual legal acts or with regard to arrest, imprisonment, search, seizure or similar measures, he shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 4 months.

§ 149. If anyone responsible for the custody of a prisoner or the execution of sentences in criminal cases allows an accused person to escape, obstructs the execution of the sentence or causes it to be executed in a less lenient manner than prescribed, he shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

§ 150. When someone who works in public service or office abuses his position to force someone to do, tolerate or omit something, he is punished with imprisonment for up to 3 years.

Section 151. Any person who incites or assists someone who is subordinate to him in public service or office to commit a crime in that service shall be punished, regardless of whether the subordinate is punishable or is exempt from punishment due to error or for other reasons, in accordance with the provision applicable to the crime in question.

Section 152. Any person who works or has worked in public service or office and who unlawfully discloses or exploits confidential information of which the person concerned has become aware in that connection shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

Subsection 2. If the act referred to in subsection 1 is committed with the intention of obtaining unjustified gain for oneself or others, or if there are other particularly aggravating circumstances, the penalty may be increased to imprisonment for up to 2 years. Particularly aggravating circumstances are considered to be cases where the disclosure or exploitation has taken place under such circumstances that it causes significant harm to others or entails a special risk of such harm.

Subsection 3. Information is confidential when it is designated as such by law or other valid provision, or when it is otherwise necessary to keep it secret in order to safeguard essential public or private interests.

Section 152 a. The provision in section 152 shall apply correspondingly to any person who is or has been employed in tasks carried out pursuant to an agreement with a public authority. The same applies to any person who works or has worked at telephone systems recognised by the public authority.

Section 152 b. The same penalty as under section 152 shall be imposed on any person who carries out or has carried out a business or profession by virtue of a public appointment or recognition, and who unlawfully discloses or exploits information that is confidential for private interests, and of which the person concerned has become aware in that connection.

Subsection 2. The same penalty as under section 152 shall also be imposed on any person who works or has worked as an employee of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, or who works or has worked on the premises of the office, and who unlawfully

discloses or exploits confidential statistical information of which the person concerned has become aware in that connection.

Section 152 c. The provisions of sections 152-152 b also apply to the assistants of the persons in question.

Section 152 d. The provisions of sections 152-152 c shall apply correspondingly to anyone who, without having participated in the act, unlawfully obtains or exploits information obtained through such a violation.

Subsection 2. The same penalty shall be imposed on anyone who, without having participated in the act, unlawfully discloses information about the purely private affairs of individuals, cf. section 28(1) of the Public Administration Act, which has been obtained through a violation of sections 152-152 c.

Subsection 3. Anyone who, without having participated in the act, unlawfully discloses information that is confidential for reasons of state security or national defense shall be punished in the same way.

Section 152 e. The provisions of sections 152-152 d do not apply to cases where the person concerned:

- 1) is obliged to disclose the information or
- 2) acts in legitimate pursuit of obvious public interest or of one's own or others' interests.

Section 152 f. Violation of sections 152-152 d, whereby only private interests are violated, is subject to private prosecution.

Subsection 2. Public prosecution may, however, take place when the injured party requests it.

§ 153. (Repealed)

§ 154. (Repealed)

Section 155. If anyone who is in public service or office abuses his position to violate the rights of private individuals or the public, he shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 4 months. If this is done to obtain an unjustified advantage for himself or others, imprisonment for up to 2 years may be applied.

Section 156. When someone who is engaged in public service or office refuses or fails to fulfill a duty that the service or office entails, or to comply with a lawful official order, he shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 4 months. Offices whose performance is based on public elections are excluded from the above provision.

Subsection 2. If the violation is committed by a person in a managerial position, the penalty may increase to imprisonment for up to 1 year.

§ 157. When someone who works in a public service or office is guilty of gross or repeated negligence or carelessness in the performance of the service or office or in the observance of the duties that the service or office entails, the person concerned shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 4 months. Offices whose performance is based on public elections are excluded from the above provision.

Subsection 2. If the violation is committed by a person in a managerial position, the penalty may increase to imprisonment for up to 1 year.

Section 157 a. When determining the penalty for a violation of this Act, it shall be included as an aggravating circumstance that the violation was committed by torture.

Subsection 2. The violation is considered to have been committed by torture if it is committed in the performance of Danish, foreign or international public service or duties by causing another person bodily harm or health injury or severe physical or mental pain or suffering.

- 1) to obtain information or a confession from someone,

- 2) to punish, intimidate or force someone to do, tolerate or refrain from doing something or
- 3) because of the person concerned's political beliefs, gender, race, skin colour, national or ethnic origin, religion or sexual orientation.

Section 157 b. The provisions of sections 145-157 apply correspondingly to the performance of foreign or international public service or duties if the act is covered by section 157 a.

Chapter 17

False explanation and false accusation

Section 158. Anyone who gives a false statement before a court, including by using telecommunications, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years. The provision also applies to a false statement before a foreign court.

Subsection 2. The same penalty shall apply to anyone who gives false testimony before the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

Subsection 3. If the false statement only concerns something that is irrelevant to the matter sought to be disclosed, the penalty may be reduced to a fine.

§ 159. If any person makes a false statement as charged in a public criminal case or during questioning in cases where an explanation may not be required by law, he shall not be punished.

Subsection 2. If a false statement is made during questioning before the court in cases where the person questioned was entitled to refuse to give a statement, the sentence may be reduced and, under other mitigating circumstances, waived.

Section 160. If someone is guilty of gross negligence by giving a false statement in a case that would otherwise be punishable under Section 158 or Section 159, subsection 2, the penalty is a fine or imprisonment for up to 4 months.

Section 161. A fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years shall be imposed on any person who, outside the case mentioned in section 158, makes a false declaration before or to a public authority under oath or in a similar solemn manner, where such form is required or prescribed.

Section 162. Anyone who otherwise makes a false statement before or to a public authority about matters regarding which he is obliged to give an explanation shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 4 months.

Section 163. Anyone who, for use in legal matters concerning the public, makes a false statement in writing or by other readable medium or testifies to something of which the person concerned has no knowledge, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 4 months.

Section 164. Anyone who provides false information to a public authority with the intent that an innocent person will thereby be charged, convicted or subjected to criminal penalties for a criminal offence shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Subsection 2. Anyone who destroys, distorts or disposes of evidence or provides false evidence with the intention that someone will thereby be charged or convicted of a criminal offence shall be punished in the same way.

Subsection 3. Anyone who commits an act as mentioned in subsections 1 and 2 with the intention that he himself or someone else with his consent will thereby be charged, convicted or subjected to criminal penalties for a criminal offence that he has not committed shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

Subsection 4. When determining the penalty pursuant to subsection 1, emphasis shall be placed on the nature of the criminal offence to which the incorrect information relates, the

circumstances surrounding the provision of the information and the violation associated with the provision of the information.

Subsection 5. At the request of the injured party, the judgment may provide that the conclusion of the judgment and as much of the grounds for the judgment as the court deems necessary shall be publicly announced in one or more public gazettes.

Section 164 a. Anyone who fails to disclose circumstances that definitely indicate that a person charged or convicted of a crime is innocent, although this could be done without exposing the person concerned or his or her relatives to danger to life, health or welfare or to prosecution for the crime in question, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

Section 165. Anyone who reports a criminal offence to a public authority that has not been committed, as well as anyone who submits false complaints to such an authority, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

Chapter 18

Crimes relating to means of payment

Section 166. Anyone who counterfeits or forges money in order to put it into circulation as genuine, or who, with the same intention, obtains counterfeit or forged money for himself or others, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 12 years.

Section 167. The issuance of counterfeit or counterfeit money is punishable by the same penalty as counterfeiting and forgery. If the issuer has received the money in good faith, the penalty may be reduced to a fine.

Section 168. Anyone who issues money which he suspects to be counterfeit or forged shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years. If the issuer has received the money in good faith, the punishment may be waived.

Section 169. A fine shall be imposed on anyone who manufactures, imports or distributes objects which, by their form and equipment, present a substantial external resemblance to money or a financial instrument intended for general circulation.

Section 169 a. A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year and 6 months shall be imposed on anyone who unlawfully manufactures, acquires or distributes counterfeit electronic money with the intention that it be used as genuine.

Subsection 2. Counterfeit electronic money means funds that, without being genuine electronic money, are suitable for use as such.

Subsection 3. The penalty may increase to imprisonment for 6 years if the act is of a particularly serious nature, in particular because of the manner in which it was carried out or because of the size of the amount.

Section 170. A fine or imprisonment of up to 3 months shall be imposed on any person who, without legal authority, prepares, introduces or issues bearer notes which appear to be intended to be used as a means of payment between individuals, or which may be expected to be used in this way. Foreign banknotes are not subject to the above provision.

Chapter 19

Crimes concerning evidence

§ 171. Anyone who uses a false document to deceive in legal matters shall be punished for forgery.

Subsection 2. A document is understood to mean a written or electronic statement bearing the name of the issuer and purporting to serve as evidence.

Subsection 3. A document is false when it does not originate from the stated issuer, or when it is given content that does not originate from the issuer.

§ 172. The penalty for forgery is a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Subsection 2. If the forgery is of a particularly serious nature, or if a large number of acts have been committed, the penalty may increase to imprisonment for 6 years.

Section 173. A person who uses a document bearing a genuine signature shall be deemed to have deceived in legal matters, with the penalty specified in Section 172, when the signature has been obtained by mistake on another document or on a document with content other than that intended by the signatory.

Section 174. Anyone who, in legal relations, uses a genuine document as relating to a person other than the person to whom it actually relates, or in any other manner contrary to the provisions of the document, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

Section 175. Anyone who, in order to deceive in legal matters, makes a false statement in a public document or book, in a private document or book which the person concerned is required to draw up or keep by law or special duty, or in a medical, dental, midwife or veterinary certificate about any matter for which the statement is to serve as evidence, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

Subsection 2. Anyone who uses such a document or book in legal matters as containing the truth shall be punished in the same way.

Subsection 3. The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 shall apply accordingly when the document or book is prepared or kept on another readable medium.

Section 176. A fine or imprisonment of up to 3 years shall be imposed on any person who, in order to deceive in trade, makes use of objects which are unjustifiably provided with a public stamp or mark which is intended to guarantee the authenticity, nature, quality or quantity of the object.

Subsection 2. A fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year shall be imposed on anyone who, in the same way, makes use of objects that are unjustifiably provided with a private stamp, mark or other designation that serves to indicate something about the object concerning matters that are of importance for trade.

Subsection 3. Anyone who uses objects on which a legally affixed stamp, mark or designation has been defaced or removed in the same manner shall be subject to the penalty specified above.

Section 177. Anyone who uses counterfeit or forged stamp paper, stamp stamps, other stamps used for the correction of public taxes and duties, and postage stamps, shall be liable to imprisonment for up to 8 years. Anyone who uses previously used paper or stamps from which the sign of previous use has been removed shall be liable to a proportionately lesser penalty.

Subsection 2. The rule in section 169 shall apply correspondingly with regard to revenue stamps, postage stamps and similar means of release.

Section 178. A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years shall be imposed on any person who, in order to deprive someone of his rights, destroys, disposes of or renders wholly or partially unusable a means of evidence that is suitable for use as such in a legal relationship.

Section 179. Any person who, in order to deceive with regard to the boundaries of real estate, land rights or rights with regard to watercourses or stretches of water, sets up a false boundary stone or

other mark for these or moves, removes, distorts or destroys such a mark, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

Chapter 20

Crimes of general danger

§ 180. If anyone sets fire to his own or another's property under such circumstances that he realises that the lives of others are thereby exposed to imminent danger, or if this is done with the intention of causing extensive destruction of another's property or of promoting rebellion, looting or other such disturbance of public order, he shall be punished with imprisonment for up to life.

Section 181. If anyone else causes a fire on another person's property, he shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Subsection 2. Anyone who, with intent to defraud the fire insurance or violate the rights of mortgagees or with similar unlawful intent, causes a fire on his own property or on the property of another with the consent of the owner, shall be punished in the same way.

Subsection 3. The penalty may increase to 10 years' imprisonment if there are particularly aggravating circumstances.

§ 182. Anyone who, through negligence, causes a fire on another person's property or damages another person's property interests shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Section 183. Anyone who intentionally causes an explosion, the spread of harmful gases, flooding, shipwreck, railway or other transport accident with the intention of causing harm to the person or property of others shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 12 years.

