

The Saeima has adopted and the President of the Republic promulgates the following law:

Criminal law

GENERAL PART

Chapter I

General provisions

Section 1. Basis of Criminal Liability

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

(2) A person may be found guilty of committing a criminal offence and a criminal penalty may be imposed by a court judgment and in accordance with the law.

(3) In cases specified by law, a person shall be found guilty of committing a criminal offence and the sentence shall also be determined by the prosecutor, drawing up a sentence prescription.

(4) An offence cannot be declared criminal by applying the law by analogy.

(5) No one may be tried or punished again for an offence for which he has already been acquitted or punished by a decision in a criminal case or an administrative offence case adopted in accordance with the procedures prescribed by law and which has entered into force. The above does not exclude a repeated examination of the case in accordance with the law, if newly discovered circumstances have been established or if a significant violation of the substantive or procedural norms of the law has been committed in the previous proceedings, which could have affected the outcome of the case.

(As amended by the Law of [28.09.2005](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [15.05.2014](#) , which enters into force [on 14.06.2014](#))

Section 2. Effect of Criminal Law in the Territory of Latvia

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

(2) If a criminal offence has been committed in the territory of Latvia by a foreign diplomatic representative or another person who, in accordance with the laws in force or international agreements binding on the Republic of Latvia, is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Republic of Latvia, the issue of holding this person criminally liable shall be decided through diplomatic channels or in accordance with an agreement between the states.

Section 3. Effect of Criminal Law on Aircraft, Sea and River Vessels Outside the Territory of Latvia

A person who has committed a criminal offence outside the territory of Latvia while on board an aircraft, sea or river vessel or other floating vessel, if this vessel is registered in the Republic of Latvia and unless otherwise provided for in international agreements binding on the Republic of Latvia, shall be held liable in accordance with this Law.

Section 4. Effect of Criminal Law Outside the Territory of Latvia

(1) Latvian citizens, non-citizens or foreigners who have a permanent residence permit in the Republic of Latvia shall be held liable in the territory of Latvia for an offence committed in the territory of another state or outside the territory of any state, regardless of whether it was recognised as criminal and punishable at the place of commission, in accordance with this Law.

(1¹) For an offence committed in the territory of another state or outside the territory of any state, regardless of whether it was recognized as criminal and punishable at the place of commission, if it was committed by a natural person in the interests, for the benefit of a legal person registered in the Republic of Latvia or as a result of improper supervision or control of the legal person, the means of coercion provided for in this Law may be applied to the legal person.

(2) Soldiers of the Republic of Latvia who are stationed outside the territory of Latvia shall be held liable for criminal offences in accordance with this Law, unless otherwise provided for in international treaties binding on the Republic of Latvia.

(3) Foreigners who do not have a permanent residence permit in the Republic of Latvia and who have committed serious or especially serious crimes in the territory of another state that are directed against the interests of the Republic of Latvia or its inhabitants, regardless of the laws of the state in whose territory the crime was committed, shall be held criminally liable in accordance with this Law, if they have not been held criminally liable or brought to court in accordance with the laws of the state where the crime was committed.

(4) Foreigners who do not have a permanent residence permit in the Republic of Latvia and who have committed a criminal offence in the territory of another state or outside the territory of any state, regardless of the laws of the state where the offence was committed, shall be held liable in accordance with this Law in the cases provided for in international treaties binding on the Republic of Latvia, if they have not been held criminally liable for this offence or brought to trial in the territory of another state.

(As amended by the Law of [17.10.2002](#) , [16.12.2004](#) , [21.05.2009](#) , [21.10.2010](#) and [25.09.2014](#) , which enters into force [on 29.10.2014](#))

Section 5. Effect of Criminal Law in Time

(1) The criminality and punishability of an offence (act or omission) shall be determined by the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence.

(2) A law that declares an offence to be unpunishable, mitigates the punishment or is otherwise favourable to a person, unless otherwise provided in the relevant law, has retroactive effect, that is, it applies to offences committed before the relevant law came into force, as well as to a person who is serving a sentence or has served a sentence but whose criminal record remains.

(3) A law that recognizes an offence as punishable, increases the punishment or is otherwise unfavorable to a person shall not have retroactive effect.

(4) A person who has committed a crime against humanity, a crime against peace, a war crime and participated in genocide shall be liable to punishment regardless of the time of the commission of these crimes.

Chapter II Criminal Offence

Section 6. Concept of a criminal offence

(1) A criminal offence shall be deemed to be a harmful offence (action or omission) committed intentionally (intentionally) or through negligence, which is provided for in this Law and for which a criminal penalty is imposed.

(2) An offence (action or omission) which has the elements of an offence provided for in this Law, but which was committed under circumstances that exclude criminal liability, shall not be recognised as a criminal offence.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#) .)

Section 7. Classification of Criminal Offences

(1) According to the nature and harmfulness of the threat to the interests of a person or society, criminal offences shall be divided into criminal offences and crimes. Crimes shall be divided as follows: less serious crimes, serious crimes and especially serious crimes.

(2) A criminal offence is an offence for which this Law provides for deprivation of liberty for a period of fifteen days but not longer than three months (short-term deprivation of liberty), or a lighter form of punishment.

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

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

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

(6) If this law provides for deprivation of liberty for a period not exceeding five years for a crime, then it also provides for a lighter form of punishment for the relevant crime.

(As amended by the Law of [21.05.2009](#) , [01.12.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 8. Forms of guilt

(1) Only a person who has committed a criminal offence with intent (intentional) or through negligence shall be found guilty of the offence.

(2) When determining the form of guilt of a person who has committed a criminal offence, the mental attitude of this person towards the objective characteristics of the criminal offence must be established.

Section 9. Committing a criminal offence with intent (intentionally)

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

(2) A criminal offence shall be deemed to have been committed with direct intent if the person was aware of the harmfulness of his or her action or omission and knowingly committed or permitted it, or was aware of the harmfulness of his or her action or omission, foresaw the harmful consequences of the offence and desired their occurrence.

(3) A criminal offence shall be deemed to have been committed with indirect intent if the person was aware of the harmfulness of his or her action or inaction, foresaw the harmful consequences of the offence and, although he or she did not want these consequences, nevertheless knowingly allowed them to occur.

([13.12.2012](#) . as amended by the law, which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#) .)

Section 10. Committing a Criminal Offence Through Negligence

(1) A criminal offence shall be deemed to have been committed through negligence if the person committed it through criminal self-reliance or criminal negligence.

(2) A criminal offence shall be deemed to have been committed out of criminal self-reliance if a person has foreseen the possibility of the harmful consequences of his or her action or inaction occurring, but has nevertheless frivolously relied on the possibility of preventing them.

(3) A criminal offence shall be deemed to have been committed through criminal negligence if the person did not foresee the possibility of the harmful consequences of his or her action or inaction, although, based on the specific circumstances of the offence, he or she should have and could have foreseen the said harmful consequences.

(4) An offence provided for in this Law is not criminally punishable if a person did not foresee, should not have foreseen and could not foresee the possibility of the harmful consequences of his or her action or inaction.

([13.12.2012](#) . as amended by the law, which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#) .)

Section 11. Age of Criminal Responsibility

A natural person who has reached the age of fourteen by the date of the commission of a criminal offence shall be held criminally liable. A minor, that is, a person who has not reached the age of fourteen, shall not be held criminally liable.

Section 12. Liability of a natural person in the case of a legal person

For a criminal offence committed by a natural person in the interests of a legal person under private law, for the benefit of that person or as a result of its improper supervision or control, the relevant natural person shall be held criminally liable, but the means of coercion provided for in this Law may be applied to the legal person.

([14.03.2013](#) . as amended by the law, which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#) .)

Section 13. Irresponsibility

(1) A person shall not be held criminally liable if, at the time of the commission of the offence, he was in a state of insanity, that is, was unable to understand or direct his actions due to mental disorder or mental retardation.

(2) A court may apply the compulsory medical measures specified in this Law to a person who has been declared mentally incompetent.

(As amended by the Law of [20.03.2014](#) , which enters into force [on 03.04.2014](#) .)

Section 14. Limited Liability

(1) If, at the time of the commission of a criminal offence, a person was not able to fully understand or direct his or her actions due to mental disorder or mental retardation, that is, was in a state of limited mental capacity, the court may, depending on the specific circumstances of the offence, mitigate the sentence to be imposed or release the person from punishment.

(2) A court may apply the compulsory medical measures specified in this Law to a person who has been declared to be of limited mental capacity.

(As amended by the law of [06.06.2024](#) , which enters into force [on 04.07.2024](#) .)

Section 15. Completed and unfinished criminal offence

(1) A criminal offence shall be deemed to be completed if it has all the elements of a criminal offence provided for in this Law.

(2) Preparation for a crime and attempt to commit a crime are unfinished criminal offences.

(3) Preparation for a crime shall be deemed to be the search for or adaptation of means or tools or other intentional creation of favourable conditions for the commission of an intentional crime, if, moreover, it was not continued for reasons independent of the will of the perpetrator. Criminal liability shall arise only for preparation for serious or especially serious crimes.

(4) An attempt to commit a crime shall be deemed to be a deliberate act (omission) directly aimed at its intentional commission, if the crime has not been fully committed due to reasons independent of the will of the perpetrator.

(5) Liability for preparation for a crime or an attempt to commit a crime shall arise in accordance with the same section of this Law that provides for liability for the specific offence.

(6) A person shall not be held criminally liable for attempting to commit a criminal offence.

Section 16. Voluntary waiver

(1) Voluntary renunciation of committing a criminal offence is the complete cessation of a criminal offence initiated by a person at the will of that person, being aware that there is a possibility of committing the criminal offence to the end.

(2) A person who has voluntarily renounced the commission of a criminal offence shall not be held criminally liable. Such a person shall be liable only if the offence actually committed by him or her contains the elements of another criminal offence.

Section 17. Perpetrator of a criminal offence

A person who directly committed the criminal offence or who used another person in committing it who, in accordance with the provisions of this Law, is not liable to criminal liability shall be considered a perpetrator of a criminal offence.

Section 18. Participation of several persons in a criminal offence

The joint conscious participation of two or more persons in the commission of an intentional criminal offence is participation or complicity.

Article 19. Membership

Participation (co-perpetration) is considered to be a deliberate criminal act by which an intentional criminal offence is directly committed jointly and knowingly by two or more persons (that is, a group). Each of these persons is a participant (co-perpetrator) of the criminal offence.

Article 20. Participation

(1) Participation shall be deemed to be a deliberate act or omission by which a person (accomplice) has participated together with another person (perpetrator) in the commission of an intentional criminal offence, but has not been the direct perpetrator thereof. Accomplices of a criminal offence are organizers, instigators, supporters.

(2) An organizer shall be considered a person who has organized or directed the commission of a criminal offence.

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

(4) A person who has knowingly facilitated the commission of a criminal offence by giving advice, instructions, means or removing obstacles to its commission, as well as a person who has previously promised to conceal the perpetrator or accomplice of a criminal offence, the tools and means of committing a criminal offence, traces of a criminal offence or objects obtained through criminal means, or who has previously promised to purchase or sell such objects, shall be considered a supporter.

(5) An accomplice in a criminal offence shall be held liable in accordance with the same section of this Law that provides for the liability of the perpetrator.

(6) Individual elements of the composition of a criminal offence that relate to the perpetrator or accomplice of the criminal offence do not affect the liability of other participants or accomplices.

(7) If an accomplice was not aware of any of the criminal offences committed by the perpetrator and other accomplices, he or she shall not be held criminally liable for them.

(8) If the perpetrator has not fully committed the crime for reasons beyond his control, the accomplices are liable for participation in the attempt to commit the relevant crime. If the perpetrator has not initiated the commission of the crime, the accomplices are liable for preparation for the relevant crime.

(9) The voluntary renunciation of the organizer and instigator from committing a criminal offence shall be deemed to be such only in cases where they have done everything possible in a timely manner to prevent the commission of the criminal offence intended with their participation, and this offence has not been committed. A supporter shall not be held criminally liable if he has voluntarily refused to provide the promised assistance before the commencement of the criminal offence.

Section 21. Organized group

(1) An organized group is an association of more than two persons, created for the purpose of jointly committing one or more crimes and whose members have divided their duties in accordance with a prior agreement.

(2) Liability for the commission of a crime in an organised group arises for a person in the cases provided for in this Law for the establishment and management of a group, participation in the preparation of a serious or especially serious crime or in the commission of a crime, regardless of the person's role in the jointly committed offence.

(As amended by the Law of [25.04.2002](#) and [13.12.2012](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.04.2013](#) .)

Section 22. Concealment and non-disclosure without prior promise

(1) The concealment of a perpetrator or accomplice of a crime, as well as the tools and means of committing a crime or traces of a crime without prior promise and the failure to report a crime shall not constitute participation, and criminal liability shall arise for it only in the cases provided for in this Law.

(2) The fiancé, spouse, parents, children, brothers and sisters, grandparents and grandchildren of the person who committed the crime, as well as the person with whom the natural person who committed the crime lives together and with whom he or she has a joint (undivided) household, shall not be liable for concealment and failure to report without prior promise.

(3) In cases specified by law, other persons shall not be liable for failure to report.

(As amended by the Law of [25.09.2014](#) and [06.06.2019](#) , which enters into force [on 03.07.2019](#) .)

Section 23. Separate (single) criminal offence

(1) A separate (single) criminal offence is a single offence (action or omission) that has the elements of a single criminal offence, or two or more interconnected criminal offences that are covered by a single intention of the guilty person and that correspond to the elements of a single criminal offence only.

(2) A separate (single) criminal offence is also constituted by continuing and long-term criminal offences.

(3) A separate continuing criminal offence consists of several interrelated, identical criminal acts directed towards a common goal, if they are encompassed by a common intention of the guilty person, therefore in their entirety they constitute a single criminal offence.

(4) A separate, continuous criminal offence is the continuous commission of one element of a criminal offence (action or inaction) which is associated with the subsequent continuous failure to fulfil the obligations imposed by law on the guilty person under threat of criminal prosecution.

(5) *(Excluded by the Law of [13.12.2012](#))*

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013.](#))

Section 24. Multiplicity of Criminal Offences

(1) Multiple criminal offences occur when one person commits (or allows) two or more independent offences (actions or omissions) that correspond to the elements of several criminal offences, or when a person commits (or allows) one offence (actions or omissions) that corresponds to the elements of at least two different criminal offences.

(2) The multiplicity of criminal offences is formed by the commonality of criminal offences and recidivism.

(3) The diversity of criminal offences also includes criminal offences for which a sentence imposed in a foreign country is enforced in Latvia.

(As amended by the Law of [20.06.2002](#) and [13.12.2012](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.04.2013.](#))

Section 25. Repetition of Criminal Offences

(Excluded by the law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013.](#))

Section 26. Community of Criminal Offences

(1) A set of criminal offences consists of one offence or several offences committed by one person, which correspond to the elements of two or more criminal offences, if this person has not been convicted of any of these criminal offences and the statute of limitations for criminal liability has not expired.

(2) An offence committed by a person that meets the characteristics of several different interconnected criminal offences constitutes an ideal combination of criminal offences.

(3) Two or more unrelated offences committed by a person, which correspond to the elements of several criminal offences, constitute the actual commonality of criminal offences.

(4) A criminal offence shall not be considered a joint offence if the person has been released from criminal liability for the commission of the offence.

(5) If one criminal offence complies with the general and special norms provided for in the Special Part of this Law, then the community of criminal offences is not formed and criminal liability arises only in accordance with the special norm.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013.](#))

Section 27. Recidivism of Criminal Offences

Recidivism of a criminal offence is a new intentional criminal offence committed by a person after the person has been convicted of a previously committed intentional criminal offence, if the criminal record for that offence has not been removed or expunged in accordance with the procedures specified by law at the time of the new criminal offence.

([12.11.2015](#) . as amended by the law, which enters into force [on 02.12.2015.](#))

Chapter III

Circumstances Excluding Criminal Liability

Section 28. Types of Circumstances Excluding Criminal Liability

Circumstances that exclude criminal liability, even though the actions committed in these circumstances correspond to the elements of the criminal offence provided for in this Law, are necessary self-defense,

detention causing harm to a person, extreme necessity, justifiable professional risk, and execution of a criminal order or criminal instruction.

Section 29. Necessary defense

(1) Necessary self-defense is an act committed to protect the interests of the state or society, one's own rights or the rights of another person, as well as a person against an attack or threat of an attack in such a way that harm is caused to the attacker. Criminal liability for this act arises if the limits of necessary self-defense are violated.

(2) Violation of the limits of necessary self-defense shall be deemed to be an obvious disproportion of defense to the nature and danger of the attack, as a result of which harm is caused to the attacker that was not necessary to prevent or repel the attack.

(3) Causing harm to an attacker through negligence while repelling an attack is not criminally punishable.

(4) A person has the right to necessary self-defense regardless of the possibility of avoiding an attack or turning to other persons for assistance.

Section 30. Apparent self-defense

(1) Apparent self-defense occurs when the actual attack referred to [in Section 29](#) of this Law does not occur, but a person mistakenly believes that such an attack is occurring.

(2) In cases where the circumstances of the event have given grounds to assume that a real attack is taking place, but the person who used the means of protection was not aware that such an assumption was erroneous, and moreover, he or she could not and should not have been aware of it, the actions of this person shall be assessed as necessary self-defense.

(3) A person who has exceeded the limits of self-defense that would be permissible under the circumstances of a corresponding real attack shall be liable as if he had exceeded the limits of necessary self-defense.

(4) A person who causes damage that corresponds to the characteristics of a criminal offence to an alleged attacker without being aware of the appearance of an attack, although in the specific circumstances he or she should and could have been aware of it, shall be liable for the relevant offence as if it had been committed through negligence.

Section 31. Detention causing harm to a person

(1) Detention causing harm to a person is an act directed against a person who commits or has committed a criminal offence. Criminal liability for this act does not arise if the harm caused to the person is not manifestly disproportionate to the nature of the offence, disobedience or resistance.

(2) A person who, when making a detention, has violated the conditions of detention shall be liable for the violation of these conditions.

(3) If the actions that cause harm to a detained person were not necessary for their detention, liability for the harm caused shall arise on general grounds.

(4) Causing harm to a person being detained through negligence is not a criminal offense.

Article 32. Extreme necessity

Extreme necessity is an action taken by a person to prevent harm that threatens the interests of the state or society, the rights of that person or another person, as well as that person or another person, if the relevant harm could not be prevented by other means in specific circumstances and if the harm caused is less than the harm prevented. Extreme necessity excludes criminal liability.

Section 33. Justifiable professional risk

(1) Criminal liability shall not arise for damage caused by professional activity that has the characteristics of a criminal offence if this activity was committed to achieve a socially useful goal that could not be achieved in any other way. The professional risk associated with this activity shall be considered justifiable if the person who has taken the risk has done everything to prevent damage to legally protected interests.

(2) A risk shall not be deemed justified if it is deliberately associated with a threat to the lives of several persons or with a threat of causing an ecological disaster or public disaster.

Section 34. Execution of a Criminal Order and Criminal Order

(1) The execution of a criminal order or a criminal instruction by the person who executed it shall be justified only in cases where that person was not aware of the criminal nature of the order or instruction and this was not obvious. Criminal liability in such cases, however, arises when crimes against humanity and peace, war crimes and genocide have been committed.

(2) A person who has failed to comply with a criminal order or directive shall not be held criminally liable.

Chapter IV Punishment

Section 35. Punishment and its purpose

(1) A penalty provided for in the Criminal Law is a coercive measure that is imposed on a person who is guilty of committing a criminal offence within the framework of this Law by a court on behalf of the state or, in cases provided for by law, determined by a prosecutor when drawing up a prescription regarding the penalty.

(2) The purpose of the penalty is:

- 1) protect public safety;
- 2) restore justice;
- 3) punish the guilty person for the criminal offence committed;
- 4) resocialize the punished person;
- 5) to ensure that the convicted person and other persons comply with the law and refrain from committing criminal offences.

(As amended by the Law of [28.09.2005](#) and [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#) .)

Section 36. Types of punishments

(1) A person who has committed a criminal offence may be sentenced to one of the following basic penalties:

- 1) *(excluded by the law of [01.12.2011](#))* ;
- 2) deprivation of liberty;
- 3) *(excluded by the law of [13.12.2012](#))* ;
- 4) *(excluded by the law of [13.12.2012](#))* ;
- 4¹) probation supervision;
- 5) community service;
- 6) fine.

(2) In addition to the basic sentence, the following additional sentences may be imposed on a convicted person:

- 1) confiscation of property;
- 2) expulsion from the Republic of Latvia;
- 3) probation supervision;
- 4) community service;
- 5) fine;
- 6) restriction of rights.

(3) For a person who has committed a criminal offence, a less serious crime or a serious crime for which a sentence of deprivation of liberty of up to five years is provided, the prosecutor, when drawing up a prescription for punishment, may impose probation supervision, community service or a fine, as well as additional punishments - community service, a fine or restriction of rights.

(4) The procedure for serving sentences shall be determined in accordance with law.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [28.09.2005](#) , [08.12.2005](#) , [21.05.2009](#) , 08.07.2011 , [01.12.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [0.03.2016](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 37. Death penalty

(Excluded by the law of [01.12.2011](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2012](#) .)

Section 38. Deprivation of liberty

(1) Deprivation of liberty is the forced detention of a person in prison.

(2) Deprivation of liberty shall be imposed for a period of fifteen days to twenty years.

(2¹) In cases specifically provided for in this Law, temporary deprivation of liberty for a period of up to three months may be imposed for criminal offences and crimes for which this Law provides for deprivation of liberty for a period of not more than five years.

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

(4) The period of deprivation of liberty shall be determined in years, months and days.

(As amended by the Law of [16.06.2009](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) and [12.11.2015](#) , which enters into force [on 02.12.2015](#))

Article 38. 1. Supervision of probation

(1) Probation supervision as a basic or additional punishment is the forced involvement of a person in social behaviour correction and social rehabilitation measures appropriate to their age, psychological characteristics and level of development.

(2) Probation supervision may be imposed as a basic punishment in the cases referred to in the Special Part of this Law for a period of one year to five years.

(2¹) If the court, taking into account the nature of the criminal offence committed and the damage caused, the personality of the perpetrator and other circumstances of the case, becomes convinced that the perpetrator, without serving a term of imprisonment, will not commit further offences, it may impose probation supervision as a basic sentence of three to six years also for the commission of a serious crime for which this Law provides for deprivation of liberty for a period exceeding five years, or for the commission of a particularly serious crime.

(2²) Probation supervision as a basic punishment for the commission of a particularly serious crime shall not be applied if:

- 1) the crime caused the death of a person;
- 2) the crime was committed against a minor using violence;
- 3) the crime was committed by an organized group;
- 4) any of the crimes provided for in Chapters [IX](#), [IX¹](#) or [X](#) of this Law has been committed;
- 5) a crime provided for in [Sections 159](#) , [160](#) , [195](#) or [253.1](#) of this Law has been committed .

(3) Probation supervision as an additional punishment may be imposed only together with deprivation of liberty in the cases referred to in the Special Part of this Law for a period of one year to three years. In the cases specifically provided for in the Special Part of this Law, probation supervision may be imposed on a person as an additional punishment also for a longer period, but not longer than five years. In accordance with the nature of a criminal offence, probation supervision as an additional punishment may be imposed by the court also in cases where this punishment is not provided for in the sanction of the relevant section of the Special Part of this Law, for a period of one year to three years.

(4) A convicted person or a person for whom probation supervision has been imposed by a prosecutor's regulation regarding a sentence shall, during probation supervision, perform the duties provided for in the law regulating the execution of criminal sentences and determined by the sentence enforcement institution.

(5) Probation supervision as an additional punishment shall commence after the person has served the sentence of deprivation of liberty. If a person has been conditionally released from the execution of a sentence of deprivation of liberty, probation supervision as an additional punishment shall commence from the moment when the person's supervision after conditional early release has ended.

(6) After receiving an application from a penal institution, the court may reduce the term of probation supervision or cancel probation supervision if the person for whom probation supervision has been imposed by a court judgment or a prosecutor's order as a punishment has served half of the prescribed term of the sentence, has performed exemplary duties provided for in the law regulating the enforcement of criminal sentences and determined by the penal institution and has cooperated with the penal institution in solving identified problems of a criminogenic nature and in achieving socially supportable goals.

(7) If a person for whom probation supervision has been imposed by a court judgment or a prosecutor's order as a punishment fails, without a justifiable reason, to fulfill the obligations provided for in the law regulating the execution of criminal sentences or determined by the punishment enforcement institution, the court, upon receipt of a submission from the punishment enforcement institution, shall replace the unserved sentence, calculating one day of probation supervision as one day of deprivation of liberty, but not longer than:

- 1) three months, if probation supervision is determined to be a criminal offence;
- 2) three years if probation supervision is imposed for a less serious crime;
- 3) five years, if probation supervision is determined for a serious or especially serious crime.

(as amended by the Law of [17.12.2020](#) , as amended by the Law of [07.04.2022](#) and [13.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2025](#). See paragraph 33 of the transitional provisions)

Section 39. Arrest

(Excluded by the law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#).)

Article 40. Community service

(1) Community service as a basic or additional punishment is the forced involvement of a person in socially necessary work appropriate to their age, psychological characteristics, physical abilities and level of development, in their free time from their main job or studies and without remuneration.

(2) Community service as a basic punishment shall be imposed for a period of forty to two hundred and eighty hours. Community service as an additional punishment for a period of forty to one hundred hours may be imposed on a person for whom probation supervision has been imposed as a basic punishment.

(3) Community service is not applicable to persons who are unable to perform it due to physical or mental disabilities.

(4) Upon the proposal of the institution executing the sentence, the court may release a person who has been sentenced to community service or for whom community service has been imposed by a prosecutor's order as a punishment from serving the sentence, if the community service has been imposed for a period of not less than eighty hours, if not less than half of the imposed sentence has actually been served and the person has fulfilled the obligations provided for in the law regulating the execution of criminal sentences, has observed the conditions and procedure for the performance of community service, as well as has performed community service in an exemplary manner.

(5) If a person who has been sentenced to community service, or a person for whom community service has been prescribed by a prosecutor's order as a sentence, fails to serve it without a justifiable reason, the court, upon receipt of a submission from the sentence enforcement institution, shall replace the unserved sentence with temporary deprivation of liberty, with four working hours being calculated as one day of temporary deprivation of liberty, but not longer than three months.

(as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , as amended by the laws of [07.04.2022](#) and [13.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2025](#))

Section 41. Fine

(1) A fine, as a basic penalty or an additional penalty, is an amount of money that a court or prosecutor orders to be paid for the benefit of the state within 30 days in the amounts specified in this Section.

(2) A fine as a basic penalty shall be determined in accordance with the harmfulness of the criminal offence and the financial situation of the perpetrator:

- 1) for a criminal offence - in the amount of one to one hundred minimum monthly wages established in the Republic of Latvia;
- 2) for a less serious crime - in the amount of three to one thousand minimum monthly wages established in the Republic of Latvia;
- 3) for a serious crime for which this law provides for deprivation of liberty for a period not exceeding five years - in the amount of ten to two thousand minimum monthly wages established in the Republic of Latvia.

(2¹) The fine shall be determined in the amount of the minimum monthly wage established in the Republic of Latvia as it is on the day of the judgment, indicating in the judgment the amount of this fine in the monetary units of the Republic of Latvia.

(2²) In accordance with the harmfulness of the criminal offence and the financial situation of the perpetrator, the court may also impose a fine as a basic penalty for the commission of a serious crime for which this Law provides for deprivation of liberty for a period exceeding five years, and for the commission of an especially serious crime, if the crime has not caused the death of a person, has not caused serious bodily injury to at least one person or less serious bodily injury to several persons, is not related to violence or the threat of violence, is not related to the illegal circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and has not committed any of the crimes provided for in Chapters IX, IX¹ or X of this Law, in the amount of one hundred to ten thousand minimum monthly wages established in the Republic of Latvia.

(3) A fine as an additional penalty shall be determined in accordance with the harmfulness of the criminal offence and the financial situation of the perpetrator:

1) for a criminal offence - in the amount of one to one hundred minimum monthly wages established in the Republic of Latvia;

2) for a less serious crime - in the amount of three to one thousand minimum monthly wages established in the Republic of Latvia;

3) for a serious crime for which this law provides for deprivation of liberty for a period not exceeding five years - in the amount of five to two thousand minimum monthly wages established in the Republic of Latvia;

4) for a serious crime for which this law provides for deprivation of liberty for a period exceeding five years, and for a particularly serious crime - in the amount of ten to five thousand minimum monthly wages established in the Republic of Latvia.

(4) The financial situation of the offender shall be determined by assessing his or her ability to immediately pay the fine or to generate foreseeable income that would allow him or her to pay the imposed fine within the time specified by law.

(5) The court or the prosecutor, as appropriate, may divide the payment of a fine into installments or postpone it for a period not exceeding one year from the date on which the judgment or order on the penalty has entered into legal force. If the fine exceeds three hundred minimum monthly wages, the court or the prosecutor, as appropriate, may divide its payment into installments or postpone it for a period not exceeding three years from the date on which the judgment or order on the penalty has entered into legal force.

(6) A fine not paid within the specified time, if it does not exceed thirty minimum monthly wages, shall be replaced by temporary deprivation of liberty, one minimum monthly wage being calculated as four days of temporary deprivation of liberty, but not more than three months; an unpaid fine not exceeding two hundred minimum monthly wages shall be replaced by deprivation of liberty, one minimum monthly wage being calculated as four days of deprivation of liberty, but not more than one year; an unpaid fine not exceeding two hundred minimum monthly wages shall be replaced by deprivation of liberty, one minimum monthly wage being calculated as five days of deprivation of liberty, but not more than five years.

(7) If a fine or part thereof is paid during the period when the convicted person is serving a sentence of deprivation of liberty instead of a fine, he shall be released or the term of deprivation of liberty shall be shortened in accordance with the part of the fine paid. When shortening the term of sentence in the prescribed manner, the term of deprivation of liberty shall be credited in accordance with the proportion determined by the court.

([16.06.2009](#) . as amended by the law of [13.12.2012](#) . , [12.11.2015](#) . , [29.10.2015](#) . , [10.03.2016](#) . , [08.06.2017](#) . , [06.06.2019](#) . , [11.06.2020](#) . , [06.07.2021](#) . , [07.04.2022](#) . and [13.06.2024](#) . , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2025](#) .)

Section 42. Confiscation of Property

(1) Confiscation of property is the forced alienation of property owned by a convicted person into state ownership without compensation. Confiscation of property may be imposed as an additional punishment.

Property owned by a convicted person that has been transferred to another natural or legal person may also be confiscated.

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

(3) When ordering the confiscation of property, the court shall specifically indicate what property is to be confiscated.

(4) The law shall determine the property necessary for a convicted person or his or her dependents, which shall not be confiscated.

(as amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , as amended by the Law of [06.10.2005](#) , [21.05.2009](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [22.06.2017](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.08.2017](#))

Section 43. Expulsion from the Republic of Latvia

(1) A citizen of another country or a person who has a permanent residence permit in another country may be expelled from the Republic of Latvia if the court finds that, taking into account the circumstances of the case and the personality of the perpetrator, his or her presence in the Republic of Latvia is not permissible.

(1¹) Expulsion from the Republic of Latvia shall not apply to a citizen of a Member State of the European Union, a country of the European Economic Area or the Swiss Confederation, as well as to his spouse, children under the age of twenty-one, parents or a person with whom he lives together and with whom he has a common (undivided) household or who is dependent on him, except in cases where the court finds that, taking into account the circumstances of the case, the nature of the criminal offence and the personality of the perpetrator, his presence in the Republic of Latvia poses a serious threat to public order or national security. If such a person has resided in the Republic of Latvia for the previous ten years or is a minor, then expulsion shall apply to him only if the court finds that, taking into account the circumstances of the case, the nature of the criminal offence and the personality of the perpetrator, his presence in the Republic of Latvia poses a serious threat to national security. Expulsion from the Republic of Latvia shall also be applicable to a minor if it is in the interests of the minor in accordance with international treaties binding on the Republic of Latvia.

(2) This punishment may be imposed as an additional punishment together with deprivation of liberty or a fine, imposing a ban on entry for a period of three to ten years and executing it after serving the basic punishment or after being released from serving the punishment early in accordance with the procedures specified by law. The period of serving the additional punishment shall be counted from the day when the person is expelled from the Republic of Latvia.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2007](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [16.10.2014](#) and [13.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2025](#))

Section 44. Restriction of rights

(1) Restriction of rights is the deprivation of certain rights or the imposition of a prohibition that prevents a person from exercising certain rights, holding a certain position, performing a certain professional or other type of activity, or attending certain places or events.

(2) Restriction of rights is an additional punishment imposed by a court or, when drawing up a prescription for punishment, determined by a prosecutor for a period of one to five years, depriving the rights referred to in the relevant section of the Special Part of this Law or imposing a prohibition. Taking into account the type and nature of the criminal offence, in the cases specifically provided for in the Special Part of this Law, a person may also have his rights restricted for a longer period, but not longer than ten years.

(3) In accordance with the nature of a criminal offence, restriction of rights may also be imposed in cases where this punishment is not provided for in the sanction of the relevant section of the Special Part of this Law, or in addition to the restriction of rights provided for in the sanction of the relevant section of the Special Part of this Law, another restriction of rights may also be imposed.

(4) If a person has been sentenced to deprivation of liberty and restriction of rights, the prohibition referred to in this Section shall apply both to the period during which the person is serving the deprivation

of liberty and to the period of serving the additional sentence specified in the judgment, counting from the day on which he or she finishes serving the basic sentence. When determining this additional sentence together with other types of basic sentences, the period of serving the additional sentence shall be counted from the day on which the conviction or the prosecutor's order regarding the sentence has entered into force.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the Law of [12.11.2015](#) , [10.03.2016](#) , [05.10.2023](#) and [13.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2025](#))

44. Article ¹. Prohibition on standing as a candidate in elections to the Saeima, the European Parliament, the republican city council and the regional council

(Excluded by the law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#) .)

