

CRIMINAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

ORIGINAL Q:

(Adopted April 18, 2003)

INSTRUCTIONS

1:

CRIMINAL LAW

CHAPTER 1

ISSUES AND PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Article 1 Criminal legislation of the Republic of Armenia

1. The criminal legislation of the Republic of Armenia consists of this Code. The new laws on criminal liability are included in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia.

2. The Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and the principles and norms of international law.

Article 2 Problems of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia

1. The tasks of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia are to protect human rights and freedoms from citizens - criminal rights, property rights, property, environment, public order - security, constitutional order, peace - security of humanity, as well as to prevent crimes.

2. For the implementation of these tasks, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia enshrines the basis of criminal liability and the principles of criminal legislation, determines what acts are considered crimes dangerous to the public, and defines the types of punishment and other means of criminal influence to commit them.

Article 3 The basis of criminal liability

The only basis for criminal liability is an offense, that is, an act that contains all the features of a criminal offense under criminal law.

Article 4 Principles of criminal law

The Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia is based on the principles of legality, equality before the law, the inevitability of responsibility, personal responsibility, responsibility for guilt, justice, personalization of responsibility and humanity.

Article 5 The principle of legality

1. The crime of an act, its punishment and other criminal consequences are determined only by criminal law.

2. The application of criminal law by analogy is prohibited.

Article 6 The principle of equality before the law

Criminals are equal before the law and are subject to criminal liability regardless of gender, race, skin color, ethnic or social origin, genetic characteristics, language, religion, worldview, political or other views, ethnic minority status, property status, birth, disability or other personal or social circumstances.

(Article 6 edited on 05.02.13 HO-3-N)

Article 7 The principle of inevitability of responsibility

1. Every person who has committed a crime is subject to a punishment or other criminal influence provided by the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia.

2. Exemption from criminal liability and punishment is possible only if there are grounds and conditions provided by the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia.

Article 8 The principle of personal responsibility

A person is subject to criminal liability only for a crime committed personally.

Article 9 The principle of responsibility for guilt

1. A person shall be criminally liable only for an act or omission which is dangerous to the public or for consequences which are dangerous to the public, in respect of which his guilt has been established by a competent court.

2. Objective criminalization, criminal liability for causing harm without guilt, is prohibited.

Article 10 The principle of justice & personalization of responsibility

1. Punishment applied to a person who has committed a crime shall be fair. Other means of criminal action must be fair, commensurate with the gravity of the crime, the circumstances of the crime, the person of the perpetrator, necessary & sufficient to correct him & to prevent new crimes.

2. It is prohibited to convict a person for the second time for the same crime.

(Article 10 amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N)

Article 11 The principle of humanity

1. The Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia serves to ensure the physical, mental, material, ecological and other security of a person.

2. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

CHAPTER 2

THE OPERATION OF CRIMINAL LAW DURING TIME AND IN SPACE

Article 12 The operation of criminal law over time

1. The crime of the act & the punishment is determined by the criminal law in force at the time of committing it.

2. The time of committing a crime is considered to be the time of committing an action (inaction) dangerous for the society, regardless of the moment of reaching the consequences.

Article 13 The retroactive effect of criminal law

1. A law that eliminates the crime of an act, mitigates the punishment or otherwise improves the condition of a person who has committed a crime shall have retroactive effect, ie it shall apply to persons who have committed the relevant act before its entry into force, including those who are serving or have served that, but they have a conviction.

2. The law defining the crime of an act, aggravating the punishment or otherwise worsening the condition of the person who committed the crime has no retroactive force.

3. A law that partially mitigates liability and at the same time partially aggravates liability shall have retroactive effect only in so far as it mitigates liability.

Article 14 The effect of criminal law on persons who have committed crimes in the territory of the Republic of Armenia

1. A person who has committed a crime in the territory of the Republic of Armenia shall be liable under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia.

2. In the territory of the Republic of Armenia, a crime is considered committed which:

- 1) started, continued or ended in the territory of the Republic of Armenia;
- 2) has been committed in association with persons who have committed criminal activities in the territory of another state.
3. In case of committing a crime by a person in the territory of the Republic of Armenia or in other states, his / her responsibility shall be established by the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, if the person has been summoned to criminal liability in the territory of the Republic of Armenia, unless otherwise provided by the international treaty.
4. A person who has committed a crime on a ship flying the flag of the Republic of Armenia or carrying the emblem of the Republic of Armenia or on an aircraft or other aircraft in flight, regardless of its location, shall be subject to criminal liability under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, unless otherwise provided by international treaty. According to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, a person is responsible for a crime committed on a military ship or aircraft of the Republic of Armenia, regardless of its location.
5. The issue of criminal liability of the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries - other persons enjoying diplomatic immunity - in case of committing a crime by them in the territory of the Republic of Armenia shall be resolved in accordance with the norms of international law.

(Article 14 supplemented: 09.06.04 HO-97-N)

Article 15 The effect of criminal laws on persons who have committed crimes outside the territory of the Republic of Armenia

1. Citizens of the Republic of Armenia who have committed a crime outside the territory of the Republic of Armenia, as well as stateless persons permanently residing in the Republic of Armenia, are subject to criminal liability under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia if their act is recognized as a crime in the state. In sentencing the mentioned persons, the punishment may not exceed the upper limit of the punishment provided by the law of the foreign state in the territory of which the crime was committed.

2. Citizens of the Republic of Armenia outside the territory of the Republic of Armenia or Persons permanently residing in the Republic of Armenia, stateless persons 190, 200, 201, 311-313, 384, 386-391, 393 of this Code - For committing the crimes envisaged by Articles 397, they are subject to criminal liability under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, regardless of whether or not that act is envisaged by the Criminal Code of the country of the crime.

3. Foreign citizens or Persons not permanently residing in the Republic of Armenia, stateless persons who have committed a crime outside the territory of the Republic of Armenia are subject to criminal liability under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia if they have committed:

- 1) Crimes envisaged by the international treaty of the Republic of Armenia;
- 2) such grave or especially grave crimes directed against the interests of the Republic of Armenia or the rights and freedoms of the citizens of the Republic of Armenia.

4. The norms set forth in Part 3 of this Article shall apply if foreign citizens or persons who are not permanent residents of the Republic of Armenia, stateless persons have not been convicted of the crime in another state or are criminally liable in the territory of the Republic of Armenia.

(Article 15 supplemented: 09.02.12 HO-18-N)

Article 16 Extradition of perpetrators

1. Citizens of the Republic of Armenia who have committed a crime in the territory of another state shall not be extradited to another state, except for the cases envisaged by international treaties ratified by the Republic of Armenia.

2. Foreign citizens who are citizens of the Republic of Armenia who have committed a crime outside the territory of the Republic of Armenia, stateless persons, in accordance with the international treaty of the Republic of Armenia, may be extradited to a foreign state to be prosecuted or sentenced.

3. The persons referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall not be extradited to a foreign State if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the extradition was sought for investigation or punishment because of their racial, religious, national, social or political affiliation.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation.

4. If the law of the requested State provides for the death penalty for the offense, the extradition of the perpetrators may be refused if the requesting party does not provide satisfactory guarantees to the receiving party that the death sentence will not be carried out.

5. In case of refusal to extradite a person who has committed a crime, criminal prosecution shall be carried out for crimes committed in the territory of a foreign state in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Armenia.

(Article 16 supplemented on 05.02.13 HO-3-N)

Article 17 Legal consequences of convicting a person outside the territory of the Republic of Armenia

1. The verdict of a court of a foreign state may be taken into account if a citizen of the Republic of Armenia, a foreign citizen or a stateless person has been convicted of a crime outside the territory of the Republic of Armenia and has committed a crime again in the territory of the Republic of Armenia.

2. The recidivism, unserved punishment or other legal consequences of a foreign court verdict in accordance with the first part of this Article shall be taken into account when qualifying a new crime, imposing a sentence, releasing from criminal liability or punishment.