Subsection 2. If one of the acts mentioned in subsection 1 is committed under the circumstances specified in section 180, the penalty is imprisonment for up to life.

Subsection 3. If the crime is committed negligently, the penalty is a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Section 183 a. Anyone who, by unlawful coercion, cf. section 260, takes control of an aircraft, a ship or other means of public transport or goods transport or interferes with its manoeuvring, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to life.

Subsection 2. Anyone who, by unlawful coercion, cf. section 260, takes control of an offshore installation shall be punished in the same way.

Section 184. A fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years or, under particularly aggravating circumstances, imprisonment for up to 6 years shall be imposed on any person who, without being criminally liable under Section 183 or Section 183a, disrupts the safety of the operation of railways, vessels, motor vehicles or similar means of transport or the safety of traffic on public roads.

Subsection 2. If the crime is committed negligently, the penalty is a fine or imprisonment for up to 4 months.

Section 185. A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years shall be imposed on any person who, even though it was possible for him to do so without any particular danger or sacrifice to himself or others, fails to prevent, to the best of his ability, a fire, explosion, spread of harmful gases, flooding, damage at sea, railway accident or similar accident that endangers human life by timely reporting or in another manner appropriate to the circumstances.

Section 186. Anyone who causes danger to human life or health by causing a general shortage of drinking water or by adding substances hazardous to health to water supplies, water pipes or watercourses shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 10 years.

Subsection 2. If the crime is committed negligently, the penalty is a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

§ 187. The penalty is imprisonment for up to 10 years.

1) anyone who adds poison or other substances to things intended for sale or widespread use that result in the use of the thing for its intended purpose endangering human health,

2) anyone who, when such things are so spoiled that their enjoyment or use is in the said way dangerous to health, subjects them to a treatment suitable for concealing their spoiled condition,

3) anyone who, while concealing the processing carried out, offers for sale or otherwise seeks to distribute things that have been processed as mentioned under 1) or 2).

Subsection 2. If the crime is committed negligently, the penalty is a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

Section 188. Any person who, without being liable under section 187, no. 3, conceals the health-hazardous nature of the item and offers it for sale or otherwise seeks to sell it widely

1) food or beverages that are hazardous to health due to spoilage, inadequate preparation, storage or similar reasons,

2) consumer goods that, when used normally, pose a risk to human health,

shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Subsection 2. If the crime is committed negligently, the penalty is a fine or imprisonment for up to 4 months.

Section 189. Anyone who offers for sale or otherwise seeks to distribute as medicines or preventive measures against diseases things which he knows are unsuitable for the stated purpose and that their use for this purpose endangers human life or health shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Subsection 2. If the crime is committed negligently, the penalty is a fine or imprisonment for up to 4 months.

Section 190. If, under similar conditions as those specified in sections 186-189, the life or health of domestic animals alone is endangered, the penalty is a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Section 191. Anyone who, in violation of the legislation on euphoric substances, transfers euphoric substances to a large number of persons or for a substantial consideration or under other particularly aggravating circumstances, shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 10 years. If the transfer concerns a significant quantity of a particularly dangerous or harmful substance, or if the transfer of such a substance has otherwise been of a particularly dangerous nature, the sentence may be increased to imprisonment for 16 years.

Subsection 2. Anyone who, in violation of the legislation on euphoric substances, imports, exports, purchases, delivers, receives, manufactures, processes or possesses such substances with the intention of transferring them as mentioned in subsection 1 shall be punished in the same way.

Section 191 a. Anyone who, in violation of the Act on the Prohibition of Certain Doping Substances, transfers doping substances to a large number of persons, for a substantial fee or under other particularly aggravating circumstances, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Subsection 2. Anyone who, in violation of the Act on the Prohibition of Certain Doping Substances, manufactures, imports, exports, delivers, distributes or possesses such doping substances with the intention of transferring them as mentioned in subsection 1, shall be punished in the same way.

Section 191 b. Anyone who has reached the age of 18 and has previously been sentenced to imprisonment or another criminal penalty of a custodial nature for violating this Act, the Act on Euphoriant Drugs, the Act on Weapons and Explosives, etc. or the Act on Knives and Bladed Weapons, etc., and who commits an act that is likely to contribute to a person under the age of 18 being involved in a crime covered by these acts, shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 4 years. However, this does not apply when more than 10 years have elapsed since the final judgment.

Subsection 2. Violation of subsection 1 which, due to the perpetrator's ignorance of the person's age, cannot be attributed to the perpetrator as intentional, shall be punished with a proportionately lesser penalty if the perpetrator has nevertheless acted negligently.

Section 192. Any person who, by violating the regulations issued by law or pursuant to law for the prevention or control of infectious disease, causes a danger that such disease will gain entry or spread among humans, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 3 years.

Subsection 2. If the disease is one that, according to legislation, must be treated or is subject to public treatment at the time the act is committed, or against the introduction of which special measures have been taken into the kingdom, the penalty is imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Subsection 3. Anyone who, in the manner specified, causes a risk of infectious disease entering or spreading among livestock or useful or cultivated plants shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Subsection 4. If the crime is committed negligently, the penalty is a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

Section 192 a. A person who violates the legislation on weapons and explosives or Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) No. 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 by, under particularly aggravating circumstances, importing, exporting, transporting, acquiring, transferring, possessing, carrying, using, manufacturing, developing or, with a view to developing, researching shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of 2 to 8 years.

1) firearms or

2) other weapons or explosives, when the weapon or explosives, due to their particularly dangerous nature, are capable of causing significant damage.

Subsection 2. Anyone who otherwise violates the legislation on weapons and explosives under particularly aggravating circumstances shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Subsection 3. The penalty under subsection 1 may increase to imprisonment for up to 16 years if the offence consists of possession of several firearms, other weapons or explosives in the same place (weapons depot).

Subsection 4. When determining the penalty for illegal possession of a firearm pursuant to subsection 1, no. 1, it shall be included as an aggravating circumstance that the firearm is possessed in a publicly accessible place. If ammunition that can be fired with the firearm is also possessed, this shall be included as an additional aggravating circumstance when determining the penalty.

Subsection 5. When determining the penalty for illegal possession of other weapons or explosives pursuant to subsection 1, no. 2, it shall be included as an aggravating circumstance that the weapon or explosive is possessed in a publicly accessible place or other place where people move or stay. If devices are also possessed that can cause the weapon or explosive to explode, this shall be included as an additional aggravating circumstance when determining the penalty.

Section 192 b. Anyone who, with intent to cause harm to another person or to cause significant damage to another person's property or to the environment, receives, possesses, transfers or alters radioactive substances or manufactures or possesses an explosive nuclear device or a device intended to disperse radioactive substances or can emit ionizing radiation, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Subsection 2. A person who intentionally causes harm to another person or significant damage to another person's property or to the environment or forces someone to do or refrain from doing an act shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of up to 12 years.

- 1) uses radioactive substances or devices that emit ionizing radiation,
- 2) removes, alters or damages necessary protection against the spread of radioactive substances or against ionizing radiation, or
- 3) uses or damages a nuclear facility with the result that there is a release of radioactive substances or a danger is created thereby.

Subsection 3. If one of the acts mentioned in subsection 2 is committed under the circumstances specified in section 180 or with the result that extensive damage to the environment occurs or an imminent danger is caused thereto, the penalty is imprisonment for up to life.

Subsection 4. If the crime is committed negligently, the penalty is a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Chapter 21

Various acts of public nuisance

Section 193. Anyone who unlawfully causes extensive disruption to the operation of ordinary means of transport, public postal services, telegraph or telephone systems, radio or television systems, socially important computer systems or systems used for the general supply of water, gas, electricity or heat shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Subsection 2. If the crime is committed with gross negligence, the penalty is a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

§ 194. Anyone who removes, destroys or damages public monuments or objects that are intended for general use or decoration, belong to public collections or are specially protected, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

Section 195. Anyone who offers for sale foodstuffs that he has knowingly counterfeited or falsified, without their special nature being stated in an unambiguous manner on the goods themselves or on their label or packaging, as well as on the invoice, if one is issued, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 months.

Section 196. A person who, under aggravating circumstances, in violation of environmental legislation,

- 1) pollutes air, water, soil or subsoil with the result that significant damage is caused to the environment or an imminent danger is created therefor, or

2) stores or disposes of waste or similar substances with the result that significant damage is caused to the environment or an imminent danger is created therefor.

Subsection 2. Anyone who, in violation of environmental legislation, pollutes air, water, soil or subsoil or stores or disposes of waste or similar substances shall be punished in the same way when the violations are of a more systematic or organized nature.

Section 196 a. A person who, under particularly aggravating circumstances, is guilty of violating the legislation on trade in wild animals and plants shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of up to 6 years. Particularly aggravating circumstances are considered to be cases where the violation is of a systematic or organised nature and where

1) significant gain has been achieved or intended, or

2) the infringement has had a significant scope.

Chapter 22

Begging and harmful business activities

Section 197. Anyone who, despite a warning from the police, is guilty of begging, or who allows someone under the age of 18, who belongs to his household, to beg, shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 6 months. In extenuating circumstances, the punishment may be waived. A warning under this provision is valid for 5 years.

Subsection 2. The requirement for a warning does not apply when the offence is committed in a pedestrian zone, at stations, in or near supermarkets or on public transport.

Subsection 3. When determining the penalty, it shall be included as an aggravating circumstance that the offence was committed in one of the places mentioned in subsection 2.

§§ 198-202. (Repealed)

Section 203. Anyone who seeks employment through games of chance or betting of a similar nature that are not permitted by special provision, or by promoting such games, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

Subsection 2. The court shall decide whether the winnings shall be confiscated or refunded.

§ 204. Anyone who provides accommodation for or arranges illegal gambling in a public place shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

Subsection 2. Association premises are considered to be public places when either anyone or anyone from a certain social class can usually obtain admission to the association, or illegal gambling is part of the association's purpose, or a special payment is made for participation in the game.

Subsection 3. Anyone who participates in illegal gambling in a public place shall be punished by a fine.

§§ 205-207. (Repealed)

Chapter 23

Crimes in family relationships

Section 208. A person who enters into a marriage or has his or her partnership registered and who is already married or is a party to a registered partnership shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or, if the other person was unaware of the existing marriage or registered partnership, with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 years.

Subsection 2. If the act is committed through gross negligence, the penalty is imprisonment for up to 1 year.

Subsection 3. Anyone who, without being married or a party to a registered partnership, enters into marriage or a registered partnership with a person who is already married or a party to a registered partnership, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 1 year.

Subsection 4. It shall be considered a mitigating circumstance for a person who is already married or a party to a registered partnership if the most recent marriage or registered partnership cannot be annulled. Under the same condition, the penalty for a person who is neither married nor a party to a registered partnership may be waived entirely.

Section 209. (Repealed)

Section 210. Anyone who has sexual intercourse with a relative in the descending line is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years. Adoptive relationships are equated with biological kinship.

Subsection 2. Anyone who has sexual intercourse with his or her brother or sister shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years. The penalty may be waived for anyone under the age of 18.

Subsection 3. The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 shall apply correspondingly with regard to sexual relations other than intercourse.

Section 211. (Repealed)

§ 212. (Repealed)

§ 213. Anyone who, by neglectful or degrading treatment, violates his spouse, his child or any person under the age of 18 subject to his authority or care, or a relative or in-law in the ascending line, or who, by reluctantly evading a maintenance or support obligation incumbent on him towards any of the aforementioned persons, exposes them to hardship, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 2 years.

§ 214. (Repealed)

Section 215. Anyone who evades the authority or care of a person under the age of 18 years of a parent or other appropriate person or contributes to his evading such authority or care shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of section 261.

Subsection 2. Anyone who illegally takes the child out of the country is punished in the same way.

Section 215 a. A fine or imprisonment of up to 4 years shall be imposed on anyone who sends their child abroad in circumstances that seriously endanger the child's health or development, or allows their child to take part in such a stay abroad.

Chapter 24

Sexual crimes

§ 216. Anyone who has sexual intercourse with a person who has not consented to it shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 8 years for rape. The same applies to anyone who secretly has sexual intercourse with a person who mistakes the perpetrator for someone else.