Section 45. Police Control

(Excluded by the Law of [08.07.2011](#) , which enters into force [on 01.10.2011](#) . The amendment to exclude the article enters into force [on 01.01.2015](#) . See paragraph 10 of the transitional provisions)

Article 45. ¹. Supervision of probation

(Excluded by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

Chapter V

Determination of punishment

Section 46. General principles of sentencing

(1) The penalty shall be determined in the amount prescribed by the relevant section of the Special Part of this Law for the criminal offence committed, taking into account the provisions of the General Part of this Law.

(2) When determining the type of punishment, the nature of the criminal offence committed and the damage caused, as well as the personality of the perpetrator, shall be taken into account.

(3) When determining the penalty, mitigating and aggravating circumstances shall be taken into account.

(3 ¹) If the sanction of an article of the Special Part of this Law for a committed crime provides for only one basic punishment - deprivation of liberty, when determining its duration, the nature of the criminal offence, the damage caused, the personality of the perpetrator, as well as mitigating and aggravating circumstances shall be taken into account.

(4) A sentence of deprivation of liberty for a criminal offence and a less serious crime shall be imposed if the purpose of the sentence cannot be achieved by imposing one of the lighter types of sentence provided for in the sanction of the relevant section.

(as amended by the law [of 13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the law of [07.04.2022](#) , which enters into force [on 04.05.2022](#) .)

Section 47. Mitigating Circumstances

(1) The following circumstances shall be deemed to be mitigating circumstances:

1) the perpetrator of the criminal offence has pleaded guilty, has sincerely confessed and has repented of what he has done;

2) the perpetrator has actively contributed to the detection and investigation of the criminal offence;

3) the perpetrator has voluntarily compensated the victim for the damage caused by the criminal offence or has prevented the damage caused;

4) the perpetrator has facilitated the discovery of another person's crime;

5) the criminal offence was committed under the influence of the victim's unlawful or immoral behaviour;

6) the criminal offence was committed in violation of the conditions of necessary self-defense, extreme necessity, detention of the person who committed the criminal offence, justifiable professional risk, and the legality of the execution of an order and directive;

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

(2) When determining a sentence, another circumstance related to the committed criminal offence, which is not provided for in this Law, may also be recognised as a mitigating circumstance.

(3) A circumstance that is provided for in this Law as an element of the composition of a criminal offence shall not be recognised as a mitigating circumstance.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013.](#))

Section 48. Circumstances Aggravating Liability

(1) The following circumstances may be recognized as aggravating:

- 1) the criminal offence constitutes a recidivism of criminal offences;
- 2) the criminal offence was committed by a group of persons;
- 3) the criminal offence was committed by abusing official position or the trust of another person;
- 4) the criminal offence has caused serious consequences;
- 5) the criminal offence was committed against a woman, knowing that she was pregnant;
- 6) the criminal offence was committed against a person who has not reached the age of eighteen years, or against a person by taking advantage of their helplessness or the infirmity of age;
- 7) the criminal offence was committed against a person by taking advantage of their official, material or other dependence on the perpetrator;
- 8) the criminal offence was committed with particular cruelty or while mocking the victim;
- 9) the criminal offence was committed by taking advantage of circumstances of public distress or during an emergency or state of emergency;
- 10) the criminal offence was committed using weapons or explosive substances or in another generally dangerous manner;
- 11) the criminal offence was committed due to greedy tendencies;
- 12) the criminal offence was committed under the influence of alcohol, narcotics, psychotropic, toxic or other intoxicating substances;
- 13) the person who committed the criminal offence has provided knowingly false information about the criminal offence committed by another person in order to achieve a reduction in the sentence;
- 14) a criminal offence was committed due to racist, national, ethnic or religious motives or social hatred;
- 15) a criminal offence involving violence or a threat of violence, or a criminal offence against morality and sexual inviolability, committed against a person with whom the perpetrator of the criminal offence is related in the first or second degree of kinship, or against a spouse or former spouse, or against a person with whom the perpetrator of the criminal offence is or has been in a permanent intimate relationship, or against a person with whom the perpetrator of the criminal offence has a joint (undivided) household;
- 16) a criminal offence involving violence or a threat of violence, or an intentional criminal offence against the health or morals and sexual integrity of a person, was committed in the presence of a minor;
- 17) the person who committed the criminal offence has provided knowingly false testimony;
- 18) a criminal offence against morality and sexual integrity has endangered the life of a minor.

(2) Taking into account the nature of the criminal offence, any of the circumstances referred to in Paragraph one of this Section may not be recognised as aggravating.

(3) When determining a penalty, circumstances not specified in this Law may not be recognized as aggravating.

(4) A circumstance that is provided for in this Law as a feature of the composition of a criminal offence shall not be recognised as an aggravating circumstance.

(As amended by the Law of [27.05.2004](#) , [12.10.2006](#) , [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [15.05.2014](#) , [25.09.2014](#) , [08.06.2017](#) , [26.04.2018](#) , [11.06.2020](#) , [06.07.2021](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

Section 49. Imposition of a lighter penalty than the penalty provided for by law

(1) If the court, taking into account several mitigating circumstances of the perpetrator and the personality of the perpetrator, finds it necessary to impose a sentence on him that is lower than the minimum

limit provided for by law for the relevant criminal offence, it may mitigate the sentence accordingly, mandatorily indicating the motives for such a decision in the judgment.

(1¹) When imposing a sentence of deprivation of liberty that is lower than the minimum limit provided for in the Special Part of this Law for the relevant criminal offence, a person may not be sentenced to less than:

1) half of the minimum penalty provided for in the sanction of the relevant article for the commission of a serious crime;

2) two-thirds of the minimum penalty provided for in the sanction of the relevant article for the commission of a particularly serious crime.

(2) The court, taking into account several mitigating circumstances of the perpetrator and the personality of the perpetrator, may determine a lighter form of punishment for the commission of a serious crime for which this Law provides for deprivation of liberty for a period exceeding five years, and for the commission of a particularly serious crime, if the relevant crime has not caused the death of a person, has not caused serious bodily injury to at least one person or less serious bodily injury to several persons, is not related to violence or the threat of violence, is not related to the illegal circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and was not committed by an organised group.

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

(4) *(Excluded by the Law of [08.11.2007](#))*

(As amended by the Law of [25.04.2002](#) , [08.11.2007](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [08.06.2017](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2018](#))

49. Article¹. Determination of punishment if the right to completion of criminal proceedings within a reasonable time is not respected

(1) If the court finds that a person's right to the completion of criminal proceedings within a reasonable time has not been respected, it may:

1) take this circumstance into account when determining the sentence and mitigate the sentence;

2) impose a sentence that is lower than the minimum limit provided for by law for the relevant criminal offence;

3) to determine a different, lighter type of punishment than that provided for by law for the relevant criminal offence.

(2) If the court determines that the right of a person to the completion of criminal proceedings within a reasonable time has not been respected and the person has committed a crime for which a life sentence is provided for in an article of the Special Part of the Criminal Law, the court may impose deprivation of liberty for twenty years instead of life imprisonment.

(as amended by the law [of 21.10.2010](#) , as amended by the law of [01.12.2011](#) , which enters into force on [01.01.2012.](#))

Section 50. Determination of Punishment for Multiple Criminal Offences

(1) If a person has committed several independent criminal offences, the court, when passing a judgment, or the prosecutor, when drawing up a prescription for punishment, shall determine the punishment separately for each criminal offence. In such a case, the final punishment shall be determined by adding up the sentences imposed in whole or in part for the totality of the criminal offences.

(2) The total amount or term of the sentence may exceed the maximum amount or term of the sentence prescribed for the most serious of the criminal offences committed, but not more than by half of the maximum amount or term of the sentence prescribed for the most serious of the criminal offences committed. The total term of the cumulative sentences of deprivation of liberty (except for life imprisonment) may not exceed twenty-five years, but if a particularly serious crime has been committed, as a result of which the victim died, the total term of the sentence of deprivation of liberty may also be determined for the whole of life (life imprisonment). If deprivation of liberty for the whole of life has been determined, then the other determined sentences shall be included in life imprisonment.

(3) *(Excluded by the law of [13.06.2024](#))*

(4) An additional penalty, like a basic penalty, shall first be determined separately for each criminal offence, but then, after the joint commission of the criminal offences, together with the basic penalty. After the joint commission of the criminal offences, additional penalties imposed separately for each criminal offence shall be added to the basic penalty determined.

(4¹) If the basic penalty and the additional penalty correspond to the same type of penalty, then they may be added together in whole or in part, with the final penalty being determined as the basic penalty. In such a case, the total amount or period of the penalty may exceed the maximum amount or period provided for the relevant type of basic penalty, but not more than half of it.

(5) *(Excluded by the law of [13.06.2024](#))*

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

(As amended by the Law of [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) , [08.06.2017](#) , [17.12.2020](#) , [07.04.2022](#) and [13.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2025](#))

Section 51. Determination of a sentence after multiple decisions

(1) The final sentence shall be determined after several decisions have entered into force and have not yet been executed. In such a case, the final sentence shall be determined after the totality of the decisions, by adding up the sentences imposed by the decisions in whole or in part. When adding up the sentences imposed by the decisions in part, the other sentence imposed shall be partially added to the most severe sentence imposed.

(1¹) When partially adding up the sentences imposed by rulings, no less than one third of another sentence imposed shall be added to the most severe sentence imposed, if at least one of the sentences has been imposed for a serious or especially serious crime.

(2) The final sentence after several decisions shall include the part of the sentence that has already been served. Parts of sentences that are served at the same time shall be counted as one part of the sentence served.

(3) When adding up sentences from several decisions, the total amount or term of the sentence may exceed the maximum amount or term specified for the relevant type of sentence, but not more than half of the maximum amount or term specified for the relevant type of sentence. The total term of the added sentences of deprivation of liberty (except for life imprisonment) may not exceed thirty years, but if a particularly serious crime has been committed, as a result of which the victim died, the total term of the sentence of deprivation of liberty may also be set for the whole of life (life imprisonment). If deprivation of liberty for the whole of life has been imposed, then the other sentences imposed shall be included in life imprisonment.

(3¹) *(Excluded by the law of [13.06.2024](#))*

(4) A decision within the meaning of Sections [51](#) and [52](#) of this Law also means a prosecutor's order regarding punishment.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2007](#) , [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) , [11.06.2020](#) and [13.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2025](#))

Section 52. Rules for the addition and substitution of penalties

(1) When adding up sentences for several criminal offences or following several decisions, one day of imprisonment shall correspond to:

- 1) *(excluded by the law of [13.12.2012](#))* ;
- 2) eight hours of community service;
- 3) *(excluded by the law of [08.07.2011](#))* ;
- 4) two days of probation supervision;
- 5) one quarter of the minimum monthly wage from the fine.

(2) A fine, restriction of rights, if these penalties are imposed together with deprivation of liberty, probation supervision or community service, shall be enforced independently.

(2¹) If the basic punishments imposed are community service or probation supervision and deprivation of liberty, the term of which in total does not exceed five years, then the punishment - community service or probation supervision - shall be served independently. In such cases, the execution of community service or probation supervision shall commence after the serving of the sentence of deprivation of liberty.

(2²) If sentences of community service and probation supervision have been imposed, then community service shall be served concurrently with probation supervision.

(2³) (*Excluded by the law of [13.06.2024](#)*)

(3) When determining penalties not referred to in the first paragraph of this Section, the ruling may, taking into account the detention, the part of the sentence served or the period of application of compulsory measures of a medical nature, mitigate the penalty or completely release the perpetrator from serving the penalty.

(4) Sentences shall be calculated in years, months and days. The court shall include detention in the sentence, calculating one day of detention as one day of deprivation of liberty. The court shall include detention in the sentence, calculating detention of up to twenty-four hours as one day of deprivation of liberty. Detention that coincides in time with the serving of a sentence of deprivation of liberty for another criminal offence shall not be included in the sentence.

(5) Arrest, detention and the part of the sentence served shall be included in the term of a more severe sentence in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph one of this Section.

(6) House arrest shall be counted towards the term of imprisonment. One day of house arrest shall be equivalent to one day of imprisonment.

(7) The substituted sentences shall be added together in full.

(As amended by the Law of [12.06.2003](#), [28.09.2005](#), [16.06.2009](#), [08.07.2011](#), [13.12.2012](#), [15.05.2014](#), [08.06.2017](#), [06.06.2019](#), [11.06.2020](#), [17.12.2020](#), [06.06.2024](#) and [13.06.2024](#), which shall enter into force on [01.01.2025](#))

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

When determining the punishment for preparation for a crime or for an attempt at a crime, the court takes into account the nature of the acts committed by the perpetrator and the damage caused by them, the degree of realization of the criminal intent and the reasons for which the crime was not fully committed.

Section 54. Determination of punishment for a criminal offence committed by complicity

(1) When determining the punishment for accomplices to a criminal offence, the court shall take into account the nature of each person's participation and role in the criminal offence committed.

(2) The court shall take into account the aggravating and mitigating circumstances relating to an individual accomplice when determining the punishment for that accomplice only.

Section 55. Conditional Sentence

(*Excluded by the law of [13.06.2024](#), which enters into force on [01.01.2025](#).*)

Chapter VI

Exemption from Criminal Liability and Punishment

Section 56. Limitation of Criminal Liability

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

1) (*excluded by the law of [21.10.2010](#)*);

2) two years from the date of the commission of the criminal offence;

3) five years from the date of the commission of a less serious crime;

4) ten years from the date of the commission of the serious crime;

5) fifteen years from the date of the commission of a particularly serious crime, except for a crime for which life imprisonment may be imposed in accordance with the law;

6) (*excluded by the law of [12.11.2015](#)*).

(1¹) A person may not be held criminally liable if twenty years have passed from the day on which the victim of a criminal offence against the morals and sexual integrity of a minor or causing serious bodily

harm related to genital mutilation or loss of reproductive capacity, or trafficking in human beings, or coercion to have an abortion, reached the age of eighteen, except for a crime for which life imprisonment may be imposed in accordance with the law.

(2) The limitation period shall be calculated from the day when a criminal offence was committed, or in the case provided for in Paragraph 1. ¹ of this Section, from the day when the injured person has reached the age of eighteen, until the service of the indictment or the notification of the official extradition request to the accused, if the accused resides in another country and his/her search has been announced.

(3) The limitation period shall be interrupted if, before the expiry of the periods specified in Paragraph 1 or 1. ¹ of this Section, the person who committed the criminal offence commits a new criminal offence. In this case, the limitation period provided for the most serious of the committed criminal offences shall begin to run from the moment of the commission of the new criminal offence.

(4) The question of the application of the limitation period to a person who has committed a crime for which life imprisonment may be imposed shall be decided by a court if thirty years have passed from the date of the commission of the crime or from the date when the victim of a crime directed against the morals and sexual integrity of a minor has reached the age of eighteen.

(As amended by the Law of [20.05.2004](#) , [28.09.2005](#) , [12.10.2006](#) , [21.10.2010](#) , [01.12.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [12.11.2015](#) and [08.06.2017](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2018](#))

Section 57. Failure to run a statute of limitations

A person who has committed a crime against humanity, a crime against peace, a war crime, or participated in genocide is not subject to a statute of limitations on criminal liability.

Section 58. Exemption from criminal liability

(1) A person who has committed a minor criminal offence may be released from criminal liability.

(2) A person who has committed a criminal offence or a less serious crime, except for criminal offences resulting in the death of a person, may be released from criminal liability if there is a settlement with the victim or his or her representative and the person has not been released from criminal liability for committing an intentional criminal offence within the last year by entering into a settlement, and has completely eliminated the damage caused by the committed criminal offence or compensated for the loss caused.

(3) An accused who has significantly assisted in the detection of a serious or particularly serious crime committed by another person, which is more serious or dangerous than the criminal offence committed by him/her, may be released from criminal liability if this other person has been held criminally liable for this crime. This condition shall not apply to a person who has been held criminally liable for the commission of particularly serious crimes provided for in Sections [116](#) , [117](#) , [118](#) , [125](#) , [159](#) , [160](#) , [176](#) , [190.](#)¹ , [251](#) , [252](#) and [253.](#)¹ of this Law , or to a person who has himself/herself formed or led an organised group or gang.

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

(5) A person may be released from criminal liability if it is established that his or her right to the completion of criminal proceedings within a reasonable time has not been respected.

(6) A person may be exempted from criminal liability if they committed a criminal offence at a time when they were subjected to human trafficking and were forced to do so.

(As amended by the Law of [25.04.2002](#) , [28.09.2005](#) , [21.05.2009](#) , [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [11.06.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

58. Article ^{1. Conditional release from criminal liability}

(1) A person who has committed a criminal offence or a less serious crime and who has not been punished for an intentional criminal offence, as well as against whom criminal proceedings have not been terminated within the last five years, may be conditionally released from criminal liability by the prosecutor if, taking into account the nature of the offence and the damage caused, information characterising the

accused and other circumstances of the case, it is certain that the accused will not commit criminal offences in the future.

(1¹) The prosecutor may, in accordance with the procedures laid down by law, conditionally release from criminal liability also a person who is accused of committing a serious crime, who has not been punished for an intentional criminal offence, as well as against whom criminal proceedings have not been terminated within the last five years by conditionally releasing from criminal liability, and who has significantly assisted in the detection of a serious or especially serious crime committed by another person, which is more serious or more dangerous than the criminal offence committed by him or her, if this other person has been held criminally liable for this crime. This condition shall not apply to a person who is held criminally liable for the commission of serious crimes provided for in Sections [125](#) , [159](#) , [160](#) , [176](#) , [190](#).¹ , [251](#) , [252](#) and [253](#).¹ of this Law , or to a person who himself or herself was the organizer of the crime.

(2) When conditionally releasing a person from criminal liability, the prosecutor decides not to continue criminal prosecution of the person for this offence if, during the probation period, the person does not commit a new criminal offence and fulfils the imposed obligations, as well as, if a settlement has been concluded, fulfils the conditions thereof.

(3) When conditionally releasing a person from criminal liability, the prosecutor shall set a probationary period of three to eighteen months for the person. The probationary period shall begin on the day the prosecutor's decision enters into force.

(4) When granting conditional release from criminal liability, the prosecutor may, with the consent of the person, impose the following obligation:

- 1) apologize to the victim;
- 2) to eliminate the damage caused within a specified period of time;
- 2¹) (excluded by the law of [07.04.2022](#)) ;
- 3) periodically appear at the penal institution and participate in probation programs in accordance with the instructions of the penal institution;
- 3¹) (excluded by the law of [07.04.2022](#)) ;
- 4) refrain from certain actions or types of occupation;
- 5) periodically visit the penal institution and visit a specialist designated by this institution to perform addiction diagnostics, and follow the specialist's instructions, including treatment for alcohol, narcotic, psychotropic, toxic substance or other addiction;
- 6) pay the guarantee money within the specified period.

(4¹) The prosecutor shall determine the amount of the bail, taking into account the nature of the criminal offence and the damage caused by it, the financial situation of the person, as well as the type and extent of the punishment provided for by law.

(5) If a person who has been conditionally released from criminal liability commits a new intentional criminal offence during the probation period or fails to fulfil the imposed obligations or the terms of the settlement, his or her criminal prosecution shall be continued. In such cases, the paid guarantee money shall be credited to the state budget.

([20.06.2002](#) . in the wording of the law as amended by the laws of [18.12.2003](#) , [27.05.2004](#) , [21.06.2007](#) , [21.05.2009](#) , [16.06.2009](#) , [15.05.2014](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) . which enters into force on [04.05.2022](#) . Paragraph 6 of Part Four , Part 4. ¹ and the amendment regarding the addition of a sentence to Part Five shall enter into force on [03.11.2022](#) . See [07.04.2022](#) . Law Transitional Provisions)

Section 59. Release from punishment or serving of punishment

(1) The release of a convicted person from a sentence or the serving of a sentence, as well as the mitigation of a sentence imposed, except for the release from a sentence or the mitigation of a sentence through amnesty and pardon, may be carried out only by a court in the cases and in accordance with the procedure specified by law.

(2) A court may release a minor from punishment in the cases provided for in this Law by imposing compulsory measures of an educational nature.

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

(4) A court may release a person who has committed a criminal offence or a less serious crime due to alcohol, narcotic, psychotropic or toxic substance addiction from serving a sentence if that person has agreed to undergo treatment for alcohol, narcotic, psychotropic or toxic substance addiction. The sentence shall be enforced if the person has not commenced treatment within the time specified by the court or has subsequently evaded treatment.

(5) If a person who has been convicted of a criminal offence or for whom a sentence has been imposed by a prosecutor's order on punishment, after the pronouncement of the judgment or after the prosecutor has issued an order on punishment, becomes ill with a mental illness that has deprived him of the ability to understand his actions or to direct them, the court shall release such person from serving the sentence. He may be imposed compulsory medical measures in accordance with the conditions provided for in this Law.

(6) If a person who has been convicted of a criminal offence or for whom a sentence has been imposed by a prosecutor's order on punishment is suffering from another serious, incurable illness, the court may release such person from serving the sentence.

(As amended by the Laws of [27.05.2004](#) , [13.12.2007](#) and [13.12.2012](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.04.2013](#))

Section 60. Reduction of punishment in exceptional cases

If a convicted person has helped to uncover a crime committed by another person that is equally serious, more serious or more dangerous than the criminal offence committed by him/herself, and this other person has been held criminally liable for this crime, the court may reduce the sentence imposed in the judgment, but replace the life imprisonment imposed with imprisonment for twenty years.

([07.04.2022](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force on [04.05.2022](#) .)

Section 61. Conditional early release from sentence

(1) A person sentenced to deprivation of liberty, except for temporary deprivation of liberty, may be conditionally released from serving the basic sentence early if there is reason to believe that he or she will be able to integrate into society after release without committing a criminal offence.

(2) Taking into account the personality and behavior of the convicted person during the service of the sentence, conditional early release from the sentence may be determined if:

- 1) the convict has achieved a certain resocialization result;
- 2) the convicted person has voluntarily compensated for the damage caused by the criminal offence, to the extent possible;
- 3) the convicted person has the opportunity to obtain means of subsistence through legal means after release;
- 4) the time specified in the law regulating the execution of criminal sentences has passed after the imposition of a sentence for a violation of the sentence serving regime and there are no valid sentences for administrative violations committed during the execution of the sentence of deprivation of liberty;
- 5) the convicted person is addressing and is ready to address in the future his/her psychological problems that caused or could cause the commission of a criminal offence;
- 6) the convicted person has agreed to undergo treatment for alcohol, narcotic, psychotropic or toxic substance addiction, if the criminal offence was committed due to alcohol, narcotic, psychotropic or toxic substance addiction.

(2¹) Upon conditionally releasing a convicted person from punishment before the end of the term, electronic monitoring may be applied to the convicted person, subject to the following conditions:

- 1) the convicted person agrees to electronic monitoring;

2) the implementation of electronic monitoring is possible at the place of residence of the convicted person;

3) the application of electronic monitoring will promote the integration of the convicted person into society.

(3) Conditional early release from sentence may be proposed when the convicted person has actually served:

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

2) not less than two-thirds of the prescribed sentence, if it was imposed for a serious crime, as well as if the convicted person is a person who has previously been sentenced to deprivation of liberty for an intentional crime, and the conviction for this crime has not been removed or expunged;

3) not less than three-quarters of the prescribed sentence, if it has been sentenced for a particularly serious crime, as well as if the convicted person is a person who has previously been conditionally released from sentence and has committed a new intentional crime during the unserved part of the sentence;

4) twenty-five years of imprisonment, if the convicted person is a person sentenced to life imprisonment.

(3¹) If, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2.1 of this Section, the application of electronic monitoring is possible, conditional early release from punishment with the imposition of electronic monitoring may be proposed when the convicted person has actually served:

1) not less than one third of the punishment imposed for a less serious crime;

2) not less than half of the prescribed sentence, if it was imposed for a serious crime, as well as if the convicted person is a person who has previously been sentenced to deprivation of liberty for an intentional crime, and the conviction for this crime has not been removed or expunged;

3) not less than two-thirds of the prescribed sentence, if it was imposed for a particularly serious crime, as well as if the convicted person is a person who has previously been conditionally released from sentence and has committed a new intentional crime during the unserved part of the sentence;

4) not less than twenty-four years of imprisonment, if the convicted person is a person sentenced to life imprisonment.

(4) A person conditionally released early shall, during the unserved part of the sentence, perform the duties provided for in the law regulating the execution of criminal sentences and determined by the institution for the execution of sentences. If a person conditionally released early fails to perform the aforementioned duties without a justifiable reason, the court, based on the application of the institution for the execution of sentences, may make a decision on the execution of the unserved part of the sentence.

(4¹) If a person conditionally released early to whom electronic monitoring has been applied fails, without a justifiable reason, to fulfil the obligations related to electronic monitoring specified in the law regulating the execution of criminal sentences, withdraws his or her consent to electronic monitoring or the implementation of electronic monitoring is no longer possible due to the circumstances in which he or she lives, the court, based on the application of the sentence enforcement institution, shall take a decision on the execution of the unserved part of the sentence.

(4²) If a conditionally released person to whom electronic monitoring has been applied has performed the duties provided for in the law regulating the execution of criminal sentences and determined by the institution for the execution of sentences in an exemplary manner and the term specified in [Section 61](#), Part three of this Law has come, according to which conditional early release from sentence without the imposition of electronic monitoring is possible, the court, based on the application of the institution for the execution of sentences, may take a decision on the cancellation of electronic monitoring. If the court takes a decision to cancel electronic monitoring, the convicted person shall be supervised in accordance with the provisions on the supervision of convicted persons conditionally released from serving their sentences provided for in the regulatory enactments regulating the execution of criminal sentences.

(4³) A life-sentenced person who has been conditionally released from serving a sentence ahead of time shall, after his release, be under the supervision of the penal institution for the rest of his life and shall perform the duties provided for in the law regulating the execution of criminal sentences and determined by the penal institution. If a life-sentenced person who has been conditionally released from serving a sentence ahead of time fails, without a justifiable reason, to perform the duties provided for in the law regulating the execution of criminal sentences and determined by the penal institution, the court, on the basis of a submission from the penal institution, may make a decision to replace the period of early supervision with deprivation of liberty for the rest of his life (life imprisonment).

(4⁴) If a life-sentenced person who has been released from serving a sentence conditionally ahead of schedule and to whom electronic supervision has been applied, without a justifiable reason fails to fulfil the obligations related to electronic supervision specified in the law regulating the execution of criminal sentences, withdraws his/her consent to electronic supervision or if the circumstances in which he/she lives make the implementation of electronic supervision no longer possible, the court, based on the application of the institution executing the sentence, shall take a decision to replace the period of early supervision with deprivation of liberty for the whole of his/her life (life imprisonment).

(5) If a person who was granted conditional early release commits a new criminal offence during the unserved part of the sentence, the court shall impose a sentence on him or her in accordance with the provisions provided for in Sections [51](#) and [52](#) of this Law .

(6) Conditional early release from punishment shall not be applied if it has been sentenced to an adult for a particularly serious crime committed against a person who has not reached the age of sixteen and is related to sexual violence.

(As amended by the Law of [27.05.2004](#) , [21.06.2007](#) , [30.10.2008](#) , [08.07.2011](#) , [01.12.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [15.05.2014](#) , [16.10.2014](#) , [11.06.2020](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

61. Article ^{1. Electronic surveillance}

(1) Electronic monitoring is an intensive control measure imposed by a court to restrict the free movement of a convicted person. In order to implement electronic monitoring, an electronic device is attached to the body of the convicted person, which allows for monitoring his/her presence at a specific place and time.

(2) The court shall order electronic monitoring for a period of one month to twelve months.

(3) The term of electronic monitoring shall commence on the day when the electronic device is attached to the body of the convicted person. Upon the expiry of the term of electronic monitoring set by the court, the convicted person shall be monitored in accordance with the provisions on the supervision of convicted persons conditionally released from serving their sentence before the end of their term, provided for in the regulatory enactments regulating the execution of criminal sentences, if the convicted person has not yet completed the unserved term of his sentence.

([16.10.2014](#) . in the wording of the law, which comes into force [on 01.02.2015](#). The article comes into force [on 01.07.2015](#). See paragraph 19 of the transitional provisions)

Section 62. Limitation of execution of a conviction and a prosecutor's order on punishment

(1) A conviction and a prosecutor's order regarding a sentence shall not be enforceable if, from the day on which it has entered into legal force, its enforcement has not commenced within the following time limits:

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

1¹) within two years after serving a sentence of deprivation of liberty - if the sentence - community service - is to be served independently in the cases provided for in [Section 52](#) , Paragraph 2. ¹ of this Law ;

2) (excluded by the law of [06.06.2019](#)) ;

2¹) three years - if probation supervision has been ordered;

3) within five years - if deprivation of liberty has been sentenced for a period not exceeding five years;

4) within ten years - if deprivation of liberty for a period not exceeding ten years has been sentenced;

5) fifteen years - if a more severe punishment than ten years' imprisonment has been imposed.

(2) The limitation period shall be interrupted if the convicted person evades serving the sentence or, before the expiration of the limitation period, commits a new criminal offence for which the court has sentenced him to deprivation of liberty for a period of not less than one year. If a new criminal offence has been committed, the limitation period shall begin to run from the moment of its commission, but if the convicted person has evaded serving the sentence, from the moment when he appears to serve the sentence or from the moment when the convicted person who has fled is detained. However, a conviction shall not be enforceable if fifteen years have passed since its entry into force and the limitation period has not been interrupted by a new criminal offence. The question of whether the convicted person has evaded serving the sentence shall be decided by the court.

(3) The question of limitation for a person sentenced to life imprisonment shall be decided by the court.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2007](#) , [01.12.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [14.03.2013](#) , [25.09.2014](#) , [29.10.2015](#) , [06.06.2019](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [13.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2025](#))

Section 63. Excommunication and removal of criminal convictions

(1) A criminal record is the legal consequences of the conviction or imposition of a sentence on a person who has committed a criminal offence, which are in force during the period of serving the sentence specified in the court or prosecutor's order regarding the sentence, as well as thereafter until the criminal record is expunged or removed in accordance with the procedures specified by law.

(2) A person shall be considered to have been sentenced from the moment of entry into force of a conviction or the date of entry into force of a prosecutor's order regarding the sentence.

(3) The following shall be recognized as unpunished:

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

2) persons for whom the statutory limitation period for the execution of a conviction has expired;

3) conditionally sentenced persons - one year after the end of the probationary period, but in the case of the imposition of an additional sentence - one year after the end of the period of serving the additional sentence. If the sentence imposed on the conditionally sentenced person is served, the period for expungement of the criminal record shall be calculated taking into account the sentence actually served;

4) after one year - persons who have served a short-term deprivation of liberty, community service or a fine;

5) after two years - persons who have served a sentence of deprivation of liberty not exceeding three years or probation supervision;

6) after five years - persons who have served a prison sentence of more than three years but not more than five years;

7) after eight years - persons who have served a prison sentence of more than five years, but not more than ten years;

8) after ten years - persons who have served a prison sentence of more than ten years.

(4) The period for the expungement of a criminal conviction shall be counted from the day when the person has fully served the basic sentence and the additional sentence. The execution of the additional sentence — confiscation of property — shall not affect the calculation of the period for the expungement of a criminal conviction. If the final sentence was determined after several decisions, then the period for the expungement of a criminal conviction shall be counted from the day when the person has fully served the basic sentence and the additional sentence determined in accordance with Sections [51](#) and [52](#) of this Law .

(5) If a person is released from a sentence before the term in accordance with the procedures specified by law, the term for expungement of the criminal record shall be calculated from the day on which he or she was released from serving the sentence, taking into account the time of actual serving of the sentence.

(6) (Excluded by the Law of [13.12.2012](#))

(7) If a person sentenced to imprisonment has, after serving the sentence, proven his or her reformation by exemplary behavior and an honest attitude towards work, the court may remove his or her criminal record before the expiration of the periods specified in this Section.

(8) A criminal conviction may be expunged by pardon or amnesty.

(9) The expungement and removal of a criminal record shall annul all criminal consequences of the committed criminal offence, except for those provided for by law if a new criminal offence has been committed before the expungement or removal of the criminal record.

(As amended by the Law of [17.10.2002](#) , [12.02.2004](#) , [28.09.2005](#) , [08.11.2007](#) , [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [15.05.2014](#) , [25.09.2014](#) , [10.03.2016](#) , [08.06.2017](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [13.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2025](#))

Chapter VII **Peculiarities of Criminal Liability of a Minor**

(The name of the chapter was amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force on [01.01.2022](#) .)

Article 64. Liability of minors

(1) The provisions of this Chapter apply to a person who has not reached the age of eighteen years at the time of the commission of the criminal offence.

(2) Other provisions of the general part of this Law shall apply to a minor, unless otherwise provided in this Chapter.

(3) In accordance with the purpose of punishment set out in [Section 35](#) , Paragraph two of this Law, the primary aim in relation to a minor is his or her resocialization.

([17.12.2020](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force on [01.01.2022](#) .)

Article 65. Types of punishment for a minor

(1) One of the following basic penalties may be imposed on a minor:

- 1) deprivation of liberty;
- 2) probation supervision;
- 3) community service;
- 4) fine.

(2) In addition to the basic penalty, the following additional penalties may be imposed on a minor:

- 1) probation supervision;
- 2) restriction of rights;
- 3) expulsion from the Republic of Latvia.

(3) When drawing up a sentence, the prosecutor may impose probation supervision, community service or a fine, as well as an additional sentence - restriction of rights.