CHAPTER 2:

CRIME

CHAPTER 3

THE UNDERSTANDING AND TYPES OF CRIME

Article 18 The concept of crime

1. A crime committed with guilt, dangerous for the society, envisaged by this Code, is considered a crime.

2. An act or omission which, although it has the characteristics of any act provided for by this Code, but due to its low efficiency does not pose a public danger, ie did not cause significant damage to a natural or legal person, society or state, could not be considered a crime. :

Article 19 Types of crime

1. According to the nature, the degree of danger to the society, the crimes are classified as minor, medium, serious and especially serious crimes.

2. Crimes committed intentionally, for which the maximum punishment provided by this Code does not exceed two years of imprisonment, or for which a non-custodial sentence is envisaged, as well as those negligent acts for which the provisions of this Code The maximum sentence does not exceed three years of imprisonment.

3. Intentional crimes are committed intentional acts for which the maximum punishment provided by this Code does not exceed five years of imprisonment, as well as negligent acts for which the maximum punishment provided by this Code does not exceed ten years of imprisonment.

4. Intentionally committed acts for which the maximum punishment provided by this Code does not exceed ten years of imprisonment are considered serious crimes.

5. Intentionally committed acts are intentionally committed crimes for which this Code provides a maximum punishment - imprisonment for more than ten years or life imprisonment.

Article 20 The combination of crimes

1. A combination of crimes is considered to be:

1) committing two or more crimes envisaged by this Code (different articles or the same article or the same or different parts or points of the article), for none of which the person has been convicted;

2) one action (inaction), which contains features of crimes envisaged by two or more articles of this Code.

2. In the case of a combination of crimes, the person shall be liable for each crime under the relevant article or part of an article of this Code.

(Article 20 edited on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 21 Recurrence of crimes

(Article expired on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 22 Relapse of crimes

1. The recidivism of crimes is considered to be the intentional commission of a crime by a person who has been convicted of a previously intentional crime.

2. The recurrence of crimes is considered dangerous:

1) in case of intentional crime, if the person has been previously sentenced to imprisonment not less than twice for a premeditated crime;

2) in case of committing a serious crime, if the person has been previously sentenced to imprisonment for a serious or particularly serious crime.

3. The recurrence of crimes is considered particularly dangerous by a person:

1) in case of intentional commission of a crime for which he / she is sentenced to imprisonment, if the person has been previously sentenced to imprisonment not less than three times in any sequence for a deliberate, medium or particularly serious crime;

2) in case of committing a serious crime for which he / she is sentenced to imprisonment, if the person has been previously sentenced to imprisonment twice for a serious or particularly serious crime;

3) in case of committing a particularly serious crime, if the person has been previously convicted of a serious or particularly serious crime.

4. Convictions for crimes that have been removed or expunged in accordance with the law, as well as crimes committed before the person reaches the age of eighteen, shall not be taken into account in assessing recidivism.

CHAPTER 4

PERSONS SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

Article 23 General conditions of criminal responsibility

Only a sane natural person who has reached the age defined by this Code at the time of committing a crime shall be subject to criminal liability.

Article 24 Age of criminal liability

1. A person who has reached sixteen years of age before committing a crime shall be subject to criminal liability.

2. Persons who have reached the age of fourteen before committing a crime shall be subject to criminal liability for murder (Articles 104-108), intentional infliction of serious or moderate damage to health (Articles 112-116), and kidnapping (131- Article), rape (Article 138), sexual violence (Article 139), robbery (Article 175), theft (Article 177), robbery (Article 176), extortion (182) Article 183) without intent to misappropriate a vehicle or other means of theft (Article 183), intentionally destroying or damaging property in aggravating circumstances (parts 2 and 3 of Article 185), theft of weapons, ammunition, explosives or explosive devices or extortion (Article 238), for stealing or extorting drugs or psychotropic substances (Article 269), damaging vehicles or means of communication (Article 246), hooliganism (Article 258).

3. If a person has reached the age provided for in the first or second part of this Article, but due to retardation in mental development has not been able to fully understand the nature and significance of his action or to manage it, he shall not be subject to criminal liability.

(Article 24 was amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, 26.05.08 HO-76-N, 07.12.11 HO-323-N)

Article 25 Insanity

1. A person who was insane at the time of committing a dangerous act for the public, ie due to a chronic mental illness, temporary mental activity, dementia or other mental illness, could not realize the danger of his action (inaction) or manage it. that:

2. A court may impose coercive measures of a medical nature on a person who has committed an act dangerous to the public in a state of insanity.

3. A person who has committed the crime in a state of sanity, but before the verdict was rendered by a court, has a mental illness, which has deprived him of the ability to realize or control the actual nature and significance of his action (inaction). Such a person may be subject to medical coercion by a court order, and after recovery he / she may be punished.

Article 26 Limited sanity

1. A sane person who, due to a mental disorder while committing a crime, could not fully realize the factual nature of his action (inaction) and the public danger or manage it, shall be subject to criminal liability.

2. Limited sanity is taken into account as a mitigating circumstance when imposing a punishment; it can become a basis for imposing a coercive measure of a medical nature at the same time as the punishment.

Article 27 Criminal liability of persons who have committed a crime while intoxicated

1. A person who has committed a crime while intoxicated with the use of alcohol, drugs or other narcotic substances shall not be released from criminal liability.

2. In the case of an offense committed by an alcoholic, drug addict or drug addict, the court may, at the same time as the punishment, impose coercive measures of a medical nature, if due to that inclination there is a risk that he / she will commit a new crime.

CHAPTER 5

SIN:

Article 28 The horses of sin

1. Sin is manifested intentionally or negligently.
2. An act committed by negligence is a crime, if it is specifically provided for in the Special Part of this Code.

Article 29 Deliberate commission of a crime

1. An intentional crime may be committed directly or indirectly.
2. A crime is considered to have been committed intentionally, if the person realized the dangerous nature of his action (inaction), envisioned its dangerous consequences for the society, and wanted to achieve them.
3. A crime is considered to be committed intentionally if the person realized the dangerous nature of his action (inaction), envisaged the possibility of dangerous consequences for the society, did not want those consequences, but consciously allowed them.
4. If the law does not link criminal liability for a completed crime with the occurrence of certain consequences of a criminal act, the crime is considered to have been committed intentionally, if the person who committed it realized the dangerous nature of his act, wanted to commit it.
5. A person shall be criminally liable for aggravating circumstances of an intentional crime, if he / she was aware of those circumstances.

Article 30 Committing a crime through negligence

1. A crime committed through negligence may be manifested in self-confidence or negligence.
2. A crime is considered to have been committed with self-confidence, if the person intended for his / her action (inaction) to have dangerous consequences for the society, but without sufficient grounds, he / she confidently hoped that they would be prevented.
3. A crime is considered negligent if the person did not foresee the possibility of his action (inaction) causing dangerous consequences for the society, or if he was obliged in the given situation, he could have foreseen them.

Article 31 Causing harm without sin

1. The act is considered to have been committed without guilt, if the person did not realize չէր in the given situation could not realize the dangerous nature of his action (inaction) for the society or did not foresee the possibility of dangerous consequences for the society ությունում was not obliged or could not foresee them.
2. The act is considered to have been committed without guilt, if the person intended for his action (inaction) to have dangerous consequences for the society, did not want them to occur, but due to the incompatibility of extreme conditions or neuropsychological stress with his psychophysiological properties could not prevent them. :

Article 32 Liability for crime with two forms of guilt

If the law provides for more severe liability for a deliberate crime that has caused serious consequences through negligence, the person shall be liable for those consequences only if he / she has provided for the possibility of his / her action (inaction) causing dangerous consequences for the society, but without sufficient grounds. He hoped that they would be prevented, or did not foresee the possibility of his action (inaction) causing dangerous consequences for the society, or in the given situation he was obliged, he could have foreseen them. Such a crime is considered intentional.

CHAPTER 6

COMPLETED AND UNFINISHED CRIMES

Article 33 Completed & Unfinished crimes

1. A completed crime is an act that contains all the features of a crime provided by this Code.
2. Unfinished crime is considered an attempt to commit a crime & preparation for serious or especially serious crimes.
3. The responsibility for the preparation of a crime or attempted crime shall be borne by the same Article of the Special Part of this Code as for a completed crime, with reference to Article 34 or 35 of this Code.