Subsection 2. Anyone who has sexual intercourse with a child under the age of 12 is punishable by imprisonment for up to 12 years for rape. Anyone who has reached the age of 22 and has sexual intercourse with a child under the age of 15 is punished in the same way.

Subsection 3. The penalty under subsection 1, first sentence, may be increased to 12 years' imprisonment if the rape was of a particularly dangerous nature or if there are other particularly aggravating circumstances.

Subsection 4. When determining the penalty, emphasis shall be placed on the particular violation associated with the offence.

Subsection 5. When determining the sentence, it shall generally be included as an aggravating circumstance that the injured party is a victim of human trafficking.

§ 217. (Repealed)

§ 218. Anyone who, by exploiting a person's mental illness or mental retardation, obtains sexual intercourse with the person concerned shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 4 years.

§ 219. A person shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years who:

- 1) employed by the Danish Correctional Service and who has sexual intercourse with a person who is admitted to one of the Danish Correctional Service institutions and who is subject to the authority of the person concerned,
- 2) employed by the police and who has sexual intercourse with a person who is deprived of his liberty and in police custody, or
- 3) an employee or supervisor of a residential institution or place of residence for children and young people, a psychiatric ward, a residential institution for people with severe mental disabilities or a similar institution, and who has sexual intercourse with someone admitted to the institution.

Section 220. A person who, by grossly abusing a person's dependence on work, money or treatment or care, procures sexual intercourse with the person in question shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 1 year or, if the act is committed against a person under the age of 18, with imprisonment for up to 4 years. A religious leader who grossly abuses a relationship of dependence existing between the religious leader and a member of his congregation to procure sexual intercourse with the member shall be punished in a similar manner.

Section 221. (Repealed)

Section 222. Anyone who has sexual intercourse with a child under the age of 15 is punishable by imprisonment for up to 8 years, unless the relationship is covered by section 216, subsection 2.

Subsection 2. If the perpetrator has obtained sexual intercourse by exploiting his physical or mental superiority by using either force or threats, the penalty may increase to imprisonment for up to 12 years.

Subsection 3. When determining the sentence pursuant to subsection 1, it shall be included as an aggravating circumstance that the perpetrator has obtained sexual intercourse by exploiting his physical or mental superiority.

§ 223. Anyone who has sexual intercourse with or, through indecent intercourse, violates the modesty of a person under the age of 18 who is the offender's stepchild or foster child or has been entrusted to the offender for education or upbringing shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 4 years.

Subsection 2. The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who, through gross abuse of superiority based on age and experience, seduces a person under the age of 18 into sexual intercourse.

Section 223 a. (Repealed)

Section 224. Anyone who contributes to a person under the age of 18 having sexual intercourse with a customer for payment or the promise of payment shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Subsection 2. Anyone who, as a customer, has sexual intercourse with a person under the age of 18 for payment or a promise of payment, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

§ 225. The provisions of §§ 216-224 apply correspondingly with regard to sexual relations other than sexual intercourse, including where the perpetrator induces the victim to perform sexual acts on himself.

§ 226. Anyone who records sexual material such as photographs, films, etc. of a person under the age of 18 with the intention of selling or otherwise distributing the material shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 years.

§ 227. Anyone who contributes to a person under the age of 18 participating in a performance with sexual acts is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Subsection 2. Anyone who, as a spectator, attends a performance as mentioned in subsection 1 with the participation of a person under the age of 18 shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

§ 228. Violation of §§ 218 or 222-224, § 225, cf. §§ 218 or 222-224, § 226, § 227(1), or § 231, which, due to the perpetrator's ignorance of the victim's condition or age, cannot be attributed to the perpetrator as intentional, shall be punished with a proportionately lesser penalty if the perpetrator has nevertheless acted negligently.

§ 229. (Repealed)

Section 230. (Repealed)

Section 231. For grooming, a person who systematically or through manipulation and by exploiting a superiority based on age and experience builds a relationship with a person under the age of 18 with the intention of exposing the person concerned to a sexual crime is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

§ 232. Anyone who violates modesty by engaging in indecent conduct shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years or, if the conduct is committed against a child under 15 years of age, by a fine or imprisonment for up to 4 years.

Subsection 2. When determining the penalty, emphasis shall be placed on the particular violation associated with the offence.

§ 233. Anyone who conducts a business in which another person, in return for payment or the promise of payment, has a sexual relationship with a customer is punished for pimping with imprisonment for up to 4 years.

Subsection 2. Anyone who otherwise exploits the fact that another person has a sexual relationship with a customer for a business purpose in return for payment or a promise of payment shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years. The same applies to anyone who promotes the fact that another person has a sexual relationship with a customer in return for payment or a promise of payment, by acting as an intermediary for profit or in more frequent cases.

Subsection 3. Anyone who rents out a room in a hotel for the purpose of another person having a sexual relationship with a customer for commercial purposes, in return for payment or the promise of payment, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

Section 233 a. Anyone who, by unlawfully inducing, confirming or exploiting a delusion or by other improper means, induces another person to have sexual relations with a customer in return for payment or the promise of payment, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

§ 234. Anyone who sells obscene images or objects to a person under the age of 16 is liable to a fine.

Section 235. Anyone who disseminates sexual material such as photographs, films, other visual representations, etc. of persons under the age of 18 shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years or, in particularly aggravating circumstances, by imprisonment for up to 6 years. Particularly aggravating circumstances are considered to be cases where the child's life is endangered, where gross violence is used, where serious harm is caused to the child, or where dissemination is of a more systematic or organised nature.

Subsection 2. Anyone who possesses or, for a fee or through the Internet or a similar system for disseminating information, becomes acquainted with sexual material such as photographs, films, other visual representations, etc. of persons under the age of 18, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

Subsection 3. The provision in subsection 2 does not cover possession of sexual material by a person who has reached the age of 15, if the person concerned consents to the possession.

Section 235 a. Anyone who manufactures or sells or otherwise transfers a doll that appears to be a child and that is designed for a sexual purpose is liable to a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Subsection 2. Anyone who possesses a doll as mentioned in subsection 1 shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

§ 236. When someone is sentenced under §§ 216 or 222, § 223, subsection 2, § 224, subsection 1, § 225, cf. §§ 216 or 222, § 223, subsection 2, or § 224, subsection 1, § 228, cf. one of the preceding provisions, § 232 or § 262 a, subsection 2, the sentence may prohibit the person concerned from:

- 1) to reside or move in defined areas where there is a risk that the person concerned will commit a new offence of a similar nature (residence ban),
- 2) without police permission, to allow children under the age of 18 to stay in one's home or to stay with people with whom children under the age of 18 are staying (residence ban),
- 3) to receive visits from children under the age of 18 who are not accompanied by an adult (visiting ban),
- 4) through the Internet or a similar system for disseminating information, to seek to contact children under the age of 18 who do not know the convicted person (contact ban), or
- 5) to leave (exit ban).

Subsection 2. Prohibitions under subsection 1 do not include contact, residence or movement that may be considered authorized for special reasons. Prohibitions under subsection 1, nos. 2 and 3 do not include the convicted person's children or adopted children. The police may, under special circumstances, grant written permission for a person who has been issued with a prohibition under subsection 1, no. 5, to undertake a specific journey.

Subsection 3. A prohibition pursuant to subsection 1, nos. 1-4, may be granted when, based on the nature of the act committed and the information about the convicted person, including previous criminal history, it can be assumed that there is a risk that the convicted person will commit a new offence of a similar nature, and that the prohibition will be suitable for preventing this risk.

Subsection 4. A prohibition pursuant to subsection 1, no. 5, may be granted when, based on the nature of the offence committed and the information about the convicted person, including previous criminal history, it can be assumed that there is a risk that the convicted person will commit a new offence of a similar nature abroad, and that the prohibition will be suitable for preventing this risk.

Subsection 5. The ban is granted until further notice, cf. however, subsection 6. The ban may, however, be granted for a period of 1 to 5 years from the final judgment.

Subsection 6. Prohibitions pursuant to subsection 1, no. 5, shall be imposed for a period of 1 to 5 years from the date of final judgment. In the event of serving a prison sentence or other criminal legal consequence involving deprivation of liberty, the prohibition shall be extended accordingly.

Subsection 7. Prohibitions must not be disproportionate to the disruption caused thereby to the person concerned, the consideration for those whom the prohibition is intended to protect, and the nature of the act committed.

Subsection 8. When a ban has been granted until further notice, the convicted person may, after a period of 5 years from the final judgment, request that the prosecution bring the issue of maintaining the ban to court. When special circumstances warrant it, the Minister of Justice may permit the matter to be brought to court earlier. Section 59(2) shall apply mutatis mutandis. The decision shall be made by order. If the decision is that the ban is maintained in whole or in part, the issue may be brought to court again, but not earlier than after a period of 2 years.

Subsection 9. When a ban has been issued pursuant to subsection 1, no. 5, the convicted person may, after one year has elapsed from release or discharge, request that the prosecution bring the issue of maintaining the ban to court. When special circumstances warrant it, the Minister of Justice may permit the issue to be brought to court earlier. Section 59, subsection 2, shall apply correspondingly. The decision shall be made by order. If the decision is that the ban is maintained in whole or in part, the issue may be brought to court again, but not before one year has elapsed.

Subsection 10. Violation of a prohibition under subsection 1 is punishable by imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Subsection 11. The police shall supervise the offender's compliance with the prohibitions under subsection 1, nos. 1-4. As part of the supervision, the police may, without a court order, gain access to the offender's home and other premises at the disposal of the offender and conduct an investigation thereof. The police may also, without a court order, conduct an investigation of letters and other papers and other objects at the disposal of the offender and, if necessary, take these with a view to examining their contents.

Subsection 12. Supervision pursuant to subsection 11 shall be carried out as gently as the circumstances permit, and the conduct of the supervision shall be proportionate to the purpose of the supervision.

Subsection 13. The police may disclose information to owners and managers of enterprises, institutions, etc. about which persons have been prohibited pursuant to subsection 1, no. 1, from residing in or moving about in the enterprise, institution, etc. in question. Disclosure may only take place to the extent necessary to enforce prohibitions pursuant to subsection 1, no. 1. The information may only be processed by the recipients to the extent necessary for the purposes of enforcing the prohibition.

Subsection 14. The recipients are obliged to maintain confidentiality with regard to the information referred to in subsection 13. The same applies to other persons who, pursuant to rules laid down in accordance with subsection 15, no. 3, may process the information in question. Sections 152 and 152 c-152 f shall apply accordingly.

Subsection 15. The Minister of Justice shall lay down further rules on

- 1) implementation of supervision as mentioned in subsection 11, including the frequency of supervision,
- 2) the police's disclosure of information as mentioned in subsection 13,
- 3) the recipients' duty of confidentiality and the storage and processing of information as mentioned in subsection 13, including that the information may, to the extent necessary, be processed by employees other than those mentioned in subsection 13,
- 4) complain about the police's actions in connection with supervision as mentioned in subsection 11,
- 5) permits pursuant to subsection 2, 3rd sentence, including on submission of applications, conditions for permits and revocation of permits, and
- 6) penalty of a fine for violation of rules laid down pursuant to no. 3.

Chapter 25

Crimes against life and limb

§ 237. Anyone who kills another is punished for manslaughter with imprisonment from 5 years to life.

§ 238. If a mother kills her child during or immediately after birth, and it must be presumed that she acted in distress, out of fear of dishonor or under the influence of a weakness, confusion or bewilderment caused by birth, she shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 4 years.

Subsection 2. If the crime has not been committed and the act has not caused harm to the child, the penalty may be waived.

§ 239. Anyone who kills another person at the specific request of the other person shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years.

§ 240. Anyone who contributes to someone taking their own life is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

Section 241. Anyone who negligently causes the death of another person shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 4 months or, under particularly aggravating circumstances, imprisonment for up to 10 years. If the act is committed in connection with drink-driving, a violation of Section 54(1) or (2) of the Danish Road Traffic Act, particularly reckless driving or the most serious speeding offences, this shall be considered a particularly aggravating circumstance.