([17.12.2020](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force on [01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 66. Application of compulsory measures of an educational nature to minors

(1) Taking into account the special circumstances of the commission of the criminal offence and the information obtained about the personality of the perpetrator that mitigates his or her responsibility, the court may release the minor from the imposed punishment by applying compulsory measures of an educational nature specified in the law.

(2) A sentence shall be enforceable if a minor who has been released from it fails to fulfill the obligations imposed by the court during the term of the sentence.

(As amended by the Law of [31.10.2002](#) , which enters into force on [01.01.2003](#) .)

66. Article 1¹. Application of deprivation of liberty

(1) Deprivation of liberty is the placement of a minor in an educational institution and includes a set of measures and rules of conduct for the correction of social behaviour and social rehabilitation, as determined by the law regulating the execution of criminal penalties, appropriate to the age, psychological characteristics and level of development of the minor.

(2) The term of imprisonment may not exceed ten years for particularly serious crimes; five years for serious crimes involving violence or the threat of violence or having caused serious consequences; two years for other serious crimes.

(3) Deprivation of liberty shall not be imposed for criminal offences and less serious crimes.

(4) If a person has committed a criminal offence before reaching the age of eighteen years for which the applicable minimum limit of deprivation of liberty is specified in the sanction of the relevant section of the Special Part of this Law, the court may impose a sentence that is lower than this minimum limit, also in cases where it has found that the criminal offence was committed under aggravating circumstances.

(5) Deprivation of liberty of a minor shall always be imposed together with an additional punishment - probation supervision, also in cases where this additional punishment is not provided for in the sanction of the relevant section of the Special Part of this Law.

([17.12.2020](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#).)

66. Article 2. Application of probation supervision

(1) In accordance with the harmfulness of the criminal offence, a court may impose probation supervision as a basic punishment on a minor for a period of three to six years also for the commission of a serious crime for which this Law provides for deprivation of liberty for a period of more than five years, and for the commission of a particularly serious crime.

(2) The court, based on the application of the institution executing the sentence, may decide that a minor, for whom probation supervision has been imposed as a punishment by a court judgment or a prosecutor's order, shall be placed in a social correctional educational institution for a period of up to three years, but not less than one year, taking into account the unfavourable social environment in which the minor is located, a possible threat to the health or life of the minor or other reasons that impede the execution of probation supervision.

(3) If a minor, for whom probation supervision has been imposed as a punishment by a court judgment or a prosecutor's order or for whom community service has been replaced by probation supervision, fails to fulfil the obligations provided for in the law regulating the execution of criminal sentences or specified by the sentence enforcement institution without a justifiable reason, the court, based on the application of the sentence enforcement institution, may replace the unserved sentence with deprivation of liberty, counting two days of probation supervision as one day of deprivation of liberty.

([17.12.2020](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#).)

66. Article 3. Substitution of community service

If a minor who has been sentenced to community service, or a minor for whom community service has been prescribed by a prosecutor's order as a punishment, fails to perform community service without a justifiable reason, the court, based on the application of the sentence enforcement institution, shall replace the unserved sentence with probation supervision for one year.

([17.12.2020](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#).)

Article 66. 4. Application of a fine

(1) A fine shall be imposed only on minors who have their own income. A fine shall be imposed on minors in the amount of one to fifty minimum monthly wages established in the Republic of Latvia.

(2) A fine not paid within the specified time shall be replaced by community service for a minor, one minimum monthly wage being calculated as forty hours of community service, but not more than two hundred and eighty hours.

(as amended by the law [of 17.12.2020](#) , as amended by the law of [07.04.2022](#) , which enters into force [on 04.05.2022](#).)

66. Article 5. Other matters related to sentencing

(1) For a person who has committed a criminal offence before reaching the age of eighteen, the punishment for several criminal offences or after several decisions shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Sections [50](#) and [51](#) of this Law , taking into account that the total period of deprivation of

liberty for several criminal offences may not exceed twelve years and six months, but after several decisions - fifteen years.

(2) Conditional early release from sentence may be proposed if the person has served at least half of the sentenced period of deprivation of liberty.

(3) Conditional early release from a sentence with the imposition of electronic monitoring may be proposed if the person has served at least one third of the sentenced period of deprivation of liberty.

(4) A person who has committed a criminal offence or a less serious crime before reaching the age of eighteen shall be deemed to have not been convicted after serving his sentence.

(as amended by the law [of 17.12.2020](#) , as amended by the law of [13.06.2024](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2025](#) .)

Section 67. Conditional sentencing of a minor

(Excluded by the law of [21.05.2009](#) , which enters into force [on 01.07.2009](#) .)

Chapter VIII

Medical coercive measures

Section 68. Medical coercive measures

(1) The following compulsory medical measures may be imposed on persons who have committed offences provided for in this Law, but suffer from mental disorders and have been recognised as mentally incompetent or of limited mental capacity:

- 1) outpatient treatment in a medical institution;
- 2) treatment in a general psychiatric hospital (department);
- 3) treatment in a specialized psychiatric hospital (ward) with security.

(2) If the person referred to in Paragraph one of this Section is not dangerous to society due to the nature of the offence committed and his or her mental state, the court may place him or her in the care of relatives or other persons who provide care for the sick.

(3) Persons referred to in Paragraph one of this Section who have been recognised as having limited mental capacity may also be prescribed treatment in appropriate places of deprivation of liberty.

(As amended by the Law of [15.05.2014](#) , which enters into force [on 14.06.2014](#) .)

Section 69. Imposition of compulsory medical measures on persons who are in a state of insanity

(1) A court may impose compulsory medical measures provided for in this Law on persons who have committed offences provided for in this Law while in a state of insanity, or who have contracted a mental illness after the commission of the offence or the pronouncement of the judgment, which has deprived them of the ability to understand their actions or to direct them, if these persons are dangerous to society due to the nature of the offence committed and their mental state.

(2) The court shall determine the type of compulsory treatment and the type of medical institution, depending on the mental illness of the person concerned and the nature of the offence committed by the person. When determining treatment in a psychiatric hospital (department), the type of treatment shall be selected by the medical institution.

(3) A person who, after the commission of a criminal offence or the pronouncement of a judgment, has contracted a mental illness that has deprived him or her of the ability to understand or direct his or her actions may, after recovery, be sentenced by a court if the limitation period has not expired or there is no other basis for his or her release from criminal liability and punishment.

(4) The court shall terminate the application of a compulsory measure of a medical nature or amend it to a less restrictive measure if the relevant person has recovered or their health condition has improved, or it is established that the health condition of this person has otherwise changed to such an extent that they are no longer a danger to society.

(4¹) The court may amend a medical coercive measure to a more restrictive measure if the person fails to comply with the medical coercive measure imposed on him or her.

(5) If such a person is sentenced to a sentence after recovery, the time during which compulsory medical measures were applied shall be included in the term of the sentence.

(As amended by the Law of [15.05.2014](#) and [25.09.2014](#) , which enters into force [on 29.10.2014](#) .)

69. Section ¹. Determination of a compulsory medical measure after several decisions

If a person who has been imposed a compulsory medical measure, after its imposition, commits a new criminal offence for which a compulsory medical measure has been imposed on him, the court shall add the previously imposed compulsory medical measure to the compulsory medical measure imposed in the new ruling, including the less restrictive compulsory medical measure in the more restrictive measure.

(as amended by the law of [15.05.2014](#) , which enters into force [on 14.06.2014](#) .)

Section 70. Imposition of compulsory medical measures on persons who are in a state of limited mental capacity

Medical coercive measures may also be imposed on persons who have committed criminal offences while in a state of limited mental capacity. If such a person is sentenced to imprisonment, treatment shall take place in appropriate places of imprisonment. If such a person is sentenced without imprisonment, the court shall oblige him to undergo treatment in a psychiatric medical institution according to his place of residence.

Chapter VIII ¹

Coercive measures applicable to legal persons

(Chapter [05.05.2005](#) in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 01.10.2005](#) .)

70. Article ¹. Grounds for applying a coercive measure to a legal person

For a criminal offence provided for in the Special Part of this Law against a legal person under private law, including a state or local government capital company, as well as a partnership, the court or, in cases provided for by law, the prosecutor may apply a measure of coercive influence, if the offence was committed in the interests of the legal person, for the benefit of this person or as a result of its improper supervision or control by a natural person, acting individually or as a member of a collegial body of the relevant legal person:

- 1) based on the right to represent a legal person or act on its behalf;
- 2) based on the right to make decisions on behalf of the legal entity;
- 3) exercising control within the legal entity.

([14.03.2013](#) . as amended by the law, which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#) .)

70. Article ². Types of coercive measures applicable to a legal person

(1) The following means of coercion may be imposed on a legal person:

- 1) liquidation;
- 2) restriction of rights;
- 3) confiscation of property;
- 4) money recovery.

(2) One or more of the coercive measures provided for in Paragraph one of this Section may be applied to a legal person. When applying liquidation, other coercive measures shall not be prescribed.

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

(4) For a criminal offence provided for in the Special Part of this Law, a less serious crime or a serious crime for which a sentence of deprivation of liberty of up to five years is provided, the prosecutor may, when drawing up a regulation regarding a means of coercive influence, determine the recovery of money or restriction of rights for a legal person as a means of coercive influence.

(as amended by the law [of 14.03.2013](#) , as amended by the law of [10.03.2016](#) , which enters into force [on 07.04.2016](#) .)

70. Article ³. Liquidation

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

(2) A legal person may be liquidated only in cases where the legal person has been specifically established for the commission of a criminal offence or where a serious or particularly serious crime has been committed.

(3) Upon liquidation of a legal person, all property in its possession shall be alienated into state ownership without compensation.

(As amended by the Law of [14.03.2013](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013.](#))

70. Article ^{4.} Restriction of rights

(1) Restriction of rights is the deprivation of certain rights or permits or the imposition of such a prohibition that prevents a legal person from exercising certain rights, receiving state support or assistance, participating in a state or local government procurement procedure, or carrying out a certain type of activity for a period of one to ten years.

(2) *(Excluded by the law of [10.03.2016](#))*

(as amended by the law [of 14.03.2013](#) , as amended by the law of [10.03.2016](#) , which enters into force [on 07.04.2016.](#))

Article 70. ^{5.} Confiscation of property

(1) Confiscation of property is the forced, gratuitous alienation of property owned by a legal person into state ownership.

(2) When ordering the confiscation of property, the court shall specifically indicate which property is to be confiscated.

(3) *(Excluded by the Law of [14.03.2013](#))*

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

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [14.03.2013](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013.](#))

70. Article ^{6.} Recovery of money

(1) A monetary recovery is a sum of money that a court or prosecutor orders to be paid for the benefit of the state within 30 days in the amount specified in this Section.

(1¹) The recovery of money shall be determined in accordance with the harmfulness of the criminal offence and the financial status of the legal person:

1) for a criminal offence - in the amount of five to ten thousand minimum monthly wages established in the Republic of Latvia;

2) for a less serious crime - in the amount of ten to fifty thousand minimum monthly wages established in the Republic of Latvia;

3) for a serious crime - in the amount of twenty to seventy-five thousand minimum monthly wages established in the Republic of Latvia;

4) for a particularly serious crime - in the amount of thirty to one hundred thousand minimum monthly wages established in the Republic of Latvia.

(1²) At the time of making the decision, the amount of the monetary recovery shall be indicated in the decision in the monetary units of the Republic of Latvia.

(2) A monetary recovery imposed on a legal person shall be paid from the funds of that person.

(3) The court or prosecutor, as appropriate, may divide the payment of the recovery of money into installments or postpone it for a period not exceeding one year from the date on which the decision or order regarding the measure of coercive influence has entered into legal force.

(4) If the monetary recovery has not been paid, the coercive measure shall be enforced by force.

(as amended by the law of [14.03.2013](#) , as amended by the law of [29.10.2015](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which enters into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

70. Article ^{7.} Compensation for damage

(Excluded by the law of [14.03.2013](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013.](#))

70. Article ^{8.} Conditions for the application of coercive measures to a legal person

(1) When determining the type of coercive measure, the nature of the criminal offence, the damage caused and whether a coercive measure has previously been applied to the legal person shall be taken into account.

(2) When determining the measure of coercive measures, the following conditions shall be observed:

- 1) the actual conduct of the legal person;
- 2) the nature and consequences of the legal person's activities;
- 3) measures taken by the legal person to prevent the commission of a criminal offence;
- 4) the size, type of business and financial situation of the legal entity;
- 5) measures taken by the legal person to compensate for the loss or prevent the damage caused;
- 6) whether the legal entity has reached a settlement with the victim.

(3) If several means of coercion have been applied to a legal person in accordance with Section 70.2, Paragraph two of this Law, each of them shall be executed independently.

(4) In a criminal case concerning several independent criminal offences, the court, when rendering a judgment, or the prosecutor, when drawing up an instruction regarding a measure of coercive influence, shall determine a measure of coercive influence for the legal person separately for each criminal offence. In such a case, the final set of applicable measures of coercive influence shall be determined according to the totality of the criminal offences in the following order:

- 1) including the lighter recovery of money in the heavier one or adding them together in whole or in part;
- 2) totaling the restrictions on rights;
- 3) total confiscations of property.

(5) If a legal person is involved in new criminal proceedings regarding the application of a coercive measure after a judgment or a prosecutor's order regarding a coercive measure has entered into force, but before the full execution of the coercive measure, the court shall add the coercive measure that has not been executed pursuant to the previous judgment or prosecutor's order regarding a coercive measure to the coercive measure determined in the new judgment, in accordance with the following procedure:

- 1) by collecting the money collected in full or in part;
- 2) totaling the restrictions on rights;
- 3) total confiscations of property.

(6) If liquidation is applied, then in the cases referred to in paragraphs four and five of this Section, other means of coercive influence shall be included in the liquidation.

(7) In the cases referred to in Paragraphs four and five of this Section, the total amount or duration of the coercive measure may exceed the maximum amount or duration of the coercive measure provided for the most serious of the committed criminal offences, but not more than by half of the maximum amount or duration of the coercive measure provided for the most serious of the committed criminal offences.

(as amended by the law of [14.03.2013](#) , as amended by the laws of [29.10.2015](#) , [11.06.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

70. Article ⁹. Calculation of the limitation period

(1) In proceedings for the application of a coercive measure, the limitation period shall be calculated from the day on which a criminal offence was committed until the moment when the legal person is notified of the commencement of proceedings for the application of a coercive measure, taking into account the time limits specified [in Section 56](#) , Paragraph one, Clauses 2–6 and [Section 57](#) of this Law .

(2) A judgment or a prosecutor's order regarding the application of a coercive measure shall not be enforceable if five years have passed from the date on which it entered into legal force.

(as amended by the law of [15.05.2014](#) , which enters into force [on 14.06.2014](#) .)

Chapter VIII ²

Special Confiscation of Property

(Chapter [22.06.2017](#) in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 01.08.2017](#). See paragraph 21 of the transitional provisions)

70. Article 10. The concept of special confiscation of property

Special confiscation of property is the compulsory, gratuitous alienation of property obtained through criminal activity or the object of a criminal offence, or property related to a criminal offence, into state ownership. Special confiscation of property is not a criminal penalty.

([22.06.2017](#) . as amended by the law, which enters into force [on 01.08.2017](#) .)

70. Article 11. Confiscation of criminally acquired property

(1) Criminally acquired property is any economic benefit that has come into the ownership or possession of a person directly or indirectly as a result of the commission of a criminal offence.

(1¹) Indirectly acquired property is any economic benefit that has come into the ownership or possession of a person as a result of the further use of directly acquired property, including as a result of reinvestment or transformation, or funds that a person has obtained from the sale of such property, as well as the fruits and profits obtained.

(2) If the value of the property is not proportionate to the person's lawful income and the person does not prove that the property was acquired legally, property may also be recognised as property acquired through criminal means if it belongs to a person who:

- 1) has committed a crime which, by its nature, is aimed at obtaining material or other benefit, regardless of whether material or other benefit has been obtained as a result of the crime;
- 2) is a member of an organized group;
- 3) has committed a crime related to terrorism.

(3) Property that is in the possession of another person who maintains permanent family, economic or other property relations with the person referred to in Paragraph two of this Section may also be recognised as property obtained through crime, if the value of the property in the possession of such person is not proportionate to his or her lawful income and if the person does not prove that the property was obtained in a lawful manner.

(4) Property obtained through crime shall be confiscated if it is not to be returned to the owner or lawful possessor.

(as amended by the law of [22.06.2017](#) , as amended by the laws of [11.06.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

70. Article 12. Confiscation of the object of a criminal offense

(1) The object of the commission of a criminal offence is the tools and means that were intended or were used for the commission of the criminal offence.

(2) The objects used to commit a criminal offence shall be confiscated.

([22.06.2017](#) . as amended by the law, which enters into force [on 01.08.2017](#) .)

70. Article 13. Confiscation of property related to a criminal offence

(1) Property related to a criminal offence is property prohibited from circulation or property whose origin or ownership has not been established in the specific criminal case, or property belonging to a person who has committed a criminal offence which, due to the criminal offence committed, cannot be left in the person's possession.

(2) Property related to a criminal offence shall be confiscated.

(3) Animals may be confiscated if, due to the criminal offence committed, they cannot be left in the possession of the person who committed the criminal offence.

(4) A vehicle belonging to a person who has committed a criminal offence may be subject to confiscation if a criminal offence against traffic safety has been committed.

(5) A vehicle belonging to a person who has committed a criminal offence, with which he or she has committed the criminal offence provided for in Section 262 or 262.1 of this Law, shall ^{be} subject to confiscation .

(as amended by the law [of 22.06.2017](#) , as amended by the law of [27.10.2022](#) , which enters into force [on 25.11.2022](#) .)

70. Article 14. Replacement of property subject to confiscation

(1) If the object of a criminal offence belongs to another person, the value of the object of a criminal offence may be recovered.

(1¹) If the criminal offence provided for in Section [262](#) or [262.1](#) of this Law has been committed with a vehicle belonging to another person, the full or partial value of this vehicle shall be recovered from the person who committed the criminal offence.

(2) If property obtained through criminal means has been alienated, destroyed, concealed or disguised and it is not possible to confiscate it, the value of the property to be confiscated may be recovered.

(3) If a person is subject to confiscation of property obtained through criminal means, the property to be confiscated may be replaced with financial means of the value of such property. Property that has historical, artistic or scientific value may not be replaced.

(4) If it is not possible to confiscate property obtained through crime because it has been alienated, destroyed, concealed or disguised, and the person who committed the criminal offence has no other property to which recovery can be directed, confiscation may be carried out:

1) property that a person has alienated from another person free of charge or for a value that is significantly lower or significantly higher than the market value after the commission of a criminal offence;

2) the joint property of a person who has committed a criminal offence and his or her spouse, unless the separation of property of the spouses has been established at least one year before the commission of the criminal offence;

3) property belonging to another person with whom the person who committed the criminal offence has a joint (undivided) household, if this property was acquired after the commission of the criminal offence.

(as amended by the law [of 22.06.2017](#) , as amended by the law of [27.10.2022](#) , which enters into force on [25.11.2022](#) .)

SPECIAL PART **Chapter IX**

Crimes against humanity, peace, war crimes, genocide

Article 71. Genocide

For genocide, that is, for intentional acts with the aim of destroying, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group of people as such, by killing members of such a group, causing them bodily harm dangerous to their life or health, or causing them to develop mental illness, by intentionally inflicting on them living conditions that would physically destroy these people in whole or in part, by using means intended to prevent the birth of children in such a group, or by forcibly transferring children from one group of people to another, —

shall be punished by life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of three to twenty years.

(As amended by the Law of [21.05.2009](#) , which enters into force on [01.07.2009](#) .)

71. Article ^{1. Call for genocide}

For a public call for genocide —

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to eight years.

([28.04.2005](#) . as amended by the law, which comes into force on [01.06.2005](#) .)

71. Article ^{2. Crimes against humanity}

For a crime against humanity, that is, for an act committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against a civilian population and manifested as murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation or forcible transfer, unlawful deprivation or restriction of liberty, torture, rape, enslaving a person in sexual slavery, forcing a person to engage in prostitution, forced insemination or sterilization or other sexual violence of a similar severity, apartheid, persecution of any group or association of people on the basis of political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious or gender affiliation or other grounds recognized as impermissible under international law, in connection with any act specified in this Article, or genocide, or war crime, or other act

provided for in international law binding on the Republic of Latvia, which causes severe physical or mental suffering, -

shall be punished by life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of three to twenty years.
([21.05.2009](#) . as amended by the law, which enters into force [on 01.07.2009](#) .)

Section 72. Crimes against peace

For crimes committed against peace, that is, for planning, preparing, instigating, participating in aggression, for waging an aggressive war in violation of international treaties binding on the Republic of Latvia, for participating in a conspiracy with the intent to commit the crimes referred to in this Article -

shall be punished by life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of three to twenty years.
(As amended by the Law of [16.10.2014](#) , which enters into force [on 01.02.2015](#) .)

Section 73. Production, storage, transfer, use and distribution of weapons of mass destruction

For the manufacture, storage, transfer, use or distribution of nuclear, chemical, biological, bacteriological, toxic or other weapons of mass destruction -

shall be punished by life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of three to twenty years.
(As amended by the Law of [19.11.2009](#) , which enters into force [on 23.12.2009](#) .)

73. Article ¹: Financing the production, possession, transfer, use and distribution of weapons of mass destruction

(1) For the financing of the production, possession, transfer, use or distribution of weapons of mass destruction, that is, the direct or indirect collection or transfer of financial resources or other property obtained in any way with the aim of using them or knowing that they will be used in whole or in part to finance the production, possession, transfer, use or distribution of weapons of mass destruction, —

shall be punishable by life imprisonment or by deprivation of liberty for a term of eight to twenty years, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For financing the production, possession, transfer, use or distribution of weapons of mass destruction, if it is committed on a large scale, —

shall be punishable by life imprisonment or by deprivation of liberty for a term of fifteen to twenty years, with or without confiscation of property.

(as amended by the law [of 10.03.2016](#) , as amended by the law of [26.04.2018](#) , which enters into force [on 23.05.2018](#) .)

Section 74. War crimes

For war crimes, that is, for violations of the rules of warfare prohibited by international law binding on the Republic of Latvia or international humanitarian law, including murder of a person protected by humanitarian law, torture or inhumane treatment of such a person, taking hostages, unlawful deportation, transfer, restriction of liberty, unjustifiable destruction of cities or other objects, or other prohibited acts -

shall be punished by life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of three to twenty years.
(As amended by the Law of [21.05.2009](#) , which enters into force [on 01.07.2009](#) .)

74. Article ¹: Justification of genocide, crimes against humanity, crimes against peace and war crimes

(1) For the public glorification of genocide, a crime against humanity, a crime against peace or a war crime or the public glorification, denial, justification or gross disparagement of a genocide, a crime against humanity, a crime against peace or a war crime committed by the USSR or Nazi Germany, including a genocide, a crime against humanity, a crime against peace or a war crime committed against the Republic of Latvia and its inhabitants -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same act, if it was committed by a group of persons or a state official, or a responsible employee of an enterprise (company) or organisation, or if it was committed using an automated data processing system, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to six years and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the Law of [21.05.2009](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [15.05.2014](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [14.12.2023](#) , which shall enter into force [on 30.12.2023](#))

Section 75. Violence against residents in a war zone

For unlawful violence against residents in a war zone, as well as for unlawful violent seizure or destruction of their property -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of three to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [14.12.2023](#) , which enters into force [on 30.12.2023](#) .)

Section 76. Vandalism

For misappropriation of the property of the fallen or wounded on the battlefield (marauding) -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [14.12.2023](#) , which enters into force [on 30.12.2023](#) .)

Article 77. Call for aggressive war

For a public call for aggressive war or the instigation of a military conflict - punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to eight years.

Article 77. ¹ Unlawful participation in an armed conflict

For unlawful participation in an armed conflict, that is, for active participation in an armed conflict taking place outside the territory of the Republic of Latvia, which is directed against the territorial integrity or political independence of the State or is otherwise in conflict with international law binding on the Republic of Latvia, without complying with regulatory enactments or international treaties binding on the Republic of Latvia, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to ten years and probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

([12.02.2015](#) . as amended by the law, which enters into force [on 19.02.2015](#) .)

77. Article ² Financing of armed conflict

For the direct or indirect collection or transfer of financial resources or other property obtained in any way to a party involved in an armed conflict taking place outside the territory of the Republic of Latvia, whose activities are directed against the territorial integrity or political independence of the state or are otherwise in conflict with international law binding on the Republic of Latvia, as well as for the recruitment, training or sending of a person to participate unlawfully in an armed conflict taking place outside the territory of the Republic of Latvia, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to ten years and probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

([12.02.2015](#) . as amended by the law, which enters into force [on 19.02.2015](#) .)

77. Article ³ Recruitment, training and deployment for armed conflict

For the recruitment, training or sending of a person to unlawfully participate in an armed conflict taking place outside the territory of the Republic of Latvia, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years and probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

([12.02.2015](#) . as amended by the law, which enters into force [on 19.02.2015](#) .)

77. Article ⁴ Assistance to a foreign state in an action directed against another state

For an act with the purpose of assisting a person, a foreign state or a foreign organization to undermine or threaten the territorial integrity or political independence of another democratic state, or to otherwise act against it in contradiction with international law binding on the Republic of Latvia, without complying with regulatory enactments or international treaties binding on the Republic of Latvia, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years and probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

([14.12.2023](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 30.12.2023](#).)

Section 78. Incitement of national, ethnic and racial hatred

(1) For an act aimed at inciting national, ethnic, racial or religious hatred or discord, — shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same act, if it was committed by a group of persons or a state official, or a responsible employee of an enterprise (company) or organisation, or if it was committed using an automated data processing system, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the act provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it is related to violence or threats or if it was committed by an organised group, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to ten years and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the law [of 25.09.2014](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#).)

Section 79. Destruction of cultural and national heritage

For the intentional destruction of values that are part of cultural and national heritage, —

shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to twelve years.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#).)

Chapter IX ¹

Crimes related to terrorism

(Chapter [26.04.2018](#) in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 23.05.2018](#).)

Article 79. 1. Terrorism

(1) For bombing, arson, use of nuclear, chemical, biological, bacteriological, toxic or other weapons of mass destruction, mass poisoning, spreading of epidemics or epizootics, kidnapping of a person, taking of hostages, seizure of air, land or water vehicles or other actions, if they are carried out with the aim of intimidating the population or forcing the state, its institutions or international organisations to perform or refrain from any action, or to destabilise or undermine the political, constitutional, economic or social structure of the state, its population or international organisation (terrorism), —

shall be punishable by life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of eight to twenty years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(2) For the destruction or damage of a physical object, automated data processing system, electronic network, as well as other object located in the territory of the State or on the continental shelf, the purpose of which is to ensure national security, if such actions have been carried out for the purpose provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, —

shall be punishable by life imprisonment or by deprivation of liberty for a term of ten to twenty years, with or without confiscation of property, and by probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

([26.04.2018](#) as amended by the law of [13.06.2024](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2025](#).)

Article 79. 2. Financing of terrorism

(1) Regarding the financing of terrorism -

shall be punishable by life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of eight to twenty years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(2) For the financing of terrorism, if committed on a large scale, —

shall be punishable by life imprisonment or by deprivation of liberty for a term of ten to twenty years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

([26.04.2018](#) . as amended by the law, which enters into force [on 23.05.2018](#) .)

79. Article ^{3.} Terrorist group

(1) For the organization of a terrorist group, that is, a group of persons by prior agreement, with the aim of committing one or more crimes related to terrorism, as well as for involvement in such a group - shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of eight to seventeen years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(2) For a person who leads a terrorist group or participates in the crimes referred to in Paragraph one of this Section committed by such a group -

shall be punishable by life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of twelve to twenty years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

([26.04.2018](#) . as amended by the law, which enters into force [on 23.05.2018](#) .)

79. Article ^{4.} Recruitment, training and indoctrination of a person for terrorism

(1) For the acquisition or receipt of instructions, knowledge or practical skills for the purpose of committing or promoting terrorism (training for terrorism) —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to seven years and probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(2) For the recruitment of a person for terrorism or involvement in a terrorist group or training for terrorism

- shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to ten years and probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

([26.04.2018](#) . as amended by the law, which enters into force [on 23.05.2018](#) .)

79. Article ^{5.} Travel for the purpose of terrorism

For travelling for the purpose of committing or promoting terrorism, engaging in a terrorist group or training or receiving training for terrorism -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years and probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

([26.04.2018](#) . as amended by the law, which enters into force [on 23.05.2018](#) .)

79. Article ^{6.} Justification of terrorism, incitement to terrorism and threats of terrorism

(1) For a person who publicly glorifies or justifies terrorism or publicly calls for terrorism, or for the distribution of material that glorifies, justifies or calls for terrorism -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a threat to commit terrorism, if there is reason to believe that it may be committed, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years and probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the law [of 26.04.2018](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

Chapter X Crimes against the State

Section 80. Actions directed against the Republic of Latvia

(1) For an act directed against the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, state power or state system of the Republic of Latvia in a manner not provided for [in the Constitution of the Republic of Latvia](#) , —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(2) For the same act, if it is committed using violence, or if it is committed by an organised group, or if it is committed by a state official or a responsible employee of an enterprise (company) or organisation, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of five to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

([21.04.2016](#) as amended by the Law of [14.12.2023](#) , which enters into force [on 30.12.2023](#) .)

Article 80. ¹ Association in an organized group with the aim of carrying out activities directed against the Republic of Latvia

(1) For the purpose of more than two persons uniting in an organised group with the aim of attacking the national independence, sovereignty, territorial unity, state power or state system of the Republic of Latvia in a manner not provided for [in the Constitution of the Republic of Latvia](#) -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(2) For the same act, if committed by a state official or a responsible employee of an enterprise (company) or organisation, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of two to ten years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the Law of [21.04.2016](#) , as amended by the Law of [17.12.2020](#) and [14.12.2023](#) , which shall enter into force [on 30.12.2023](#))

Section 81. Appeal against the Republic of Latvia

(1) For a public call to oppose the national independence, sovereignty, territorial unity, state power or state system of the Republic of Latvia in a manner not provided for [in the Constitution of the Republic of Latvia](#) or for the distribution of material containing such a call -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(2) For the same act, if committed by a group of persons or a public official, or a responsible employee of an enterprise (company) or organisation, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to six years and probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the Law of [21.04.2016](#) , as amended by the Law of [17.12.2020](#) and [14.12.2023](#) , which shall enter into force [on 30.12.2023](#))

Article 81. ¹ Assistance to a foreign state in activities directed against the Republic of Latvia

(1) For an act with the purpose of assisting a foreigner, a foreign state or a foreign organization to act against the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, state power, state system or national security of the Republic of Latvia -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of one to ten years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(2) For the same act, if committed by a group of persons or a public official, or a responsible employee of an enterprise (company) or organisation, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of three to twenty years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the Law of [21.04.2016](#) , as amended by the Law of [17.12.2020](#) , [14.12.2023](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

Section 82. Call to abolish the state independence of the Republic of Latvia

(Excluded by the law of [21.04.2016](#) , which enters into force [on 11.05.2016](#) .)

Section 83. Call to undermine the territorial unity of the Republic of Latvia

(Excluded by the law of [21.04.2016](#) , which enters into force [on 11.05.2016](#) .)

Section 84. Violation of sanctions imposed by international organizations and the Republic of Latvia

(1) For a person who violates sanctions imposed by the United Nations, the European Union and other international organisations or for a person who violates national sanctions imposed by the Republic of Latvia -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they have caused significant damage, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph two of this Section, if it has been committed by a group of persons following a prior agreement or if it has been committed by a state official or a responsible employee of an enterprise (company) or organisation, -

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to eight years.

(As amended by the Law of [01.06.2000](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [29.10.2015](#) , [28.01.2016](#) , [06.06.2019](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [14.12.2023](#) , which shall enter into force [on 30.12.2023](#))

Section 85. Espionage

(1) For the unlawful collection of undisclosed information for the purpose of transferring it or transferring it to a foreign state or a foreign organization directly or through another person or for the unlawful collection or transfer of other information to a foreign intelligence service on its behalf directly or through another person -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of one to ten years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(2) For a person who unlawfully collects or transfers a state secret to a foreign state or a foreign organization directly or through another person—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of three to twenty years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

([21.04.2016](#) as amended by the Law of [14.12.2023](#) , which enters into force [on 30.12.2023](#) .)

Article 85. ¹ Organization and management of espionage

For organizing or conducting espionage -

shall be punishable by life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of eight to twenty years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

([14.12.2023](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 30.12.2023](#) .)

Section 86. Threat to the life and health of the President of the Republic of Latvia, a member of the Saeima, a member of the Cabinet of Ministers and another state official

For an attack on the President of the Republic of Latvia, a member of the Saeima, a member of the Cabinet of Ministers or another public official elected, appointed or approved by the Saeima of the Republic of Latvia in connection with his or her state activities in the interests of the Republic of Latvia, if the attack is related to a threat to the life or health of this person, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of three to fifteen years and with or without probation supervision for a period of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [14.12.2023](#) , which shall enter into force [on 30.12.2023](#) .)

Section 87. Threat to the life and health of representatives of a foreign state

(1) For an attack on a foreign state or the head of its government or another representative of a foreign state who has officially arrived in the Republic of Latvia, if the attack is related to a threat to the life or health of this person, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of three to fifteen years and with or without probation supervision for a period of up to three years.

(2) For the same acts, if they have caused serious consequences for the Republic of Latvia, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of five to twenty years and with or without probation supervision for a period of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [14.12.2023](#) , which shall enter into force [on 30.12.2023](#) .)