Article 34 The crime attempt

An act (omission) committed directly, which is directly aimed at committing a crime, if the crime was not completed under circumstances beyond the will of the person, is considered an attempt to commit a crime.

Article 35 Preparation for the crime

The preparation of a crime is considered to be the acquisition or adaptation of means or tools to commit a crime intentionally, as well as the deliberate creation of other conditions if the crime was not completed under circumstances beyond the will of that person.

Article 36 Voluntary renunciation of crime

1. Voluntary renunciation of a crime is considered to be the preparation of a crime or an attempt by a person to commit a crime or the cessation of an action (inaction) directed to commit a crime directly, if the person has realized the possibility of completing the crime.
2. A person who voluntarily refuses to complete a crime shall not be liable to criminal liability if his / her actual act does not contain any other corpus delicti.
3. The organizer, instigator or supporter of a crime shall not be liable to criminal prosecution if he / she voluntarily renounces it if he / she prevented the perpetrator from completing the crime by notifying the state authorities or by other measures taken.
4. If the actions referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article did not lead to the prevention of the perpetrator's crime, the measures taken may be taken into account when imposing a punishment *нүктү* mitigating circumstance.

CHAPTER 7

PARTNERSHIP

Article 37 The concept of cohabitation

Deliberate joint participation of two or more persons in a deliberate crime is considered a crime.

Article 38 Types of accomplices:

1. Together with the performer, the organizer, the instigator and the supporter are considered accomplices.
2. A perpetrator is a person who has directly committed the crime or directly participated in its commission together with other persons (accomplices), as well as through the use of other persons who are not subject to criminal liability by law or have committed the crime through negligence. :
3. An organizer is a person who has organized or led the commission of a crime, just as he has created an organized group or criminal association or led them.
4. A motivator is a person who has incited another person to commit a crime by persuasion, material interest, threat or other means.
5. A person who has assisted in a crime by providing advice, instructions, information or means, providing tools or removing obstacles, as well as a person who has previously promised to lend to a

criminal, means or tools of crime, traces of crime or acquired through crime items, such as a person who has previously promised to acquire or sell such items.

(Article 38 amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N)

Article 39 Liability of accomplices

1. The perpetrators are liable for the crime under the same article of the Special Part of this Code.
2. The organizer, instigator or facilitator shall be liable under the article stipulating the crime committed, referring to Article 38 of this Code, except for the cases when they were co-perpetrators of the crime at the same time.
3. A person who is not considered a special subject of the crime mentioned in the Article of the Special Part of this Code, who participated in the commission of the crime provided for in that Article, may be responsible for the given crime only as an organizer, instigator or facilitator.
4. If the perpetrator fails to complete the crime in circumstances beyond his control, the other accomplices shall be liable for the preparation of the crime or complicity in the attempted crime.
5. If the actions of the organizer, instigator or facilitator fail due to circumstances beyond their control, then the responsibility of those persons falls on the preparation of the relevant crime.
6. The accomplices are liable only for the aggravating circumstances of the crime which they have realized.
7. When prosecuting accomplices, the nature and degree of each of them's involvement in the crime shall be taken into account.

Article 40 Violation of the offender

1. An offense committed by a person is considered to be a crime committed by a person, which is not included in the intent of other accomplices.
2. Other accomplices are not responsible for the offender.

Article 41 The crime was committed by a group of individuals, an organized group or criminal association

1. A crime is considered to have been committed by a group of persons without prior consent, if it was committed by accomplices who did not previously agree to commit the crime together.
2. A crime is considered to have been committed by a group of persons with the prior consent of the accomplices, if such accomplices participated in it, who had previously agreed to commit the crime jointly before the commission of the crime.
3. A crime is considered to have been committed by an organized group if it was committed by a stable group of persons who had previously united to commit one or more crimes.
4. A crime shall be deemed to have been committed by a criminal association if it was committed by a group created, united, organized by a group created for the commission of serious or particularly serious crimes, or by a group organized for the same purpose, as if committed by a member (s) of such association. the execution of its criminal purposes, as well as by a person who is not considered a member for the purpose of criminal cooperation.
5. An organized group, a person who has established or led a criminal association, shall be liable for the creation or management of an organized group or criminal association in the cases provided for in the relevant articles of this Code, as well as for all crimes committed by them, if they were included intentionally. Other persons involved in criminal conspiracy are responsible for participating in the organization for the crimes they have been involved in preparing or committing.
6. The liability of the persons listed in this Article shall be borne without reference to Article 38 of this Code.

CHAPTER 8

CIRCUMSTANCES EXCLUDING THE CRIME OF ACT

Article 42 Necessary protection

1. An act committed in a state of necessary protection, ie the life, health, li rights, interests of the public or the state, shall be deemed to have been committed in a state of necessary protection, from a dangerous encroachment or its real threat by causing harm to the perpetrator, if The necessary protection was not exceeded.

2. Protection against life-threatening violence or harassment combined with a real threat of such violence may cause any harm, including death.

3. The right to the necessary protection belongs to the person, regardless of the possibility of avoiding harassment or seeking the help of other persons or state bodies, as well as regardless of the professional or other special training of the person from the official position.

4. Deliberate actions that, obviously for the defendant, do not correspond to the nature of the aggression or the danger are considered to be a violation of the necessary protection.

The act of exceeding the necessary protection is a crime, if it is especially envisaged by a special part of this Code.

5. No violation of the necessary protection shall be deemed to be the use of a weapon or any other means or object to protect against the attack of an armed person or group of persons, as well as to prevent unlawful intrusion into a flat or other building, regardless of the severity of the damage to the attacker.

(Article 42 was supplemented on 09.06.04 HO-97-N)

Article 43 Causing harm to a person who has committed a crime

1. An act which has harmed a person who has committed a crime in order to extradite him to the competent authorities or to prevent him from committing a new act dangerous to the public shall not be considered a crime if the necessary measures have not been exceeded.

2. Exceeding the means necessary to apprehend a person who has committed a crime shall be considered an obvious mismatch of the means of apprehension with the danger of the perpetrator, as well as the circumstances of the apprehension, as a result of which the person intentionally caused damage that was not necessary.

3. The act of exceeding the means necessary to catch a person who has committed a crime is a crime, if it is especially envisaged by the Special Part of this Code.

4. In addition to the authorized persons, the person who committed the crime has the right to catch the person who committed the crime, as well as other persons.

Article 44 Extreme need

1. It is not considered a crime to cause harm to the interests protected by criminal law in a state of extreme necessity, ie to eliminate a threat directly threatening the life, health, rights, legitimate interests, society or state interests of the person or persons, if that danger could not be eliminated by other means; h Crossing of extreme necessities was not allowed.

2. Deliberate infliction of intentional damage that clearly does not correspond to the nature and degree of the threat is considered an extreme necessity limit, if the interests protected by law have been caused equal or greater damage than the prevented damage.

Article 45 Physical or mental coercion

1. It is not considered a crime to cause harm to the interests protected by criminal law under the influence of physical or mental coercion, if as a result the person could not control his actions (inaction).

2. The issue of criminal liability in cases when the interests protected by criminal law are harmed mentally, as well as under the influence of such coercion, which does not deprive a person of the opportunity to conduct his actions, shall be resolved taking into account the provisions of Article 44 of this Code.

Article 46 Grounded risk:

1. It is not considered a crime to cause harm to the interests protected by criminal law during a reasonable risk for achieving a publicly useful purpose.

2. The risk is considered justified if the mentioned goal could not be achieved by actions not related to the risk (inaction), unless the person taking the risk has taken the necessary measures to prevent harm to the interests protected by criminal law.

3. The risk shall not be considered justified if it is manifestly accompanied by the risk of death of third parties, the threat of an ecological or social catastrophe.

Article 47 Execute an order or command

1. It is not considered a crime to cause damage to the interests protected by criminal law by a person who has acted in compliance with an order or directive issued in accordance with the established procedure. The person who issued the illegal order or liability is responsible for causing such damage.

2. A person who has committed an intentional crime by an obviously illegal order or directive shall be held liable on a general basis.