§ 242. Anyone who systematically and persistently contacts, pursues or otherwise harasses another person in a manner likely to violate their peace shall be punished for stalking by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

§ 243. A person who belongs to or is closely connected to another person's household or has previously had such a connection to the household, and who repeatedly over a period of time subjects the other person to grossly degrading, harassing or offensive behaviour that is capable of improperly controlling the other person, including by exercising negative social control, shall be punished for psychological violence by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

§ 244. Anyone who uses violence against or otherwise attacks the body of another person is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

Subsection 2. If the acts mentioned in subsection 1 are committed repeatedly over a period of time by a person in or closely associated with the victim's household, without the act being covered by section 245, the penalty may increase to imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Section 245. Anyone who commits a physical attack of a particularly crude, brutal or dangerous nature or is guilty of ill-treatment shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 6 years. If such a physical attack has resulted in significant damage to the body or health, this shall be considered a particularly aggravating circumstance. It shall also be considered a particularly aggravating circumstance if the physical attack or ill-treatment is committed against a person under the age of 18 by a person in or closely associated with the victim's household.

Subsection 2. Anyone who, outside the cases mentioned in subsection 1, causes bodily harm or injury to another person shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Section 245 a. Anyone who, by means of a physical attack with or without consent, cuts off or otherwise removes female external genitalia in whole or in part, shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Section 246. If a physical attack covered by section 245 or section 245a has been of such a serious nature or has resulted in such serious injuries or death that there are particularly aggravating circumstances, the sentence may increase to imprisonment for 10 years.

§ 247. If any of the offences mentioned in §§ 243-246 are committed by a person who has previously been convicted of intentional physical assault, of psychological violence or of a crime involving intentional violence, the sentence may be increased by up to half.

Subsection 2. The same applies when an offence as mentioned in sections 244-246 is committed against a person who, due to the nature of his work, is particularly exposed to violence.

§ 248. For physical assault during a fight, or when the attacked person has retaliated against the attacker, the punishment may be waived under particularly mitigating circumstances.

Section 249. Any person who negligently causes significant bodily harm or health damage shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 4 months or, in particularly aggravating circumstances, by imprisonment for up to 8 years. If the offence is committed in connection with drink-driving, a violation of Section 54(1) or (2) of the Danish Road Traffic Act, particularly reckless driving or the most serious speeding offences, this shall be considered a particularly aggravating circumstance.

Section 250. Anyone who leaves another person in a helpless state or leaves a person in the person's custody in such a state shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 8 years.

§ 251. A woman who, during childbirth, recklessly exposes the child to serious danger shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

§ 252. Anyone who, for the sake of gain, out of gross negligence or in a similarly reckless manner, causes imminent danger to someone's life or safety shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 8 years.

Subsection 2. Anyone who recklessly causes a risk of someone becoming infected with a life-threatening and incurable disease shall be punished in the same way.

Subsection 3. The Minister of Justice shall, after negotiation with the Minister of Health and Prevention, determine which diseases are covered by subsection 2.

§ 253. A fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years shall be imposed on any person who, even though it was possible for him without any particular danger or sacrifice to himself or others, fails to

- 1) to the best of one's ability, to help someone who is in obvious danger of death, or
- 2) to take such measures as are required by the circumstances for the rescue of someone apparently lifeless, or which are required for the care of persons affected by shipwreck or other similar accident.

Subsection 2. Anyone who violates subsection 1 in connection with fleeing from a traffic accident in which someone has sustained significant personal injury shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 2 years.

§ 254. A person who intentionally or negligently leaves a dangerous weapon or explosive with a child under 15 years of age, an insane, mentally retarded or drunk person shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 months.

§§ 255-259. (Repealed)

Chapter 26

Crimes against personal freedom

§ 260. A fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years shall be imposed on any person who:

- 1) by violence or by threat of violence, by significant damage to property, by deprivation of liberty or by making false accusations of criminal or defamatory conduct or by revealing private matters, forces someone to do, tolerate or refrain from doing something,
- 2) by threatening to report or reveal a criminal offence or to make true defamatory accusations, forces someone to do, tolerate or omit something, insofar as the coercion cannot be considered duly justified by the matter to which the threat relates.

Subsection 2. If someone is forced to enter into a marriage or a religious ceremony without civil validity or to enter into another marriage-like relationship, or if someone is forced to remain in such a marriage or relationship, the penalty may increase to imprisonment for up to 4 years.

Subsection 3. If someone is forced to wear an article of clothing that conceals their face, the penalty may increase to imprisonment for up to 4 years.

Section 260 a. Anyone who performs a religious marriage without civil validity or enters into another marriage-like relationship with a person under the age of 18 is liable to a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Subsection 2. Anyone who allows their child to enter into a religious marriage without civil validity or into another marriage-like relationship, and anyone who, after reaching the age of 18, voluntarily enters into a religious marriage without civil validity or into another marriage-like relationship with a person under the age of 18, shall be punished in the same way.

§ 261. Anyone who deprives another of their liberty shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 4 years.

Subsection 2. If it is done for the sake of profit, or if the deprivation of liberty has been prolonged or has consisted of someone being unjustifiably detained as insane or mentally retarded or being brought into foreign military service or into captivity or other dependence in a foreign country, the penalty is imprisonment for up to 12 years.

Subsection 3. Any person who, through gross negligence, causes a deprivation of liberty of the kind mentioned in subsection 2, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

§ 262. (Repealed)

Section 262 a. For human trafficking, anyone who recruits, transports, transfers, harbors or subsequently receives a person who is or has been used shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 10 years.

- 1) unlawful coercion pursuant to section 260,
- 2) deprivation of liberty pursuant to section 261,
- 3) threats pursuant to section 266,
- 4) unlawfully inducing, reinforcing or exploiting a delusion or
- 5) other improper conduct

for the purpose of exploiting the person concerned through prostitution, recording of sexual material such as photographs or films, performing sexual acts, forced labour, slavery or conditions similar to slavery, criminal acts or the removal of organs.

Subsection 2. The same penalty shall be imposed on anyone who, with a view to exploiting the person concerned through prostitution, recording sexual material such as photographs or films, performing sexual acts, forced labour, slavery or slavery-like conditions, criminal acts or removal of organs

- 1) recruits, transports, transfers, harbours or subsequently receives a person under the age of 18, or
- 2) provides payment or other benefit to obtain consent to the exploitation from a person who has authority over the injured party and the person receiving such payment or other benefit.

Section 262 b. For human exploitation, a person shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 6 years who, by taking advantage of another person's considerable financial or personal difficulties, lack of insight, frivolity or an existing relationship of dependence, recruits, transports, transfers, houses or subsequently receives the person concerned for work under manifestly unreasonable conditions. A person who, under the circumstances mentioned in the first paragraph, exploits a person for prostitution, recording of sexual material such as photographs or films or performances with sexual acts shall be punished in the same way.

Chapter 27

Offences against peace and defamation

Section 263. A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year and 6 months shall be imposed on anyone who unlawfully gains access to another person's computer system or data intended for use in a computer system.

Subsection 2. A fine or imprisonment of up to 6 months shall be imposed on any person who, without the matter falling within subsection 1, unjustifiably

- 1) opens a letter or other closed message or record or acquaints himself with its contents, or
- 2) by means of a device secretly eavesdrops on or records statements made in private, telephone conversations or other conversations between others or negotiations in a closed meeting in which the person concerned is not participating or to which the person concerned has gained unauthorized access.

Subsection 3. If the acts mentioned in subsections 1 and 2 are committed with the intention of obtaining or becoming acquainted with information about a company's trade secrets or under other particularly aggravating circumstances, the penalty may increase to imprisonment for up to 6 years. The acts mentioned in subsection 1 are punished in the same way when they involve violations of a more systematic or organized nature.

Section 263 a. A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year and 6 months shall be imposed on anyone who, without justification,

- 1) commercially sells or distributes to a wider circle a means of access to a computer system,

2) passes on a large number of access means to a computer system or

3) obtains or passes on a means of access to a computer system,

a) which is of public importance, cf. section 193,

(b) which processes data covered by Article 9(1) or Article 10 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, or

c) access to which is reserved for paying users.

Subsection 2. If the acts mentioned in subsection 1 are committed under particularly aggravating circumstances, the penalty may increase to imprisonment for up to 6 years. Particularly aggravating circumstances are considered to be cases where the disclosure etc. occurs on a particularly large scale or involves a particular risk of significant damage or extensive misuse, or where both subsection 1, no. 1 and no. 3, letter c, have been violated.

§ 264. A fine or imprisonment of up to 6 months shall be imposed on any person who, without justification,

1) gains access to someone else's house or other place that is not freely accessible,

2) gains access to other people's caches or

3) fails to leave foreign territory after being asked to do so.

Subsection 2. If the acts mentioned in subsection 1, nos. 1 and 2, are committed with the intention of obtaining or becoming acquainted with information about a company's trade secrets, or if there are other particularly aggravating circumstances, the penalty may increase to imprisonment for up to 6 years. Particularly aggravating circumstances are considered to be cases where the act is committed under such circumstances that it causes significant harm to others or entails a special risk of such harm.

Section 264 a. Anyone who unlawfully photographs persons who are in a place that is not freely accessible shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months. The same applies to anyone who unlawfully observes such persons using binoculars or other equipment.

Section 264 b. Anyone who, without authorization, uses a GPS or other similar device to record the movements of another person shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

Section 264 c. The criminal provisions contained in sections 263, 264, 264 a and 264 b shall apply correspondingly to anyone who, without having participated in the offence, unlawfully obtains or exploits information obtained through the offence.

Section 264 d. A fine or imprisonment of up to 6 months shall be imposed on any person who, without justification, discloses messages or images concerning the private affairs of another person or otherwise discloses images of the person concerned under circumstances which clearly require that they be kept out of the public domain. The provision shall also apply where the message or image concerns a deceased person.

Subsection 2. If, taking into account the nature and extent of the information or disclosure or the number of persons affected, there are particularly aggravating circumstances, the sentence may be increased to imprisonment for up to 3 years.

Section 264 e. For identity fraud, a person who, without justification,

1) uses information about another person, including social security number, name and picture, to improperly impersonate that person or

2) discloses material in which information about another person, including social security number, name and picture, has been used to improperly manipulate that person's appearance.

§ 265. (Repealed)

§ 266. Anyone who, in a manner likely to cause serious fear in someone for their own life, health or welfare or that of others, threatens to commit a criminal act shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Subsection 2. When determining the penalty pursuant to subsection 1, it shall be considered an aggravating circumstance that the threat is based on the victim's lawful statements in the public debate or otherwise has the purpose of preventing the victim from exercising his or her freedom of expression in the public debate.

Section 266 a. A fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year shall be imposed on anyone who, without the matter falling within sections 136 and 266, publicly makes statements that seek to provoke acts of violence or vandalism.

Section 266 b. Anyone who publicly or with the intention of dissemination to a wider circle makes a statement or other communication by which a group of persons is threatened, insulted or degraded because of their race, skin colour, national or ethnic origin or belief or their disability or because of the sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or gender characteristics of the group in question, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Subsection 2. When determining the penalty, it shall be considered a particularly aggravating circumstance that the act is in the nature of propaganda activities.

Section 266 c. (Repealed)

Section 267. Anyone who makes or disseminates a statement or other communication or performs an act that is likely to violate someone's honor shall be punished for defamation by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year, cf. sections 268 and 269.

Subsection 2. Subsection 1 does not apply, however, if the defamation concerns a deceased person and is committed more than 20 years after the death, unless the matter is covered by section 268.

Section 267 a. (Repealed)

§ 268. The penalty mentioned in § 267 may increase to imprisonment for up to 2 years if

1) a serious accusation is untrue or

2) an accusation is made or disseminated through the content of a mass media, and the accusation is likely to cause significant harm to the injured party.

§ 269. Defamation is not punishable if it occurred in a context where there was reasonable cause for it.

Subsection 2. In the assessment pursuant to subsection 1, consideration shall be given, among other things, to whether the truth of an accusation is proven, or whether there was a sufficient factual basis for the defamation, and whether the statement or dissemination thereof was made in good faith and in the interests of a legitimate interest.

Subsection 3. Evidence of a criminal offence cannot be adduced if the person against whom the accusation is made has been acquitted of the offence by final judgment.

§ 270. If an accusation is unjustified, a remark to this effect shall be included in the conclusion of the judgment at the request of the injured party.