Section 88. Terrorism

(Excluded by the law of [26.04.2018](#) , which enters into force [on 23.05.2018](#) . See paragraph 22 of the transitional provisions)

88. Article ¹. Financing of terrorism

(Excluded by the law of [26.04.2018](#) , which enters into force [on 23.05.2018](#). See paragraph 22 of the transitional provisions)

88. Article ² Incitement to terrorism and terrorist threats

(Excluded by the law of [26.04.2018](#) , which enters into force [on 23.05.2018](#). See paragraph 22 of the transitional provisions)

88. Article ³ Recruitment and training of a person to commit terrorist acts

(Excluded by the law of [26.04.2018](#) , which enters into force [on 23.05.2018](#). See paragraph 22 of the transitional provisions)

Section 89. Harmfulness

For an act or omission aimed at undermining the activities of the financial system, industry, transport, agriculture, trade or other sectors of the national economy, as well as institutions or organisations, with the aim of harming the Republic of Latvia, —

shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years, with or without confiscation of property.

(As amended by the Law of [11.12.2003](#) and [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#) .)

89. Article ¹ Criminal organization

(1) For the establishment of a criminal organisation (association) consisting of at least five persons with the intention of committing particularly serious crimes against humanity or peace, war crimes, committing genocide or committing particularly serious crimes against the state, as well as for involvement in such an organisation or an organised group or other criminal formation forming part of it -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of eight to seventeen years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(2) For a person who leads a criminal organisation or participates in the crimes provided for in Paragraph one of this Section committed by such an organisation -

shall be punishable by life imprisonment or by deprivation of liberty for a term of ten to twenty years, with or without confiscation of property, and by probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the Law of [25.04.2002](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#) . See paragraph 16 of the transitional provisions)

Section 90. Obstruction of the exercise of electoral rights, the right to participate in proposing a law, proposing a referendum, holding a referendum and supporting a European citizens' initiative

(1) For intentionally preventing a person from freely participating in a collection of signatures organised in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Latvia for the purpose of proposing a law or a referendum or supporting a European citizens' initiative, by using violence, fraud, threats, bribery or in another unlawful manner, —

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a period of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service.

(2) For intentionally preventing a person from freely exercising the right to elect deputies and to be elected or to freely participate in a referendum organised in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Latvia, by using violence, fraud, threats, bribery or in any other unlawful manner, —

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if they are committed using an automated data processing system, —

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the Law of [17.12.2020](#) , [14.12.2023](#) and [09.05.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 22.05.2024](#))

Article 90. ¹ Influencing the electoral process using deep-fake technology

For the production or dissemination of deliberately false discrediting information about a political organisation (party) or an association of political organisations (parties) or a candidate for the Saeima, local

government council or European Parliament of the Republic of Latvia, using deep-forgery technology, if this is done during the pre-election campaign period or on election day, —

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service.

([09.05.2024](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 22.05.2024](#).)

90. Article ² Influencing the process of election, appointment or confirmation of a public official in the Saeima by using deep-forgery technology

For the production or dissemination of deliberately false discrediting information, using deep-forgery technology, in relation to a candidate for a public official position who is elected, appointed or confirmed to the position by the Saeima, if this was done during the process of election, appointment or confirmation of a public official to the position specified in the law, -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service.

([26.09.2024](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 22.10.2024](#).)

Section 91. Deliberately spreading false information about a candidate for deputy

(Excluded by the law of [12.06.2003](#) , which enters into force [on 15.07.2003](#).)

Section 92. Falsification of signature collection, election and referendum documents, incorrect vote counting and violation of secret balloting

For falsification of signature collection documents for the purpose of proposing a law or referendum or supporting a European citizens' initiative or for falsification of election or referendum documents or for deliberately incorrect counting of votes, as well as for deliberate violation of secret balloting, committed by a public official or a member of an election commission, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years, or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(as amended by the law [of 13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#).)

Section 93. Desecration of State Symbols

For tearing off, tearing, breaking, destroying the Latvian national coat of arms or the Latvian national flag or for otherwise desecrating these state symbols, as well as for publicly desecrating the Latvian national anthem -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Article 94. Intentional disclosure of confidential, secret and top secret state secrets

For the intentional disclosure of a confidential, secret or top secret state secret, if it was committed by a person who had been warned not to disclose a confidential, secret or top secret state secret, and moreover, this offence does not have the characteristics of espionage, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(as amended by the law of [21.10.2010](#) , as amended by the laws of [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [20.04.2023](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.05.2023](#))

Section 95. Disclosure of a confidential, secret and top secret state secret due to negligence

For the disclosure of a confidential, secret or top secret state secret through negligence, if it was committed by a person who had been warned about the non-disclosure of a confidential, secret or top secret state secret, or for the loss of a confidential, secret or top secret state secret object, if it was committed by a person to whom this state secret object was entrusted, and if significant damage was caused thereby, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law of [21.10.2010](#) , as amended by the laws of [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [20.04.2023](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.05.2023](#))

Article 95. 1. Service in a foreign country

For a person who violates the prohibition specified in regulatory enactments to serve in the armed forces, internal troops, military organisation, intelligence or security service, police (militia) or judicial institution service of a foreign state or other subject of international law or established in its territory -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law [of 15.12.2016](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

95. Article 2. Violation of the prohibition to organize and conduct training for the performance of military tactical tasks and to participate in them

For a person who violates the prohibition specified in regulatory enactments on organising or conducting military tactical task execution training, as well as for violating the prohibition on participating in such training -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by a fine.

([14.12.2023](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 30.12.2023](#) .)

Chapter XI

Criminal Offences Against the Natural Environment

Section 96. Violation of the Regulations on the Management and Use of Land, Its Subsoil, Waters and Forests

For a person who violates the rules for the management or use of land, its subsoil, waters or forests, if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

Section 97. Violation of the Regulations on the Use of Marine Natural Resources

(1) (Excluded by the law of [21.10.2010](#))

(2) For a person who violates the regulations on the exploration or use of natural resources in the territorial sea, continental shelf or exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Latvia, if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which enters into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

Section 98. Violation of safety regulations for the handling of radioactive and chemical substances

(1) (Excluded by the law of [21.10.2010](#))

(2) For a person who violates the regulations on the production, acquisition, transfer, storage, processing or use of radioactive substances or other sources of ionizing radiation, dangerous biological, bacteriological, toxic, chemical substances or mixtures or other dangerous substances or materials, preparations or viruses, if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For a person who violates the provisions specified in Paragraph two of this Section, if it has caused serious consequences, or for a criminal offence provided for in Paragraph two of this Section, if it has been committed by an organised group, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(4) For a person who violates the provisions specified in Paragraph two of this Section, if it has caused the death of two or more people, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to ten years and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [12.10.2006](#) , [13.12.2007](#) , [21.10.2010](#) , [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) , [08.06.2017](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force on [04.05.2022](#))

98. Article ¹. Illegal activities with ozone-depleting substances

(1) For a person who violates the regulations on the production, purchase, sale, transfer, storage, processing or use of substances that deplete the ozone layer -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they have caused significant damage, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law [of 25.09.2014](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force on [01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 99. Violation of waste management regulations

(1) (Excluded by the law of [21.10.2010](#))

(2) For a person who violates waste management regulations, if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the import of waste into the territory of Latvia or transit through the territory of Latvia in violation of regulations, if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(4) For a criminal offence provided for in Paragraphs two or three of this Section, if committed by an organised group, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to seven years and probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2007](#) , [21.10.2010](#) , [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) , [08.06.2017](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force on [04.05.2022](#))

Section 100. Unauthorized disposal of hazardous substances in waters and underground

(1) For a person who commits the unauthorised disposal of radioactive substances, including nuclear materials, hazardous chemical substances or products, materials or waste in waters or underground -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the disposal of nuclear weapons, chemical, biological, bacteriological, toxic or other weapons of mass destruction in waters or underground -

shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to twenty years.

(as amended by the Law of [18.05.2000](#) , as amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

Section 101. Marine Pollution

(1) (Excluded by the law of [21.10.2010](#))

(2) For pollution of the sea with hazardous or other harmful substances, materials or waste, if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For pollution of the sea with hazardous or other harmful substances, materials or waste, if it has caused serious consequences, —

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to ten years.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2007](#) , [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [29.10.2015](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

Section 102. Pollution and littering of land, forests and waters

(1) (Excluded by the law of [21.10.2010](#))

(2) For the pollution of land, forests or inland waters (surface or underground) with hazardous or other harmful substances, materials or waste, littering or other harmful effects on them in any way, if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the pollution of land, forests or inland waters (surface or underground) with hazardous or other harmful substances, materials or waste, littering or other harmful effects on them in any way, if this has caused serious consequences, -

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to ten years.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2007](#) , [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

Section 103. Atmospheric Air Pollution

(1) (Excluded by the law of [21.10.2010](#))

(2) For the pollution of atmospheric air, littering, physical or other harmful effects on it in any way, exceeding the established standards or violating the regulations, if significant damage has been caused thereby, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [29.10.2015](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

Section 104. Operation of facilities without treatment facilities

For the operation of industrial, agricultural, municipal or other facilities, if the necessary purification, harmful substance and dust collection structures and facilities are not installed in them or they are in such a condition that they are not suitable for operation, and if significant damage has been caused thereby, -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law of [21.10.2010](#) , as amended by the laws of [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

104. Article ^{1. Illegal operation of equipment}

For the illegal operation of equipment specified in the regulatory enactment regulating pollution , in which environmentally hazardous activities are carried out or hazardous substances or preparations are stored or used, if significant damage is caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law of [25.09.2014](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which enters into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

Section 105. Failure to take measures to eliminate pollution of the natural environment

For failure to take or improperly take measures necessary for the elimination of environmental pollution and the prevention of other harmful consequences that are within the person's duties, as well as for failure to report if harmful consequences have occurred, -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 106. Concealment of data on pollution of the natural environment

(1) For failure to report pollution of marine waters or other harmful effects from vehicles or structures at sea, if it was committed by a person who was obliged to report, -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who intentionally conceals or distorts data on the extent of pollution of the natural environment, if it was committed by a person who was obliged to provide such data, and if significant damage was caused as a result thereof, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law of [21.10.2010](#) , as amended by the laws of [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

Section 107. Forest burning

(1) For intentional forest arson—

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they have caused significant damage, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the same acts, if they have caused the death of a person or other serious consequences due to the negligence of the perpetrator, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the law [of 13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Section 108. Destruction and damage to a forest due to negligence

(1) For a person who destroys or damages a forest area through negligence, by careless handling of fire or in another manner, if significant damage is caused thereby,

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they have caused the death of a person or other serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 109. Arbitrary felling and damage to trees

(1) For a person who commits the unauthorized felling of trees in a forest or other land area belonging to another person—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the arbitrary felling, destruction or damage of trees in a specially protected nature area, micro-reserve, park, square, alley or environmental and natural resource protection protection zone -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the arbitrary felling, destruction or damage of trees, if these actions have caused significant damage, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(4) For a criminal offence provided for in Paragraphs one, two or three of this Section, if committed by an organised group, -

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to eight years.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2007](#) , as amended by the Law of [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [29.10.2015](#) , [08.06.2017](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

Section 110. Arbitrary fishing and taking of aquatic animals

(1) (Excluded by the law of [21.10.2010](#))

(2) For catching or otherwise obtaining fish or aquatic animals without a relevant permit, at a prohibited time or in prohibited places, or with prohibited tools or methods (arbitrary obtaining), if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2¹) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph two of this Section, if it was committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement or if it was committed in a specially protected nature area, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For a person who takes fish or aquatic animals without permission by using electric current, explosive substances, poisonous substances or other generally dangerous means or methods, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of 25.04.2002, 21.10.2010, 13.12.2012, [25.09.2014](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force on [01.01.2022](#))

Section 111. Illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage, sale, transportation and transfer of electrofishing devices

For the illegal manufacture, purchase, storage, sale, transportation or transfer of electric fishing devices

- shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

Section 112. Illegal hunting

(1) (Excluded by the law of [21.10.2010](#))

(2) For illegal hunting, if it was committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement or if it was committed in a specially protected nature area, or if it caused significant damage, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For a person who uses prohibited means, methods, tools or techniques that are generally dangerous in hunting—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [18.12.2003](#) , as amended by the Law of 12.02.2004, 21.10.2010, 13.12.2012 and 17.12.2020, which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

Section 113. Carrying out blasting and other work in violation of animal protection regulations

For the performance of blasting, land reclamation, timber preparation or other work in violation of animal protection regulations, if such activities have caused significant damage to fish resources, birds or other wild animals, —

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 114. Destruction and damage to specially protected natural areas

For the destruction or damage of specially protected natural areas, if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [21.10.2010](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 115. Destruction and damage of specially protected animals and plants

For the catching, keeping or destruction of specially protected animals or for the obtaining, keeping, damaging or destroying specially protected plants, mushrooms or lichens, or for the destruction or damage of the habitat of specially protected species or specially protected biotopes, if significant damage has been caused thereby, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

([21.10.2010](#) as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

115. Section 1¹. Violation of the rules for the trade of specimens of endangered wild animal and plant species

For a person who violates the rules for the trade of specimens of endangered wild animal or plant species or their parts or products, if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [21.10.2010](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Chapter XII Killing

Section 116. Murder

For the intentional unlawful killing of another person (murder) —

shall be punishable by life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a term of five to twenty years and probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [15.05.2014](#) , which enters into force [on 14.06.2014](#). See paragraph 11 of the transitional provisions)

Section 117. Murder under aggravating circumstances

For murder, if:

- 1) a woman was murdered, the perpetrator being aware that she was pregnant;
- 2) a person is murdered, the perpetrator being aware that the person is in a state of helplessness;
- 3) it was committed in a manner that endangered the lives of several persons;
- 4) it was committed with particular cruelty;
- 5) desecration of a corpse has been committed after that;
- 6) it is related to robbery;
- 7) it involves rape;

8) it was committed with the intention of concealing another criminal offence or facilitating its commission;

9) it was done for greedy purposes;

10) it was committed by a group of persons;

11) it was committed by a person placed in a place of temporary detention or imprisonment;

12) a minor has been murdered,—

shall be punishable by life imprisonment or by deprivation of liberty for a term of ten to twenty years and by probation supervision for a term of up to three years, with or without confiscation of property.

(As amended by the Law of [18.05.2000](#) , [08.07.2011](#) and [13.12.2012](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.04.2013](#). See paragraph 11 of the transitional provisions)

Section 118. Murder under particularly aggravating circumstances

About murder

1) due to the fact that the victim or his/her relative has fulfilled his/her official or professional duties or has participated in the prevention or cessation of a criminal or other unlawful act, or has given testimony in court or in pre-trial criminal proceedings;

2) if two or more persons have been murdered;

3) *(excluded by the law of [13.12.2012](#))* ;

4) if it was committed by a person serving a life sentence;

5) if it was committed by an organised group, —

shall be punishable by life imprisonment or by deprivation of liberty for a term of fifteen to twenty years and by probation supervision for a term of up to three years, with or without confiscation of property.

(As amended by the Laws of [13.12.2007](#) , [08.07.2011](#) , [01.12.2011](#) and [13.12.2012](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.04.2013](#). See paragraph 11 of the transitional provisions)

Section 119. Murder of a Newborn Child

For the murder of her own child, committed by a mother during childbirth or immediately after childbirth under the influence of the mental and physiological state caused by it, —

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force on [04.07.2024](#))

Section 120. Murder committed in a state of severe mental excitement

For murder committed in a state of sudden severe mental excitement, caused by violence or a serious insult to the honour of the victim, -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force on [04.07.2024](#))

Section 121. Murder in violation of the limits of necessary self-defense

For murder committed in violation of the limits of necessary self-defense, -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 122. Murder by Violating the Conditions of Detention of a Person

(1) For a person who commits murder by violating the conditions of detention of a person, -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service.

(2) For the same acts, if committed by a public official, —

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 123. Manslaughter due to negligence

(1) For unlawful killing due to negligence -
shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service.

(2) For unlawful killing by negligence, if two or more persons have been killed or if the killing has been committed by handling a firearm or explosive substances or in another generally dangerous manner, -
shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Section 124. Driving to suicide

(1) For a person who induces a person to commit suicide or attempts suicide by cruelly treating the victim or systematically degrading his or her personal dignity, if this person was not in material or other dependence on the perpetrator, -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(2) For the same acts in relation to a person who was in material or other dependence on the perpetrator,

-

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to seven years.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

Chapter XIII Criminal Offences Against Personal Health

Section 125. Intentional grievous bodily harm

(1) For a person who intentionally causes grievous bodily harm—
shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to seven years and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(2) For the same acts, if:

1) they were committed due to the fact that the victim or his/her relative performed his/her official or professional duties or participated in the prevention or cessation of a criminal or other unlawful act, or gave testimony in court or in pre-trial criminal proceedings;

2) they were committed against two or more persons;

3) they were committed in a manner that was dangerous to the life or health of several persons;

4) they were of a nature of torture or ill-treatment;

5) they were committed by a group of persons;

6) *(excluded by the law of [13.12.2012](#))* ;

7) they were committed by a person placed in a place of temporary detention or imprisonment;

8) they were committed against a person in a state of helplessness;

9) they were committed against a person with whom the perpetrator of the criminal offence is related in the first or second degree of kinship, or against a spouse or former spouse, or against a person with whom the perpetrator of the criminal offence is or has been in a permanent intimate relationship, or against a person with whom the perpetrator of the criminal offence has a joint (undivided) household, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of two to ten years and with or without probation supervision for a period of up to three years.

(3) For a person who intentionally causes grievous bodily harm which, due to the negligence of the perpetrator, has caused the death of the victim, or for intentionally causing grievous bodily harm if it has been committed by an organised group, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of three to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(4) (Excluded by the Law of [13.12.2012](#))

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2007](#) , [30.10.2008](#) , [21.05.2009](#) , [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [08.06.2017](#) and [26.04.2018](#) , which enters into force on [23.05.2018](#))

Section 126. Intentional bodily harm of moderate severity

(1) For a person who intentionally causes moderate bodily harm— shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if:

1) they were committed due to the fact that the victim or his/her relative performed his/her official or professional duties or participated in the prevention or cessation of a criminal or other unlawful act, or gave testimony in court or in pre-trial criminal proceedings;

2) they were of a nature of torture or ill-treatment;

3) they were committed by a group of persons;

4) (excluded by the law of [13.12.2012](#)) ;

5) they were committed by a person placed in a place of temporary detention or imprisonment;

6) they were committed against a person in a state of helplessness;

7) they were committed against a person with whom the perpetrator of the criminal offence is related in the first or second degree of kinship, or against a spouse or former spouse, or against a person with whom the perpetrator of the criminal offence is or has been in a permanent intimate relationship, or against a person with whom the perpetrator of the criminal offence has a joint (undivided) household, —

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(As amended by the Law of [30.10.2008](#) , [21.05.2009](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [08.06.2017](#) , [26.04.2018](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force on [04.07.2024](#))

Section 127. Intentional bodily harm committed in a state of strong mental excitement

For intentional serious or moderate bodily injury inflicted in a state of sudden severe mental excitement caused by violence or serious insult to the honour of the victim, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 128. Intentional infliction of bodily harm, exceeding the limits of necessary self-defense

For intentional infliction of serious or moderate bodily harm, exceeding the limits of necessary self-defense, if this harm was not inflicted in defense against a threat to life or against rape, —

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 129. Intentional infliction of bodily harm by violating the conditions of detention of a person

(1) For a person who intentionally causes serious or moderate bodily harm by violating the conditions of detention of a person, —

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if committed by a public official, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

Section 130. Intentional slight bodily harm

(1) (Excluded by the law of [21.10.2010](#))

(2) For intentional infliction of slight bodily harm, —
shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the same acts, if:

1) they were committed due to the fact that the victim or his/her relative performed his/her official or professional duties or participated in the prevention or cessation of a criminal or other unlawful act, or gave testimony in court or in pre-trial criminal proceedings;

2) they were of a nature of torture or ill-treatment;

3) they were committed by a group of persons;

4) they were committed by a person placed in a place of temporary detention or imprisonment;

5) they were committed against a person in a state of helplessness;

6) they were committed against a person with whom the perpetrator of the criminal offence is related in the first or second degree of kinship, or against a spouse or former spouse, or against a person with whom the perpetrator of the criminal offence is or has been in a permanent intimate relationship, or against a person with whom the perpetrator of the criminal offence has a joint (undivided) household, —

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(As amended by the Law of [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) , [08.06.2017](#) , [26.04.2018](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

130. Article ^{1. Torture}

For torture, if these actions did not have the consequences provided for in [Sections 125](#) , [126](#) or [130](#) of this Law , —

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a period of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(as amended by the law of [25.09.2014](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which enters into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

Section 131. Bodily Injury Due to Negligence

For causing serious or moderate bodily harm through negligence -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 132. Threats to commit murder and inflict grievous bodily harm

(1) For a person who threatens to commit murder or inflict grievous bodily harm, if there was reason to fear that such threat may be carried out, —

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a period of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(2) For the same acts, if they are committed against a person with whom the perpetrator of the criminal offence is related in the first or second degree of kinship, or against a spouse or former spouse, or against a person with whom the perpetrator of the criminal offence is or has been in a permanent intimate relationship, or against a person with whom the perpetrator of the criminal offence has a joint (undivided) household, -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(As amended by the Laws of [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) , [15.06.2023](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.07.2024](#) .)

132. Article ^{1. Persecution}

(1) For repeated or prolonged stalking, surveillance of another person, threats to such person or unwanted communication with such person, if the person had reason to fear for his or her own safety or that of his or her relatives,

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a period of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(2) For the same acts, if they are committed against a person with whom the perpetrator of the criminal offence is related in the first or second degree of kinship, or against a spouse or former spouse, or against a person with whom the perpetrator of the criminal offence is or has been in a permanent intimate relationship, or against a person with whom the perpetrator of the criminal offence has a joint (undivided) household, -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(as amended by the law of [08.06.2017](#) , [17.12.2020](#) , [15.06.2023](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which enters into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

Section 133. Infection with human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis B and C virus

For the intentional infection of a person with the human immunodeficiency virus or hepatitis B or C virus

-
shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [21.05.2009](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

133. Section ¹. Infection with a dangerous infectious agent

For the intentional infection of a person with a dangerous infectious agent, if serious consequences have been caused as a result thereof, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

([21.05.2009](#) . as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [03.09.2020](#) and [17.12.2020](#) ., which comes into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 134. Infection with a sexually transmitted disease agent

(1) For a person who knowingly infects a person with a sexually transmitted disease agent—

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who knowingly infects a minor with a sexually transmitted disease agent—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Laws of [12.02.2004](#) , [21.05.2009](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 135. Unauthorized performance of an abortion

(1) For an abortion performed on a pregnant woman by a person who has the right to perform it, if the abortion was performed outside a hospital or other medical institution or in a medical institution, but without legal grounds, -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to practice medicine for a period of up to five years.

(2) For a person who performs an abortion on a pregnant woman in unsanitary conditions or if it is performed by a person who does not have the right to perform an abortion,—

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to practice medicine for a term of up to five years.

(3) (Excluded by the Law of [13.12.2012](#))

(4) For an unauthorized abortion performed against the will of a pregnant woman or if the unauthorized abortion has caused the death of a pregnant woman or other serious consequences - shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to twelve years, with deprivation of the right to practice medicine for a term of up to ten years.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

Section 136. Coercion to have an abortion

For forcing a pregnant woman to have an abortion, if the abortion is performed as a result, - shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 137. Unauthorized medical treatment

(1) For a person who provides unauthorized medical treatment, if it has caused a health disorder of the victim, -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who provides unauthorised medical treatment, if it has caused the death of the victim or serious bodily injury due to the negligence of the perpetrator, -

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to eight years.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

Section 138. Improper performance of professional duties of a medical professional

(1) For a person who fails to perform the professional duties of a medical practitioner or who negligently performs them, if this offence has caused serious or moderate bodily injury to the victim due to the negligence of the perpetrator, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same offence, if it has caused the victim to be infected with the human immunodeficiency virus or hepatitis B or C virus, or has caused the death of the victim, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Laws of [12.02.2004](#) , [21.05.2009](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

Section 139. Illegal Removal and Use of Human Tissue and Organs

(1) For the unlawful removal or use of tissues or organs of a deceased person for medical or any other purposes -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the unlawful removal or use of tissue or organs of a living person for medical or any other purposes -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if they are committed for greedy purposes or if they are committed by a group of persons, -

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to seven years.

(4) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if they have been committed by a medical practitioner or if they have been committed by an organised group, —

shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to ten years, with deprivation of the right to practice medicine for a term of up to five years.

([13.12.2012](#) . in the wording of the law as amended by the law of [06.06.2019](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [06.07.2021](#) ., which enters into force [on 05.08.2021](#). The amendment in the first part regarding the replacement of the words "forced labor" with the words "probation supervision, or with community service" enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#). The amendment in the second part regarding the replacement of the words "or with forced labor" with the words "or with probation supervision, or with community service" enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#). See paragraph 26 of the transitional provisions)

139. Section 1. Recruitment of donors and recipients of human tissues and organs

(1) For a person who recruits a donor or recipient for the illegal removal or transplantation of human tissue or organs—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they are committed for greedy purposes or if they are committed by a group of persons, or if they are committed by a medical practitioner, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

([06.06.2019](#) . in the wording of the law as amended by the law of [06.07.2021](#) . which enters into force [on 05.08.2021](#). Amendments to the first and second parts regarding the replacement of the words "or with forced labor" with the words "or with probation supervision, or with community service" enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#). See paragraph 26 of the transitional provisions)

Section 140. Violation of sanitary, hygienic and epidemiological safety regulations

For a violation of sanitary, hygienic or epidemiological safety regulations, if it has caused an epidemic or other serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [03.09.2020](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 141. Abandonment

(1) For failure to provide necessary and obviously urgent assistance to a person who is in a life-threatening condition, if the perpetrator was aware that he or she could have provided it without serious danger to himself or herself or other persons, and if the failure to provide assistance has caused the death of the person or other serious consequences,—

shall be punished by probation supervision or community service or by a fine.

(2) For intentionally leaving a person without assistance who is in a life-threatening or health-threatening condition and who is unable to protect themselves due to their youth, age, illness or incapacity, if the perpetrator had the opportunity to provide assistance to the victim and had the duty to take care of him or her or if the perpetrator himself or herself has placed the victim in a life-threatening condition,

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2¹) For the actions provided for in the second paragraph of this Section, if the failure to provide assistance has caused the death of a person or other serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if the failure to provide assistance has caused the death of two or more people, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#), [25.09.2014](#), [07.01.2021](#) and [17.12.2020](#) and [06.07.2021](#) , which enters into force [on 05.08.2021](#). Amendment 2. in Part¹ regarding the replacement of the words "or with forced labour" with the words "or with probation supervision, or with community service" enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#) . See paragraph 26 of the transitional provisions)

Section 142. Failure to provide assistance to victims at sea

(1) For a person who fails to go to the scene of an accident at sea, if a message has been received that assistance is needed, and if this was done by the master of the ship, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who fails to provide assistance to persons who perish at sea or on another waterway, if such assistance could have been provided without serious danger to the ship, its crew and passengers and if it was done by the master of the ship, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law [of 13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Chapter XIV

Criminal Offences Against Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of the Person

Section 143. Violation of the inviolability of a person's home

(1) For unlawful entry into a dwelling against the will of the person residing therein—

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts committed using violence, threats, deceit or impersonating a public official, -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [20.03.2014](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

Section 144. Violation of the confidentiality of correspondence and information transmitted via electronic communications networks

(1) For a person who intentionally violates the confidentiality of personal correspondence—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the unlawful interception of publicly unavailable data transmissions or signals in electronic communications networks, as well as for the unlawful acquisition of publicly unavailable electromagnetic data from an electronic communications network containing such data, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if they are committed for greedy purposes, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law [of 25.09.2014](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Article 145. Unlawful Activities with Personal Data

(1) For unlawful acts with the data of a natural person, if they are committed for the purpose of revenge, greed or blackmail, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For unlawful actions with the data of a natural person, if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if committed by a state official or a responsible employee of an enterprise (company) or organisation, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(4) For a person who influences a personal data controller, processor or data subject by using violence or threats or by abusing trust or by deception with the intention of performing unlawful acts with the data of a natural person, —

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

([06.06.2024](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 04.07.2024](#) .)

Section 146. Violation of labor protection regulations

(1) For a person who violates the requirements of regulatory enactments regulating occupational safety or technical safety, if it has been committed by the head of an enterprise (company), institution or organisation or another person responsible for compliance with these regulations, and if this offence has caused bodily harm with a health disorder or permanent loss of working capacity, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same offence, if it has caused the death of a person or serious bodily injury to several people,

— shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 147. Infringement of the rights of an inventor and designer

(1) For the intentional disclosure of an invention or design without the permission of the inventor, designer or their successor in title, before the invention or design has been disclosed by the relevant person himself or before it has been disclosed with the consent of this person, as well as for the misappropriation of the authorship of an invention or design or the imposition of co-authorship -

shall be punished by probation supervision or community service or by a fine.

(2) For a person who, by force or threat thereof, forces or blackmails, renounces authorship of an invention or design or imposes co-authorship -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(as amended by the Law of [17.10.2002](#) , as amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

Section 148. Infringement of copyright and related rights

(1) For infringement of copyright or related rights, if significant damage has been caused thereby, — shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For a person who infringes copyright or related rights, if it has been committed on a large scale, or for the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it has been committed by an organised group, or for coercing, by means of violence, threats or blackmail, to renounce authorship, or for imposing co-authorship, if it has been committed by means of violence, threats or blackmail, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to six years, with deprivation of the right to engage in certain occupations for a term of up to five years, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

([21.10.2010](#) . as amended by the law of [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [08.06.2017](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) ., which comes into force on [04.05.2022](#) .)

Section 149. Unlawful Activities with Objects of Copyright and Related Rights

(Excluded by the law of [21.10.2010](#) , which enters into force on [01.01.2011](#) .)

149. Article ^{1. Violation of the prohibition of discrimination}

(1) For discrimination on the grounds of racial, national, ethnic or religious affiliation or for violation of the prohibition of other types of discrimination, if significant harm has been caused thereby, — shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it has been committed by a state official or a responsible employee of an enterprise (company) or organisation, or by a group of persons, or if it has been committed using an automated data processing system, - shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they are related to violence or threats or if they are related to torture, — shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(as amended by the Law of [25.09.2014](#) , as amended by the Law of [17.12.2020](#) , [07.04.2022](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force on [04.07.2024](#))

Section 150. Inciting social hatred and discord

(1) For an act aimed at inciting hatred or discord based on a person's gender, age, disability or any other characteristics, if significant harm is caused thereby, - shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of up to one year, or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it has been committed by a state official or a responsible employee of an enterprise (company) or organisation, or by a group of persons, or if it has been committed using an automated data processing system, - shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the act provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it is related to violence or threats, or if it is related to torture, or for the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it was committed by an organised group, - shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(as amended by the Law of [25.09.2014](#) , as amended by the Law of [08.06.2017](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force on [04.07.2024](#))

Section 151. Disruption of religious rituals

(Excluded by the law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force on [01.04.2013](#) .)

Chapter XV

Criminal Offences Against Personal Freedom, Honour and Dignity

Section 152. Unlawful Deprivation of Liberty

(1) For an unlawful act, depriving a person of the opportunity to freely determine his or her location (unlawful deprivation of liberty), if there are no signs of a criminal offence by a public official, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of up to one year, or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they were committed in a manner dangerous to the life or health of the victim or if they were related to causing physical suffering to him or her, or if they lasted more than one week, or if they were committed by a group of persons following a prior agreement, -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(3) For unlawful deprivation of liberty, if it has caused serious consequences or if it has been committed by an organised group, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to seven years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2007](#) , [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force on [04.07.2024](#))

Section 153. Kidnapping of a Person

(1) For a person who seizes a person by using violence or threats, or who takes him away by deception or by taking advantage of the person's helplessness (kidnapping of a person), —

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(2) For the same acts, if committed against a minor, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to seven years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(3) For a person who commits kidnapping, if it has caused serious consequences or if it has been committed against a minor, or if it has been committed by an organised group, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of three to twelve years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2007](#) , [30.10.2008](#) , [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force on [04.07.2024](#))

Section 154. Taking Hostages

(1) For the seizure or detention of a person as a hostage, if it is related to threats to murder, inflict bodily harm or further detain this person for the purpose of forcing a natural or legal person or group of persons to perform or refrain from an act, setting it as a condition for the release of the hostage, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of two to ten years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(2) For the same acts, if they are committed against a minor or if they are committed by a group of persons upon prior agreement, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of three to twelve years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they have caused serious consequences or if they have been committed against a minor, or if they have been committed by an organised group, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of five to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [08.12.2005](#) , [13.12.2007](#) , [08.07.2011](#) and [13.12.2012](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.04.2013](#). See paragraph 11 of the transitional provisions)

154. Article ¹: Human trafficking

(1) Regarding human trafficking -

shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to eight years, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For a person who commits human trafficking, if it is committed against a minor or if it is committed by a group of persons following a prior agreement, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of three to twelve years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(3) For trafficking in human beings, if it has endangered the life of the victim or caused serious consequences, or if it has been committed with particular cruelty or against a minor, or if it has been committed by an organised group, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of five to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

([25.04.2002](#) as amended by the Law of [16.12.2004](#) , [13.12.2007](#) , [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [14.03.2013](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.04.2013](#). See paragraph 11 of the transitional provisions)

154. Article ^{2.} The concept of trafficking in human beings

(1) Trafficking in human beings is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, harbouring or receipt of persons, for the purpose of exploitation, by means of force or threat, or by means of deception or by taking advantage of a person's dependence on the perpetrator or of a position of vulnerability or helplessness, or by giving or receiving benefits of a material or other nature, in order to achieve the consent of the person on whom the victim is dependent to the trafficking.