3. Failure to comply with an obviously illegal order or exclusion precludes criminal liability.

CHAPTER 3:

PENALTY

CHAPTER 9 UNDERSTANDING OF PENALTY

, GOALS AND TYPES

Article 48 The concept of punishment and goals

1. Punishment is a measure of state coercion, which is imposed on behalf of the state by a court decision on a person found guilty of a crime;

2. The purpose of punishment is to restore social justice, to correct the person being punished, as well as to prevent crimes.

Article 49 Types of punishment:

The types of punishment are:

- 1) the fine.
- 2) deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities;
- 3) public works;
- 4) deprivation of a special or military rank, rank, degree or qualification class;
 - 4.1) Restriction in military service.
- 5) confiscation of property;
- 6) *(sub-item lost its force 01.06.06 HO-119-N)*
- 7) arrest.
- 8) keeping in a disciplinary battalion;
- 9) imprisonment for a certain period;
- 10) life imprisonment.

(Article 49 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, supplemented on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 50 Basic and additional penalties

1. Fines, public works, restrictions on military service, detention, detention in a disciplinary battalion, imprisonment for a term and life imprisonment shall be applied only as basic punishments.

2. Deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities shall be applied ' as a principal, and ' as an additional punishment.

3. Deprivation of a special or military rank, rank, rank or qualification, as well as confiscation of property, shall be applied only as additional punishments.

4. Only one main punishment may be imposed for one crime. In one of the cases, one or more additional punishments may be added to the main punishment in the manner provided by this Code.

5. Confiscation of property and Deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities as additional penalties may be imposed only in the cases provided for in the Special Part of this Code.

(Article 50 edited, amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, supplemented on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 51 Fine:

1. A fine is a monetary penalty imposed for minor, medium-gravity crimes in the cases provided for in the Special Part of this Code, within the limits provided by this Code, at the time of imposing a sentence in the amount of thirty to three thousand times the minimum wage (hereinafter the minimum wage).

2. The amount of the fine is decided by the court taking into account the gravity of the crime committed and the property status of the convict.

3. If the convicted person is not able to pay the imposed fine immediately, in full, the court shall set a payment period for a maximum period of one year or allow the fine to be paid in installments within the same period, or replace the fine with public works. In case of delay in payment of the fine or payment of the fine in installments, a schedule for payment of the fine shall be established, and the amount to be paid shall be determined each time. The mentioned privilege is invalidated by the decision of the court, if the convict violates the fulfillment of the obligations defined by the schedule of payment of the fine. In case of violation of the obligations defined by the fine payment schedule by the convict, the fine or the unpaid part of the fine shall be replaced by public works in accordance with the procedure defined in Part 4 of this Article.

4. The court shall replace the fine or the unpaid part of the fine in case of impossibility to pay the fine with public works, three hours of public works for the minimum wage, and in case of malicious evasion of the fine, five hours of public works for the minimum wage. If the result of the calculation for the replacement of the fine or the unpaid part of the fine with public works exceeds two thousand two hundred hours, two thousand two hundred hours are assigned. As a result of the calculation made to replace the fine or the unpaid part of the fine with public works, the rounding of the hourly values is done in favor of the convict.

5. A convict who:

1) within ten working days after the entry into force of the judicial act, has not submitted the receipt for payment of the fine to the authorized body, except for the cases provided for in part 3 of this article;

2) violated the procedure and conditions for postponing the payment of the fine or paying the fine in installments.

(Article 51 edited on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, amended on 10.06.09 HO-149-N, supplemented, amended on 01.03.17 HO-59-N)

Article 52 Deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities

1. Deprivation of the right to hold certain positions means holding certain positions in state-local self-government bodies, organizations, and deprivation of the right to engage in certain activities prohibits engaging in certain activities related to the nature of the crime committed.

2. Deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities is defined as a basic punishment for two to seven years for intentional crimes, 1 for one to five years for negligent crimes, and as an additional punishment for one to three years.

3. Deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities may be imposed in case the court, due to the nature of the crime committed by the offender's tenure or engagement in certain activities, finds it impossible to preserve his right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities.

3.1. If deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities is provided for in the Special Part of this Code as a mandatory additional punishment, but the punishment for deprivation of the right to drive a vehicle is not possible due to a person who has committed a crime. no mandatory additional penalty is imposed.

4. In case of deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities, along with detention in a disciplinary battalion, detention or imprisonment for a term, the term of the additional sentence shall be extended to the full time of serving the main sentence. : In other cases, the term of the additional sentence is calculated from the moment the verdict enters into force.

(Article 52 supplemented on 09.12.19 HO-301-N)

Article 53 Deprivation of a special or military rank, rank, rank or qualification class

When convicting a person for a serious or particularly serious crime, the court, taking into account the data characterizing the offender, may deprive him / her of a special or military rank, rank, rank or qualification class.

Article 53.1. Restriction on military service

1. Restriction in military service is a form of punishment applied to a serviceman with the rank of officer or non-commissioned officer for minor or medium-gravity crimes against the military service, according to which the given person may not be appointed higher than his / her position for a period of three months (including (higher paid) position, he can not be awarded a higher rank, as he is suspended from another military rank, the period prescribed by law, with a deduction of up to 20% of the amount of monetary compensation.

2. The court may impose an additional obligation on the serviceman to participate in educational or training courses for a period of serving or less.

3. Restrictions on military service may not be imposed if there is a combination of offenses or convictions;

4. Restriction on military service while serving a sentence in connection with deprivation of liberty in accordance with Article 66, Part 6 or Article 67 of this Code, or in case of release from military service by a serviceman on the grounds prescribed by law, restriction on military service by a court is replaced by a fine, calculating one month of restriction in military service for thirty times the minimum wage.

(Article 53.1 was supplemented on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 54 Public works

1. Public works are the performance of publicly useful works by a convict in a place designated by a court, not paid by a competent body.

2. Public works may be assigned to persons who have committed minor or medium-gravity crimes and have been sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of two years.

2.1. Public works are appointed for a period of two hundred and seventy-two thousand two hundred hours.

2.2. The minimum term set forth in part 2.1 of this Article shall not apply to the cases of replacing the fine or the unpaid part of the fine with public works in accordance with the *procedure* defined in Part 4 of Article 51 of this Code .

3. Public works are appointed as an alternative to imprisonment for a certain period of time, within twenty days after receiving the order to execute the final sentence, to submit a written application to the convict, as in the cases provided for in Part 4 of Article 51 of this Code.

(the sentence was removed on 01.03.17 HO-59-N)

3.1. In considering the application, the court shall take into account the degree, nature, nature of the crime committed by the convict, the identity of the convict, the absence or claim for damages, as well as other circumstances that will justify the replacement of imprisonment with public works and justification. in terms of achieving the goals of the sentence.

4. Public works are not assigned to persons recognized as disabled of the first or second group, persons under the age of sixteen at the time of passing the verdict, persons of retirement age, pregnant women, or servicemen serving in the military.

5. In case of malicious avoidance of public works, the court shall replace the unserved part of public works with arrest or imprisonment for a certain period of time, calculating one day of detention or imprisonment for a certain period of time for three hours of public works.

(Article 54 amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, edited, amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, edited, supplemented, amended on 01.03.17 HO-59-N)

Article 55 Confiscation of property

1. Confiscation of property is the compulsory, gratuitous seizure of property or a part of it considered to be the property of a convict, owned by the state.

2. The amount of confiscation of property is determined by the court, taking into account the amount of property damage caused by the crime, as well as the amount of property acquired through criminal means. The amount of confiscation of property may not exceed the amount of damage caused by the crime or the amount of profit obtained through the crime.

3. Confiscation of property may be ordered in cases provided for in the Special Part of this Code for serious, especially grave crimes committed for mercenary motives.

4. *(part of it expired on 21.06.14 HO-114-N)*

5. *(part has expired on 21.06.14 HO-114-N)*

5.1. *(part expired on 21.06.14 HO-114-N)*

6. The property necessary for the convict or the persons under his care shall not be subject to confiscation in accordance with the list established by law.