§ 271. In the event of a conviction for a violation of §§ 264 d, 264 e, 267 or 267, cf. § 268, it may also be decided that a statement, message or image, etc. must be deleted, if possible.

Subsection 2. The obligation under subsection 1 shall be imposed on the person convicted of the violation. If the person does not have access to the statement, message or image, the obligation may be imposed on the person who has such access.

§§ 272-274. (Repealed)

§ 275. The crimes in this chapter, except for §§ 266-266 b, are subject to private prosecution.

Subsection 2. At the request of the injured party, public prosecution may be carried out.

1) in cases of violation of sections 263-264 e and section 267, cf. section 268,

2) in cases where a person is accused of a matter that could or may result in the loss of public office or position, or

3) in cases where a serious accusation is spread anonymously.

Section 275 a. (Repealed)

Chapter 28

Property crimes

Section 276. A person shall be punished for theft if he takes away another's movable property without the consent of the possessor in order to obtain for himself or others unjustified gain by its appropriation. A movable property is here and hereinafter equated with a quantity of energy that has been produced, stored or put to use for the production of light, heat, force or movement or for other economic purposes.

Section 276 a. A person who unlawfully gains access to another person's house and, without the consent of the possessor, removes another person's movable property in order to obtain unjustified gain for himself or others by taking it shall be punished for burglary.

§ 277. Any person who, in order to obtain unjustified gain for himself or others, appropriates another person's movable property which is not in anyone's custody, or which has come into the custody of the perpetrator through the owner's forgetfulness or in a similar accidental manner, shall be punished for illegal dealing with lost property.

§ 278. A person shall be punished for embezzlement who, in order to obtain unjustified gain for himself or others,

1) appropriates another person's movable property that is in his custody, without the relationship falling under section 277,

2) waives the receipt of a loan or other loan for property or a service for which consideration must be paid,

3) unlawfully consumes money entrusted to him, even though he was not obliged to keep it separate from his own assets.

Subsection 2. The provision in subsection 1, no. 1, does not cover dispositions of purchased items in respect of which a seller has reserved ownership until the purchase price has been paid.

§ 279. A person shall be punished for fraud if, in order to obtain unjustified gain for himself or others, he unlawfully induces, reinforces or exploits a delusion to cause another to act or to refrain from acting, thereby causing the latter or someone for whom the act or omission becomes decisive, a loss of property.

Section 279 a. Anyone who, in order to obtain unjustified gain for himself or others, unlawfully alters, adds or deletes information or programs for electronic data processing or otherwise unlawfully seeks to influence the result of such data processing shall be punished for data fraud.

§ 280. A person who, in order to obtain unjustified gain for himself or others, causes another person to suffer loss of property shall be punished for breach of trust, insofar as the matter does not fall under §§ 276-279 a.

1) by abusing an opportunity created for him to act with legal effect for him or

2) by acting against the other person's interests in a property matter which it is his duty to manage for the other person.

Section 281. Extortion is punishable, insofar as the matter does not fall under section 288,

1) a person who, in order to obtain unjustified gain for himself or others, threatens someone with violence, significant damage to property or deprivation of liberty, with making false accusations of criminal or defamatory conduct or revealing matters relating to private life,

2) anyone who threatens someone to report or reveal a criminal offence or to make true defamatory accusations in order to thereby obtain a gain for themselves or others that is not duly justified by the circumstances that gave rise to the threat.

Section 282. Any person who exploits another person's significant financial or personal difficulties, lack of insight, frivolity or an existing relationship of dependence to obtain or condition a performance in a contractual relationship that is significantly disproportionate to the consideration or for which no remuneration is due shall be punished for usury.

§ 283. A person shall be punished for debtor fraud who, in order to obtain unjustified gain for himself or others,

1) disposes of, pledges or otherwise disposes of property belonging to him over which a third party has acquired a right with which the act is incompatible,

2) after his estate has been placed under bankruptcy proceedings or reconstruction proceedings have been initiated, takes actions that result in the assets and claims of the estate not benefiting the creditors,

3) by false pretenses, embezzlement, pro forma transactions, substantial gifts, excessive consumption, selling at a lower price, payment of or security for undue debt items or in any other similar manner, evades his assets or claims from serving his creditors or any individual of them for satisfaction.

Subsection 2. If actions of the type specified in subsection 3 are carried out to benefit a creditor, the creditor shall only be liable to punishment if, at a time when he foresaw that the debtor's bankruptcy or restructuring proceedings were imminent, he had determined that the debtor would grant him such benefit.

§ 284. (Repealed)

§ 285. The crimes mentioned in §§ 276, 276a and 278-283 are punishable by imprisonment for up to 1 year and 6 months. In the cases mentioned in § 283, subsection 2, the punishment for both the debtor and the beneficiary creditor may be reduced to a fine.

Subsection 2. Illegal handling of lost property is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year and 6 months.

Section 286. The penalty may be increased to imprisonment for up to 6 years when the crimes mentioned in sections 276, 276a, 281 and 282 are of a particularly serious nature, in particular because of the manner of commission, or because the crime was committed by several persons in concert or with the use of weapons or other dangerous implements or means, or because of the considerable value of the stolen objects or the circumstances in which they were found, or because the theft is committed as part of organised burglary, or because it involves systematic or organised extortion, or when a large number of crimes have been committed.

Subsection 2. The penalty may be increased to imprisonment for up to 8 years when the crimes mentioned in sections 278-280 and 283 are of a particularly serious nature, in particular because of the manner of commission, or because the crime was committed by several people in concert, or as a result of the extent of the gain obtained or intended, or when a larger number of crimes have been committed.

§ 287. If any of the crimes mentioned in §§ 276-283 are of lesser criminality due to the circumstances under which the act was committed, the minor importance of the objects used or the loss of property suffered, or for other reasons, the penalty shall be a fine. In otherwise mitigating circumstances, the penalty may be waived.

Subsection 2. Attempting to commit a crime covered by subsection 1 is punishable.

Section 288. A person who, in order to obtain unjustified gain for himself or others by means of violence or the threat of immediate use of violence, commits robbery and is punished with imprisonment for up to 6 years

- 1) deprives or extorts someone of another's movable property,
- 2) brings a stolen item to safety or
- 3) forces someone to do an act or omission that results in loss of property for the victim or someone for whom the victim is acting.

Subsection 2. The penalty may increase to imprisonment for 10 years when a robbery is of a particularly serious nature, in particular because of its particularly dangerous nature, the manner of execution or the extent of the gain obtained or intended, or because the perpetrator has entered a private home to commit robbery, or when a larger number of crimes have been committed.

Section 289. A person who, in order to obtain unjustified gain for himself or others, commits a particularly serious violation of tax, customs, levy or subsidy legislation or of section 289 a shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 8 years.

Subsection 2. The provision in subsection 1 shall only apply if the legislation referred to in subsection 1 refers to this provision.

Subsection 3. When imposing an additional fine pursuant to section 50, subsection 2, in connection with a violation of subsection 1, emphasis shall be placed on whether the crime is of a particularly serious nature, in particular because of the manner in which it was committed, or because the crime was committed by several persons in concert, or when a large number of crimes have been committed.

Section 289 a. A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year and 6 months shall be imposed on any person who, for the purpose of decisions on payment or repayment of customs duties or taxes or payment or repayment of subsidies or support from Danish authorities or institutions of the European Communities or other Community bodies, provides incorrect or misleading information or conceals information,

including failing to fulfil a duty of information of importance for the decision of the case, with the intention of evading payment for himself or others or with the intention of obtaining unjustified payment for himself or others.

Subsection 2. Anyone who unlawfully exploits a legally obtained advantage with regard to payments as mentioned in subsection 1 and anyone who unlawfully uses payments as mentioned in subsection 1 for purposes other than those for which they were originally granted shall be punished in the same way. However, this does not apply to benefits granted for private use.

Subsection 3. The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 only apply where other legislation does not contain a corresponding regulation.

Subsection 4. Violations of subsection 1 or subsection 2 of a particularly serious nature are punishable under section 289.

Section 290. Anyone who unlawfully receives or obtains for himself or others a share in the proceeds obtained from a criminal offence, and anyone who, by unlawfully concealing, storing, transporting, assisting in the disposal or in a similar manner, subsequently acts to secure the proceeds of a criminal offence for another, shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year and 6 months, unless the matter is covered by section 290 a.

Subsection 2. The penalty may increase to imprisonment for 6 years when the fraud is of a particularly serious nature, in particular due to the commercial or professional nature of the crime or as a result of the gain obtained or intended, or when a larger number of crimes have been committed.

Subsection 3. A penalty under this provision may not be imposed on a person who receives dividends for ordinary maintenance from family members or cohabitants, or on a person who receives dividends as normal remuneration for ordinary consumer goods, household items or services.

Section 290 a. Anyone who converts or transfers money that is directly or indirectly the proceeds of a criminal offence in order to hide or disguise the illegal origin is liable to a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year and 6 months for money laundering.

Subsection 2. The penalty may increase to imprisonment for 8 years when the money laundering is of a particularly serious nature, in particular due to the commercial or professional nature of the crime or as a result of the gain obtained or intended, or when a larger number of crimes have been committed.

Section 290 b. A fine or imprisonment of up to 3 years shall be imposed on any person who, as a member of the management board or the board of directors of a systemically important financial institution (SIFI), is guilty of violating section 373(6) or (8) of the Financial Business Act.

Subsection 2. Any person who, as a member of the management board or the board of directors of a systemically important financial institution (SIFI), is guilty of an offence covered by section 78(2) of the Money Laundering Act shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of up to 3 years.

§ 291. Anyone who destroys, damages or disposes of things belonging to another shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year and 6 months.

Subsection 2. If vandalism is committed on a significant scale or of a more systematic or organized nature, or if the perpetrator has previously been found guilty under this section or under sections 180, 181, 183(1) and (2), 184(1), 193 or 194, the penalty may be increased to imprisonment for 6 years.

Subsection 3. If the damage is caused by gross negligence under the circumstances mentioned in subsection 2, the penalty is a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

Subsection 4. When determining the penalty pursuant to subsections 1 and 2, it shall be considered an aggravating circumstance that the offence was committed while or in the immediate aftermath of a serious disturbance of peace and order in a public place in the area, or that vandalism was committed against property that serves to prevent or combat crime. When determining the penalty pursuant to subsections 1 and 2, it shall also be considered an aggravating circumstance that the offence was committed against property belonging to one of the persons mentioned in section 119, when the offence is based on the victim's performance of a public service or duty.

§ 292. Anyone who, by destroying, damaging or disposing of his property, prevents it from being used to satisfy his creditors or any of them, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

Section 293. A person who uses an item belonging to another without authorization shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year, unless the matter is covered by section 293 a. Under aggravating circumstances, particularly when the item is not returned after use, the punishment may increase to imprisonment for 2 years.

Subsection 2. Anyone who unjustifiably prevents another from fully or partially disposing of things shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year. The penalty may be increased to imprisonment for 2 years in cases of violations of a more systematic or organized nature, or where there are particularly aggravating circumstances.

Section 293 a. For theft of a motor vehicle, a person who uses a motor vehicle belonging to another without authorization shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year and 6 months. Under particularly aggravating circumstances, including in particular in cases of repetition, the penalty may increase to imprisonment for 4 years.

§ 294. Anyone who unlawfully corrects himself shall be punished by a fine.

Section 295. Anyone who, in fresh waters or on maritime territory, carries out damming or installs fixed installations in violation of private or public law, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 months.

§ 296. A fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year and 6 months shall be imposed on any person who:

- 1) disseminates incorrect or misleading information which may significantly affect the price of financial instruments or similar assets,
- 2) provides false or misleading information about the affairs of legal persons
 - a) in public announcements about economic matters,
 - b) in statutory accounts,
 - c) in reports, accounts or statements to the general meeting or similar body or the management of the legal person,
 - d) by notification to a registration authority or
 - e) in tender documents concerning the establishment or capital increase of the legal person and concerning the sale of shares or the issue or sale of convertible bonds,
- 3) grossly violates the legislation applicable to a legal person regarding
 - (a) capital injection or
 - b) use of the legal person's funds,
- 4) grossly fails to comply with the requirements of the legislation applicable to a legal person regarding

- a) keeping minutes of negotiations,
- b) record-keeping and disclosure obligations regarding ownership interests or
- c) obligations to act in the event of a capital loss.