(2) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, harbouring or receipt of a minor for the purpose of exploitation shall be recognised as trafficking in human beings even if it is not related to the use of any of the means referred to in Paragraph one of this Section.

(3) Exploitation within the meaning of this Section means the involvement of a person in prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, coercion to perform work, provide services or commit criminal offences, keeping a person in slavery or other similar forms (debt bondage, serfdom or other forms of forced transfer of a person to the dependence of another person), keeping a person in servitude or the illegal removal of a person's tissues or organs.

(4) A situation of vulnerability within the meaning of this section means that circumstances are exploited where a person has no real or reasonable choice but to submit to exploitation.

(as amended by the Law of [25.04.2002](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [25.09.2014](#) , which shall enter into force [on 29.10.2014](#))

Section 155. Unlawful placement in a psychiatric hospital

For knowingly unlawful placement of a person in a psychiatric hospital -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in certain occupations for a period of up to five years.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 156. Defamation

(Excluded by the law of [19.11.2009](#) , which enters into force [on 23.12.2009](#) .)

Section 157. Defamation

(1) For the intentional dissemination of a deliberately false fabrication that is humiliating to another person in a printed or otherwise reproduced work, as well as orally, if it is committed publicly (defamation),

— shall be punished by probation supervision or community service or by a fine.

(2) For defamation in a mass medium -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service , or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [12.06.2003](#) , as amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [19.11.2009](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 158. Defamation and defamation in mass media

(Excluded by the law of [19.11.2009](#) , which enters into force [on 23.12.2009](#) .)

Chapter XVI Criminal Offences Against Morality and Sexual Integrity

Section 159. Rape

(1) For sexual intercourse, taking advantage of the victim's helpless state or for sexual intercourse against the victim's will, using violence, threats or using trust, authority or other influence over the victim (rape), -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of four to ten years and probation supervision for a period of up to five years.

(2) For rape, if committed by a group of persons, or for rape of a minor—

shall be punished by life imprisonment or by deprivation of liberty for a term of five to twenty years and by probation supervision for a term of up to five years.

(3) For rape, if it has caused serious consequences, or for rape of a person who has not reached the age of sixteen, -

shall be punished by life imprisonment or by deprivation of liberty for a term of ten to twenty years and by probation supervision for a term of up to five years.

(as amended by the law of [15.05.2014](#) , which entered into force [on 02.12.2015](#))

Section 160. Sexual violence

(1) For a person who commits an act of a sexual nature for the purpose of satisfying one's sexual desire through physical contact with the victim's body, if it is committed by taking advantage of the victim's helpless state or against the victim's will, by using violence, threats or by taking advantage of trust, authority or other influence over the victim, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to nine years and probation supervision for a term of up to five years.

(2) For an anal or oral act or satisfaction of sexual desire in an unnatural manner, which involves vaginal, anal or oral penetration of the victim's body, if it is committed by taking advantage of the victim's helpless state or against the victim's will, by using violence, threats or by using trust, authority or other influence over the victim, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of four to ten years and probation supervision for a period of up to five years.

(3) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it was committed by a group of persons or if it was committed with a minor, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of three to twelve years and probation supervision for a period of up to five years.

(4) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it has caused serious consequences or if it has been committed against a person who has not reached the age of sixteen, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of five to fifteen years and probation supervision for a period of up to five years.

(5) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph two of this Section, if it was committed by a group of persons or if it was committed with a minor, -

shall be punished by life imprisonment or by deprivation of liberty for a term of five to twenty years and by probation supervision for a term of up to five years.

(6) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph two of this Section, if it has caused serious consequences or if it has been committed against a person who has not reached the age of sixteen, -

shall be punished by life imprisonment or by deprivation of liberty for a term of ten to twenty years and by probation supervision for a term of up to five years.

(as amended by the law of [15.05.2014](#) , as amended by the laws of [25.09.2014](#) , [12.11.2015](#) and [13.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2025](#))

Section 161. Sexual Activities with a Person Under the Age of Sixteen

For committing sexual intercourse, anal or oral intercourse or satisfying sexual desire in an unnatural manner, or committing another sexual act in physical contact with the victim's body, if it was committed with a person who has not reached the age of sixteen and it was committed by an adult, -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service.

(as amended by the Law of [15.05.2014](#) , as amended by the Law of [12.11.2015](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 162. Incitement to fornication

(1) For the offence of enticing a person who has not reached the age of sixteen or is in a state of helplessness into fornication, that is, for the commission of such an act of a sexual nature without physical contact with the victim's body for the purpose of satisfying one's sexual desire or arousing sexual instinct in the victim, if it was committed by an adult person or if it was committed by taking advantage of the victim's state of helplessness or against the victim's will, by using violence, threats or by taking advantage of trust, authority or other influence over the victim, -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(2) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it has caused serious consequences or if it has been committed against a minor, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to seven years and probation supervision for a term of up to five years.

(as amended by the Law of [15.05.2014](#) , as amended by the Law of [12.11.2015](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

162. Section 1. Incitement to engage in sexual activities

(1) For a person who has not reached the age of sixteen years to engage in sexual activities or who has incited such a person to meet with the aim of committing sexual activities or engaging in sexual relations, using information or communication technologies or other means of communication, if it has been committed by an adult person, —

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(2) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it is committed with a minor, -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(as amended by the Law of [15.05.2014](#) , as amended by the Law of [12.11.2015](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 163. Violation of regulations restricting prostitution

(Excluded by the law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#) .)

163. Article 1. Establishment, maintenance, management and financing of a brothel

For the establishment, maintenance, management or financing of a brothel (an unauthorized place for the organization and provision of prostitution services) -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [21.05.2009](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 164. Engaging a Person in Prostitution and Exploitation of Prostitution

(1) For engaging a person in prostitution—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For a person who is forced to engage in prostitution or who involves a person in prostitution by abusing their trust or by deception, or by taking advantage of the person's dependence on the perpetrator or their helpless state, or for knowingly exploiting the prostitution of a victim of human trafficking -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if they have been committed by a group of persons, or for inciting, involving or forcing a minor to engage in prostitution, or for transferring premises to minors for prostitution -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of three to eight years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(3¹) For the exploitation of prostitution of a minor -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(4) For a person who incites, involves or forces a person under the age of sixteen to engage in prostitution -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of five to twelve years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

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

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of five to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [18.05.2000](#) , [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2007](#) , [21.05.2009](#) , [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [15.05.2014](#) , [11.06.2020](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

Section 165. Pimping

(1) For a person who exploits a person engaged in prostitution for the purpose of gaining wealth, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For the same acts, if they were committed by a group of persons or if they were committed in relation to a minor, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(3) For the same acts, if they are committed by an organised group or if they are committed in relation to a person who has not reached the age of sixteen, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of five to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [18.05.2000](#) , [13.12.2007](#) , [21.05.2009](#) , [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [15.05.2014](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

165. Section 1. Sending a person for sexual exploitation

(1) For sending a person with their consent for sexual exploitation, that is, for any action that for this purpose facilitates the legal or illegal movement, transit or residence of a person in the territory of one or more states, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they are committed for the purpose of enrichment or if they are committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to ten years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if they have been committed by an organised group, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of five to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the Law of [18.05.2000](#) , [16.12.2004](#) , [13.12.2007](#) , [21.05.2009](#) , [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

165. Article ^{2.} Sending to a foreign country

(Excluded by the law of [21.05.2009](#) , which enters into force on [01.07.2009](#) .)

Section 166. Violation of the rules on the demonstration of a pornographic performance, restriction of intimate entertainment and circulation of pornographic material

(1) For a person who violates the rules on the display of a pornographic performance or other intimate entertainment or for violating the rules on the circulation of pornographic material, if it has been committed on a significant scale or if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who attends or shows a pornographic performance or circulates pornographic material that contains child pornography, human sexual acts with an animal, necrophilia or the gratification of sexual desire in a violent manner, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For a person who incites, involves, coerces a minor to participate in or use a pornographic performance or in the production of pornographic material—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to six years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(4) For a person who incites, involves, forces or uses a person under the age of sixteen to participate in a pornographic performance or in the production of pornographic material -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of three to twelve years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(5) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs three or four of this Section, if they were committed by an organised group or they were committed using violence, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of five to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the law of [15.05.2014](#) , as amended by the laws of [29.10.2015](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

166. Section ^{1.} State of helplessness of a person under the age of fourteen

A person who has not reached the age of fourteen is in a state of helplessness for the purposes of the criminal offences referred to in this Chapter.

([06.06.2024](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force on [04.07.2024](#) .)

Chapter XVII

Criminal Offences Against the Family and Minors

Section 167. Child exchange

(1) For a person who intentionally switches a newborn child—

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who exchanges a newborn child for greedy purposes—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 168. Failure to comply with decisions regarding custody, care and access rights to a child

For evading a court or orphan's court decision arising from the rights of custody, care or contact with a child, as well as a court decision providing for the return of a child to the country of his or her residence, or maliciously failing to comply with such a decision, or maliciously delaying the enforcement of such a decision -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

([21.10.2010](#) as amended by the Law of [08.07.2011](#), [13.12.2012](#), [29.10.2015](#) and [17.12.2020](#), which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

168. Section 1. Failure to comply with a decision on protection against violence

For malicious failure to comply with a decision on protection against violence -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [20.03.2014](#) , as amended by the Law of [29.10.2015](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [15.06.2023](#) , which shall enter into force [on 15.07.2023](#). See paragraph ^{25.1} of the transitional provisions)

Section 169. Disclosure of the Secret of Adoption

For disclosure of the secret of adoption against the will of the adopter -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#), [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

169. Section 1. Unlawful acts in the arrangement of adoption

(1) For a person who gives consent to the adoption of a minor, if it has been given by the mother, father or guardian of the minor for materialistic purposes, —

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For requesting consent for the adoption of a minor from the mother, father or guardian of such minor personally or through an intermediary, using violence, threats, fraud, bribery or in any other unlawful manner, as well as for such intermediary -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph two of this Section, if they have been committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [21.06.2007](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 170. Evasion of maintenance

For a person who evades the execution of a court decision or a decision of a competent state institution, which imposes an obligation to provide for one's parents, grandparents, children, grandchildren or other persons and to provide them with sustenance, -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [29.10.2015](#) , [08.06.2017](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 171. Abuse of the rights of a guardian

For the use of guardianship or trusteeship to the detriment of the ward or person under guardianship, -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 172. Involvement of a Minor in a Criminal Offence

For the involvement of a minor in a criminal offence -
shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Section 173. Inducing a minor to a state of drunkenness, involving him in the use of non-medical treatment and other means that cause intoxication

(1) *(Excluded by the Law of [13.12.2012](#))*

(2) For a person who intentionally causes a minor to become intoxicated or for involving a minor in the non-medical use of medication or other means that are not narcotic or psychotropic substances but cause intoxication, if this is done by using violence or threats, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Section 174. Cruelty and violence against a minor

(1) For cruel or violent treatment of a minor, if physical or mental suffering has been caused to the minor and if it has been committed by persons on whom the victim is financially or otherwise dependent and if these actions have not had the consequences provided for in [Section 125](#) or [126](#) of this Law , -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(2) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it is committed against a minor, -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(As amended by the Law of [30.10.2008](#) , [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) , [07.01.2021](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which enters into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

174. Article ¹ Cruelty and violence against a loved one

For cruel or violent treatment of a person with whom the perpetrator of the criminal offence is related in the first or second degree of kinship, or of a spouse or former spouse, or of a person with whom the perpetrator of the criminal offence is or has been in a permanent intimate relationship, or of a person with whom the perpetrator of the criminal offence has a joint (undivided) household, if physical or mental suffering has been caused to the said person thereby and if these actions have not had the consequences provided for in Sections [125](#) , [126](#) or [130](#) of this Law , -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

([06.06.2024](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 04.07.2024.](#))

Chapter XVIII Criminal Offences Against Property

Section 175. Theft

(1) For a person who commits a secret or open theft of another person's movable property (theft) -
shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For theft, if it is committed on a significant scale or if it is committed by a group of persons following a prior agreement, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For theft, if it is committed by entering a vehicle, apartment or other premises, or if it is committed from a storage room or a facility connecting storage rooms, as well as for theft of a vehicle -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(4) For theft, if it is committed on a large scale or if it is committed by an organised group, as well as for theft of narcotic, psychotropic, highly potent, poisonous or radioactive substances, explosives, firearms or ammunition -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of two to ten years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of 25.04.2002, 08.07.2011, 13.12.2012, [06.06.2019](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 176. Robbery

(1) For the theft of another's movable property, if it is associated with violence or the threat of violence (robbery), -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For robbery, if it is committed on a significant scale or if it is committed by a group of persons following a prior agreement, or if it is committed by entering a vehicle, apartment or other premises, or if it is committed from a storage room or a facility connecting storage rooms, as well as for robbery of a vehicle -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years, with or without confiscation of property and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(3) For robbery, if it is committed on a large scale or if it is committed by an organised group, as well as for robbery of narcotic, psychotropic, highly potent, poisonous or radioactive substances, explosives, firearms or ammunition -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of three to twelve years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(4) For robbery, if it is committed using firearms or explosive substances, or if it is associated with causing serious bodily harm to the victim, or if it has caused other serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of five to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [25.04.2002](#) , [12.02.2004](#) , [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [06.06.2019](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 177. Fraud

(1) For the acquisition of another person's property or rights to such property by abuse of trust or by deceit (fraud), —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For fraud, if it has been committed on a significant scale or if it has been committed by a group of persons following a prior agreement, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For fraud, if it is committed on a large scale or if it is committed by an organised group, or if it is committed by obtaining narcotic, psychotropic, highly potent, poisonous or radioactive substances, explosives, firearms or ammunition, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of two to ten years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of 12.02.2004, 13.12.2007, 08.07.2011, [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

177. Section 1. Fraud in an automated data processing system

(1) For the purpose of obtaining another person's property or rights to such property, or other material benefits, by knowingly entering false data into an automated data processing system in order to influence the operation of its resources (computer fraud), —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who commits computer fraud, if it is committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For a person who commits computer fraud, if it is committed on a large scale or if it is committed by an organised group, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of two to ten years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the Law of [28.04.2005](#) , as amended by the Law of 13.12.2007, 08.07.2011, [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 178. Insurance Fraud

(1) For insurance fraud, that is, for unlawful acquisition of insurance compensation or the right to insurance compensation by providing knowingly false information, intentionally causing bodily harm to oneself or another person, using violence or threats, intentionally destroying, damaging or concealing property, using deception, blackmail, bribery or in another unlawful manner, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For insurance fraud, if it is committed with the intention of receiving insurance compensation in a large amount or if it is committed by a group of persons following a prior agreement, or if serious consequences are caused thereby, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of two to ten years and with or without probation supervision for a period of up to three years.

([06.06.2024](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 04.07.2024](#) .)

Section 179. Misappropriation

(1) For the unlawful acquisition or squandering of another's property, if committed by a person to whom such property has been entrusted or in whose custody it was (embezzlement), -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For embezzlement, if it has been committed on a significant scale or if it has been committed by a group of persons following a prior agreement, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For embezzlement, if committed on a large scale, as well as for embezzlement of narcotic, psychotropic, highly potent, poisonous or radioactive substances, explosives, firearms or ammunition -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to ten years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of 12.02.2004, [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which enters into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

Section 180. Theft, fraud, embezzlement of small amounts

(1) For theft, fraud or embezzlement of a small amount, except for the crimes provided for in Section [175](#) , Paragraphs three and four, Section [177](#) , Paragraph three and Section [179](#) , Paragraph three of this Law, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) (Excluded by the Law of [13.12.2012](#))

(as amended by the Law of [15.01.2004](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 181. Repeated theft, fraud, embezzlement

(Excluded by the law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#) .)

Section 182. Arbitrary consumption of electricity, heat and gas, arbitrary use of electronic communications services

(1) For a person who commits the unauthorized consumption of electricity, heat or gas or the unauthorized use of electronic communications services, if it has been committed on a significant scale, — shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who consumes electricity, heat or gas without authorization or for the unauthorized use of electronic communications services, if this has been committed on a large scale, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

([21.06.2007](#) . as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) ., [29.10.2015](#) . and [17.12.2020](#) . which enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

182. Section ¹ Illegal activities with commercial accounting of consumed electricity, heat and gas

(1) For a person who interferes with or disrupts the operation of commercial metering devices for electricity, heat or gas, or for the manufacture, adaptation, distribution or installation of equipment, devices or software, if this creates an opportunity for persons to consume electricity, heat or gas arbitrarily, —

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they were committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement or if they caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they have caused the death of two or more persons, —

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to eight years.

([21.10.2010](#) as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 183. Extortion

(1) For a person who requests, without legal grounds, the return of property or rights to property or commits any acts of a financial nature, threatening the victim or his or her relatives with violence, threatening to disclose embarrassing information about the victim or his or her relatives, threatening to destroy their property or cause them other significant harm (extortion), —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For extortion, if it is committed by a group of persons following a prior agreement or if it is committed using violence, weapons or explosive substances, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to ten years, with or without confiscation of property, and probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 184. Extortion in an Organized Group

(1) For a person who establishes or participates in an organised group for the purpose of extortion - shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years, with or without confiscation of property and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(2) For extortion as part of an organised group, if the extortion is committed using violence or threats, weapons or explosive substances, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of three to twelve years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph two of this Section, if they have caused serious consequences,

-
shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of five to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [08.07.2011](#) and [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#). See paragraph 11 of the transitional provisions)

Section 185. Intentional destruction and damage to property

(1) For a person who intentionally destroys or damages another person's property— shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For intentional destruction or damage to another person's property, if it is committed by arson or in another generally dangerous manner or if it is committed on a large scale, or if as a result of it, due to the negligence of the perpetrator, a person's death has occurred or other serious consequences have been caused, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to ten years and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of 12.02.2004, 13.12.2012, [29.10.2015](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 186. Destruction and damage to property due to negligence

(1) For a person who destroys or damages another person's property through negligence, by carelessly handling fire or in another generally dangerous manner, and if significant damage has been caused as a result thereof, -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who destroys or damages another person's property through negligence, if the result thereof is the death of a person or other serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For a person who destroys or damages another person's property through negligence, if the death of two or more persons has occurred as a result thereof, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of 12.02.2004, 13.12.2012, 25.09.2014, [11.06.2020](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 187. Intentional destruction and damage to an electrical network, public electronic communications network, heating network, gas, oil and oil product pipeline

(1) For a person who intentionally destroys or damages an electrical network, public electronic communications network, heating network, gas, oil or oil product pipeline or its equipment—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they have resulted in the death of a person or if they have caused an accident, catastrophe or other serious consequences, or if they have been committed by an organised group, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of two to ten years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Laws of 13.12.2007, 21.10.2010, 08.07.2011, 13.12.2012 and 17.12.2020, which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Section 188. Destruction and damage to gas and oil pipelines due to negligence

(1) For a person who destroys or damages gas, oil or oil product pipelines and their equipment through negligence—

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they have resulted in the death of a person or if they have caused an accident, catastrophe or other serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they result in the death of two or more persons, -

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to eight years.

(As amended by the Law of 12.02.2004, 21.10.2010, 13.12.2012, [25.09.2014](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 189. Negligent and negligent safeguarding of property

(Excluded by the law of [11.06.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 06.07.2020.](#))

Chapter XIX

Criminal Offences in the National Economy

Section 190. Smuggling

(1) For a person who imports goods or other valuables subject to customs clearance into or out of the customs territory of the Republic of Latvia, by circumventing customs control or concealing them from such control, or by not declaring them, or by using forged customs or other documents, or in another illegal manner (smuggling), if it is committed on a significant scale, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if committed by an organised group, or for smuggling, if committed on a large scale, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to ten years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years, with or without deprivation of the right to engage in certain or all types of commercial activity or to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(4) (Excluded by the Law of [13.12.2012](#))

([28.04.2005](#) as amended by the Law of 13.12.2007, 13.12.2012, 29.10.2015, 08.06.2017, [03.09.2020](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

190. Article ¹. Movement of goods and substances whose circulation is prohibited or specially regulated across the state border of the Republic of Latvia

(1) For the movement of narcotic or psychotropic substances, raw materials (precursors) intended for the production of these substances, a new psychoactive substance or a product containing it, the circulation of which is prohibited or restricted, as well as for the movement of radioactive or dangerous substances,

goods of strategic importance or other valuables, explosives, weapons, ammunition across the state border of the Republic of Latvia in any illegal manner -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For the same acts, if they were committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement or if they were committed on a large scale, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to ten years, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For the same acts, if committed by an organised group, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to twelve years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years, with deprivation of the right to engage in certain or all types of commercial activity or to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

([28.04.2005](#) as amended by the Law of 21.06.2007, 13.12.2007, 19.11.2009, 08.07.2011, 13.12.2012, [25.09.2014](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 191. Unauthorized Activities with Goods and Other Valuables Subject to Customs Clearance

(1) For a person who stores, moves, transfers or sells goods or other valuables subject to customs clearance in the customs territory of the Republic of Latvia without the permission of the customs authorities, if it is done in a significant amount, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For a person who stores, moves, transfers or sells goods or other valuables subject to customs clearance in the customs territory of the Republic of Latvia without the permission of the customs authorities, if this is done on a large scale, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to six years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision, with deprivation of the right to engage in certain or all types of commercial activity or to engage in a certain occupation or to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

([28.04.2005](#) as amended by the Law of 13.12.2012, 29.10.2015, [03.09.2020](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 192. Production, distribution, transportation, transfer, acquisition and storage of counterfeit money and state financial instruments

(1) For the transportation, transfer, acquisition or storage of counterfeit banknotes, coins, state financial instruments or foreign currency in circulation or intended for circulation in the Republic of Latvia for the purpose of distribution or for the production thereof, as well as for the distribution of such counterfeit -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For the production of counterfeit banknotes, coins, state financial instruments or foreign currency in circulation or intended for circulation in the Republic of Latvia or the distribution of such counterfeit, if it is committed on a significant scale, -

shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to eight years, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they are committed on a large scale or if they are committed by an organised group, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of two to ten years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of 10.04.2003, 18.12.2003, 05.05.2005, 13.12.2007, 08.07.2011, 13.12.2012, [28.01.2016](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

192. Section ¹. Production, acquisition, storage and distribution of equipment, software, data and other means adapted for counterfeiting money

For the manufacture, acquisition, storage or distribution of equipment, software, data, security (anti-counterfeiting) elements or any other means adapted for the counterfeiting of banknotes, coins, state financial instruments or foreign currency in circulation or intended for circulation in the Republic of Latvia,

—
shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law [of 28.01.2016](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 193. Unlawful Activities with Financial Instruments and Means of Payment

(1) (Excluded by the Law of [28.01.2016](#))

(2) For the theft, destruction, damage or illegal use of another person's financial instrument or means of payment, or for the acquisition, storage, transfer or distribution of a stolen means of payment -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For the forgery of a financial instrument or means of payment, as well as for the acquisition, storage, transfer, distribution or use of such a forgery, if there are no signs of a crime provided for [in Section 192](#) of this Law , -

shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to seven years, with or without confiscation of property.

(4) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs two or three of this Section, if they are committed on a large scale or if they are committed by an organised group, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of two to ten years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the Law of [18.12.2003](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2007](#) , [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [29.10.2015](#) , [28.01.2016](#) , [06.07.2021](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

193. Section ¹. Acquisition, production, distribution, use and storage of data, software and equipment for illegal activities with financial instruments and means of payment

(1) For a person who obtains, transfers or distributes data that enables the unlawful use of a financial instrument or means of payment, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the use of such data that enables the unlawful use of a financial instrument or means of payment, or for the production or adaptation of software or equipment for the commission of the crimes provided for [in Section 193](#) of this Law , as well as for the acquisition, transfer, storage or distribution of such software or equipment for the same purpose -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if they have been committed by an organised group, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of two to ten years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

([01.06.2000](#) . in the wording of the law with amendments made by the laws of [18.12.2003](#) , [13.12.2007](#) , [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [06.07.2021](#) and [17.12.2020](#) . which comes into force on [01.01.2022](#) .)

Article 193. ² Illegal use of inside information and manipulation in financial markets

(1) For the unlawful use of inside information in financial markets, recommending another person or inciting another person to engage in the unlawful use of inside information in financial markets, as well as for manipulation in financial markets, if serious consequences have been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if committed by an organised group, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of two to ten years and with or without probation supervision for a period of up to three years.

(as amended by the law [of 28.01.2016](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force on [01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 194. Unauthorized issuance of financial instruments

(1) For a person who places financial instruments of a legal person in circulation before the legal person has commenced operations or without the registration of financial instruments as required by law, or knowingly provides false information regarding the placing of financial instruments in public circulation -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the manufacture and release into circulation of financial instruments, if they do not comply with the provisions of the articles of association, issue prospectus or other document issued for this purpose, or the release of a deposit certificate without acceptance of the relevant deposit -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Laws of [18.12.2003](#), [12.02.2004](#), [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#), which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#) .)

Article 194. ¹ Dissemination of false data or information regarding the state of the financial system of the Republic of Latvia

(1) For the purpose of distributing knowingly false data or information orally, in writing or in any other manner regarding the state of the financial system of the Republic of Latvia -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they have been committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement or if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they are committed for greedy purposes, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2007](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force on [04.05.2022](#))

Section 195. Money Laundering

(1) For a person who commits money laundering or other property obtained through criminal means—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For the same acts, if committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement, — shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they are committed on a large scale or if they are committed by an organised group, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of three to twelve years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

([28.04.2005](#) . as amended by the Law of [13.12.2007.](#), [08.07.2011.](#), [13.12.2012.](#), [06.06.2019](#) and [17.12.2020](#) . which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 195. Failure to provide information and providing false information regarding the ownership of funds and the true beneficiary

(1) For the purpose of providing knowingly false information to a natural or legal person authorised by law to request information regarding a transaction and the true owner or beneficial owner of the financial resources or other property involved therein, as well as for the failure to provide information regarding the true beneficiaries specified in law or the provision of knowingly false information to a state institution or legal person -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they have caused significant damage, — shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the Law of [06.06.2019](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

195. Article ² Evasion of cash declaration

(1) (Excluded by the Law of [13.12.2012](#))

(2) For failure to declare or false declaration of a large amount of cash which is imported into or exported from the Republic of Latvia when crossing the internal border of the state, if the completion of the cash declaration in accordance with the procedures specified by law has been requested by an official of the competent authority, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2 ¹) For failure to declare or false declaration of a large amount of cash which is being imported into or exported from the Republic of Latvia when crossing the external border of the state -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraphs 2 and 2. ¹ of this Section, if committed by an organised group, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

([08.12.2005](#) . in the wording of the law with amendments made by the laws of [13.12.2012](#) . , [08.06.2017](#) . , [20.06.2019](#) . , [06.07.2021](#) . and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#) . Amendment 2. in Part ¹ regarding the replacement of the word "compulsory" with the word "public" shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#) . See paragraph 26 of the transitional provisions)

Section 196. Abuse and Exceedance of Authority

(1) For intentional actions committed by a responsible employee of an enterprise (company) or organisation, that is, a person who has the right to make decisions that are binding on other persons in the enterprise (company) or organisation, or the right to dispose of the property or financial resources of the

enterprise (company) or organisation, as well as by the same person authorised by the enterprise (company) or organisation, abusing their powers or exceeding them, if these actions have caused significant damage,

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it is committed for greedy purposes or for the purpose of obtaining unjustified advantages for oneself or any other person, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property and deprivation of the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [11.12.2003](#) , [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) , [07.04.2022](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

Section 197. Negligence

For negligent performance of work duties committed by a responsible employee of an enterprise (company) or organisation or a person authorised by the enterprise (company) or organisation, if significant damage has been caused thereby, -

shall be punished by short-term deprivation of liberty or by community service or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which enters into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

Section 198. Unauthorized Acceptance of Benefits

(1) For the unlawful acceptance of material values, benefits of a material or other nature, their offer, made by an employee of an enterprise (company) or organisation or a person authorised by law or a legal transaction to manage the affairs of another person, for the performance or failure to perform any action, using his or her powers, regardless of whether the material values, benefits of a material or other nature accepted are intended for this person or any other person, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they have been committed on a large scale or by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement, or if material value, property or other benefit has been requested,—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For the unlawful acceptance of material values, benefits of a material or other nature, their offer, made by a responsible employee of an enterprise (company) or organisation or a person authorised by the enterprise (company) or organisation, or a person authorised by law or a legal transaction to resolve disputes or make binding decisions, but who is not a public official, for the performance or failure to perform any action, using his or her powers, regardless of whether the material values, benefits of a material or other nature accepted are intended for this person or any other person, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property and deprivation of the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to three years.

(4) For the acts provided for in Paragraph three of this Section, if they have been committed on a large scale or by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement, or if material value, property or other benefit has been requested, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property and deprivation of the right to hold a certain position for a term of two to five years.

(as amended by the Law of [16.02.2006](#) , as amended by the Law of [19.11.2009](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [06.06.2019](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 199. Commercial bribery

(1) For the purpose of offering or transferring material values, benefits of a material or other nature, personally or through an intermediary, to an employee of an enterprise (company) or organisation or a person authorised by law or a legal transaction to manage the affairs of another person, to a responsible employee of an enterprise (company) or organisation or to the same person authorised by the enterprise (company) or organisation, or to a person authorised by law or a legal transaction to settle disputes, in order for him or her, using his or her powers, to perform or refrain from performing any action, regardless of whether the material values, benefits of a material or other nature are intended for this or any other person, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if committed on a large scale, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine and deprivation of the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of 25.04.2002, 12.02.2004, 19.11.2009, 13.12.2012, [06.06.2019](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Article 199. ¹ Exemption of the Beneficiary from Criminal Liability

A person who has unlawfully offered or given material values, property or other benefits may be exempted from criminal liability if, after committing the criminal act, they voluntarily report the incident and actively contribute to the detection and investigation of the criminal offence.

(as amended by the Law of [19.11.2009](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#) .)

Section 200. Disclosure of undisclosed information that is not confidential, secret or top secret information, unauthorized acquisition and disclosure of information containing commercial secrets and unlawful disclosure of inside information of the financial market

(1) For the disclosure of undisclosed information that is not confidential, secret or top secret information, if it is committed by a person who is not a public official and who is responsible for the storage of information in accordance with the law, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the unauthorized acquisition of a trade secret for one's own use or for disclosure to another person or for the unauthorized disclosure of a trade secret to another person for the same purpose, as well as for the unlawful disclosure of inside information of the financial market -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For a person who steals information specified in Paragraphs one or two of this Section—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

([26.05.2005](#) as amended by the Law of 13.12.2012, 28.01.2016, [06.06.2019](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [20.04.2023](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.05.2023](#))

Section 201. Usury

For various types of loans made by deliberately taking advantage of the borrower's difficult financial situation and the terms of which are excessively burdensome for him (usury), -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 202. Failure to ensure the quality of goods and services

For the deliberate manufacture and sale of goods or provision of services to a consumer that do not comply with the quality requirements specified in regulatory enactments, regulatory and technical documents or contracts, as a result of which significant damage has been caused, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of 12.02.2004, 13.12.2007, [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which enters into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

Section 203. Failure to comply with product and service safety requirements

For failure to comply with the safety requirements for goods or services specified in regulatory enactments, regulatory and technical documents, contracts or regulations approved by duly authorised state institutions, as a result of which significant damage has been caused, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of 12.02.2004, 13.12.2007, 13.12.2012, 17.12.2020 and [07.04.2022](#) , which enters into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

Section 204. Defrauding Buyers and Customers

(Excluded by the law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#) .)

Section 205. Violation of Trade Regulations

(1) (Excluded by the Law of [13.12.2012](#))

(2) For a person who intentionally violates trade regulations issued by state institutions, if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [25.04.2002](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

Section 206. Unlawful Use of Trademarks, Other Distinctive Signs and Designs

(1) For the unlawful use of a trademark, other distinctive sign of goods or services or a design, counterfeiting of a mark or the intentional use or distribution of a counterfeit mark, if it has been committed on a significant scale or if significant damage has been caused thereby, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the unlawful use of a trademark, other distinctive sign of goods or services or a design, forgery of a mark or deliberate use or distribution of a forged mark, if it has been committed on a large scale, or for the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it has been committed by an organised group, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to six years, with deprivation of the right to engage in certain or all types of commercial activity or to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

([21.10.2010](#) . as amended by the law of [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [29.10.2015](#) , [08.06.2017](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) ., which enters into force [on 04.05.2022](#) .)

Section 207. Business activity without registration and without a permit (license)

(1) (Excluded by the Law of [13.12.2012](#))

(2) For conducting business without registration or without a special permit (license), if the necessity thereof is determined by law, or for continuing the activities of an enterprise (company) after an order to

suspend its activities, if such business activity or continuation of activities has been carried out on a significant scale or if it has caused significant damage, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property and deprivation of the right to engage in certain or all types of commercial activity or to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of two to five years.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [29.10.2015](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which enters into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

Section 208. Prohibited business activities

For engaging in business activities in relation to which there is a special prohibition, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property and deprivation of the right to engage in certain or all types of commercial activity or to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of two to five years.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 209. Fictitious business activity

(Excluded by the law of [21.05.2009](#) , which enters into force [on 01.07.2009](#) .)