7. *(part lost its force 21.06.14 HO-114-N)*

(Article 55 edited on 28.11.06 HO-206-N, supplemented on 23.05.11 HO-143-N, amended on 21.06.14 HO-114-N)

Article 56 Correctional work

(Article expired on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 57 Detention:

1. Detention in a correctional facility is the detention of a convict in conditions of severe isolation from society. Detention may be ordered for minor, moderate crimes in the cases provided for in the Special Part of this Code, for a period of fifteen days to three months, only in cases where detention has not been applied as a measure of restraint.

2. Detention shall not be imposed on persons under the age of sixteen at the time of sentencing or on pregnant women or persons with children under the age of eight.

3. *(part lost its force 30.04.13 HO-34-N)*

(Article 57 amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, amended, edited on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, amended on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 58 Keeping in a disciplinary battalion

1. Detention in a disciplinary battalion for conscripts who have committed a crime for a period of three months to three years may be assigned in cases provided for minor, medium-gravity crimes in the Special Part of this Code, as well as in cases where the court, taking into account the circumstances of the case, Instead of imprisonment for a maximum of three years, apply to be held in a disciplinary battalion for the same period.

2. Detention in a disciplinary battalion instead of imprisonment may not be imposed on persons who have previously served a sentence of imprisonment.

(Article 58 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, 28.11.07 HO-275-N)

Article 59 Imprisonment for a certain period

1. Imprisonment is the isolation of a convict from a society by detention for a certain period of time in a correctional facility.

2. Imprisonment is defined for a period of three months to twenty years.

3. Imprisonment for negligent crime may not exceed ten years.

4. In case of full or partial summation of the term of imprisonment when imposing a combination of crimes, the maximum term of imprisonment may not exceed twenty-five years, and in the case of a combination of verdicts, thirty years.

(Article 59 amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 60 Life imprisonment

1. Life imprisonment is the indefinite isolation of a convict from detention in a correctional facility, which, in cases provided for by this Code, may be imposed for particularly serious crimes.

2. Persons under the age of eighteen at the time of committing a crime, women who are pregnant at the time of committing a crime or passing a sentence may not be sentenced to life imprisonment.

CHAPTER 10

APPOINTING PENALTIES

Article 61 General principles of sentencing

1. A person convicted of a crime shall be sentenced to a just punishment, which shall be determined within the limits of the relevant article of the Special Part of this Code, taking into account the provisions of the General Part of this Code.

2. The type and amount of punishment shall be determined by the nature of the crime, the degree of danger to the public, the data characterizing the person of the perpetrator, including the responsibility and the circumstances mitigating or aggravating the punishment.

3. The most severe punishment for a crime is imposed if the less severe type cannot achieve the purpose of the punishment.

Article 62 Liability in mitigating circumstances

1. Liability in mitigating circumstances are:

1) committing a minor or moderate crime for the first time by accidental combination of circumstances;

- 2) the juvenile is a minor at the time of committing a crime;
 - 3) the pregnancy of the criminal at the moment of committing a crime or imposing a punishment;
 - 4) the presence of a child under the age of fourteen under the care of a criminal at the time of imposing a sentence;
 - 5) committing the crime by combining difficult circumstances of life with the motive or motive of compassion;
 - 6) committing the crime in violation of the conditions of necessary protection, arrest of the person who committed the crime, extreme necessity, justified risk, execution of the order or the order;
 - 7) the illegality or immorality of the victim's behavior, by which the crime was conditioned;
 - 8) committing the crime under the influence of a threat or coercion or material, official or other dependence;
 - 9) Supporting the presentation of guilt, revealing the crime, exposing other participants in the crime, searching for the property acquired through the crime;
 - 9.1) Revealing another crime committed by the accused through cooperation proceedings;
 - 10) Providing medical or other assistance to the victim immediately after the crime, voluntarily compensating or eliminating the property and moral damage caused by the crime, other actions aimed at settling the damage caused to the victim.
2. When imposing a sentence, the court may take into account other mitigating circumstances, which are not mentioned in the first part of this article.
3. If any of the circumstances referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is provided for in the relevant article of the Special Part of this Code as a feature of a crime, it may not again be taken into account as a mitigating circumstance.

(Article 62 supplemented on 05.05.21 HO-201-N)

Article 63 Liability huŭquŭl aggravating circumstances

1. Liability ŭ aggravating circumstances are:
 - 1) recidivism of committing a crime, committing a crime as a craft;
 - 2) causing serious consequences with a crime;
 - 3) committing the crime as a member of a group, organized group or criminal cooperation;
 - 4) particularly active role in crime;
 - 5) Involvement of persons committing a crime who suffer from obvious mental illnesses or are in a drunken state, as well as persons under the age of criminal liability;
 - 6) committing a crime with motives of revenge for national, racial or religious hatred, religious fanaticism, lawful actions of other persons;
 - 7) committing a crime for the purpose of concealing another crime or facilitating its commission;
 - 8) committing the crime against a woman who is obviously pregnant for the criminal, as well as a child, other defenseless or helpless person or a person dependent on the criminal;
 - 9) committing a crime against a person or his / her spouse or close relative, which is related to the performance of his / her official or public duty;
 - 10) committing a crime by a person who has violated a military or professional oath;
 - 11) committing a crime with separate cruelty, mocking or torturing the victim;
 - 12) committing a crime in a dangerous way for the society;
 - 13) committing a crime in a state of martial law or state of emergency, natural or other social catastrophe, as well as during mass riots;
 - 14) committing the crime under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other narcotics.
2. The court, due to the nature of the crime, may not consider aggravating the circumstances mentioned in points 10 ŭ 14 unuŭŭŭl of part 1 of this article.

3. When imposing a sentence, the court may not take into account other circumstances not provided for in part 1 of this Article.

4. If any of the circumstances mentioned in the first part of this Article is envisaged by the relevant article of the Special Part of this Code as a feature of a crime, it may not be considered again as a circumstance aggravating the punishment.

Article:64. Imposition of a milder punishment than provided by law

1. In the presence of exceptional circumstances related to the motives and intentions of the crime, the role of the offender, the commission of the crime during and after the crime and other circumstances, which significantly reduce the degree of danger to the public, as well as actively assist in identifying In this case, a sentence lower than the minimum or a milder type of punishment provided for in the relevant Article of the Special Part of this Code may be imposed, or it may not be applied as an additional mandatory punishment.

2. Both mitigating circumstances and a combination of those circumstances may be recognized as exceptional.

2.2. In case of cooperation proceedings, a punishment lower than the minimum or a milder type of punishment than the one provided by that Article may be imposed, or it may not be applied as a mandatory additional punishment.

3. At the time of sentencing, persons under the age of sixteen or pregnant women or persons under the care of up to eight years of age may be sentenced to a lesser punishment than provided by law, if the mildest punishment provided for in the relevant article of the Special Part of this Code is detention. is disproportionate, or one of the other types of punishment provided for in the relevant article may be imposed, but for the given type of punishment below the minimum amount provided for in the relevant article.

(Article 64 supplemented: 09.07.19 HO-124-N, 05.05.21 HO-201-N)

Article 65 Sentencing for an unfinished crime

1. When imposing a sentence for an unfinished crime, the nature of the actions committed by the criminal and the degree of danger to the public, the degree of realization of the criminal intention, the circumstances under which the crime was not completed shall be taken into account.

2. The term of imprisonment for the preparation of a crime may not exceed half of the maximum term of imprisonment provided by the relevant article of the Special Part of this Code or part of the article for a certain period of time.

3. The term of imprisonment for an attempted crime may not exceed three quarters of the maximum term of imprisonment provided by the relevant article of the Special Part of this Code or part of the article.

4. No life imprisonment shall be imposed for the preparation of a crime or attempted crime.

4.1. The rules provided for in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article shall not apply to the imposition of a sentence in the event of a recurrence of a crime, a dangerous or particularly dangerous recidivism.

(Article 65 amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 66 Punishment by a combination of crimes

1. By imposing a separate punishment (main and additional) for each crime combined with the crimes, the court shall determine the final punishment by adding the imposed punishments in full or in part.

2. If the combination of offenses includes only minor offenses, the final sentence shall be imposed by adding the sentences in full or in part. Moreover, the final sentence may not exceed 5 years.