Subsection 2. Under particularly aggravating circumstances, the penalty for a violation of subsection 1, no. 1, may be increased to imprisonment for up to 6 years. Particularly aggravating circumstances are considered to be cases where the crime is committed by several people in concert, where significant gain has been achieved or intended, or where a large number of crimes have been committed.

Subsection 3. If an act or omission as mentioned in subsection 1 is committed through gross negligence, the penalty is a fine or, under aggravating circumstances, imprisonment for up to 4 months.

Section 297. A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year and 6 months shall be imposed on anyone who disseminates incorrect or misleading information, whereby the price of goods, real estate or similar assets may be significantly affected.

Subsection 2. If an act as mentioned in subsection 1 is committed through gross negligence, the penalty is a fine or, under aggravating circumstances, imprisonment for up to 4 months.

Section 298. A fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months shall be imposed on any person who, without the conditions for applying Section 279 being met,

- 1) obtains loans or credit for oneself or others by making false representations regarding one's ability to pay, with the result that financial losses are thereby incurred,
- 2) by consuming prepaid consideration, renders himself unable to provide the consideration,
- 3) leaves without paying for accommodation, meals, transportation or other services for which it was a clear condition that payment be made prior to the removal,
- 4) without paying the stipulated fee, obtains access to a performance, exhibition or assembly or to transport by public transport or to use other publicly accessible facilities.

Section 299. A person who, without the conditions for applying section 280 being met, in a financial matter which it is the responsibility of the person concerned to handle for another person, by disregarding his duty causes the latter a significant financial loss which is not compensated for before a judgment in the first instance shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment for a term of up to 1 year and 6 months.

Subsection 2. A fine or imprisonment of up to 4 years shall be imposed on any person who, when managing the financial affairs of another person for himself or others, in a manner contrary to duty receives, demands or allows himself to be promised a gift or other benefit, as well as on any person who gives, promises or offers such a gift or other benefit.

Section 299 a. A person who, under particularly aggravating circumstances, is guilty of violating section 4, cf. section 18(1)(1-3) of the Trade Secrets Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 years. Particularly aggravating circumstances are considered to be cases where the act has caused significant damage or where there is an imminent danger of such damage.

Section 299 b. A person who, in order to obtain unjustified gain for himself or others or who otherwise, under particularly aggravating circumstances, is guilty of:

- 1) copyright infringements of a particularly serious nature, cf. section 76(2) of the Copyright Act, or illegal importation of a particularly serious nature, cf. section 77(2) of the Copyright Act,

- 2) trademark infringements of a particularly serious nature, cf. section 42(2) of the Trademark Act,
- 3) design interference of a particularly serious nature, cf. Section 36(2) of the Design Act,
- 4) patent infringement of a particularly serious nature, cf. section 57(2) of the Patent Act,
- 5) utility model infringement of a particularly serious nature, cf. section 54(2) of the Utility Model Act, or
- 6) violation of a particularly serious nature of section 91, cf. section 94(2) of the Act on Radio and Television Broadcasting.

Section 299 c. A person who, under particularly aggravating circumstances, contributes to an undertaking or an association of undertakings entering into a cartel agreement covered by section 23(4), 2nd sentence, of the Competition Act shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of up to 6 years. A particularly aggravating circumstance is considered to be cases where the violation has had a significant scope or has been likely to cause significant damage.

Subsection 2. Subsection 1 applies only to natural persons.

Section 299 d. A person who, under particularly aggravating circumstances, is guilty of:

- 1) infringement of Article 89(2) or Article 91(1) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2023 on markets in crypto-assets,
- 2) infringement of Article 14(a) and (b) or Article 15 of Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on market abuse (the Market Abuse Regulation),
- 3) infringement of Article 3(1)(a) or (c) or Article 5 of Regulation No 1227/2011/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency, or
- 4) infringement of Article 38(1), Article 39(b), Article 40, cf. Article 38(1) or Article 39(b), or Article 41 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 1031/2010 of 12 November 2010 on the timing and administrative operation of auctioning of greenhouse gas emission allowances and other aspects related to such auctions 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.

Subsection 2. Particularly aggravating circumstances, cf. subsection 1, are considered to be cases where the crime is committed by several people in concert, where significant gain has been achieved or intended, or where a large number of crimes have been committed.

§ 300. A fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year shall be imposed

- 1) a person who, at a time when he realises or should realise that he is unable to satisfy his creditors, significantly worsens his financial position by incurring new debts or paying or providing security for significant overdue debt items,
- 2) a person who causes significant loss to his creditors through wasteful living, gambling, risky ventures that are out of proportion to his wealth, grossly irregular business conduct or other reckless behavior,
- 3) the debtor and trustee who, when making the declarations required during the restructuring proceedings, provides incorrect information or is guilty of gross negligence.

Section 300 a. A fine or imprisonment of up to 6 months shall be imposed on any person who, without the conditions for applying Section 279 being met, unlawfully intentionally or through gross negligence causes a person who is in a state of delusion to be determined to act or to refrain from acting for this

reason, thereby causing him or someone for whom the act or omission becomes decisive, a significant loss of property.

Section 300 b. A fine or imprisonment of up to 6 months shall be imposed on any person who, without the conditions for applying Section 282 being met, improperly takes advantage of the other party's financial difficulties or otherwise of his inferior position when entering into an agreement.

Section 300 c. A fine or imprisonment of up to 6 months shall be imposed on any person who assigns a claim arising from another person's act of the nature referred to in Section 282, Section 300 a or Section 300 b, or who asserts such a claim, if he was grossly negligent in acquiring the claim with regard to its nature. A fine or imprisonment of up to 6 months shall be imposed on any person who, in addition to grossly negligently, takes undue advantage of another person's act of the nature referred to in Section 282, Section 300 a or Section 300 b.

Section 301. A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year and 6 months shall be imposed on any person who, with intent to use for unauthorized purposes, produces, acquires, possesses or passes on

- 1) information that identifies a means of payment that has been allocated to others, or
- 2) generated payment card numbers.

Subsection 2. If the disclosure etc. mentioned in subsection 1 occurs within a wider circle or under particularly aggravating circumstances, the penalty is imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Subsection 3. The provision in subsection 1 does not apply to genuine payment cards.

Section 301 a. (Repealed)

Section 302. A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year and 6 months shall be imposed on any person who, in a particularly serious manner, violates the requirements of the law concerning

- 1) bookkeeping, including recording transactions and preparing accounting materials,
- 2) storage of accounting material, including descriptions of bookkeeping and systems for storing and retrieving material, including passwords etc. and encryption keys,
- 3) public authorities' access to accounting material in accordance with the legislation specifically applicable to these authorities, and
- 4) presentation of annual accounts or equivalent accounts.

Subsection 2. If an act or omission as mentioned in subsection 1 is committed through gross negligence, the penalty is a fine or imprisonment for up to 4 months.

§ 303. Anyone who displays gross negligence by negotiating or in some other similar manner receiving things acquired through an enrichment crime shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

Section 304. A fine or imprisonment of up to 4 months shall be imposed on any person who, in cases where a decision on a property matter is made by voting, obtains for himself or others access to participate in the vote without authorization or to cast more votes than he is entitled to, or causes the vote to be distorted.

Subsection 2. Anyone who, during voting in a bankruptcy or debt relief estate or during reconstruction proceedings, influences voting by false pretenses or grants, promises or offers, receives, demands or allows himself to be promised a financial advantage in order to vote in a certain direction or to abstain from voting shall be punished in the same way.

Section 304 a. Anyone who unjustifiably gives, promises or offers someone who acts as an arbitrator in this country or abroad a gift or other advantage in order to induce the person concerned to do or omit something in the performance of this duty shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 4 years.

Subsection 2. Anyone who acts as an arbitrator in this country or abroad and who, in the performance of this duty, unjustifiably receives, demands or allows himself to be promised a gift or other advantage shall be punished in the same way.

Section 305. The offences referred to in Section 291, subsections 1 and 3, Section 293, subsection 2, Section 298 and Section 299 shall only be prosecuted at the request of the injured party, unless the public interest requires prosecution.

Subsection 2. The offences referred to in section 294 are subject to private prosecution.

Chapter 29

Special provisions on legal persons

Section 306. Companies, etc. (legal persons) may be held criminally liable in accordance with the rules in Chapter 5 for violations of this Act.

Act No. 438 of 31 May 2000 amending the Criminal Code (Time limitation of measures pursuant to sections 68 and 69 of the Criminal Code) [1](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 2

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 July 2000.

Subsection 2. Sections 68 a and 69 a of the Criminal Code as amended by section 1, nos. 1 and 3 of this Act, shall apply to measures pursuant to sections 68 and 69 of the Criminal Code imposed after the entry into force of the Act. The same applies to measures which, after the entry into force of the Act, are determined pursuant to section 72 of the Criminal Code, cf. sections 68 and 69, and which entail an intensification of the measure.

Act No. 441 of 31 May 2000 amending the Criminal Code and the Administration of Justice Act (Limitation, strengthened efforts against sexual abuse of children and young people and IT investigations) [2](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 3

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 July 2000.

Subsection 2. The provisions of Section 94(4) and Section 97(4) and (6) of the Criminal Code referred to in Section 1 shall also apply to offences committed and legal consequences imposed before the Act enters into force. However, the provisions shall not apply in cases where the statute of limitations under the previous rules has expired before the Act enters into force.

Act No. 433 of 31 May 2000 amending various statutory provisions in connection with the implementation of an Act on the Execution of Sentences, etc. (Amendments as a result of the Execution of Sentences Act, abolition of the penalty of imprisonment and parole of life-sentenced persons, etc.) [3](#) contains the following entry into force provisions:

Section 30

The law comes into force on 1 July 2001.

Section 31

Subsection 1. If, after the entry into force of the Act, a penalty is to be imposed for a previously committed violation of the Acts mentioned in Sections 1-29, for which a fine of up to 30 days would be due, imprisonment for the same number of days as the fine shall be imposed.

Subsection 2. If a higher penalty of imprisonment than mentioned in subsection 1 would be due, a lower penalty of imprisonment may be imposed, however not less than 30 days or more than 4 months.

Section 32

Subsection 1. After the Act enters into force, a custodial sentence may not be imposed, even if penal provisions in other legislation continue to allow this.

Subsection 2. When applying penal provisions outside the laws mentioned in sections 1-29, where a fine is included in the penalty, imprisonment for up to 4 months may be imposed instead of a fine.

Subsection 3. Section 31 shall apply accordingly.

Section 33

(Omitted)

Act No. 258 of 8 May 2002 amending the Criminal Code, the Administration of Justice Act, the Act on Competition and Consumer Affairs in the Telecommunications Market and the Act on the International Enforcement of Sentences, etc. (Implementation of the EU Mutual Assistance Convention, the 2nd Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Mutual Assistance Convention and the EU Framework Decision on Joint Investigation Teams) ⁴⁾ contains the following provisions on criminal liability and entry into force:

§ 3

Subsection 1. The provisions of Chapter 14 of the Danish Criminal Code on crimes against public authority, etc. and Chapter 16 on crimes in public service or office, etc. also apply when the act is committed against or by officials from another state while performing tasks in Denmark pursuant to Articles 12 and 13 of the Convention of 29 May 2000 on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters between the Member States of the European Union and corresponding provisions in other EU legal acts or pursuant to Articles 18 and 20 of the Second Additional Protocol of 8 November 2001 to the European Convention of 20 April 1959 on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.

Subsection 2. If an official from another Member State causes damage while performing duties in Denmark pursuant to Articles 12 and 13 of the Convention of 29 May 2000 on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters between the Member States of the European Union and corresponding provisions in other EU legal acts or pursuant to Articles 18 and 20 of the Second Additional Protocol of 8 November 2001 to the European Convention of 20 April 1959 on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, which under Danish law entails an obligation to pay compensation, compensation shall be paid by the Minister of Justice.

§ 4

(Omitted)

§ 5

(Omitted)

§ 6

The law comes into force on 1 July 2002.

Act No. 718 of 25 June 2010 amending the Bankruptcy Act and various other acts (Restructuring etc.) [51](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

Section 55

Subsection 1. The Minister of Justice shall determine the date of entry into force of the Act.