Section 210. Unfair receipt and use of credit and other loans

(1) For a person who knowingly provides false information for the purpose of receiving subsidies, grants, credit or other loans or during the use of subsidies, grants, credit or other loans, if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they are committed with the intention of receiving or using a subsidy, grant, credit or other loan in a large amount, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the Law of [08.06.2017](#) , [06.06.2019](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

Section 211. Unfair competition, misleading advertising and unfair commercial practices

For unfair competition, misleading advertising or unfair commercial practice, if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the Law of [17.12.2020](#) , [07.04.2022](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

Section 212. Failure to comply with the requirements of the state institution for the protection and promotion of competition

For failure to comply with the lawful requirements of a state institution for the protection and promotion of competition, if this has caused significant damage, —

shall be punished by short-term deprivation of liberty or by community service or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the Law of [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

212. Section 1. Manipulation of sports competitions

(1) For a person who commits manipulation with sports competitions organised by a sports organisation

-

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they are related to the acceptance, transfer or offering of material values, benefits of a material or other nature, - shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph two of this Section, if it has been committed on a large scale or if it has been committed by an organised group, — shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law [of 28.01.2016](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Section 213. Driving to Insolvency

(1) For a person who causes the insolvency of a legal person subject to insolvency proceedings due to negligence, if this has caused significant damage to the interests of another person protected by law, — shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in certain or all types of commercial activity or to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to three years.

(2) For a person who intentionally causes the insolvency of a subject of insolvency proceedings of a legal person, if this causes significant damage to the interests of another person protected by law, — shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in certain or all types of commercial activity or to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of two to five years.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2007](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 214. Submission of a false application for insolvency proceedings

(1) *(Excluded by the law of [21.10.2010](#))*

(2) For the submission of an application for insolvency proceedings in which knowingly false information is provided or information is concealed, if insolvency proceedings may be declared or were declared due to the application (knowingly false application for insolvency proceedings), — shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2007](#) , as amended by the Law of [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 215. Delay in Insolvency Proceedings

(1) *(Excluded by the law of [21.10.2010](#))*

(2) For a person who knowingly provides false information to a court, a meeting of creditors or other institutions or persons provided for by law, as well as for carrying out transactions in favour of one or more creditors at the expense of another part of the creditors, if this has been done by an administrator in insolvency proceedings, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For a person who obstructs the course of insolvency proceedings, which is manifested in the actions of a representative of a debtor (a subject of insolvency proceedings of a legal person) or a natural person (in insolvency proceedings of a natural person) as the provision of knowingly false information to the court or administrator, illegal performance of transactions, concealment of property or transactions, concealment, destruction or falsification of documents, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to

engage in certain or all types of commercial activity or to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of two to five years.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2007](#) , as amended by the Law of [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [08.06.2017](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

215. Section ^{1.} Violation of the provisions of the legal protection process

(1) For the use of legal protection proceedings for the purpose of avoiding the performance of obligations

-
shall be punished by probation supervision or community service or by a fine.

(2) For a person who obstructs the legal protection process, which manifests itself in the form of providing knowingly false information to the court or the person supervising the legal protection process, conducting illegal transactions, concealing property or transactions, concealing, destroying or falsifying documents, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in certain or all types of commercial activity or to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of two to five years.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2007](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [08.06.2017](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 216. Unlawful alienation, damage and destruction of pledged property

For the alienation of a thing pledged as a commercial pledge without the permission of the pledgee or for its damage or destruction, if significant damage has been caused thereby, -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the Law of [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

Section 217. Violation of accounting and statistical information regulations

(1) For a person who conceals or falsifies accounting documents, annual reports, statistical reports or statistical information prescribed by law for an enterprise (company), institution or organisation -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they have caused significant damage, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph two of this Section, if it is committed for greedy purposes, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the Law of [06.06.2019](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

217. Article ^{1.} Violation of wage regulations

For the payment of wages not recorded in the accounting records, if this has been done in a significant amount, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine and deprivation of the right to engage in certain or all types of commercial activity or to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the law of [10.03.2016](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 218. Evasion of Payment of Taxes and Equivalent Payments

(1) (Excluded by the Law of [13.12.2012](#))

(2) For evading the payment of taxes or payments equivalent thereto or for concealing or reducing income, profit or other taxable items, if this has caused losses to the state or local government in a large amount, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property and deprivation of the right to engage in certain or all types of commercial activity or to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of two to five years.

(3) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph two of this Section, if committed by an organised group, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to ten years, with or without confiscation of property and deprivation of the right to engage in certain or all types of commercial activity or to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of two to five years, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2007](#) , [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [08.06.2017](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

218. Section 1¹. Reporting a transaction that did not actually take place in a value added tax return

(1) For the purpose of declaring a transaction subject to value added tax that has not actually taken place in a value added tax return, if the total value of the transaction or several such transactions that have not actually taken place reported in the return reaches a large amount, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the purpose of reporting a transaction subject to value added tax that has not actually occurred in a value added tax return or in several such returns, if this has caused significant losses to the state, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in certain or all types of commercial activity or to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of two to five years.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph two of this Section, if they have caused significant losses to the state, or for the criminal offence provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if it has been committed by an organised group, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to ten years, with or without confiscation of property and deprivation of the right to engage in certain or all types of commercial activity or to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of two to five years, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

([06.07.2021](#) . in the wording of the law, which comes into force on [05.08.2021](#). See paragraph 27 of the transitional provisions)

Section 219. Evasion of Submission of Declaration

(1) *(Excluded by the Law of [13.12.2012](#))*

(2) For a person who provides false information in a declaration of income, property, transactions or other financial nature specified by law, if false information is provided regarding property or other income in a large amount, -

shall be punished by short-term deprivation of liberty or by community service or by a fine.

(3) For failure to indicate the source of origin of declarable property or other income specified in the law or for providing false information regarding the source of origin of declarable property or other income, if such information has been requested by a duly authorised state institution in accordance with the procedures specified in the law and if false information has been indicated regarding property or other income in a large amount, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(as amended by the Law of [17.10.2002](#) , as amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2007](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 220. Evasion of property

For the purpose of evading payment of debt or performance of other obligations, the alienation, damage, destruction, waste, concealment or other diversion of property or means of payment -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

220. Article 1. Illegal storage, movement (transportation) and sale of petroleum products

(1) For the illegal storage, transfer (transportation) or sale of petroleum products, if it is committed in a significant amount, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the illegal storage, transfer (transportation) or sale of petroleum products, if committed on a large scale, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(4) For a criminal offence provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if committed by an organised group, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to seven years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the Law of [08.07.2011](#) , [29.10.2015](#) , [08.06.2017](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Article 221. Illegal manufacture (production), storage, transfer and sale of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products

(1) For a person who commits the illegal manufacture (production), storage, transfer or sale of alcoholic beverages or tobacco products, if it is committed in a significant amount, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For the illegal manufacture (production), storage, transfer or sale of alcoholic beverages or tobacco products, if it has been committed on a large scale, or for the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it has been committed by an organised group, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

([21.05.2009](#) . as amended by the Law of [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [29.10.2015](#) , [08.06.2017](#) , [03.09.2020](#) and [17.12.2020](#) ., which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

221. Section 1. Sale of illegal alcoholic beverages

(1) For the sale of illegally manufactured (produced) or counterfeit alcoholic beverages or alcohol-containing liquids which are not alcoholic beverages but are offered as alcoholic beverages (illegal alcoholic beverages) -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they have been committed on a significant scale or if they have been committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they have caused serious consequences or if they have been committed on a large scale, or if they have been committed by an organised group, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the Law of [21.06.2007](#) , as amended by the Law of [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [03.09.2020](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

221. Section ² Production (production), storage and transportation of illegal alcoholic beverages

(1) For the illegal manufacture (production), storage or transfer of alcoholic beverages, if it is committed in a significant amount, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For a person who commits the illegal manufacture (production), storage or transfer of alcoholic beverages, if it is committed on a large scale or if it is committed by an organised group, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(as amended by the law of [21.06.2007](#) , as amended by the laws of [19.11.2009](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [29.10.2015](#) , [03.09.2020](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

221. Section ³ Purchase of illegal alcoholic beverages

(Excluded by the law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#) .)

221. Section ⁴ Exemption of a person from criminal liability for illegal possession and transportation of alcoholic beverages

A person who has voluntarily transferred illegal alcoholic beverages and voluntarily reported the manufacture (production), storage, transfer or sale of these illegal alcoholic beverages shall be exempted from criminal liability for their storage or transfer.

(as amended by the Law of [21.06.2007](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#) .)

221. Section ⁵ Transfer of premises for the manufacture (production), storage and sale of illegal alcoholic beverages

(Excluded by the law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#) .)

221. Section ⁶ Illegal sale of tobacco products in small quantities

For the sale of a small amount of illegally manufactured (produced) tobacco products or tobacco products that are not marked with excise duty stamps of the Republic of Latvia, except in cases provided for in regulatory enactments, or smokeless tobacco products the placing on the market of which is prohibited, if it is done for greedy purposes, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

([03.09.2020](#) . in the wording of the law as amended by the law of [06.07.2021](#) . which enters into force [on 05.08.2021](#). The amendment regarding the replacement of the words "or with forced labor" with the words "or with probation supervision, or with community service" enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#). See paragraph 26 of the transitional provisions)

Section 222. Violation of veterinary regulations

(1) For a person who intentionally violates veterinary regulations, if it has caused the spread of an epizootic or other serious consequences, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they have caused the death of two or more persons, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 223. Violation of regulations for combating plant diseases and pests

(1) For a person who violates the regulations for combating plant diseases or pests, if it has caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they have caused the death of two or more persons, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Chapter XX Criminal Offences Against General Security and Public Order

Section 224. Banditry

(1) For a person who unites more than two persons into an organised group (gang) armed with weapons for the purpose of committing crimes -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to ten years, with or without confiscation of property and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(2) For a person who participates in or directs crimes committed by a gang—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of three to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [08.07.2011](#) and [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#). See paragraph 11 of the transitional provisions)

Section 225. Mass Disorders

For the organization of mass riots that are associated with rioting, damage, arson, destruction of property or violence against a person, or with resistance to representatives of authority, or for active participation therein, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of three to twelve years and by probation supervision for a period of up to three years.

(as amended by the Law of [21.10.2010](#) , as amended by the Law of [08.07.2011](#) , which enters into force [on 01.10.2011](#). See paragraph 11 of the transitional provisions)

225. Article 1¹. Violation of restrictions and prohibitions established during a state of emergency and state of exception

(1) For a person who violates restrictions or prohibitions imposed during an emergency situation, if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who violates restrictions or prohibitions imposed during a state of emergency, if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if they have caused serious consequences, -

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to eight years.

(as amended by the law of [26.04.2018](#) , as amended by the laws of [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

Section 226. Violation of the Procedure for the Organization and Conduct of Public Events

(1) For a person who violates the procedure for the organisation or conduct of public events, committed by the organiser of the event or another person, if significant damage has been caused thereby,

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they have caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they result in the death of two or more persons, -

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to eight years.

(as amended by the Law of [16.12.2004](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

Section 227. Threat to public safety, order and personal health when performing religious activities

For the organization or management of a group whose activities, manifesting themselves as preaching religious teachings and performing religious rituals, are related to causing harm to public safety and order, personal health, or personal interests protected by law, or for the participation of a person in such activities

-

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 228. Desecration of a grave and corpse

(1) For a person who desecrates a grave, a burial urn, a buried or unburied corpse—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if they are related to the theft of a monument, a burial urn or other objects on or in a grave, or near a burial urn, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 229. Unlawful Activities with Cultural Objects

(1) For the unlawful storage, transfer, transfer, alienation of a cultural object, that is, a cultural monument under the protection of the Republic of Latvia or another state, an object of a museum collection or a document of a library collection under special protection, or for its unlawful export outside the Republic of Latvia or import into the Republic of Latvia, if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the destruction, damage or desecration of a cultural object -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law [of 07.01.2021](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

229. Section ^{1. Illegal activities with antiquities}

(1) For the unlawful acquisition, storage, transfer, transfer, alienation of an antique under the protection of the Republic of Latvia which is not in the collection of a museum, or of an antique under the protection of another state, or for its unlawful export outside the Republic of Latvia or import into the Republic of Latvia

- shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the destruction or damage of an antique under the protection of the Republic of Latvia which is not in the collection of a museum, or an antique under the protection of another state -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law [of 07.01.2021](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

229. Section ^{2. Exemption of a person from criminal liability for the illegal acquisition, storage, movement and transfer of antiquities}

A person who has voluntarily surrendered an illegally acquired, stored, moved or transferred antique under the protection of the Republic of Latvia that is not in the collection of a museum, or an antique under the protection of another state, shall be exempted from criminal liability for the illegal acquisition, storage, moving or transfer of an antique under the protection of the Republic of Latvia that is not in the collection of a museum, or an antique under the protection of another state.

([07.01.2021](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 02.02.2021.](#))

Section 230. Cruel treatment of animals and torture of animals

(1) For a person who commits cruel treatment of an animal resulting in its mutilation or for torturing an animal—

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to keep certain or all species of animals for a term of up to three years.

(2) For the same acts, if they have been committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement or if significant damage has been caused thereby, or for cruel treatment of an animal, as a result of which it has died, or for torture of an animal, as a result of which it has died or been mutilated, -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, with deprivation of the right to keep certain or all species of animals for a term of up to five years.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if they are committed in a public place or in the presence of a minor, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to six years, with deprivation of the right to keep certain or all species of animals for a term of up to five years.

(as amended by the Law of [21.05.2009](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [22.06.2017](#) , [17.12.2020](#) , [07.04.2022](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force on [04.07.2024](#))

230. Section 1. Violation of animal keeping regulations

(1) For a person who violates the rules for keeping animals, if as a result of such violation the victim has suffered moderate bodily harm, —

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who violates the rules for keeping animals, if as a result thereof the victim has suffered serious bodily harm or has caused the death of a person, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

([25.04.2002](#) as amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [11.06.2020](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

Section 231. Hooliganism

(1) For gross disturbance of public order, which is manifested in obvious disrespect for society or insolence, ignoring generally accepted norms of conduct and disturbing the peace of people, the work of institutions or enterprises (companies), or organizations (hooliganism), —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For hooliganism, if it was committed by a group of persons or if it is related to causing bodily harm to the victim or to damaging or destroying property, or to resisting a representative of the authorities or a person who is opposing a violation of public order, or if it was committed using weapons, as well as other objects that can be used to cause bodily harm, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [15.05.2014](#) , [25.09.2014](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

231. Section ¹. Intentionally false statement regarding the placement or placement of an explosive, poisonous, radioactive or bacteriological substance or material or an explosive device

(1) For a person who knowingly makes a false statement regarding the placement of an explosive, poisonous, radioactive or bacteriological substance or material or explosive device in an institution, enterprise or other facility or the placement outside an institution, enterprise or other facility -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same actions, if they have caused significant damage or if the intentionally false statement is directed against two or more objects, -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by a fine.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they have caused serious consequences, -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by a fine.

([25.04.2002](#) as amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [10.03.2016](#) , [11.06.2020](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [14.12.2023](#) , which shall enter into force on [30.12.2023](#))

Section 232. Involvement of Mentally Ill Persons in a Criminal Offence

For involving a person in a criminal offence, knowing that he or she suffers from a mental disorder, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 233. Unauthorized manufacture, repair, acquisition, storage, carrying, transportation, transfer, sale and violation of sale regulations of firearms, essential components of firearms, ammunition for firearms, high-energy pneumatic weapons, explosives and explosive devices

(1) For the sale of a firearm, essential components of a firearm, ammunition for a firearm, high-energy pneumatic weapon, explosive or explosive device to a person who does not have a relevant permit or special permit (licence), if it was committed by a person who has a relevant permit or special permit (licence), —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the manufacture, repair, acquisition, storage, carrying, transportation, transfer or sale of a firearm, essential component of a firearm, firearm ammunition, high-energy pneumatic weapon, explosive or explosive device without a relevant permit -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph two of this Section, if they have been committed by an organised group, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to ten years, with or without confiscation of property, and probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the Law of [20.05.2004](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2007](#), [08.07.2011](#), [13.12.2012](#), [29.10.2015](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

233. Section 1¹. Forgery of markings on firearms, essential components of firearms, high-energy pneumatic weapons, gas weapons and signal weapons

For the falsification or destruction of the marking of a firearm, essential component of a firearm, high-energy pneumatic weapon, gas weapon or signal weapon -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

([06.06.2024](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 04.07.2024](#) .)

Section 234. Unauthorized manufacture and use of gas pistols (revolvers) and their ammunition

(1) For a person who manufactures a gas pistol (revolver) or ammunition intended for it filled with irritating or paralyzing substances without a relevant permit -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who violates the conditions or procedures for the use or utilization of a gas pistol (revolver), if significant damage is caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For a person who violates the conditions or procedures for the use or utilization of a gas pistol (revolver), if serious consequences are caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the Law of [29.10.2015](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 235. Exemption of a Person from Criminal Liability for the Manufacture, Acquisition, Carrying and Storage of a Firearm, Essential Components of a Firearm, Firearm Ammunition, High-Energy Pneumatic Weapon, Explosive or Explosive Device and for the Manufacture of a Gas Pistol (Revolver) and Its Ammunition

A person who has voluntarily surrendered a firearm, essential component of a firearm, ammunition for a firearm, high-energy pneumatic weapon, explosive or explosive device, or a gas pistol (revolver) or its ammunition manufactured without a relevant permit, shall be released from criminal liability if the person's actions do not constitute another criminal offence.

(as amended by the Law of [20.05.2004](#) , as amended by the Law of [29.10.2015](#) , which enters into force on [03.12.2015](#) .)

Section 236. Storage, carrying, transportation and transfer of firearms, essential components of firearms, ammunition for firearms, high-energy pneumatic weapons, explosives and explosive devices in violation of regulatory enactments

(1) For the storage, carrying, transportation or transfer of a firearm, essential components of a firearm, ammunition for a firearm, high-energy pneumatic weapon, explosive or explosive device, in violation of regulatory enactments, if as a result any of the aforementioned items has been lost or acquired by another person, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same offence, if it has caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [20.05.2004](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [29.10.2015](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

Section 237. Violation of the conditions or procedures for the use or utilization of firearms and high-energy pneumatic weapons and violation of the procedures for the use of explosives and explosive devices

(1) For a person who violates the conditions or procedures for the use or application of a firearm or high-energy pneumatic weapon or violates the procedures for the use of explosives and explosive devices, if it has been committed by a person who is permitted to acquire, possess or carry a firearm or high-energy pneumatic weapon or who has the right to use explosives and explosive devices, and if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they have caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the Law of [29.10.2015](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

237. Article 1. Violation of the rules for the circulation of goods of strategic importance

(1) For a person who violates the rules for the circulation of goods of strategic importance, if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who violates the prohibition on the circulation of equipment, devices or instruments and their components or software specially created or adapted for the purpose of carrying out operational measures in a special manner or for disrupting them -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years, or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in certain occupations for a term of up to five years.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the Law of [12.11.2015](#) , [26.04.2018](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

Section 238. Violation of the Rules of Production Safety and Technical Discipline

(1) For a person who violates the rules of industrial safety or technical discipline in construction work or work related to blasting, or in enterprises (companies) at risk of explosion, if it has caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(2) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if committed by a person who is responsible for compliance with the rules of industrial safety or technical discipline, or for the actions provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they have caused the death of two or more persons, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years, with deprivation of the right to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to ten years.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) , [17.12.2020](#) , [07.01.2021](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 239. Violation of building regulations

(1) For the performance of construction works during the period when they are suspended, in a third group building or in an apartment building, if the construction works are suspended due to their performance without a building permit or due to the commencement of construction works before the conditions of the building permit have been fulfilled, -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who violates the norms or regulations for the construction of buildings, bridges, overpasses or other structures, if as a result the structure or a part thereof has collapsed, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if they have caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to seven years.

(4) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if they have caused the death of two or more persons, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years, with deprivation of the right to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to ten years.

(as amended by the law of [25.09.2014](#) , as amended by the laws of [07.01.2021](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

239. Section 1. Operation of a dangerous structure

(1) For a person who violates the prohibition on the operation of a dangerous structure, if it has been committed by a person who is responsible for the operation of the structure, and if it has caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they have caused the death of two or more persons, -

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to eight years.

([11.06.2020](#) . in the wording of the law as amended by the law of [06.07.2021](#) , which enters into force [on 05.08.2021](#) . The amendment in the first part regarding the replacement of the words "or with forced labor" with the words "or with probation supervision, or with community service" enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#) . See paragraph 26 of the transitional provisions)

Section 240. Violation of fire safety regulations

(1) (Excluded by the Law of [13.12.2012](#))

(2) For an intentional violation [of fire safety regulations](#) , if it was committed by a person who is responsible for compliance with these regulations, and significant damage was caused thereby - shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For an intentional violation [of fire safety regulations](#) , if it was committed by a person who is responsible for compliance with these regulations, and if it caused serious consequences, - shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(4) For an intentional violation [of fire safety regulations](#) , if it was committed by a person who is responsible for compliance with these regulations, and if it caused the death of two or more people, - shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years, with deprivation of the right to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to ten years.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 241. Arbitrary Access to an Automated Data Processing System

(1) For a person who has unauthorized access to the resources of an automated data processing system, if it is related to overcoming the system's protection measures or if it has been done without appropriate permission or by using the rights granted to another person and if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it is committed for greedy purposes, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they have been committed by an organised group or if they have caused serious consequences, or if they are directed against an automated data processing system that processes information related to the political, economic, military, social or other security of the State, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to seven years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the law of [25.09.2014](#) , as amended by the laws of [06.07.2021](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

Section 242. Unauthorized Acquisition of Computer Software

(Excluded by the law of [28.04.2005](#) , which enters into force [on 01.06.2005](#) .)

Section 243. Disruption of the operation of an automated data processing system and unlawful conduct with information included in this system

(1) For the unauthorized alteration, damage, destruction, deterioration or concealment of information contained in an automated data processing system or the entry of intentionally false information into an automated data processing system, if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who intentionally interferes with the operation of an automated data processing system by entering, transferring, damaging, deleting, deteriorating, changing or concealing information, if the security system is damaged or destroyed thereby and significant damage is caused, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For a criminal offence provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if it is committed for greedy purposes, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(4) *(Excluded by the Law of [13.12.2012](#))*

(5) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if they have caused serious consequences or if they are directed against an automated data processing system that processes information related to the political, economic, military, social or other security of the State, or for the criminal offence provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if it has been committed by an organised group, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to seven years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

([28.04.2005](#) . as amended by the Law of [13.12.2007](#) , [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) , [08.06.2017](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [27.10.2022](#) , which shall enter into force on [25.11.2022](#) .)

Section 244. Unlawful Activities with Devices Affecting the Resources of an Automated Data Processing System

(1) For the unauthorised manufacture, adaptation for use, sale, distribution, acquisition, transfer or storage of a tool (device, computer program, computer password, access code or similar data) which is intended to influence the resources of an automated data processing system or by means of which access to an automated data processing system or a part thereof can be obtained for the purpose of committing a criminal offence, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they were committed by an organised group or if they caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [28.04.2005](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) , [06.07.2021](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

244. Section ¹ Acquisition, production, modification, storage and distribution of data, software and equipment for illegal activities with electronic communications network terminal equipment

For the alteration of data necessary for the identification of electronic communications network terminal equipment in an electronic communications network or for the acquisition, storage or distribution of data intended for such purpose, as well as for the acquisition, production, storage or distribution of software or equipment intended for such purpose without the consent of the manufacturer or a person authorised by it, if such actions have been committed for a greedy purpose or if they have been committed by a group of persons following a prior agreement, or if significant damage has been caused thereby, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [21.05.2009](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

Section 245. Violation of Information System Security Regulations

For a violation of the information storage and processing regulations or other information computer system security regulations developed in accordance with the information regime or its protection, committed by a person who is responsible for compliance with these regulations, if this has been the reason for the theft, destruction or damage of information or if other significant damage has been caused thereby,

-

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Section 246. Unauthorized transfer of flammable substances and objects, as well as corrosive substances

(1) For the unauthorized transfer of a flammable substance or object, as well as a corrosive substance, if it has caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they have caused the death of two or more persons, —
punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to eight years.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#), [25.09.2014](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Section 247. Unauthorized carriage of flammable substances and objects on an aircraft

(1) For a person who commits the offence of unauthorized carriage of flammable substances or objects on an aircraft—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they have caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they have caused the death of two or more persons, —

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to eight years.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 248. Unauthorized manufacture, acquisition, storage, sale and transfer of poisonous and highly potent substances

(1) For the manufacture, acquisition, storage or sale of poisonous or highly potent substances, other than narcotic or psychotropic substances, without a relevant permit, as well as for the violation of regulations regarding the manufacture, storage, issuance, accounting, transportation or transfer of such substances, if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For a person who commits the unauthorised manufacture, acquisition or sale of substances provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it has caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(4) For a person who commits the unauthorized manufacture, acquisition or sale of substances provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if it has caused the death of two or more persons, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

248. Section ¹. Unauthorized manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation and transfer of new psychoactive substances for the purpose of sale and sale

(1) For the manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer for the purpose of sale or sale of a new psychoactive substance or a product containing it, the circulation of which is prohibited or restricted,

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine and probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(2) For the same acts, if they have caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by probation supervision, or by community service.

(as amended by the Law of [03.04.2014](#) , as amended by the Law of [15.05.2014](#) , [25.09.2014](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

248. Section ². Unauthorized production, acquisition, storage, transportation, transfer of new psychoactive substances and unauthorized use of new psychoactive substances

(1) For the unauthorized acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of a new psychoactive substance or a product containing it, the circulation of which is prohibited or restricted, without the intention of selling it, or the unauthorized use of a new psychoactive substance or a product containing it, the circulation of which is prohibited or restricted, if it is committed by a person who has been warned of criminal liability for the unauthorized acquisition, storage, transportation, transfer and use of a new psychoactive substance or a product containing it, the circulation of which is prohibited or restricted, —

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the unauthorized manufacture of a new psychoactive substance or a product containing it, the circulation of which is prohibited or restricted, without the intention of selling it—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law [of 25.09.2014](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 249. Violation of the Regulations on the Production, Acquisition, Storage, Accounting, Dispensation, Transportation and Transfer of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances

(1) For a person who violates the regulations on the production, acquisition, storage, accounting, dispensing, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances, if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in certain occupations for a term of up to three years.

(2) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years, or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in certain occupations for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 250. Unauthorized Distribution of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances

(1) For a person who issues a prescription without medical necessity or illegally issues another document for the receipt of a narcotic or psychotropic substance, as well as for dispensing a narcotic or psychotropic substance without a prescription or another document or knowing that the prescription or other document is fictitious or has been issued illegally, if such acts have been committed for greedy purposes or due to other personal interest, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in certain occupations for a term of up to five years.

(2) For a person who issues a prescription without medical necessity or illegally issues another document for the receipt of a narcotic or psychotropic substance, as well as for dispensing a narcotic or psychotropic substance without a prescription or another document or knowing that the prescription or other document is fictitious or illegally issued, if it was done with narcotic or psychotropic substances in large quantities or caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in certain occupations for a term of up to five years.

(3) For a criminal offence provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if it was committed by an organised group or if it caused the death of two or more persons, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to ten years, with deprivation of the right to engage in certain occupations for a term of up to five years and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [25.04.2002](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) , [07.01.2021](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 251. Incitement to use narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and new psychoactive substances

(1) Incitement to use narcotic or psychotropic substances or new psychoactive substances or products containing them, the circulation of which is prohibited or restricted, or the transfer of premises for the use of these substances -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they are committed against a minor, a mentally ill person or a person who is subject to drug treatment or who is in material or other dependence on the perpetrator, or if substances that enhance their effect have been added to narcotic or psychotropic substances, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For incitement to use narcotic or psychotropic substances or new psychoactive substances or products containing them, the circulation of which is prohibited or restricted, if the use of these substances has caused serious consequences, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of two to ten years and with or without probation supervision for a period of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [25.04.2002](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [15.05.2014](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 252. Administration of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and new psychoactive substances against a person's will

(1) For a person who administers narcotic or psychotropic substances or new psychoactive substances or products containing them, the circulation of which is prohibited or restricted, to another person or adds them to a product intended for use by another person against the will of such person or without his or her knowledge—

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service.

(2) For the same acts, if substances that enhance their effects have been added to narcotic or psychotropic substances, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to ten years and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if they have been committed against a minor or using violence, or threatening to use violence, or if they have caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of three to twelve years and by probation supervision for a period of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [25.04.2002](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [15.05.2014](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 253. Unauthorized manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation and transfer of narcotic and psychotropic substances

(1) For a person who commits the unauthorized manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances without the intention of selling them—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they were committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement or if they were committed with narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances in large quantities, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of three to ten years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the Law of [17.10.2002](#) , as amended by the Law of [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

253. Section ¹. Unauthorized manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation and transfer of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for the purpose of sale and unauthorized sale

(1) For the unauthorized manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances for the purpose of sale or for the unauthorized sale of narcotic or psychotropic substances -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of two to eight years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(2) For the same acts, if committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement, — shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of three to ten years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(3) For the same acts, if they have been committed by an organised group or if they have been committed with narcotic or psychotropic substances in large quantities, or if they have caused serious consequences, as well as for the sale of narcotic or psychotropic substances to a minor, in educational institutions or on their territory, in restaurants, cafes, bars, places of public entertainment or festive events -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of five to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the Law of [17.10.2002](#) , as amended by the Law of [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [07.01.2021](#) , which shall enter into force [on 02.02.2021](#))

253. Section ². Unauthorized acquisition, possession and sale of narcotic and psychotropic substances in small quantities and unauthorized use of narcotic and psychotropic substances

(1) For the unauthorized acquisition or possession of narcotic or psychotropic substances in a small amount without the intention of selling them or the unauthorized use of narcotic or psychotropic substances, if it was committed by a person who has been warned of criminal liability for the unauthorized acquisition, possession and use of narcotic and psychotropic substances, —

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the unauthorized manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances in small quantities for the purpose of sale or for the unauthorized sale of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances in small quantities -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law [of 13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Section 254. Exemption of a Person from Criminal Liability for the Acquisition, Possession, Transportation and Transfer of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances

A person who has voluntarily transferred narcotic, psychotropic, new psychoactive substances or products containing them, the circulation of which is prohibited or restricted, or has voluntarily reported their acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer, or has provided or organized assistance to another person in the event of an overdose of these substances, thereby preventing or reducing the threat to their life and health, shall be exempt from criminal liability for the use, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of these substances.

(as amended by the Law of [17.10.2002](#) , as amended by the Law of [25.09.2014](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

Section 255. Production, acquisition, storage, transportation, transfer and sale of equipment and substances (precursors) intended for the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

(1) For a person who manufactures, acquires, stores, transports or transfers equipment, devices, objects, materials or substances (precursors exceeding a small amount) intended for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they are committed with the aim of selling such equipment, devices, objects, materials or substances (precursors), or for selling equipment, devices, objects, materials or substances (precursors) intended for the unauthorised manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if they have been committed by an organised group, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of three to ten years, with or without confiscation of property.

(As amended by the Law of [25.04.2002](#) , [21.06.2007](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 256. Unauthorized sowing and cultivation of plants containing narcotic and psychotropic substances

(1) For a person who commits the unauthorized sowing or cultivation of plants containing narcotic or psychotropic substances—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who commits the unauthorized sowing or cultivation of plants containing narcotic or psychotropic substances in large areas, or if it is committed by an organized group, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(As amended by the Law of [25.04.2002](#) , [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [07.01.2021](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Chapter XXI Criminal Offences Against Traffic Safety

Section 257. Violation of the safety and operation regulations of railway, water and air transport

(1) For a person who violates the safety or operational regulations of railway, water or air transport or for deliberately putting into operation a technically damaged railway, water or air vehicle, committed by a transport employee, if it has significantly disrupted the operation of transport, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same offence, if it has caused serious consequences, -

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to eight years.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 258. Damage to roads and railway, water and air vehicles

(1) For the intentional destruction, damage or other intentional actions of traffic roads, road structures or devices, railway, water or air vehicles, transport telecommunications networks or signalling equipment, electronic or communication equipment, as a result of which they have become unfit for operation, as well as if the aforementioned actions have caused disruptions in transport operations, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if serious consequences have been caused thereby, -

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to ten years.

(As amended by the Law of [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [29.10.2015](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 259. Arbitrary Stopping of a Train

(1) (Excluded by the Law of [13.12.2012](#))

(2) For a person who forcibly stops a train unnecessarily with an emergency brake, by disconnecting the brake air line or otherwise, if this has caused a disaster, damage to rolling stock or other serious consequences, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the same acts, if they have caused the death of two or more persons, -

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to eight years.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 260. Violation of Road Traffic Regulations and Vehicle Operation Regulations

(1) (Excluded by the law of [11.06.2020](#))

(1¹) For a person who violates road traffic regulations or vehicle operation regulations, if it has been committed by a person driving a vehicle, and if as a result of it the victim has suffered moderate bodily injury, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who violates road traffic regulations or vehicle operation regulations, if it has been committed by a person driving a vehicle, and if as a result thereof the victim has suffered serious bodily injury or has caused the death of a person, -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of up to eight years, with deprivation of the right to drive a vehicle for a term of up to five years.

(3) For a person who violates road traffic regulations or vehicle operation regulations, if it has been committed by a person driving a vehicle, and if it has caused the death of two or more people, -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to twelve years, with deprivation of the right to drive a vehicle for a term of up to seven years.

(As amended by the Law of [27.05.2004](#) , [12.02.2004](#) , [06.10.2005](#) , [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [15.05.2014](#) , [29.10.2015](#) , [11.06.2020](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

Section 261. Concept of vehicle

The vehicles specified in [Sections 175](#) , [176](#) , [260](#) , [262-265](#) and [284](#) of this Law shall mean all types of automobiles , tractors and other self-propelled machines, trams, trolleybuses, motorcycles and other motor vehicles that move with their own energy source, except for vehicles with an internal combustion engine with a working volume of less than 50 cubic centimeters or an electric motor with a maximum power of no more than four kilowatts and a maximum design speed of no more than 45 kilometers per hour.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [06.06.2019](#) and [27.10.2022](#) , which shall enter into force on [25.11.2022](#))

Section 262. Driving a Vehicle Under the Influence of Alcohol, Narcotic, Psychotropic, Toxic or Other Intoxicating Substances

(1) For driving a vehicle if the driver does not have the appropriate category of driving rights (the driving rights have not been obtained in accordance with the prescribed procedure or have been revoked) and if the driver is under the influence of alcohol, narcotics, psychotropic, toxic or other intoxicating substances,

— shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, with deprivation of the right to drive a vehicle for five years.