3. If the combination of offenses includes only moderate or moderate offenses, the final sentence shall be imposed by adding the sentences in full or in part. Moreover, the final sentence of imprisonment may not exceed ten years.

4. If the combination of offenses includes serious or particularly serious offenses, the final sentence shall be imposed by adding the sentences in full or in part. Moreover, the final sentence of imprisonment may not exceed twenty-five years. If for one of the combined crimes the court imposes life imprisonment, the final main punishment is determined by absorption.

5. The main punishment imposed for the combination of crimes may be supplemented by additional punishments imposed for the crimes constituting the combination. In case of supplementing the additional punishments in full or in part, the final additional punishment may not exceed the maximum term or amount set for this type of punishment in the General Part of this Code.

6. The punishment shall be imposed in accordance with the rules of this Article, if after the verdict it is found that the convict is guilty of another crime, which he committed before the verdict in the first case. In this case, the part of the sentence imposed by the first verdict is calculated at the time of the final sentence.

(Article 66 edited, amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 67 Sentencing by a combination of verdicts

1. If after the verdict, but before the full serving of the sentence, the convict has committed a new crime, the court shall add to the sentence imposed by the new verdict, in full or in part, the unserved part of the sentence imposed by the previous verdict.

2. The final sentence combined with the verdicts, if it is not related to imprisonment, may not exceed the maximum amount set for the given types of punishment in the General Part of this Code.

3. The final sentence of imprisonment in combination with the verdicts may not exceed thirty years.

4. The final sentence combined with the verdicts must be greater than the sentence imposed for the new crime, as well as the unserved part of the sentence imposed by the previous verdict.

5. When imposing a sentence by a combination of verdicts, the addition of additional sentences shall be carried out in accordance with the rules established by Article 66 of this Code.

6. In case of committing a new crime by a convict serving a life sentence, the newly imposed sentence shall be absorbed with life imprisonment.

(Article 67 amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 67.1. Punishment in case of recidivism

1. In case of recidivism of a crime, dangerous, especially dangerous recidivism, the number of crimes committed, the nature and gravity, the circumstances due to which the previous punishment was not sufficient to correct the culprit, as well as the nature, gravity and consequences of the new crime shall be taken into account.

2. The punishment imposed for recidivism of crimes may not be less than half of the maximum punishment provided by the sanction of the relevant article of the Special Part of this Code.

The punishment imposed for a dangerous recidivism of crimes may not be less than two thirds of the maximum punishment provided by the sanction of the relevant article of the Special Part of this Code.

The punishment imposed for a particularly dangerous recidivism of crimes may not be less than three-quarters of the maximum punishment provided by the sanction of the relevant article of the Special Part of this Code.

(Article 67.1 was supplemented on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 67.2. Sentencing in case of conciliation or cooperation proceedings

1. In case of conciliation proceedings, the punishment may not exceed two thirds of the maximum amount or term of the most severe punishment provided by the sanction of the relevant article of the Special Part of this Code. If two thirds of the most severe punishment is less than the minimum amount or

term of the most severe punishment provided by the sanction of the relevant article of the Special Part of this Code , it may not be less than the minimum amount or term.

2. In case of application for conciliation proceedings with unfinished crimes, the rule provided for in part 1 of this Article shall apply after the application of the rules for imposing a penalty provided for in Article 65 of this Code. If, as a result of the calculation, the punishment is less than the minimum amount or term of the most severe punishment provided by the sanction of the relevant article of the Special Part of this Code, applying the rules for sentencing, the amount or term obtained as a result of the calculation shall be determined.

3. In case of cooperation with minor or medium-gravity crimes, the milder type of punishment provided by the sanction of the relevant article of the Special Part of this Code or a milder punishment than the law provided by Article 64 of this Code shall be imposed, or the imposed punishment shall not be applied conditionally.

4. In case of co-operation with serious or especially serious crimes, the minimum amount or term of the milder punishment envisaged by the sanction of the relevant article of the Special Part of this Code or the minimum or less than the amount of the sanction or the term or the imposed punishment shall be conditionally does not apply.

5. In case of imposing a punishment in accordance with the rules provided for in this Article, the rules set forth in Article 67.1 of this Code shall not apply.

6. In the case of a combination of crimes, the rules provided for in this Article shall apply separately to each crime included in the combination.

(Article 67.2 was supplemented on 05.05.21 HO-201-N)

Article 68 Determining the terms of the sentence when adding them

1. Combined with crimes or combined with sentences in full or in part, one day of imprisonment corresponds to:

1) one day of detention or detention in a disciplinary battalion;

2) *(sub-item lost its force 01.06.06 HO-119-N)*

3) three hours of public works.

2. Sentences of fines, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities, deprivation of special or military rank, order, rank or qualification, as well as punishments for confiscation of property in a disciplinary battalion, summoning with arrest, imprisonment shall be executed separately.

(Article 68 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 69 Calculating the terms of the sentence ~~by~~ Calculating the sentence

1. The terms of deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities, to be held in a disciplinary battalion, shall be calculated in months or years. The duration of public works is calculated in hours. The detention period is calculated in days or months.

2. When replacing or adding the punishments mentioned in the first part of this article, as well as when calculating the punishment, the terms may be calculated in days.

3. The period of detention before the entry into force of the verdict shall be calculated as the punishment imposed by imprisonment, keeping one day for one day, and in case of public works for one hour for three hours.

4. In case of extradition of a person sentenced to imprisonment by a court verdict for detention for a crime committed in another state before the entry into force of the judgment or for serving a crime committed in another state, one day shall be counted against one day.

5. When imposing a fine on a detainee before the trial, depriving him / her of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities, the court shall, taking into account the period of detention, reduce the sentence or release him / her from serving the sentence.

6. The period of application of coercive measures of a medical nature to a person with a mental illness after committing a crime shall be counted towards the period of punishment.

(Article 69 was amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article: 70. Failure to apply the sentence conditionally

1. If the court, by imposing a sentence of detention, imprisonment or detention in a disciplinary battalion, concludes that it is possible to correct the convict without serving the sentence, it may decide not to apply that sentence conditionally.

2. When not applying the sentence conditionally, the court shall take into account the data characterizing the person of the offender, the responsibility, the mitigating and aggravating circumstances of the sentence.

3. In case of non-conditional application of the sentence, the court shall set a probation period of one to five years.

4. In case of conditional non-application of the sentence of imprisonment, additional penalties may be imposed, in addition to confiscation of property.

5. When making a decision not to apply the sentence conditionally, the court may impose certain obligations on the convict: not to change the place of permanent residence, to undergo a course of treatment for alcoholism, drug addiction, venereal disease or poisoning, to provide financial assistance to the family. The court, with the mediation of the competent body supervising the convict's behavior or without it, may impose on the convict other responsibilities that contribute to his correction or replace them.

6. If during the probation period the convict maliciously avoids fulfilling the obligations imposed on him / her by the court during the conditional non-application of the sentence, through the mediation of the convict's behavior control body, as in case of a negligent or minor crime.

7. In case of committing a moderate, grave or especially grave intentional crime by a person during the probationary period, the court shall abolish the conditional non-application of the punishment; impose a punishment in accordance with the rules provided for in Article 67 of this Code. The same rules are imposed in the case of a new negligent or premeditated crime, if the court overturns the conditional non-application of the sentence.

(Article 70 amended 09.06.04 HO-97-N, 01.06.06 HO-119-N, amended, supplemented 15.11.06 HO-180-N)

Article 71 Procedure for serving the sentence under conditions

Procedure for serving the sentence under conditions The conditions are defined by law.

CHAPTER 4:

EXEMPTION FROM CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PENALTY

CHAPTER 11

EXEMPTION FROM CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

Article 72 Exemption from criminal liability in case of active repentance

1. A person who has committed a minor or moderate crime for the first time may be released from criminal liability if, after committing the crime, he voluntarily pleaded guilty, assisted in the detection of the crime, compensated or otherwise repaid the damage caused by the crime.

2. A person who has committed another type of crime shall be released from criminal liability only in cases specifically provided for in the Article Special Part of this Code.