Paragraphs 2-9. (Omitted)

Subsection 10. Section 283(1)(2), section 300(3), and section 304(2), as amended by section 11(1), (3) and (4) of this Act, shall apply mutatis mutandis to negotiations on a compulsory composition.

Act No. 1552 of 21 December 2010 amending the Criminal Code and the Administration of Justice Act (Tracing of hidden profits and other assets, limitation of confiscation claims, secret seizure, etc.) [71](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 3

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 January 2011.

Subsection 2. The provision referred to in section 1 of section 97 a, subsection 1 of the Criminal Code also applies to offences committed and legal consequences imposed before the entry into force of the Act. However, the provision does not apply in cases where the statute of limitations under the previously applicable rules has expired before the entry into force of the Act.

Act No. 158 of 28 February 2012 amending the Criminal Code, the Administration of Justice Act, the Act on State Compensation to Victims of Crime and the Road Traffic Act (Raising the Age of Criminal Responsibility) [81](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 5

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on the day following its publication in the Official Gazette. [91](#)

Subsection 2. Where, when determining the sentence, it is to be included as an aggravating circumstance that the perpetrator has previously been punished in a manner that is significant to the case, decisions made in relation to persons for acts committed before the person concerned had reached the age of 15 shall not be taken into consideration.

Act No. 633 of 12 June 2013 amending the Criminal Code, the Administration of Justice Act, the Act on Restraining Orders, Bans on Residence and Expulsion and the Act on Restaurant Businesses and Alcohol Licensing, etc. (Sexual Offences) [101](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 5

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 July 2013.

Subsection 2. Section 1, no. 4, also applies to offences committed before the Act came into force, unless the statute of limitations under the rules previously in force has expired before the Act came into force.

Subsection 3. Section 236(4) and (6) of the Criminal Code, as amended by section 1(27) of this Act, shall apply to offences committed before the Act enters into force, instead of the rules previously in force.

Subsection 4. Section 236(6) of the Criminal Code, as amended by section 1(27) of this Act, shall also apply to orders issued before the entry into force of the Act in accordance with the previously applicable rules in section 236 of the Criminal Code. In deciding whether such an order shall be upheld, section 236(1), (3) and (5) of the Criminal Code, as amended by section 1(27) of this Act, shall apply.

Subsection 5. Section 236(7) of the Criminal Code, as amended by section 1(27) of this Act, also applies to orders given before the Act entered into force in accordance with the previously applicable rules in section 236 of the Criminal Code.

Act No. 634 of 12 June 2013 amending the Criminal Code, the Administration of Justice Act and various other acts (Strengthened efforts against economic crime) [11](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 13

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 July 2013.

Subsection 2. Section 1, nos. 3 and 4, shall apply to confiscation claims that have been imposed or adopted before the entry into force of the Act, unless the statute of limitations under the previously applicable rules has expired before the entry into force of the Act.

Paragraph 3. (Omitted)

Act No. 168 of 26 February 2014 amending the Criminal Code (Implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence) [12](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 2

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 June 2014.

Subsection 2. Section 1 also applies to offences committed before the Act came into force, unless the statute of limitations under the rules previously in force has expired before the Act came into force.

Act No. 739 of 25 June 2014 amending the Criminal Code, the Act on the Execution of Sentences etc., the Administration of Justice Act and the Act on the Victims' Fund (Reorganisation of the Correctional Service, including limitation of the right to appeal) [13](#) contains the following entry into force provisions:

§ 5

The Minister of Justice shall determine the date of entry into force of the Act. [14](#)

§ 6

Cases in which a decision has been made by an institution before the Act comes into force may be appealed to the Directorate of Prison and Probation in accordance with the rules previously in force. The Directorate of Prison and Probation's decision in cases appealed under the first paragraph may not be appealed to the Ministry of Justice.

Act No. 152 of 18 February 2015 amending the Criminal Code and the Act on the Execution of Sentences, etc. (Community Service, etc.) [15\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 4

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 May 2015, cf. however subsection 3.

Subsection 2. The Act applies to sentences handed down after the Act enters into force. This applies even if the criminal offence was committed before the Act enters into force.

Paragraph 3. (Omitted)

Act No. 140 of 28 February 2018 amending the Criminal Code, the Act on the Limitation of Claims, the Act on Liability for Damages and the Act on Compensation from the State to Victims of Crimes (Abolition of limitation periods for the perpetrator's criminal liability in cases of sexual abuse of children and for compensation claims against administrative authorities for failure in cases of abuse of children, increasing the level of tort compensation for sexual violations and repealing the 72-hour rule in cases of rape, incest and sexual abuse of children, etc.) [16\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 5

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 April 2018.

Subsection 2. Section 1 also applies to offences committed before the Act came into force, unless the statute of limitations under the rules previously in force has expired before the Act came into force.

Paragraphs 3-5. (Omitted)

Act No. 718 of 8 June 2018 amending the Criminal Code (Postponement of the limitation period in certain cases of violence against children in the home and increased punishment for repeated simple violence in close relationships) [17\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 2

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 July 2018.

Subsection 2. Section 1, no. 1, also applies to offences committed before the Act came into force, unless the statute of limitations under the rules previously in force has expired before the Act came into force.

Act No. 1705 of 27 December 2018 on combating youth crime [18\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

Section 60. The Act enters into force on 1 January 2019.

Subsection 2. The Act applies to cases of crime committed after the Act enters into force.

Paragraph 3. (Omitted)

Act No. 1719 of 27 December 2018 amending the Criminal Code, the Administration of Justice Act, the Liability Act and the Media Liability Act (Breach of Peace and Defamation, etc.) [19\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 5

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 January 2019.

Subsection 2. Sections 1, 2, nos. 2 and 3, and 3 of the Act do not apply to acts committed before the Act enters into force.

Act No. 1425 of 17 December 2019 amending the Criminal Code (Prohibition of convicted sex offenders) [20\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 2

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 January 2020.

Subsection 2. Section 1, nos. 4 and 5, shall apply to prohibitions given before the entry into force of the Act in accordance with the previously applicable rules in section 236 of the Criminal Code.

Act No. 1426 of 17 December 2019 amending the Criminal Code (Restriction of the use of suspended sentences with terms of community service in cases of violence) [21\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 2

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 January 2020.

Subsection 2. The Act applies to offences committed after the Act enters into force.

Act No. 349 of 2 April 2020 amending the Criminal Code, the Administration of Justice Act and the Immigration Act (Increased penalties for offences based on or in connection with COVID-19 and blocking of websites from which certain offences are committed based on or in connection with COVID-19) [22\)](#), as amended by Act No. 289 of 27 February 2021 amending the Act amending the Criminal Code, the Administration of Justice Act and the Immigration Act (Postponement of sunset clause), Act No. 431 of 16 March 2021 amending the Act amending the Criminal Code, the Administration of Justice Act and the Immigration Act (Repeal of revision provision) and Act No. 893 of 21 June 2022 amending the Act on the Execution of Sentences etc., the Criminal Code, the Administration of Justice Act and various other acts (Follow-up to the multi-year agreement on the finances of the Danish Correctional Service 2022-2025, including rental of prison places abroad, revision of the disciplinary punishment system, posting to one's own home with anklets or escrow prison etc.), contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 4

Subsection 1. The Act shall enter into force upon publication in the Official Gazette. [23\)](#)

Paragraph 2. (Omitted)

Subsection 3. Section 81 d of the Criminal Code as amended by section 1, no. 1 of this Act, section 791 d, subsection 1, 2nd sentence of the Administration of Justice Act as amended by section 2, no. 1 of this

Act, section 791 d, subsection 6 of the Administration of Justice Act as amended by section 2, no. 2 of this Act, and section 22, no. 9 of the Aliens Act as amended by section 3, no. 1 of this Act, shall be repealed on 1 January 2022.

Subsection 4. When adjudication is made from and including 1 July 2022 for matters covered by section 81 d, subsection 1 of the Criminal Code, as worded by section 1, no. 1 of this Act, the penalty shall not be increased pursuant to section 81 d, subsection 2 of the Criminal Code, as worded by section 1, no. 1 of this Act.

Subsection 5. Section 81 d, subsection 3 of the Criminal Code, as amended by section 1, no. 1 of this Act, shall continue to apply, notwithstanding subsection 4.

Act No. 2591 of 28 December 2021 amending the Act on Equality between Women and Men, the Act on the Prohibition of Discrimination in the Labour Market, etc., the Criminal Code and various other acts (Strengthened protection of LGBTI persons against discrimination, hate crimes and hate speech and protection of persons with disabilities against hate speech) [24](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 7

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 January 2022, cf. however subsection 2.

Paragraph 2. (Omitted)

Act No. 2600 of 28 December 2021 amending the Criminal Code, the Administration of Justice Act and the Act on Restraining Orders, Bans on Residence and Expulsion (Intensified Efforts Against Stalking) [25](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 4

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 January 2022.

Subsection 2. The Act does not apply to complaints against the decision of the Director of Police on a restraining order, residence ban or expulsion that was filed before the Act came into force. The rules previously in force apply to such complaints.

Act No. 2601 of 28 December 2021 amending the Criminal Code, the Administration of Justice Act, the Money Laundering Act and various other acts (Implementation of initiatives in the agreement on the finances of the police and the prosecution service 2021-2023, including the establishment of the National Unit for Serious Crime) [26](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

Section 23

The law will enter into force on January 1, 2022.

Act No. 158 of 31 January 2022 amending the Administration of Justice Act, the Execution of Sentences etc. Act and the Criminal Code (Follow-up on initiatives in the action plan to address the challenges of prisoner escapes and delegation of decision-making authority in cases of release for persons placed in a hospital or institution by sentence) [27](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 4

The law will enter into force on February 1, 2022.

Act No. 226 of 15 February 2022 amending the Criminal Code, the Administration of Justice Act and the Act on Passports for Danish Citizens, etc. (Strengthened efforts against sexual abuse of children and strengthened counselling for victims of sexual abuse) [28\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 4

The law will enter into force on March 1, 2022.

Act No. 292 of 8 March 2022 amending the Criminal Code (Criminalisation of identity misuse) [29\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 2

The law will enter into force on April 1, 2022.

Act No. 452 of 20 April 2022 amending the Immigration Act, the Criminal Code, the Act on Active Social Policy, the Repatriation Act and various other acts (Initiatives for the protection of children against violence and negative social control, introduction of rules on flexible payment of assistance for repatriation and return support, etc.) [30\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

Section 16

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 May 2022, cf. however subsection 2.

Paragraphs 2-8. (Omitted)

Act No. 696 of 24 May 2022 amending the Criminal Code, the Administration of Justice Act and the Aliens Act (Strengthened efforts against human exploitation) [31\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 4

The law will enter into force on June 1, 2022.

Act No. 892 of 21 June 2022 amending the Criminal Code, the Social Service Act and the Enforcement of Sentences etc. Act (Introduction of special conditions for financial control and targeted parental orders and child and youth orders for behavior that creates insecurity) [32\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 4

The law will enter into force on July 1, 2022.

Act No. 893 of 21 June 2022 amending the Act on the Execution of Sentences etc., the Criminal Code, the Administration of Justice Act and various other acts (Follow-up to the multi-year agreement on the finances of the Danish Correctional Service 2022-2025, including the rental of prison places abroad, revision of the disciplinary punishment system, posting to one's own home with anklets or custodial prison etc.) [33\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 13

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 July 2022, cf. however subsections 2 and 3.

Paragraphs 2-8. (Omitted)

Act No. 897 of 21 June 2022 amending the Criminal Code, the Administration of Justice Act and various other acts (Improving the efficiency of the criminal case chain and the board process, etc. in the Youth Crime Board, increased access to disclosure and recording of photographs, improving the police's possibilities for investigation, etc.) [34\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 7

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 July 2022, cf. however subsections 2 and 3.

Paragraphs 2 and 3. (Omitted)

Act No. 409 of 25 April 2023 amending the Financial Business Act, the Criminal Code and various other acts (Implementation of the Responsibility Committee's proposal on stricter responsibility assessment for management members, etc. in financial undertakings and amendment of the rules on suitability and integrity) [35\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 10

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 July 2023.