(1¹) For driving a vehicle or teaching how to drive a vehicle, if the blood alcohol concentration determined in a breath or blood test exceeds 1.5 per mille, or for driving a vehicle or teaching how to drive a vehicle while under the influence of narcotic, psychotropic, toxic or other intoxicating substances, —

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, with deprivation of the right to drive a vehicle for five years.

(2) For a person who violates [road traffic regulations](#) or vehicle operation regulations, if it has been committed by a person who is driving a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, narcotics, psychotropic, toxic or other intoxicating substances, and if as a result of it the victim has suffered minor bodily injury, -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, with deprivation of the right to drive a vehicle for five years.

(3) For a person who violates [road traffic regulations](#) or vehicle operation regulations, if it has been committed by a person who drives a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, narcotics, psychotropic, toxic or other intoxicating substances, and if as a result of it the victim has suffered moderate bodily injury, —

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, with deprivation of the right to drive a vehicle for a term of five to seven years.

(4) For a person who violates [road traffic regulations](#) or vehicle operation regulations, if it has been committed by a person who drives a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, narcotics, psychotropic, toxic or other intoxicating substances, and if as a result of it the victim has been inflicted with serious bodily injury or it has caused the death of a person, -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years, with deprivation of the right to drive a vehicle for a term of five to ten years.

(5) For a person who violates [road traffic regulations](#) or vehicle operation regulations, if it has been committed by a person who drives a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, narcotics, psychotropic, toxic or other intoxicating substances, and if it has caused the death of two or more people, -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to fifteen years, with deprivation of the right to drive a vehicle for a term of five to ten years.

([29.10.2015](#) . as amended by the Law of [22.06.2017](#) , [17.12.2020](#) , [27.10.2022](#) and [06.06.2024](#) ., which enters into force on [04.07.2024](#) .)

262. Section ¹ Refusal to undergo a test for the influence of alcohol, narcotics, psychotropic, toxic and other intoxicating substances and leaving the scene of a road traffic accident

(1) For a person who refuses to undergo a breath or blood test to determine the concentration of alcohol or to undergo a test for the influence of narcotic, psychotropic, toxic or other intoxicating substances, if this has been done by the driver of a vehicle, —

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, with deprivation of the right to drive a vehicle for five years.

(2) For a person who refuses to undergo a breath or blood test to determine the concentration of alcohol or to test for the effects of narcotic, psychotropic, toxic or other intoxicating substances or for leaving the scene of a road traffic accident after a road traffic accident, in violation of the prescribed procedure, if it was committed by the driver of a vehicle who caused a road traffic accident, as a result of which the victim suffered minor, moderate or serious bodily injury or as a result of which a person died, -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, with deprivation of the right to drive a vehicle for five years.

([29.10.2015](#) . as amended by the Law of [11.06.2020](#) , [17.12.2020](#) , [27.10.2022](#) , [06.06.2024](#) and [04.12.2024](#) ., which enters into force [on 01.01.2025](#) .)

Section 263. Putting technically damaged vehicles into operation

For the deliberate placing into operation of technically damaged vehicles or other violation of the operating regulations guaranteeing the safety of movement, committed by a person who is responsible for the technical condition or operation of vehicles, if as a result the victim has suffered moderate or severe bodily injury or has caused the death of a person, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in certain occupations for a term of up to five years.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [29.10.2015](#) , [11.06.2020](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 264. Allowing persons under the influence of alcohol, narcotics, psychotropic, toxic or other intoxicating substances to drive vehicles

For a person who is responsible for the technical condition or operation of vehicles, who allows a person who is under the influence of alcohol, narcotics, psychotropic, toxic or other intoxicating substances to drive a vehicle, if as a result of this the victim has suffered minor, moderate or serious bodily injury or it has caused the death of a person, a person who is responsible for the technical condition or operation of vehicles, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in certain occupations for a term of up to five years.

(As amended by the Law of [27.05.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [29.10.2015](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 265. Illegal production, sale, issuance, forgery, destruction, theft and use of forgery of a vehicle registration document, unit and registration number plate

(1) For the unlawful manufacture, sale, issuance, falsification, destruction of a vehicle registration document, unit or registration number plate or the use of a forged registration number plate -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who steals a vehicle registration document or registration number plate—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs (1) or (2) of this Section, if they were committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [27.10.2022](#) , which shall enter into force [on 25.11.2022](#))

Section 266. Violation of traffic regulations

(1) For a person who violates the rules of transport traffic or safety protection, if it has caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they have caused the death of two or more persons, —
punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to eight years.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 267. Failure to disclose the name of a ship in the event of a ship collision

For failure to notify the name and port of registration of his ship, as well as the place of departure or destination, to another ship that has collided with his ship, although it was possible to provide this information, the master—

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 268. Seizure of Air and Water Vehicles

(1) For the seizure of an air or water vehicle, except for small vehicles, on land, in water or in flight -
shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to seven years and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(2) For the same acts, if they were committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement or if they were committed using violence or threatening with violence, or if they caused an accident or other serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of two to twelve years and with or without probation supervision for a period of up to three years.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if they have caused the death of two or more persons, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of three to fifteen years and probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [25.09.2014](#) , which enters into force [on 29.10.2014](#) . See paragraph 16 of the transitional provisions)

Chapter XXII

Criminal Offences Against Administrative Procedure

Section 269. Assault on a representative of authority and another public official

(1) For an assault on a representative of the government or another public official in connection with his or her lawful official duties, as well as for an assault on a person in connection with his or her participation in the prevention or cessation of a criminal or other unlawful act -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(2) For the same acts, if as a result of the attack serious bodily harm has been inflicted or other serious consequences have been caused or if the attack has been committed by an organised group, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of two to ten years and with or without probation supervision for a period of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [25.04.2002](#) , [13.12.2007](#) , [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

Section 270. Resistance to a representative of the authorities and another public official

(1) For a person who resists a representative of the authorities or another public official, if he or she is performing the official duties assigned to him or her, or for resisting a person, if he or she is participating in

the prevention or cessation of a criminal or other unlawful act, or for forcing such persons to perform obviously unlawful acts, if the resistance or coercion was committed by using violence or threatening with violence, -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a period of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(2) For the same acts, if committed by a group of persons, —

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

Section 271. Insult to the honor and dignity of a representative of authority and other public official

(Excluded by the law of [22.01.2004](#) , which comes into force [on 01.02.2004](#) .)

Section 272. Providing false information to a state institution

For knowingly providing false information to a state institution, including a parliamentary investigation commission, if it was committed by a person who, in accordance with the law, has an obligation to provide information to a state institution or a parliamentary investigation commission, or for refusing to provide an explanation, opinion or translation to a parliamentary investigation commission -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law [of 13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 272. 1. Compulsion to give a false explanation, opinion or translation to a parliamentary investigation commission

(1) For a person who bribes or otherwise exerts unlawful influence on a person for the purpose of obtaining a false explanation, opinion or translation or refuses to provide an explanation, opinion or translation to a parliamentary investigation committee, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they are related to violence or a threat of violence, —

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they are related to torture, — punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to eight years.

(as amended by the Law of [18.12.2003](#) , as amended by the Law of [19.11.2009](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

Section 273. Arbitrary Misappropriation of the Title and Power of a Public Official

For the purpose of committing a criminal offence, the arbitrarily misappropriation of the title or power of a public official -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 274. Theft and Destruction of a Document, Seal and Stamp

(1) For the theft, concealment, intentional destruction or damage of a seal or stamp of a document granting rights or exempting from obligations, as well as for the use or sale of a stolen document, seal or stamp -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they have been committed for greedy purposes or if they have caused significant damage, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which enters into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

Section 275. Forgery of a document, seal and stamp and sale and use of a forged document, seal and stamp

(1) For the forgery of a seal or stamp of a document granting rights or exempting from obligations, as well as for the sale or use of a forged document, seal or stamp -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they have been committed for greedy purposes or if they have been committed by a group of persons following a prior agreement, or if they have caused significant damage, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [06.06.2019](#), [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

275. Section ¹ Obtaining an identity document using the data of another person

(Excluded by the law of [06.06.2024](#) , which enters into force [on 04.07.2024](#) .)

275. Section ² Obtaining and storing a forged interoperable certificate

For the purpose of obtaining or possessing a forged interoperable vaccination, testing or recovery certificate -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law [of 11.11.2021](#) , as amended by the law of [07.04.2022](#) , which enters into force [on 04.05.2022](#) .)

275. Section ³ Exemption from criminal liability of the acquirer, keeper and user of a forged interoperable certificate

A person who has obtained, stored or used a counterfeit interoperable vaccination, testing or recovery certificate may be exempted from criminal liability if, after committing the criminal act, they voluntarily report the incident and actively contribute to the detection and investigation of the criminal offence.

([11.11.2021](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 14.11.2021](#) .)

Section 276. Unlawful opening and destruction of a postal item

(1) For a person who unlawfully opens or destroys a postal item—

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if committed by a postal, railway, water or air transport employee, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 277. Unauthorized Activities with Archival Documents

For the damage, concealment or unlawful destruction, alienation, storage, transfer, transfer or export outside the Republic of Latvia or import into the Republic of Latvia of an archival document, a document with archival value or a replacement copy of such a document under the protection of the Republic of Latvia or another state, if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the Law of [07.01.2021](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force on [04.05.2022](#))

Section 278. Forgery of postage stamps

For the forgery of postage stamps or other postage payment marks or international postal reply coupons, as well as for the use of counterfeit or used postage stamps or other postage payment marks or international postal reply coupons for postal items or for the same purpose -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 279. Self-government

(1) For committing any act arbitrarily, bypassing the procedure specified in a regulatory enactment, if the legality of this act is contested by a state or local government institution or another person (authority) and if significant damage has been caused as a result of this act, -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For a person who commits a crime of violence, if it involves violence or a threat of violence or if serious consequences are caused thereby, —

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [29.10.2015](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force on [04.07.2024](#))

Section 280. Violation of the Terms of Employment of a Person

(1) For a person who violates the restrictions or regulations on the employment of a person provided for by law, if it has been committed by an employer and if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the employment of a person who is not entitled to reside in the Republic of Latvia, if it has been committed by an employer and if a minor has been employed or if more than five persons have been employed, or if a person has been employed in particularly exploitative working conditions, or if a victim of human trafficking has been knowingly employed, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [16.06.2011](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [04.07.2024](#) , which shall enter into force on [04.07.2024](#))

Section 281. Concealment of a Person's Identity

(1) For a person who conceals his or her identity by staying in the Republic of Latvia without a proper identity document or by using a foreign or forged identity document, —

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For concealing one's identity, if it is done for the purpose of avoiding criminal or administrative liability or committing a criminal offence or for the purpose of assisting another person to avoid criminal or administrative liability, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

281. Section ¹. Use of another person's identity

(1) (Excluded by the Law of [13.12.2012](#))

(1¹) For the use of the identity of another person, if this has caused significant damage to the state, local government or the person whose identity was used, or if it has been done for the purpose of revenge, greed or blackmail, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the use of the identity of another person in order to obtain a personal identification document, or for the use of the identity of another person when taking a test of Latvian language skills or other knowledge specified [in the Citizenship Law](#) in order to create an opportunity for this person to obtain Latvian citizenship through naturalization, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [21.06.2007](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

Section 282. Evasion of conscription into compulsory military service

(Excluded by the law of [14.12.2006](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2007](#) .)

Article 282. ¹. Evasion of mobilization

(1) For a person who intentionally evades mobilization, if it is committed by a person who is subject to mobilization for the performance of civil defense measures, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if committed by a reserve soldier, reservist or national guard, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [17.10.2002](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) , [27.10.2022](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

282. Section ². Obstruction of mobilization activities and failure to comply with mobilization requests

(1) For a person who intentionally obstructs the execution of an order of a competent state authority during mobilisation or for intentionally obstructing the execution of an order of a local government when carrying out civil defence measures, or for intentionally failing to comply with other mobilisation activities or a mobilisation request -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they have caused significant damage, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [17.10.2002](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

282. Section ³. Evasion of alternative service

(Excluded by the law of [14.12.2006](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2007](#) .)

Section 283. Violation of the State Border Regime

(Excluded by the law of [11.12.2003](#) , which enters into force [on 02.01.2004](#) .)

Section 284. Illegal Crossing of the State Border

(1) For intentional illegal crossing of the external border of the State -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(1¹) For intentional illegal crossing of the state border, if it has been committed by a person who has been banned from leaving the Republic of Latvia in order to prevent a threat to national security, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the acts provided for in the first paragraph, if they have been committed by a group of persons or using a vehicle, or without observing the established prohibition of entry into the Republic of Latvia, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the Law of [08.06.2017](#) , [26.04.2018](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [14.12.2023](#) , which shall enter into force on [30.12.2023](#))

Section 285. Illegal movement of a person across the state border

(1) For the illegal movement of a person across the state border, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by probation supervision, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they have been committed by a public official, using his or her official position, or by a group of persons upon prior agreement, or for the illegal movement of several persons across the state border in one case -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to six years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(3) For the same acts, if they have been committed by an organised group or if they have caused serious consequences, or for the illegal movement of a large number of persons, that is, in one case more than five persons, across the state border -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of two to eight years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(3¹) For the same acts, if they are committed during the operating regime of the enhanced border guard system or during a state of emergency declared due to a threat to the inviolability of the state border, regardless of the place of commission of the offence in the territory of Latvia -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of two to ten years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(4) For the same acts, if they have caused the death of two or more persons, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of three to fifteen years and probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [25.04.2002](#) , [11.12.2003](#) , [13.12.2007](#) , [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) , [10.03.2016](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [05.10.2023](#) , which enters into force on [20.10.2023](#). See paragraph 25.² of the transitional provisions)

285. Article¹. Providing the opportunity to reside illegally in the Republic of Latvia

(1) For a person who knowingly provides a person with the opportunity to reside illegally in the Republic of Latvia, if this was committed by a group of persons or a public official, using his or her official position, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by probation supervision, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who knowingly provides a person with the opportunity to reside illegally in the Republic of Latvia, if this has been done for greedy purposes or if such an opportunity has been provided to two or more persons, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to six years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(3) For a person who knowingly provides a person with the opportunity to reside illegally in the Republic of Latvia, if it has been committed by an organised group or if serious consequences have been caused thereby, or for providing a large number of persons, that is, in one case more than five persons, with the opportunity to reside illegally in the Republic of Latvia -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of two to eight years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the Law of [10.03.2016](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [05.10.2023](#) , which shall enter into force on [20.10.2023](#). See paragraph ^{25.2} of the transitional provisions)

285. Section ² Abusive provision of an opportunity to legally obtain the right to reside in the Republic of Latvia, another Member State of the European Union, a country of the European Economic Area or the Swiss Confederation

(1) For a person who maliciously provides a person with the opportunity to legally acquire the right to reside in the Republic of Latvia, another Member State of the European Union, a country of the European Economic Area or the Swiss Confederation -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by probation supervision, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who maliciously provides a person with the opportunity to legally acquire the right to reside in the Republic of Latvia, another Member State of the European Union, a country of the European Economic Area or the Swiss Confederation, if this has been done for greedy purposes or if such an opportunity has been provided to two or more persons, or if this has been done by a group of persons, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to six years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(3) For a person who maliciously provides a person with the opportunity to legally acquire the right to reside in the Republic of Latvia, another Member State of the European Union, a country of the European Economic Area or the Swiss Confederation, if it has been committed by an organised group or if serious consequences have been caused thereby, or for providing a large number of persons, that is, in one case more than five persons, with the opportunity to legally acquire the right to reside in the Republic of Latvia, another Member State of the European Union, a country of the European Economic Area or the Swiss Confederation -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of two to eight years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the Law of [17.12.2020](#) and [05.10.2023](#) , which enters into force on [20.10.2023](#). See paragraph ^{25.2} of the transitional provisions)

Section 286. Unauthorized hoisting of the Latvian national flag on a ship

For hoisting the Latvian national flag on a ship if there is no right to do so, —

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

Section 287. Unauthorized Use of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Blue and White Shield Emblems

For unauthorized use of the Red Cross, Red Crescent or Blue and White Shield emblems, as well as the name of the Red Cross or Red Crescent -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [18.12.2003](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

Section 288. Damage to telecommunications equipment, radio and television transmitters and postal technological equipment

For the intentional destruction or damage of telecommunications equipment, radio or television transmitter or postal technological equipment, if significant damage is caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law of [13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force on [01.01.2022](#) .)

288. Section ¹ Violation of the procedure for the installation and use of equipment provided for in regulatory enactments for the broadcasting and distribution of radio and television programmes

(1) *(Excluded by the Law of [13.12.2012](#))*

(2) For a person who violates the procedure for the installation or use of equipment emitting radio waves, as well as a cable network system for the distribution of television or sound broadcasting signals, provided for in regulatory enactments for the broadcasting or distribution of radio or television programmes, if it has caused significant damage, —

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [31.10.2002](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force on [04.05.2022](#))

288. Article ² Illegal financing of a political organization (party) or an association of political organizations (parties)

(1) For a person who commits illegal financing of a political organisation (party) or an association of political organisations (parties) in a significant amount -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they are committed on a large scale or if they are committed by a group of persons pursuant to a prior agreement, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law of [08.09.2011](#) , as amended by the law of [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [26.09.2024](#) , which shall enter into force on [22.10.2024](#))

288. Section ³ Intermediation in the illegal financing of a political organization (party) or an association of political organizations (parties)

(Excluded by the law of [26.09.2024](#) , which enters into force on [22.10.2024](#) .)

288. Article ⁴ Acceptance and extortion of illegal financing of a political organization (party) or an association of political organizations (parties)

(1) For a person who accepts illegal financing of a political organisation (party) or an association of political organisations (parties) in a significant amount -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they are committed on a large scale or if they are committed by a group of persons following a prior agreement, or if they are related to the solicitation of funding by a political organisation (party) or an association of political organisations (parties) on a large scale, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For a person who extorts funding from a political organisation (party) or an association of political organisations (parties) -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law of [08.09.2011](#) , as amended by the law of [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [26.09.2024](#) , which shall enter into force on [22.10.2024](#))

288. Section ⁵ Exemption from criminal liability of a person who has illegally financed a political organization (party) or an association of political organizations (parties)

(1) A person who has illegally financed a political organisation (party) or an association of political organisations (parties) may be exempted from criminal liability if the illegal financing of the political organisation (party) or association of political organisations (parties) is related to extortion or if this person, after the illegal financing of the political organisation (party) or association of political organisations (parties),

voluntarily reports the incident and actively contributes to the detection and investigation of the criminal offence.

(2) Extortion shall mean the request for financing of a political organization (party) or an association of political organizations (parties) associated with a threat to harm the legitimate interests of a person.

(3) A supporter and intermediary of the illegal financing of a political organisation (party) or an association of political organisations (parties) may be exempted from criminal liability if, after the illegal financing of the political organisation (party) or association of political organisations (parties), he voluntarily reports the incident and actively contributes to the detection and investigation of the criminal offence.

(as amended by the law [of 08.09.2011](#) , as amended by the law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013.](#))

Chapter XXIII

Offences against jurisdiction

Section 289. Falsification of Evidence

(1) For a person who knowingly creates false evidence or knowingly conceals existing evidence, if it has been committed by a judge, prosecutor or investigator, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they are committed for greedy purposes or in cases of serious or especially serious crimes, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Acts of [12.02.2004](#), [21.05.2009](#), [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2022](#), which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Section 290. Holding a Person Criminally Liable Knowing That He or She is Not Guilty

(1) For a person who is held criminally liable knowing that he or she is not guilty, if this was done by a prosecutor, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they are committed for greedy purposes or if they are related to an accusation of committing a serious or especially serious crime or to falsifying evidence, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [21.05.2009](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 291. Making an unlawful judgment or decision

(1) For a person who knowingly makes an unlawful judgment or decision, if it is committed by a judge, prosecutor or investigator, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they are committed for greedy purposes or if they are related to an accusation of committing a serious or especially serious crime or to falsifying evidence, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [21.05.2009](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 292. Deliberately unlawful arrest

For knowingly unlawful arrest, if committed by a judge, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Section 293. Deliberately unlawful detention and forcible removal

For knowingly unlawful detention or forcible removal, if it was committed for greedy purposes or out of revenge, or due to other personal interest and if it was committed by a judge, prosecutor or employee of a pre-trial investigation institution, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Laws of [12.02.2004](#) , [21.05.2009](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 294. Compulsion to give testimony

(1) For a person who commits coercion to give testimony during interrogation, if it is related to violence, threat of violence, mockery of the person being interrogated or committed in another manner and if it is committed by an official conducting pre-trial criminal proceedings, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who commits coercion to give testimony during interrogation, if it involves torture and if it is committed by an official conducting pre-trial criminal proceedings, —

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to ten years.

(As amended by the Law of [21.05.2009](#) , [19.11.2009](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

294. Section 1. Interference in pre-trial criminal proceedings

(1) For any person who influences an official conducting pre-trial criminal proceedings with the aim of obstructing the initiation or conduct of pre-trial criminal proceedings or achieving the adoption of an unlawful decision, —

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if committed by a public official, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(3) (Excluded by the Law of [13.12.2012](#))

(as amended by the Law of [25.04.2002](#) , as amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2007](#) , [21.05.2009](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 295. Interference in the Trial of Cases

(1) For any person who exerts influence on a judge with the aim of obstructing the lawful trial of a case or achieving the adoption and pronouncement of an unlawful judgment or decision -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if committed by a public official, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(3) (Excluded by the Law of [13.12.2012](#))

(As amended by the Law of [25.04.2002](#) , [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2007](#) , [21.05.2009](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [11.06.2020](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 296. Failure to comply with a court ruling and a prosecutor's order regarding punishment

(1) For failure to comply with or delay in compliance with a court ruling or a prosecutor's order regarding punishment, if it was committed by a person who was required to comply with it by law or by an assigned task, -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they were committed by a public official who was obliged to execute a court ruling or a prosecutor's order regarding a sentence, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for up to one year, or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [29.10.2015](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

Section 297. False Impersonation of Accused, Victim, or Witness

A person who falsely presents himself as an accused, victim or witness in pre-trial criminal proceedings or in court, —

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [21.05.2009](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

Section 298. Deliberately false report

(1) For a person who knowingly makes a false report regarding the commission of a criminal offence for the purpose of obtaining the initiation of criminal proceedings against a specific person -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they are related to an accusation of committing a serious or especially serious crime or to the creation of false evidence of the accusation or if they are committed for greedy purposes, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Laws of [12.02.2004](#) , [21.05.2009](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

Section 299. Deliberately false statement

For a knowingly false statement, declaration or submission to a notary or bailiff, if the submission of the statement, declaration or submission is prescribed by law, -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [17.10.2002](#) , [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

Section 300. Providing knowingly false testimony, opinion, translation, explanation and application

(1) For a person who knowingly provides false testimony, opinion, translation, explanation or application in administrative violation proceedings before an institution, in pre-trial criminal proceedings, in court, to a notary or bailiff, if it has been committed by a person who has been warned of criminal liability for providing knowingly false testimony, opinion, translation, explanation or application, -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they were committed during pre-trial criminal proceedings or when adjudicating cases in court for a serious or especially serious crime, or if they had serious consequences, or if they were committed for greedy purposes, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [17.10.2002](#) , [27.05.2004](#) , [12.02.2004](#) , [21.05.2009](#) , [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [15.05.2014](#) , [06.06.2019](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force on [01.01.2022](#))

300. Section 1. Submission of forged material or written evidence

For a person who submits false material or written evidence to an investigative authority, prosecutor's office or court -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law [of 25.09.2014](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Section 301. Compulsion to give false testimony, explanation, opinion and translation

(1) For a person who bribes or otherwise unlawfully influences a witness, victim, person against whom criminal proceedings have been initiated, detainee, suspect, accused, complainant, expert or interpreter for the purpose of obtaining that he or she give false testimony or a false explanation certified under oath to the court in an administrative matter, or an opinion or make a false translation, or refuses to give testimony or an opinion or make a translation -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they are related to violence or a threat of violence, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they are related to torture, —

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to ten years.

(As amended by the Law of [27.05.2004](#) , [12.02.2004](#) , [21.05.2009](#) , [19.11.2009](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 302. Refusal to give testimony, opinion and provide translation

(1) For an unjustified refusal of a witness, victim or other person who has been warned about refusing to testify to give testimony in administrative offence proceedings before an institution, pre-trial investigation institution, prosecutor's office or court -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For an expert or interpreter who unjustifiably refuses to perform the duties assigned to him or her in administrative offence proceedings in an institution, pre-trial investigation institution, prosecutor's office or court -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [21.05.2009](#) , [21.10.2010](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [11.06.2020](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 303. Persons not liable for refusal to give testimony

The person called to administrative responsibility, the person against whom criminal proceedings have been initiated, the fiancé, spouse, parents, children, siblings, grandparents and grandchildren of the detainee, suspect or accused, as well as the person with whom the natural person who committed an administrative violation or criminal offence lives together and with whom he or she has a common (undivided) household, shall not be held liable for refusal to give evidence.

([11.06.2020](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 06.07.2020.](#))

Section 304. Disclosure of Information Obtained in Pre-Trial Criminal Proceedings

For the disclosure of information obtained in pre-trial criminal proceedings without the permission of the investigator or prosecutor until the completion of these proceedings, if it was committed by a person who has been warned not to disclose the relevant information, -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [21.05.2009](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 305. Violation of the Regulations on the Special Protection of Persons

(1) For a person who fails to comply with the procedure for special protection of persons specified in the law, as well as for the disclosure of the identity data or location of a protected person, committed by a person who, due to the performance of official duties or other circumstances, has had information about the specially protected person and who has been warned not to disclose this information, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they are committed for greedy purposes, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For intentional disclosure of the organization, methods, tactics, means or information about the persons involved in the implementation of special protection measures by a protected person, if these actions have resulted in the death of a person or other serious consequences have been caused, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(4) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if as a result thereof a person dies or other serious consequences are caused, -

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to seven years.

(as amended by the Law of [05.05.2005](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 306. Failure to produce evidence

For intentional failure to release an object, document or other material that may be of evidentiary importance in a criminal case, if the pre-trial investigation institution, prosecutor's office or court has requested the release of such an object, document or other material to a person other than the detainee, the person against whom criminal proceedings have been initiated, the suspect or the accused,

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [21.05.2009](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 307. Unlawful Activities with Criminal Case Materials

For the theft, intentional destruction, damage or falsification of criminal case materials -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 307. ¹ Violation of the prohibition on the reproduction of criminal case materials and the distribution of their contents

For a person who has violated the prohibition on reproducing criminal case materials in any way or the prohibition on making them available to third parties or otherwise distributing unpublishable information arising from criminal case materials, if it has been committed by a person who has been warned of criminal liability for violating the aforementioned prohibitions, -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law [of 11.10.2018](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 308. Unlawful Activities with Seized, Arrested and Seized Property

(1) For the purpose of wasting, damaging, alienating, concealing or destroying property seized, arrested or seized in administrative violation proceedings, as well as for the exchange thereof -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if committed by a person to whom this property has been entrusted, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [08.06.2017](#) , [11.06.2020](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 309. Unlawful transfer of substances and objects to and receipt from persons placed in temporary places of detention and imprisonment

(1) For the unauthorized transfer of correspondence, money, food products or other objects or substances to persons placed in temporary detention or imprisonment places, or receipt from such persons, if it was committed by an employee of these institutions, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(2) For the transfer of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, explosive substances, weapons or ammunition to persons placed in temporary detention or imprisonment, or receipt from such persons -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to six years and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph two of this Section, if they have been committed by an employee of a temporary detention or prison facility, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years, with deprivation of the right to hold a certain position for a term of two to five years, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the law [of 13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Section 310. Escape from a place of temporary detention and imprisonment

(1) For a person who escapes from a place of temporary detention or imprisonment—
shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision.

(2) For the same acts, if they are related to violence or a threat of violence against a security guard or other official of a place of temporary detention or imprisonment, or if they are committed by a group of persons, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [21.05.2009](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

Section 311. Assault in a Place of Imprisonment

For the formation of an organised group of persons who are in a place of imprisonment, or participation in such a group, in order to commit an attack or use other violence against a prison official, a prisoner or any other person who is in a place of imprisonment, as well as for such an attack or violence -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years and probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Laws of [13.12.2007](#) , [21.05.2009](#) , [08.07.2011](#) and [13.12.2012](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.04.2013](#). See paragraph 11 of the transitional provisions)

Section 312. Evasion of Enforcement of a Court Decision

(1) For a person who evades the execution of a court ruling imposing an obligation to perform certain actions, except for a ruling on the recovery of money or the return of property, after the imposition of a procedural sanction or penalty for non-execution of the ruling -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who evades serving a sentence of deprivation of liberty or restriction of rights—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law [of 06.06.2019](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Section 313. Concealment without prior promise

(1) For a person who conceals a criminal, as well as the tools and means of committing a crime, or traces of a crime without prior promise, if the crime to be concealed is serious, -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if the crime to be concealed is particularly serious, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [06.06.2019](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 314. Acquisition, possession and sale of property obtained through criminal means

(1) For a person who acquires, possesses or sells property the value of which does not exceed a significant amount, knowing that it was obtained by criminal means, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) (Excluded by the law of [22.06.2017](#))

(3) (Excluded by the law of [22.06.2017](#))

(As amended by the Law of [25.04.2002](#) , [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2007](#) , [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [22.06.2017](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 315. Failure to report a crime

For failure to report, if it is known that a serious or especially serious crime is being prepared or committed, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [12.11.2015](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Chapter XXIV

Criminal Offences in the Service of State Institutions

Section 316. Concept of public official

(1) Representatives of state authorities, as well as any person who permanently or temporarily performs state or local government service duties, including in a state or local government capital company, and who has the right to make decisions that are binding on other persons, or who has the right to perform supervisory, control, investigative or punitive functions or to act with the property or financial resources of a public person or its capital company, shall be considered public officials.

(2) The President of the Republic, members of the Saeima, the Prime Minister, members of the Cabinet of Ministers, as well as officials of state institutions elected, appointed or approved by the Saeima and the Cabinet of Ministers, heads of local governments, their deputies and executive directors shall be considered state officials holding a position of responsibility.

(3) Officials of international organisations, international parliamentary assemblies and international courts and delegated persons of the aforementioned institutions, as well as any person who holds a legislative, executive or judicial office in a foreign state or in any of its administrative units, regardless of whether such person has been appointed or elected to the office, as well as any person who performs a public function in the interests of a foreign state, including its administrative units, state agencies or state enterprises, shall also be considered public officials.

(4) For the purposes of this section, a foreign country is any territory outside the Republic of Latvia.

(As amended by the Law of [25.04.2002](#) , [11.12.2003](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [15.05.2014](#) and [10.03.2016](#) , which enters into force [on 07.04.2016](#))

Section 317. Exceeding the Authority of the Service

(1) For intentional acts committed by a public official that obviously exceed the limits of the rights and powers granted to the public official by law or by an imposed task, if these acts have caused significant damage, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they are related to violence or a threat of violence or if they are committed for greedy purposes or for the purpose of obtaining unjustified advantages for oneself or any other person, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years, or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they are related to torture or if they have caused serious consequences, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to ten years, with deprivation of the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [19.11.2009](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [06.06.2019](#) , [06.07.2021](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which enters into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

Section 318. Abuse of official position

(1) For intentional acts committed by a public official, abusing his official position, if these acts have caused significant damage, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they are committed for greedy purposes or for the purpose of obtaining unjustified advantages for oneself or any other person, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years, or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(3) For intentional acts committed by a public official, abusing his official position, if these acts have caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years, or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(4) For intentional acts committed by a public official, abusively abusing his official position, if these acts have caused the death of two or more people, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years, with deprivation of the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) , [06.06.2019](#) , [06.07.2021](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [04.07.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

Section 319. Inaction of a Public Official

(1) For failure to perform the duties of a public official, that is, if a public official intentionally or through negligence fails to perform the actions that he or she is required to perform by law or an assigned task, and if significant damage is caused thereby, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they are committed for greedy purposes or for the purpose of obtaining unjustified advantages for oneself or any other person, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years, or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(3) For failure to perform the duties of a public official, if serious consequences have been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years, or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(4) For a person who fails to perform the duties of a public official, if the death of two or more people has occurred as a result thereof, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years, with deprivation of the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [25.09.2014](#) , [29.10.2015](#) , [06.06.2019](#) , [06.07.2021](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

Section 320. Bribery

(1) For the purpose of requesting, extorting or accepting a bribe, that is, a material value, a benefit of a pecuniary or other nature, committed by a public official himself or through an intermediary for any already committed legal or illegal act or omission, taking advantage of his or her official position, regardless of whether the requested, extorted, accepted or offered bribe is intended for this public official or any other person, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to two years.