(Article 72 amended on 23.06.11 HO-214-N)

Article 73 Exemption from criminal liability in case of reconciliation with the victim

A person who has committed a minor crime may be released from criminal liability if he has reconciled with the victim, compensated or otherwise repaid the damage caused to him.

Article 74 Exemption from criminal liability if the situation changes

A person who has committed a minor or moderate crime for the first time may be released from criminal liability if it turns out that due to a change in the situation, that person or the act committed by him has ceased to be dangerous for the public.

Article 75 Exemption from criminal liability due to expiration of the statute of limitations

1. A person is released from criminal liability if the following terms have expired from the day the crime was considered completed:

- 1) two years from the day the minor crime is considered over;
- 2) five years from the day the moderate crime is considered completed;
- 3) ten years from the day the serious crime is considered over;
- 4) fifteen years from the day the particularly serious crime is considered over.

2. The statute of limitations is calculated from the day the crime is considered completed until the moment the verdict enters into legal force. In case of a subsequent crime, the statute of limitations is calculated from the moment of termination of the act, and in case of a continuing crime, from the moment of committing the last act.

3. The statute of limitations shall be interrupted if the person commits a new crime of medium gravity, grave or especially grave before the expiration of the mentioned period. In this case, the statute of limitations starts from the moment the new crime is considered over.

4. The statute of limitations shall be suspended if the person avoids examination or trial. In this case, the statute of limitations resumes from the moment the person is arrested or pleaded guilty. In addition, a person may not be prosecuted if ten years have elapsed from the date of the conviction of a minor or moderate crime, and twenty years from the date of the conviction of a serious or particularly serious crime, and the statute of limitations has not been interrupted by a new crime.

4.1. The statute of limitations shall be suspended if an agreement on pre-trial cooperation has been concluded with the person. In this case, the statute of limitations resumes from the moment of submitting the motion to the court to terminate the cooperation or to apply a special procedure for co-operation proceedings.

5. The issue of application of the statute of limitations to a person who has committed a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be resolved by a court. If the court does not find it possible to release a person from criminal liability after the statute of limitations has expired, then life imprisonment is not applied.

6. No statute of limitations shall be applied to persons who have committed crimes under the Articles 384, 386-391, 393-397 of this Code against the peace and security of humanity. The statute of limitations does not apply to persons who have committed crimes under international treaties of the Republic of Armenia, if those statutes prohibit the application of statute of limitations.

7. According to Articles 132.2 8 168 of this Code, as well as the statute of limitations for a person who has committed a crime under Articles 138-142 of this Code against a person who has committed sexual immunity and sexual liberty against a minor, the statute of limitations shall start from the moment the victim turns eighteen.

(Article 75 amended, supplemented 01.06.06 HO-103-N, supplemented 12.11.13 HO-112-N, 05.05.21 HO-201-N)

CHAPTER 12

RELEASE OF PENALTY

Article 76 Parole

1. A person serving a sentence of imprisonment or detention in a disciplinary battalion may be released on parole by the court after serving the minimum term of punishment specified in part 3 of this Article, if the court *արդյունքում* As a result of reviewing the reports of the probation service or the petition of the commander of the disciplinary battalion, it is concluded that the convict does not need to serve the rest of the sentence to be corrected, because:

- 1) Demonstrated appropriate behavior while serving the sentence;
- 2) the probability of the convict committing a new crime is low.

In case of parole, the convict shall not be released from the additional punishment imposed on him.

1.1. The following circumstances are taken into account when assessing the proper behavior of a convict:

- 1) Existence of encouragement while serving the sentence;
- 2) Existence of a disciplinary sanction while serving the sentence;
- 3) Participation in educational programs, sports or cultural events or self-made associations of convicts while serving the sentence, if there was such an opportunity;
- 4) working for at least three months while serving the sentence, if there was an opportunity to work, or if the non-work was not due to the convict's health problems;
- 5) other circumstances assessing the proper behavior of the convict.

1.2. The following circumstances are taken into account when assessing the probability of a new crime being committed by a convict:

- 1) the age of the convict, the age of the convict at the time of committing the crime;
- 2) nature of the crime *և* public danger;
- 3) Existence of recurrence.
- 4) the attitude he has towards the crime he has committed;
- 5) to have compensated or otherwise settled the damage caused by the crime or to have undertaken a written obligation to compensate or otherwise settle the damage caused;
- 6) his attitude towards the criminal subculture;
- 7) certain tendencies, possible dependencies, preferences;
- 8) participation in re-socialization events, including personal development;
- 9) connection with the family or the outside world or the presence of persons under care;
- 10) the social environment;
- 11) health, including mental health condition, being in compulsory treatment *քչ* the result of compulsory treatment;
- 12) other circumstances assessing the probability of the convict committing a new crime.

2. When applying parole, the court may impose on the person the obligations provided for in part 5 of Article 70 of this Code, which the person must fulfill during the unserved part of the sentence. If the convict has not yet compensated or otherwise settled the actual damage caused to the victim, the court imposes such an obligation on the convict.

3. Parole may be applied only if the convict has actually served:

- 1) not less than one third of the punishment imposed for a minor or medium gravity crime;
- 2) not less than half of the sentence imposed for a serious crime;
- 3) for a particularly serious crime, except for the crimes provided for in point 4 of this part, such as at least two thirds of the sentence imposed on a person previously released on parole (if parole has been revoked on the grounds provided for in part 6 of this article);
- 4) the second part of Article 104 of this Code, the second and third parts of Article 132, the second and third parts of Article 132.2, the third part of Article 138, the third part of Article 139, the third part of Article 175; Article 217, second-third parts, Article 218, third part, Article 221, second-third parts, Article 222, first part, Article 266, third part, Article 269, third part, Article 299 Article 305, Part 1, Article 384, Part 2, Article 387, Part 2, Article 388, Part 2, Article 389, Part 1, Article 390, Part 3 of Article 391 Not less than three-quarters of the sentence imposed for the crimes provided for in Articles 392, 393, 393.1 and 394.
- 5) in case of life imprisonment, not less than twenty years of imprisonment.
4. The term of imprisonment actually served in a disciplinary battalion may not be less than three months.

5. *(part lost its force 01.03.17 HO-62-N)*

5.1. *(part expired on 23.05.18 HO-332-N)*

5.2. In case of making a decision on parole, the court shall set a probation period in the amount of the unserved part of the sentence, during which the person is under the control of the competent body.

5.3. In case of making a decision on parole of a person sentenced to life imprisonment, the court shall set a probation period of ten years.

6. If during the probation period the convict:

1) maliciously avoids fulfilling the obligations imposed on him / her by the court during parole, then the court, through the mediation body supervising the convict's behavior, makes a decision to abolish parole h to serve the unserved part of the sentence;

2) commits a negligent crime, then the issue of maintaining or revoking the parole is resolved by the court;

3) commits a premeditated crime, then the court imposes a punishment on him / her in accordance with the rules provided for in Article 67 of this Code. The same rules apply to punishment if a negligent crime has been committed; l the court shall abolish parole.

7. If a person serving a life sentence has intentionally committed a new crime for which imprisonment is imposed, the period of time specified in paragraph 5 of Part 3 of this Article shall be suspended until the expiration of the new sentence.

(Article 76 was amended on 05.11.03 HO-26-N, amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, 16.12.05 HO-33-N, 25.05.06 HO-68-N, 01.06.06 HO- 119-N, 28.11.07 HO-275-N, supplemented 01.03.11 HO-69-N, edited, supplemented, amended 01.03.17 HO-62-N, amended 23.05.18 HO-332- N, supplemented 17.09.20 HO-425-N)

Article 77 Replacing the unserved part of the sentence with a milder one

1. The court may replace the unserved part of the sentence of a person imprisoned for a minor or medium-gravity crime with a milder type of punishment, taking into account the circumstances provided for in Article 76 1. 1.1 l 1.2 of this Code l reports of the Penitentiary Service ծառայություն : In case of replacing the unserved part of the sentence with a milder type of punishment, the convict is not released from the additional punishment imposed on him.

2. The unserved part of the sentence may be replaced by a milder type of sentence after the convict has actually served less than one third of the sentence.