Paragraph 2-32. (Omitted)

Act No. 486 of 13 May 2023 amending the Aliens Act, the Return Act and the Criminal Code and repealing the Act on the continuation of certain rights in connection with the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union without an agreement (Amending certain rules on assistance for return, access to return support and administrative detention, implementing the Council Decision on the full inclusion of Croatia in the Schengen cooperation and repealing the Act on the continuation of certain rights in connection with the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union without an agreement) [36\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 5

The law will enter into force on May 15, 2023.

Act No. 741 of 13 June 2023 amending the Criminal Code and the Administration of Justice Act (Initiatives against digital violations, including prohibition of grooming, equating solicitation of sexual intercourse with rape, religious leaders' exploitation of religious dependence with the aim of obtaining sexual intercourse, etc.) [37\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 3

The law will enter into force on July 1, 2023.

Act No. 753 of 13 June 2023 amending the Social Services Act, the Act on Legal Security and Administration in the Social Area and various other acts (Amendments as a result of the Children's Act, right of initiative for adopted children, adoption without consent from birth, contact with children at women's crisis centres, etc. and fast track for approval of foster families, etc.) [38\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

Section 52

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 January 2024, cf. however subsection 2.

Paragraphs 2-9. (Omitted)

Act No. 1554 of 12 December 2023 amending the Criminal Code (Prohibition against improper treatment of writings with significant religious significance for a recognized religious community) [39\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 2

The Act enters into force on the day following its publication in the Official Gazette.

Act No. 1786 of 28 December 2023 amending the Criminal Code, the Administration of Justice Act and the Police Act (Initiatives against open and systematic trafficking in illegal drugs) [40\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 4

The law will enter into force on January 1, 2024.

Act No. 481 of 22 May 2024 amending the Financial Business Act, the Payments Act, the Capital Markets Act and various other acts (Supervision pursuant to the Regulation on Digital Operational Resilience in the Financial Sector and the Regulation on Crypto-Asset Markets, rules for appointing the management company for the Guarantee Fund and remuneration rules for company pension funds) [41\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 17

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 July 2024, cf. however subsections 2-5.

Paragraphs 2-16. (Omitted)

Act No. 661 of 11 June 2024 amending the Administration of Justice Act, the Criminal Code, the Act on the Execution of Sentences etc., the Traffic Act and various other acts (Implementation of multi-year agreement for the courts for 2024-27 etc.) [42\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 10

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 15 June 2024.

Paragraphs 2-7. (Omitted)

Act No. 665 of 11 June 2024 amending the Criminal Code, the Administration of Justice Act and various other acts (Implementation of parts of Gang Package IV) [43\)](#) contains the following entry into force provision:

§ 10

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 July 2024.

Paragraphs 2-4. (Omitted)

Ministry of Justice, November 5, 2024

Peter Hummelgaard

/ Morten Holland Heide

Appendix

Table of contents

Common part

1. chapter Preliminary provisions	§§ 1-2
2. chapter General conditions for the application of criminal law provisions	§§ 3-12
3. chapter Criminal liability conditions	§§ 13-20
4. chapter Attempts and participation	§§ 21-24
5. chapter Criminal liability of legal persons	§§ 25-27
6. chapter The penalties	§§ 31-55
7. chapter Conditional imprisonment	§§ 56-61
8. chapter Community service	§§ 62-67
9. chapter Other legal consequences of the criminal act	§§ 68-79 days
10. chapter Determination of the penalty	§§ 80-89 a
11. chapter Termination of the legal consequences of the criminal act	§§ 92-97 c

Special part

12. chapter Treason and other crimes against the independence and security of the state	§§ 98-110 f
13. chapter Crimes against the state constitution and the supreme state authorities, terrorism, etc.	§§ 111-118 a
14. chapter Crimes against public authority, etc.	§§ 119-132 b
15. chapter Crimes against public order and peace	§§ 133-143
16. chapter Crimes in public service or office, etc.	§§ 144-157 b
17. chapter False explanation and false accusation	§§ 158-165
18. chapter Crimes relating to means of payment	§§ 166-170
19. chapter Crimes concerning evidence	§§ 171-179
20. chapter Crimes of general danger	§§ 180-192 b
21. chapter Various acts of public nuisance	§§ 193-196 a
22. chapter Begging and harmful business activities	§§ 197-204
23. chapter Crimes in family relationships	§§ 208-215 a
24. chapter Sexual crimes	§§ 216-236
25. chapter Crimes against life and limb	§§ 237-254
26. chapter Crimes against personal freedom	§§ 260-262 b
27. chapter Offences against peace and defamation	§§ 263-275
28. chapter Property crimes	§§ 276-305
29. chapter Special provisions on legal persons	§ 306

Official notes

[1](#) The amendment to the Act concerns Section 68 a, Section 69, Section 69 a, Section 72(1-2), Section 73(1), 1st sentence, and Section 97(2), No. 2.

[2](#) The amendment concerns section 93(3), 1st clause, section 94(4), section 97(4), section 97(6), 2nd clause, section 230 and section 235.

[3](#) The amendment to the Act concerns § 7, § 8, § 21, § 23, § 31, § 32, § 33, § 34, § 35, § 36, § 39, § 40 a, § 41, § 42, § 43, § 44, § 45, § 46, § 47, § 48, § 49, § 50, § 51, § 52, § 53, § 54, § 55, § 57, § 58, § 59, § 60, § 61, § 61 a, § 62, § 63, § 64, § 65, § 66, § 72, § 74, § 78, § 83, § 86, § 87, § 88, § 89, § 90, § 91, § 97 § 100, § 103, § 104, § 109, § 110, § 110 a, § 110 c, § 110 e, § 114, § 117, § 119, § 121, § 122, § 123, § 124, § 125, § 126, § 127, § 128, § 129, § 129 a, § 130, § 131, § 132 a, § 133, § 134, § 134 a, § 135, § 136, §

137, § 138, § 139, § 140, § 141, § 142, § 143, § 144, § 147, § 148, § 149, § 150, § 152, § 153, § 155, § 156, § 158, § 160, § 161, § 162, § 163, § 164, § 165, § 167, § 168, § 170, § 172, § 174, § 175, § 176, § 178, § 179, § 182, § 183, § 184, § 185, § 186, § 187, § 188, § 189, § 192, § 193, § 194, § 195 § 197, § 202, § 203, § 204, § 206, § 208, § 213, § 214, § 223 a, § 229, § 232, § 233, § 235, § 236, § 239, § 240, § 241, § 244, § 249, § 251, § 252, § 253, § 254, § 255, § 260, § 261, § 262, § 263, § 264, § 264 a, § 264 d, § 265, § 266, § 266 a, § 266 b, § 266 c, § 267, § 268, § 274, § 285, § 291, § 292, § 293, § 295, § 296, § 298, § 299, § 300, § 300 a, § 300 b, § 300 c, 302, § 303 and § 304.

[4](#)) The amendment concerns section 158(1), 1st sentence.

[5](#)) The amendment concerns section 283, subsection 1, no. 2, and subsection 2, section 300, no. 3, and section 304, subsection 2.

[7](#)) The amendment to the Act concerns Section 97 a, subsections 1-4.

[8](#)) The amendment concerns section 15 and section 81, no. 10.

[9](#)) The Act was published in the Official Gazette on 29 February 2012.

[10](#)) The amendment concerns section 7 a, subsection 2, no. 4, section 68 a, subsection 2, 1st clause, section 69 a, subsection 2, 1st clause, section 70, subsection 2, no. 1, section 93, subsection 3, section 94, subsection 4, section 210, subsections 1 and 3, the title of Chapter 24, sections 216-233 a, sections 235-236 and section 262 a.

[11](#)) The amendment to the Act concerns section 79(2), 2nd sentence, section 93(2), no. 1, section 97a(1) and (4), section 122, section 131, section 296(2), section 299, section 299d and section 304a(1).

[12](#)) The amendment to the Act concerns Section 94(4).

[13](#)) The amendment concerns section 38(2), 2nd sentence, section 40(2), section 41(1), and section 44.

[14](#)) By Executive Order No. 388 of 9 April 2015, it is determined that the Amendment Act will enter into force on 6 May 2015.

[15](#)) The amendment concerns the title of Chapter 7, Section 56, subsections 1 and 2, Section 60, subsection 1, nos. 2 and 3, Section 62, subsection 2, Section 63, subsection 1, 2nd clause, Section 63, subsection 3, 2nd clause, Section 63, subsection 4, 3rd clause, Section 64, 2nd clause, Section 66, subsection 3, 2nd clause, Section 67, subsection 2, 2nd clause, and Section 86, subsections 3 and 4.

[16](#)) The amendment concerns section 93, subsections 3 and 4, section 93 b, subsection 2, and section 94, subsection 4.

[17](#)) The amendment concerns section 94(4) and section 244(2).

[18](#)) The amendment to the Act concerns section 4(1), section 57(9) and (10), and section 74b.

[19](#)) The amendment concerns section 96(5), section 97b(3), section 193(1), section 263, section 263a, sections 264-264d, section 266c, sections 267-275 and section 301a.

[20](#)) The amendment concerns section 236(1)(1) and section 236(3-4) and (7-12).

[21](#)) The amendment concerns section 62(1).

[22](#)) The amendment to the law concerns Section 81 d.

[23](#)) The Act was published in the Official Gazette on 2 April 2020.

[24](#)) The amendment to the Act concerns section 81, no. 6, and section 266 b, subsection 1.

- [25\)](#) The amendment concerns section 242.
- [26\)](#) The amendment to the Act concerns section 82, no. 13, section 82, subsection 2, section 83, 3rd clause, section 119, subsection 3, 2nd clause, and section 266, subsection 2.
- [27\)](#) The amendment concerns section 68, 2nd clause, section 73 a, subsection 1, 1st-3rd clauses, section 73 a, subsection 2, 1st and 2nd clauses, section 74 a, subsection 4, 2nd clause, and section 74 a, subsection 4, 3rd clause.
- [28\)](#) The amendment concerns section 216, subsection 2, 1st and 2nd clauses, section 222, subsections 1-3, section 235 a, section 236, subsection 1, nos. 3-5, section 236, subsection 2, 3rd clause, section 236, subsection 3, section 236, subsection 4, section 236, subsection 5, 1st clause, section 236, subsection 6, section 236, subsection 9, section 236, subsection 11, 1st clause, section 236, subsection 12, section 236, subsection 14, 1st clause, and section 236, subsection 15, nos. 1-5.
- [29\)](#) The amendment concerns section 264 e, section 271(1), and section 275(2), no. 1.
- [30\)](#) The amendment concerns section 244, subsection 2, and section 245, subsection 1, 3rd clause.
- [31\)](#) The amendment to the law concerns section 262 b.
- [32\)](#) The amendment to the Act concerns section 56(2), first sentence, section 57a, section 59(1), first sentence, and section 60(1).
- [33\)](#) The amendment concerns section 79 b, subsection 3, 3rd sentence, section 119, subsection 5, and section 119 b, subsection 2.
- [34\)](#) The amendment to the law concerns Section 79 d.
- [35\)](#) The amendment to the Act concerns Section 290 b, subsection 1.
- [36\)](#) The amendment concerns section 124(1), 2nd sentence.
- [37\)](#) The amendment concerns section 94(4), 1st clause, section 216(1), 2nd clause, section 216(3), 2nd clause, section 220(2), 2nd clause, section 221, section 223(1), 225, section 226, section 227(1), 228, section 231, section 235(1), 1st clause and subsection 2, section 235(3), section 262a, subsections 1 and 2, and section 262b, 2nd clause.
- [38\)](#) The amendment concerns section 57, no. 9.
- [39\)](#) The amendment concerns Section 110 e, subsection 2, and Section 136, subsection 2.
- [40\)](#) The amendment concerns Section 81 c and Section 81 e.
- [41\)](#) The amendment to the Act concerns Section 299 d, subsection 1.
- [42\)](#) The amendment to the law concerns section 82, no. 9.
- [43\)](#) The amendment to the Act concerns section 38(5), section 41(3), section 74b(2), section 76a(1) and (2), section 3, first sentence, and section 5, section 76a(2), section 76a(2), section 76a(2), section 2, section 79a, section 79c(1), section 79d(1), section 79e, section 81(14), section 81(15), section 81a(1), section 81a(3), section 124a(1), section 191b, section 192a(1), and section 192a(3), sections 3, 4 and 5.