(2) For the acceptance of a bribe or its offer or for the demand or extortion of a bribe, committed by a public official himself or through an intermediary before the commission or non-commission of any lawful or unlawful act, using his or her official position, regardless of whether the requested, extorted, accepted or offered bribe is intended for this public official or any other person, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years, with or without confiscation of property and deprivation of the right to engage in a certain occupation or to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if they are committed on a large scale or if they are committed by a group of persons following a prior agreement, or if a bribe is accepted after being requested, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of two to ten years, with or without confiscation of property and deprivation of the right to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(4) For the acts provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if they have been committed by an organised group or a public official holding a responsible position, or if the bribe has been accepted after being extorted, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of three to eleven years, with or without confiscation of property, deprivation of the right to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the Law of [19.11.2009](#) , as amended by the Law of [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [08.06.2017](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 321. Misappropriation of a Bribe

(1) For a person who commits embezzlement of a bribe received by a person for transfer to a public official or accepted by the person while posing as a public official,

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) For a person who commits the misappropriation of a bribe received by a public official for transfer to another public official or accepted by him/her while impersonating another public official,

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(3) For a criminal offence provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if it was committed by a group of persons following a prior agreement or if it was committed on a large scale, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property.

(4) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraphs one or two of this Section, if committed by an organised group, or for the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph two of this Section, if committed by a public official holding a responsible position, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to seven years, with or without confiscation of property, and with or without probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [08.06.2017](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 322. Intermediation in Bribery

(Excluded by the law of [07.04.2022](#) , which enters into force [on 04.05.2022](#) .)

Section 323. Bribery

(1) For giving or offering a bribe, that is, a material value, a benefit of a financial or other nature, or for promising a bribe after requesting it personally or through an intermediary to a public official, so that he or she, using his or her official position, performs or refrains from performing any act, regardless of whether the bribe given, offered or promised is intended for this public official or any other person, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they are committed on a large scale or if they are committed by a public official, or if they are committed by a group of persons following a prior agreement, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to eight years, with or without confiscation of property and deprivation of the right to engage in a certain occupation or to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they have been committed by an organised group,—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of two to ten years, with or without confiscation of property, deprivation of the right to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years, and with probation supervision for a term of up to three years.

(as amended by the Law of [19.11.2009](#) , as amended by the Law of [08.07.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [10.03.2016](#) , [06.06.2019](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 324. Exemption from Criminal Liability of Bribery and Bribery Intermediary

(1) A person who has given a bribe may be exempted from criminal liability if the bribe was extorted from that person or if, after giving the bribe, he voluntarily reports what happened and actively contributes to the detection and investigation of the criminal offence. A person who has promised or offered a bribe may be exempted from criminal liability if he voluntarily reports what happened and actively contributes to the detection and investigation of the criminal offence.

(2) Extortion of a bribe shall mean the demand for a bribe for the performance of lawful acts, as well as the demand associated with the threat of harming the lawful interests of a person.

(3) An intermediary or supporter of bribery may be exempted from criminal liability if, after the commission of the criminal acts, he voluntarily reports the incident and actively contributes to the detection and investigation of the criminal offence.

(As amended by the Law of [25.04.2002](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [10.03.2016](#) , which enters into force [on 07.04.2016](#))

Section 325. Violation of restrictions imposed on a public official

(1) For a person who violates the restrictions or prohibitions prescribed by law for a public official, if significant damage has been caused thereby, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the criminal offence provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if committed by a public official holding a responsible position, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property and deprivation of the right to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(As amended by the Law of [17.10.2002](#) , [12.02.2004](#) , [19.11.2009](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [07.04.2022](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.05.2022](#))

Section 326. Unauthorized Participation in Property Transactions

(1) For a person who promotes or participates in a financial transaction, if it is committed for greedy purposes or due to other personal interest by a public official who is prohibited by law from doing so due to his official position, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if committed by a public official holding a responsible position, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by short-term deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with or without confiscation of property and deprivation of the right to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

326. Article 1. Trading in influence

(1) For the purpose of offering or transferring material values, benefits of a material or other nature, personally or through an intermediary, to any person in order for them, by using their official, professional or social position, to unlawfully influence the activities of a public official or to incite any other person to unlawfully influence the activities of a public official, regardless of whether the material values, benefits of a material or other nature are intended for this person or any other person, if there are no elements of a crime provided for [in Section 323](#) of this Law , -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the acceptance of material values, benefits of a material or other nature, their offer or for the request of material values, benefits of a material or other nature for oneself or any other person in order to unlawfully influence the activities of a public official, using one's official, professional or social position, or to incite another person to unlawfully influence the activities of a public official or the making of a decision, if there are no signs of a crime provided for in Sections [198](#) and [320](#) of this Law , -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(as amended by the Law of [19.11.2009](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [06.06.2019](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

326. Section ^{2.} **Unlawful solicitation and acceptance of benefits**

(1) For the unlawful acceptance of an offer of material value, property or other benefit, made by an employee of a state or local government institution who is not a state official, or by a person authorised by a state institution, for the performance or non-performance of an act, using his or her powers, regardless of whether the accepted material value, property or other benefit is intended for this person or any other person, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they are committed on a large scale or if they are committed by a group of persons following a prior agreement, or if they are related to the demand or extortion of material value, property or other benefits, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to engage in a certain occupation or the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(as amended by the Law of [19.11.2009](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [06.06.2019](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 326. ^{3.} **Unlawful Giving of Benefits**

(1) For the purpose of offering or transferring material values, benefits of a material or other nature, personally or through an intermediary, to an employee of a state or local government institution who is not a state official, or to a person authorised by a state institution of the same kind, in order for him to commit an unlawful act by using his or her powers, regardless of whether the material values, benefits of a material or other nature are intended for this person or any other person, -

shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for a period of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if committed on a large scale, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the Law of [06.06.2019](#) , [11.11.2021](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

326. Section ^{4.} **Exemption of the Beneficiary from Criminal Liability**

A person who has unlawfully provided a benefit may be exempted from criminal liability if the benefit was requested or extorted from that person or if, after committing the criminal act, he voluntarily reports what happened and actively contributes to the detection and investigation of the criminal offence. A person who has offered a benefit may be exempted from criminal liability if he voluntarily reports what happened and actively contributes to the detection and investigation of the criminal offence.

([13.12.2012](#) . as amended by the law, which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#) .)

Section 327. Forgery of official documents

(1) For a person who forges a document or for issuing or using a forged document, knowing that the document is forged, if it is committed by a public official,

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they are committed for greedy purposes or if they are committed by a group of persons following a prior agreement, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years, or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine, with deprivation of the right to hold a certain position for a term of up to five years.

(as amended by the law [of 15.05.2014](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 328. False service report

For the provision of knowingly false information to an institution or public official who has the right to request such information, as well as for the concealment or deliberate concealment of a document or information, if it was committed by a public official who has the obligation to provide such information, and if significant damage has been caused thereby, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [12.02.2004](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 329. Disclosure of Undisclosed Information

For the disclosure of such undisclosed information, which is not confidential, secret or top secret information, if it was committed by a public official who has been warned not to disclose the information or who is responsible for the storage of the information in accordance with the law, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [26.05.2005](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [10.03.2016](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [20.04.2023](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.05.2023](#))

Section 330. Disclosure of Undisclosed Information After Leaving Office

For the disclosure of such undisclosed information, which is not confidential, secret or top secret information, if the person has done so after leaving the service of a public official within the period specified in the warning for non-disclosure of information, -

shall be punished by probation supervision or community service or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [20.04.2023](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.05.2023](#))

Chapter XXV Criminal Offences in Military Service

Section 331. The concept of a criminal offence and its subjects in military service

Criminal offences in military service shall be deemed to be criminal offences referred to in this law against the established procedure for performing military service, committed by soldiers and persons to whom special provisions provided for in laws apply.

(as amended by the law of [17.10.2002](#) , which enters into force [on 20.11.2002](#))

Section 332. Arbitrary absence

For arbitrary absence, that is, leaving a unit or place of service of the National Armed Forces, as well as failure to arrive at the place of service at a specified time without a justifiable reason, if the arbitrary absence has lasted more than one day, but not longer than three days and if it has been committed during a state of war or a state of emergency, in combat conditions, during a public disorder, terrorism or an emergency situation declared in the event of an armed conflict, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [14.12.2006](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 333. Desertion

For desertion, that is, leaving the place of service or failing to appear at the place of service for the purpose of avoiding active service, if this is committed during a time of war or a state of emergency, in combat conditions, during a declared state of emergency in the event of public disorder, terrorism or armed conflict, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [14.12.2006](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 334. Evasion of active service

(1) For a person who evades the performance of active service duties by causing bodily harm to oneself (self-mutilation) or by simulating an illness, forging documents or otherwise deceiving, as well as for refusing to perform service duties -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same offence, if committed during wartime or in combat conditions, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to four years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [14.12.2006](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 335. Disobedience

(1) For disobedience, that is, for open refusal to carry out an order of a superior, as well as for other intentional failure to carry out an order, if significant damage has been caused thereby, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For disobedience, as well as for other intentional failure to comply with an order, if it was committed by a group of persons or if it caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For disobedience, as well as for other intentional failure to comply with an order in time of war or in combat conditions -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the law [of 13.12.2012](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Section 336. Failure to comply with an order

For failure to comply with a superior's order due to negligence, if it has caused serious consequences,

- shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Section 337. Resistance to a superior and coercion of him to violate official duties

(1) For resisting a superior, as well as another person in connection with the performance of military service duties imposed on him or her, or for forcing him or her to violate these duties, if it was committed with violence or if it caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) (Excluded by the Law of [13.12.2012](#))

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Section 338. Violence against a subordinate

(1) For violence against a subordinate, if as a result of which physical suffering is caused to him, - shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For intentionally causing slight bodily harm to a subordinate—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For intentional infliction of moderate bodily harm to a subordinate, as well as for other acts that are of a torture nature, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(4) For intentionally causing grievous bodily harm to a subordinate—

shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to twelve years.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Article 339. Defamation of a soldier's honor

(Excluded by the law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013.](#))

Section 340. Beating and Torture of a Soldier

(1) For intentional hitting or beating, as well as for other intentional violence committed by a soldier against a soldier, if at least one of them is performing military service duties, -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they are related to the intentional infliction of slight bodily harm, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(3) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they are related to the intentional infliction of moderate bodily harm or if they are of a torture nature, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years, or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(4) For the acts provided for in Paragraph one of this Section, if they are related to the intentional infliction of grievous bodily harm, -

shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to twelve years.

(As amended by the Law of [17.10.2002](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 341. Abuse of power and violation of official authority

(1) For a person who abuses power or official position or violates official authority by a superior, if this offence has been committed for greedy purposes or for the purpose of obtaining unjustified advantages for oneself or any other person or if significant damage has been caused, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For a person who abuses power or official position or violates official authority, committed by a superior, if this offence has caused serious consequences, -

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to seven years.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [06.06.2024](#) , which shall enter into force [on 04.07.2024](#))

Section 342. Negligence of Service

(1) For failure to perform official duties, as well as for negligent performance thereof, if significant damage has been caused as a result thereof, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For failure to perform official duties, as well as for negligent performance thereof, if this has caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Section 343. Waste and loss of official property

(1) *(Excluded by the Law of [13.12.2012](#))*

(2) For the sale of weapons, ammunition, means of transport, military service equipment entrusted for official use or for the loss of these items, in violation of the rules for their storage, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [17.10.2002](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 344. Intentional Destruction and Damage to Military Service Property

(1) For a person who intentionally destroys or damages weapons, ammunition, means of transport, or military service equipment—

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same acts, if they have caused significant damage, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 345. Destruction and damage of military service property due to negligence

For the destruction or damage of weapons, ammunition, means of transport or military service equipment through negligence, if significant damage is caused thereby, -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 346. Violation of the Rules for the Storage, Use, Accounting and Transportation of Weapons, Ammunition, Explosives, Radioactive and Hazardous Substances

(1) For a person who violates the rules for the storage, use, accounting or transportation of weapons, ammunition, explosives, radioactive substances, as well as other dangerous substances, objects or materials, if significant damage has been caused thereby,

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same offence, if it has caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

Section 347. Violation of the Rules for Driving and Operating Combat Vehicles

For a person who violates the rules for driving or operating a combat vehicle, if it has caused the death of a person or other serious consequences, —

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to seven years.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#) .)

Section 348. Violation of Ship Navigation Regulations

For a person who violates the rules for navigating a ship, if it has caused the loss of the ship or other serious consequences, -

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to ten years.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#) .)

Section 349. Violation of the Rules for Flights and Their Preparation

For a person who violates the rules of a flight or its preparation, if it has caused a disaster or other serious consequences, —

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to ten years.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#) .)

Section 350. Violation of the provisions of the guard (security) regulations

(1) For a person who violates the provisions of the guard (security) regulations or orders or instructions issued for the application of these regulations, committed while on guard duty or at posts guarding ammunition, weapons, fuel, equipment warehouses or other objects of important importance, -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(2) For the same offence, if it has caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Section 351. Violation of the Rules, Instructions or Orders of the Service Organization

(1) *(Excluded by the Law of [13.12.2012](#))*

(2) For a person who violates the provisions of the regulations, instructions or orders of the service organization, if it has been committed by a soldier assigned to 24-hour duty (except for guard duty), and if it has caused serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [17.10.2002](#) , [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Section 352. Disclosure of Military Information

For the disclosure of undisclosed military information that is not confidential, secret or top secret information, —

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to one year or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , [10.03.2016](#) , [17.12.2020](#) and [20.04.2023](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.05.2023](#))

Section 353. Transfer and abandonment of means of warfare to the enemy

For the transfer of entrusted military forces to the enemy, as well as for the abandonment of fortifications, combat equipment or other means of warfare to the enemy, when this is not justified by the combat conditions, commanders -

shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013.](#))

Section 354. Arbitrary Leaving of the Battlefield and Refusal to Use Weapons

For arbitrarily leaving the battlefield during combat or refusing to use a weapon in combat -

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years or by temporary deprivation of liberty, or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(As amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022.](#))

Section 355. Criminal conduct of a soldier in custody

(1) For a person who commits violence against other prisoners of war or cruel treatment of them, if it is committed by a prisoner of war who holds a senior position, -

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to seven years.

(2) For a person who commits an intentional act against the Republic of Latvia by a captured soldier, the purpose of which is to support the enemy or assist the enemy, —

punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to ten years.

(As amended by the Law of [17.10.2002](#) and [13.12.2012](#) , which enters into force [on 01.04.2013.](#))

Section 356. Unlawful wearing and misuse of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Blue and White Shield emblems

For the unlawful wearing of the Red Cross, Red Crescent or Blue and White Shield insignia in war zones, if committed by a person who does not have the right to do so, as well as for the misuse of the Blue and White Shield insignia or the Red Cross or Red Crescent flag or insignia, or for the misuse of the prescribed colouring of medical evacuation vehicles in time of war -

shall be punished by temporary deprivation of liberty or by probation supervision, or by community service, or by a fine.

(as amended by the Law of [18.12.2003](#) , as amended by the Law of [13.12.2012](#) and [17.12.2020](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.01.2022](#))

Transitional provisions

1. The time and procedure for the entry into force of this Law shall be determined by a special law.

2. The Cabinet of Ministers shall, by 1 August 1998, develop and submit to the Saeima a draft law "On the Time and Procedure for the Entry into Force of the Criminal Law".

3. The Cabinet of Ministers shall, by 1 August 1998, develop and adopt regulations:

- 1) regarding access to computer programs and information system security;
- 2) on the restriction of prostitution.

4. [Sections 282.¹](#) and [282.²](#) of this Law shall enter into force on 1 December 2003.

(as amended by the law of [17.10.2002](#) , which enters into force [on 20.11.2002](#))

5. [Section 195.²](#) of this Law shall enter into force on 1 July 2006.

([08.12.2005](#) . in the wording of the law, which comes into force [on 05.01.2006](#) .)

6. The amendment [to Section 61](#) , Part Four of this Law regarding the mandatory obligation to participate in probation programs shall enter into force on 1 January 2013. In relation to persons who have been punished under Sections [159](#) , [160](#) , [161](#) , [162](#) , [162.¹](#) , [164](#) , [165](#) and [166](#) of this Law, the amendment [to Section 61](#), Part Four of this Law regarding the mandatory obligation to participate in probation programs shall enter into force on 1 October 2011.

(as amended by the Law of [30.10.2008](#) , as amended by the Law of [16.06.2009](#) and [08.07.2011](#) , which shall enter into force [on 01.10.2011](#))

7. [Section 58.¹](#) , Paragraph four, Clauses 2.¹ and 3 of this Law shall not apply until 31 December 2012.

(as amended by the law of [16.06.2009](#) , which enters into force [on 01.07.2009](#) .)

8. [The amendment to Section 65](#) , Paragraph two of this Law regarding the reduction of the term of imprisonment and the non-application of this type of punishment shall apply to minors who have committed a criminal offence after the entry into force of this amendment.

(as amended by the law of [16.06.2009](#) , which enters into force [on 01.07.2009](#) .)

9. [The regulation provided for in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Transitional Provisions of the Law “ Amendments to the Criminal Law ”](#) adopted on 21 October 2010 in the part regarding criminal proceedings pending before courts, prosecutors' offices and pre-trial investigation institutions regarding criminal offences qualified under Section 149 shall be applicable only in relation to those criminal proceedings in which the criminal offence has been qualified under Section 149, Part One of the Criminal Law. In criminal cases pending before courts, prosecutors' offices and pre-trial investigation institutions regarding criminal offences committed before 31 December 2010 and qualified under Section 149, Part Two, Three and Four of the Criminal Law, the qualification of the offence shall be left unchanged and the punishment shall be applied to persons in accordance with the law that was in force until 31 December 2010.

([02.12.2010](#) . in the wording of the law, which comes into force [on 01.01.2011](#) .)

10. Amendments [to Section 36](#) , Paragraph two, Clause 5 , [Section 45](#) , [Section 52](#), Paragraph one, Clause 3 and [Section 55](#) , Paragraph five of this Law regarding the exclusion of the additional penalty — police control — shall enter into force on 1 January 2015.

([08.07.2011](#) . in the wording of the law, which comes into force [on 01.10.2011](#) .)

11. Amendments to [Section 98](#) , Part Three, [Section 99](#) , Part Four, Sections [116](#) , [117](#) , [118](#) , [125](#) , [Section 148](#), Part Three , [Section 152](#) , Part Three, [Section 153](#) , Part Three, [Section 154](#), Part Three, [Section 154](#), Part Three of [Section 1](#), [Section 165](#), Part Three of [Section 1](#) , [Section 174](#) , [Part Four of Section 175](#) , [Part Three of Section 176](#) , [Part Three of Section 177](#) , [Part Three of Section 177](#) , [Part Three of Section 1](#), [Section 183](#), Part Two of [Section 184](#), [Part Two of Section 187](#), Part Three of [Section 190](#) , [Part Three of Section 1](#) , [Section 192](#) , Part Two of [Section 193](#) , Part Four of [Section 193](#) , [Part Three of Section 1](#) , [Section 195](#) , [Section 206](#) , Part Three, [Section 218](#) , Part Three, [Section 220.¹](#) , Part Three, [Section 221](#) , Part Three , [Section 221.¹](#) , Part Three, [Section 224](#) , [225](#) , Part Two, [Section 231](#) , Part Three, [Section 233](#) , Part Three, [Section 243](#), Part Three, [Section 253](#), 253. 1, Part Two, [Section 269](#), Part Three, [Section 285](#), [Part Three](#) , [Section 311](#) , [Part Three](#) , [Section 314](#) , [Part Four](#) , [Section 320](#) , [Part Three](#), [Section 323](#) regarding the replacement of an additional punishment — police control — with an additional punishment — probation supervision — shall enter into force on 1 January 2015.

([14.03.2013](#) . as amended by the law, which enters into force [on 01.04.2013](#) .)

12. The additional penalty — police control — shall continue to be applied to persons who, until 30 September 2011, have committed a criminal offence provided for in Sections [159](#) , [160](#) , [164](#) , [165](#) and [166](#) of this Law , and to persons who, until 31 December 2014, have committed another criminal offence provided for in an article of the Special Part of this Law.

([08.07.2011](#) . in the wording of the law, which comes into force [on 01.10.2011](#) .)

12. ¹ Starting from 1 January 2022, the persons referred to in paragraph 12 of these transitional provisions who have not yet been convicted shall be subject to an additional penalty – probation supervision – instead of the additional penalty – police control, with two days of police control being counted as one day of probation supervision.

([17.12.2020](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

13. The additional penalty — police control — shall continue to be served by persons to whom it has been sentenced, and the following conditions for the execution of police control shall apply to them:

1) if a person has been conditionally released from serving a sentence, the execution of the additional sentence - police control - shall commence from the moment when the supervision of the person after conditional early release has ended;

2) the court may, upon application by the police institution, reduce the term of police control or cancel police control;

3) if the convicted person has committed a new crime while serving the additional sentence, the court shall replace the unserved additional sentence with deprivation of liberty and determine the final sentence in accordance with the provisions [of Section 51](#) of this Law , counting two days of police control as one day of deprivation of liberty;

4) if a person who has been ordered to be under police control by a court judgment maliciously violates its provisions, the court may, upon application by the police institution, replace the unserved additional sentence by calculating two days of police control as one day of deprivation of liberty. Violation of the provisions of police control is malicious if the person has been administratively punished for such a violation twice within a year.

(as amended by the law [of 08.07.2011](#) , as amended by the law of [16.10.2014](#) , which enters into force [on 01.02.2015](#) .)

14. An additional penalty — probation supervision — shall be imposed on 1 October 2011 to persons who have committed a criminal offence provided for in Sections [159](#) , [160](#) , [161](#) , [162](#) , [162. ¹](#) , [164](#) , [165](#) and [166](#) of this Law after 30 September 2011, but on 1 January 2015 — to persons who have committed another criminal offence provided for in an article of the Special Part of this Law after 31 December 2014.

([29.10.2015](#) . as amended by the law, which enters into force [on 03.12.2015](#) .)

14. ¹ When determining a sentence for several criminal offences in accordance with [Section 50](#) of the Criminal Law or after several judgments in accordance with [Section 51](#) of the Criminal Law and establishing that both police control and probation supervision have been imposed on a person, police control shall be included in probation supervision regardless of the term imposed on police control. If probation supervision has been imposed in accordance with Section 12. ¹ of these Transitional Provisions , then it shall be included in probation supervision, which has been imposed in accordance with Section 14 of these Transitional Provisions.

(as amended by the law [of 10.03.2016](#) , as amended by the law of [17.12.2020](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2022](#) .)

15. The provisions of this Law that apply to persons sentenced to life imprisonment shall apply to persons whose death penalty has been replaced by deprivation of liberty.

([01.12.2011](#) . in the wording of the law, which comes into force [on 01.01.2012](#) .)

16. Amendments to Section [78](#) , Part Two, [Sections 80](#) , [80. ¹](#) , [82](#) , [86](#) , [87](#) , [88](#) , [88. ²](#) , [88. ³](#) , [89. ¹](#) and Section [107](#) of this Law , Section [124](#) , Part Two, Section [126](#) , Part Two, Section [152](#) , Part Two, Section [153](#) , Part One and Part Two, Section [154](#) , Part One and Part Two, [Section 154](#) , Part

Two, Section 165, Part Two, Section 179, Part Three, Section 183, Part One, Section 185, Part Two, Section 190, Part Three, Section 191, Part Three, Section 230, Part Two and Part Three of Section 251, Part Three of Section 252, Part Three of Section 268, Section 309, paragraphs two and three, and Section 310, paragraph two, regarding the additional punishment — probation supervision — shall enter into force on 1 January 2015.

(13.12.2012 . as amended by the law, which enters into force on 01.04.2013 .)

17. The legal regulation regarding the complete or partial cancellation of imposed obligations, execution of the sentence imposed in the judgment or extension of the probation period for a conditionally convicted person, which was in force until January 31, 2015, is applicable to persons who were conditionally convicted until January 31, 2015.

(16.10.2014 . as amended by the law, which enters into force on 01.02.2015 .)

18. The legal regulation regarding the execution of the unserved part of a sentence for a person conditionally released early, which was in force until 31 January 2015, is applicable to persons who were conditionally released early from serving a sentence until 31 January 2015.

(16.10.2014 . as amended by the law, which enters into force on 01.02.2015 .)

19. Section 61, Paragraphs 2. ¹, 3. ¹, 4. ¹ and 4. ², Section 61. ¹ and Section 65, Paragraph 3. ¹ of this Law shall enter into force on 1 July 2015.

(15.01.2015 . as amended by the law, which enters into force on 01.02.2015 .)

20. Amendments to the title, disposition and sanction of Section 84 of this Law shall enter into force simultaneously with the International and National Sanctions Law of the Republic of Latvia.

(28.01.2016 . in the wording of the law, which comes into force on 01.03.2016. The aforementioned amendments are included in the wording of the law as of 01.03.2016 .)

21. The provisions of Chapter VIII ² of this Law in relation to those criminal offences committed before 31 July 2017 shall apply to the extent that these provisions are not less favourable than those provisions of the Criminal Procedure Law that regulated the conduct of criminally acquired property at the time of the commission of the relevant criminal offence.

(22.06.2017 . as amended by the law, which enters into force on 01.08.2017 .)

22. Persons who have committed the criminal offences provided for in Sections 88, 88. ¹, 88. ² or 88. ³ of this Law until the day on which the amendment regarding the exclusion of these sections has entered into force shall be held criminally liable and punished in accordance with the provisions of this Law that were in force at the time of the commission of the relevant offence.

(26.04.2018 . as amended by the law, which enters into force on 23.05.2018 .)

23. The amendment to the provision of Section 300, Paragraph one of this Law shall enter into force simultaneously with the Administrative Liability Law.

(06.06.2019 . in the wording of the law, which enters into force on 03.07.2019 .)

24. The new name "community service" for the type of punishment - forced labor - may be used when making decisions on the application of punishment also for criminal offenses committed before December 31, 2021.

(17.12.2020 . in the wording of the law, which enters into force on 01.01.2022 .)

25. The basic penalty — probation supervision — shall begin to be applied on 1 January 2022 to adult persons who have committed a criminal offence provided for in Sections 126, 130, 130. ¹, 174, 248. ², 253. ² and 340 of this Law after 31 December 2021, and to minors who have committed any criminal offence provided for in the Special Part of this Law after 31 December 2021.

(17.12.2020 . in the wording of the law, which enters into force on 01.01.2022 .)

25. ¹ The basic penalty — probation supervision — shall begin to be applied on July 15, 2023 to adult persons who have committed the criminal offence provided for in Sections 132, 132. ¹ and 168. ¹ of this Law after July 14, 2023.

(15.06.2023 . in the wording of the law, which enters into force on 15.07.2023 .)

25. ² The basic penalty — probation supervision — shall begin to be applied on October 20, 2023 to adult persons who have committed the criminal offence provided for in Sections [285](#) , [285. ¹](#) and [285. ²](#) of this Law after October 19, 2023.

([05.10.2023](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 20.10.2023](#) .)

25. ³ (Excluded by the law of [12.12.2024](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2025](#) .)

26. Amendments to Section [41](#) , Paragraph one, Section [139](#) , Paragraph two, Section [139. ¹](#) , Paragraph one and two, Section [141](#) , Paragraph 2. ¹ , Section [195. ²](#) , Paragraph 2. ¹ , Section [221. ⁶](#) and Section [239. ¹](#) , Paragraph one, of this Law regarding the basic penalty — community service and probation supervision — shall enter into force on 1 January 2022.

([06.07.2021](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 05.08.2021](#) .)

27. Until 31 December 2021, the type of punishment provided for in Section 218.1 of this Law — community service — shall be replaced by the type of punishment — forced labour.

([06.07.2021](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 05.08.2021](#) .)

28. Persons who have committed the criminal offence provided for in Section [322](#) of this Law until the day on which the amendment to exclude this Section has entered into force shall be held criminally liable and punished in accordance with the provisions of this Law that were in force at the time of the commission of the relevant offence.

([07.04.2022](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 04.05.2022](#) .)

29. Section [66. ²](#) , Paragraph two of this Law shall not apply from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2024.

([16.06.2022](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 23.06.2022](#) .)

30. Persons who, until the date on which [Article 90. ¹](#) comes into force , have produced or disseminated knowingly false discrediting information about a political organisation (party) or an association of political organisations (parties) or a candidate for a member of the Saeima, local government council or European Parliament of the Republic of Latvia, using deep-forgery technology, if this was done during the pre-election campaign period or on election day, shall be held criminally liable in accordance with [Article 90](#) of the Criminal Law (in the wording that was in force at the time of the commission of the offence).

([09.05.2024](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 22.05.2024](#) .)

31. Persons who have committed the criminal offence provided for in [Section 275. ¹](#) of this Law until the day on which the amendment to exclude this Section has entered into force shall be held criminally liable and punished in accordance with the provisions of this Law that were in force at the time of the commission of the relevant offence.

([06.06.2024](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 04.07.2024](#) .)

32. The basic penalty — probation supervision — shall be applied to adults for criminal offenses committed after 31 December 2024, as well as to adults who have committed a criminal offense by 31 December 2024 but have not yet been convicted.

(as amended by the law [of 13.06.2024](#) , as amended by the law of [12.12.2024](#) , which enters into force [on 01.01.2025](#) .)

33. Persons who have committed the particularly serious crimes referred to in Section [38.1](#) · Paragraph 2.2 of this Law until 31 December 2024 , except for the crime provided for in Section [159](#) or [160](#) of this Law , and have not yet been convicted, may be subject to a basic penalty — probation supervision, from 1 January 2025. In such cases, probation supervision shall not be applicable to a person who has previously been convicted of deprivation of liberty and whose criminal record has not been removed or expunged in accordance with the procedures specified in law.

([12.12.2024](#) . in the wording of the law, which comes into force [on 01.01.2025](#) .)

34. The regulation of this Law on the determination of punishment for multiple criminal offences and after multiple judgments, which was in force until 31 December 2024, is applicable to persons who committed the criminal offences until 31 December 2024.

([13.06.2024](#) . in the wording of the law, which comes into force [on 01.01.2025](#) .)

35. If a ruling has entered into force and has not been executed for criminal offences committed before 31 December 2024, and a ruling has entered into force and has not been executed for criminal offences committed after 31 December 2024, the final sentence after several rulings shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the law in force from 1 January 2025.

([13.06.2024](#) . in the wording of the law, which comes into force [on 01.01.2025](#).)

36. Persons who have committed the criminal offence provided for in Section [288.3](#) of this Law until the day when the amendment regarding the exclusion of this Section has entered into force shall be held criminally liable and punished in accordance with the provisions of this Law that were in force at the time of the commission of the relevant offence.

([26.09.2024](#) . in the wording of the law, which enters into force [on 22.10.2024](#).)

Informative reference to European Union directives

([21.10.2010](#) . as amended by the law of [16.06.2011](#) , [13.12.2012](#) , [15.05.2014](#) , [25.09.2014](#) , [16.10.2014](#) , [28.01.2016](#) , [22.06.2017](#) , [26.04.2018](#) , [06.06.2019](#) and [06.07.2021](#) ., which comes into force [on 05.08.2021](#).)

The law includes legal provisions arising from:

- 1) Council Directive [79/409/EEC](#) of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds;
- 2) Council Directive [91/308/EEC](#) of 10 June 1991 on prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering;
- 3) Council Directive [91/477/EEC](#) of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons;
- 4) Council Directive [92/43/EEC](#) of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora;
- 5) Council Directive [93/15/EEC](#) of 5 April 1993 on the harmonisation of the provisions relating to the placing on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses;
- 6) Directive [95/46/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data;
- 7) Council Directive [2000/43/EC](#) of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin;
- 8) Directive [2000/59/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2000 on port reception facilities for ship-generated waste and cargo residues;
- 9) Directive [2001/97/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 December 2001 amending Council Directive [91/308/EEC](#) on prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering;
- 10) Directive [2005/35/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on ship-source pollution and on the introduction of penalties for infringements;
- 11) Directive [2006/24/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 on the retention of data generated or processed in connection with the provision of publicly available electronic communications services or of publicly available communications networks and amending Directive [2002/58/EC](#) ;
- 12) Directive [2008/99/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law;
- 13) Directive [2009/123/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 amending Directive [2005/35/EC](#) on ship-source pollution and on the introduction of penalties for infringements;
- 14) Directive [2009/52/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 establishing minimum standards on sanctions and measures against employers of illegally staying third-country nationals;

[15\) Directive 2011/36/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision [2002/629/ JHA](#);

[16\) Directive 2011/93/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography, and replacing Council Framework Decision [2004/68/ JHA](#);

[17\) Directive 2013/40/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 August 2013 on attacks against information systems, and replacing Council Framework Decision [2005/222/ JHA](#);

[18\) Directive 2004/38/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States, amending Regulation (EEC) No [1612/68](#) and repealing Directives [64/221/EEC](#) , [68/360/EEC](#), [72/194/EEC](#), [73/148/EEC](#), [75/34/EEC](#), [75/35/EEC](#), [90/364/EEC](#), [90/365/EEC](#) and [93/96/EEC](#);

[19\) Directive 2014/57/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on criminal penalties for market abuse (Market Abuse Directive);

[20\) Directive 2014/62/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the protection of *the euro* and other currencies against counterfeiting by criminal law and replacing Council Framework Decision [2000/383/ JHA](#);

[21\) Directive 2014/42/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 on the freezing and confiscation of instrumentalities and proceeds of crime in the European Union;

[22\) Directive \(EU\) 2017/541](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on combating terrorism, replacing Council Framework Decision [2002/475/ JHA](#) and amending Council Decision [2005/671/ JHA](#);

[23\) Directive \(EU\) 2017/1371](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2017 on the fight against fraud to the Union's financial interests by means of criminal law;

[24\) Directive \(EU\) 2018/1673](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on combating money laundering by criminal law;

[25\) Directive \(EU\) 2019/713](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on combating fraud and counterfeiting of non-cash means of payment and replacing Council Framework Decision [2001/413/ JHA](#).

The law was adopted by the Saeima on June 17, 1998.

President of Latvia G.Ulmanis

Riga, July 8, 1998