3. When replacing the unserved part of the sentence with a milder punishment, the court may choose any milder type of punishment in accordance with the punishments mentioned in Article 49 of this Code, within the limits provided for this type of punishment for each type of punishment.

(Article 77 amended on 01.03.17 HO-62-N, supplemented on 17.05.16 HO-49-N, edited on 23.05.18 HO-332-N)

Article 78 Postponement or release of pregnant women or persons with children under three years of age

1. The court may postpone the serving of a sentence of pregnant women sentenced to imprisonment or persons with a child under three years of age, except for persons sentenced to more than five years of imprisonment for grave, especially grave crimes, within the period during which the woman is dismissed from pregnancy. , childbirth, as well as the child before the age of three.

2. If, in the cases provided for in part 1 of this Article, the convicted person refuses to take the child or places him / her in an orphanage or avoids caring for him / her, for which he / she has been warned in writing by the supervising body, the court may send the convict to the court. to serve the sentence.

3. The court, taking into account the behavior of the convict, after the child becomes three years old or in case of his death, may release the convict from serving the sentence or replace the sentence with a milder sentence or send the convict to serve the unserved part of the sentence. In that case, the court may calculate the unserved term in full or in part in the term of serving the sentence.

4. If the convict has committed a new crime during the period of release from serving the sentence, the court shall impose a sentence on him / her in accordance with the rules provided for in Article 67 of this Code.

Article 79 Release due to serious illness

1. If a person suffers from a mental disorder while serving a sentence, which deprives him of the opportunity to realize the fact and significance of his actions (inaction) or to manage them, the court shall release him from serving the sentence. The court may impose a coercive measure of a medical nature on such a person.

2. If, after committing a crime or passing a sentence, a person has another serious illness that prevents him / her from serving his / her sentence, the court may release him / her from serving the sentence, taking into account the gravity of the crime, the convict, the nature of the illness and other circumstances.

3. In case of recovery, the persons envisaged by the first and second parts of this Article may be subject to criminal liability, punishment, if the statute of limitations defined by Articles 75-81 of this Code has not expired.

4. A serviceman convicted of being held in a disciplinary battalion shall be released from serving a sentence in case of an illness due to which he / she is considered unfit for military service.

Article 80 Release due to emergency circumstances

A person convicted of a minor or moderate crime may be released if the subsequent serving of the sentence due to fire, technological or natural disaster, serious illness or death of the only able-bodied family member or other emergency circumstances may have serious consequences for the convict or his family.

(Article 80 amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N)

Article 81 Release from the sentence due to the expiration of the statute of limitations for the conviction

1. A person convicted of a crime shall be released from serving the sentence if, after the entry into force of the law, the conviction has not been executed within the following terms:

- 1) two years in case of conviction for a minor crime;
- 2) five years in case of conviction for a moderate crime;

- 3) ten years in case of conviction for a serious crime;
- 4) fifteen years in case of conviction for a particularly serious crime.

2. The statute of limitations is interrupted if the person commits a new intentional crime before the expiration of the mentioned terms. In this case, the statute of limitations starts from the date of the new crime.

3. The statute of limitations shall be suspended if the convict avoids serving the sentence. In this case, the statute of limitations resumes from the moment the person is arrested or pleads guilty. Moreover, a guilty verdict may not be enforced if ten years have elapsed since the verdict was rendered for a minor or medium-gravity crime, and twenty years have elapsed since the verdict was rendered for a grave or especially grave crime. with crime.

4. The issue of applying a statute of limitations to a person sentenced to life imprisonment shall be resolved by a court. If the court does not find it possible to apply the statute of limitations, then life imprisonment is replaced by a certain term of imprisonment.

5. The statute of limitations shall not apply to persons convicted of crimes against peace and security of humanity, provided for in Articles 384, 386-391, 393-397 of this Code.

CHAPTER 13

AMNESTY, FORGIVENESS, JUDGMENT

Article 82 Amnesty

A person who has committed a crime may be released from criminal liability by an act of amnesty adopted by the legislature, and the convict may be fully or partially released from both the main and additional punishment, or the unserved part of the sentence may be replaced by a milder sentence or the sentence may be revoked.

Article 83 Forgiveness

A person convicted of a crime may be pardoned in whole or in part, both in full and in part, or the unserved part of the sentence may be commuted to a lesser or more severe form of punishment.

(Article 83 amended on March 7, 18 HO-150-N)

Article 84 Conviction:

1. A person shall be deemed to have been convicted from the date of entry into force of the conviction until the moment of remission or revocation of the conviction.

2. A conviction, in accordance with this Code, shall be taken into account in the case of recidivism of a crime;

3. Persons who have been convicted without a sentence by a court verdict or have been released from serving a sentence by a court verdict or have served a sentence for an act whose crime and punishment are abolished by law are considered non-convicted.

4. The conviction is repaid:

- 1) in case of conditional non-application of the punishment, after passing the probation period;
- 2) persons sentenced to a lesser sentence of imprisonment after one year of serving the sentence;
- 3) persons sentenced to imprisonment for a minor or medium-gravity crime after three years of serving the sentence;
- 4) persons sentenced to imprisonment for a serious crime after five years of serving the sentence;
- 5) persons sentenced to imprisonment for a particularly serious crime after eight years of serving the sentence.

5. If a person has been released on parole in accordance with the law, or the unserved part of the sentence has been replaced by a lesser sentence, the term of repayment of the conviction shall be calculated from the moment of release from the main sentence.

6. If a person has committed impeccable conduct after serving his sentence, the court may, at his request, withdraw the conviction before the expiration of the sentence, but not earlier than half of that period. When withdrawing a conviction, the court may also take into account the advisory report on remission of the conviction submitted by the State Probation Service at the request of the court.

7. If a person commits a new crime before the conviction is repaid, the term of repayment of the conviction is interrupted. The sentence for the first crime is recalculated after the actual sentence for the last crime (main and additional) has actually been served. In that case, the person is considered convicted of both crimes before the expiration of the sentence for the most serious crime.

8. Removal or remission of the conviction shall eliminate all legal consequences of the conviction. This norm does not prohibit the statutory restrictions on holding the positions of judge, prosecutor, autonomous member of the Investigative Committee, anti-corruption committee officer, police officer, penitentiary officer, member of the National Security Service, member of the Anti-Corruption Commission, member of the Electoral Commission.

(Article 84 amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, supplemented on 22.02.07 HO-127-N, 28.11.07 HO-256-N, 19.05.14 HO-33-N, 17.05.16 HO- 49-N, 09.06.17 HO-102-N, amended on 21.01.20 HO-72-N, supplemented on 28.04.21 HO-181-N, amended on 24.03.21 HO-151-N)

CHAPTER 5:

CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN

CHAPTER 14 CHARACTERISTICS

OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PUNISHMENT OF MINORS

Article 85 Juvenile criminal liability and punishment

1. Minors are subject to criminal liability, and a punishment is imposed on them in accordance with the provisions of this Code, taking into account the rules provided in this section.

2. A juvenile who has committed a crime may be punished or coercive measures of an educational nature may be imposed.

Article 86 Types of punishment:

The types of punishment imposed on juveniles are:

- 1) the fine.
- 2) public works;
- 3) arrest.
- 4) imprisonment for a definite term.

Article 87 Fine:

1. A fine shall be imposed in the case of a minor's own earnings or property which may be confiscated.

2. The fine shall be imposed in the amount of ten to five hundred times the minimum wage established in the Republic of Armenia at the time of imposing the sentence.

Article 88 Detention:

Detention for a period of fifteen days to two months is imposed on a minor who has reached the age of sixteen at the time of sentencing.

Article 89 Imprisonment

1. *(part expired on 24.12.04 HO-67-N)*

2. Imprisonment for minors is assigned:

1) for a minor crime with a maximum term of one year, and for a minor crime with a maximum term of three years;

2) for a serious or especially serious crime committed before the age of sixteen, for a maximum period of seven years;

3) for a serious or especially serious crime committed between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, for a maximum period of ten years.

(Article 89 supplemented on 24.12.04 HO-67-N)

Article 90 Sentencing

1. When sentencing a juvenile, the conditions of his / her life, upbringing, level of mental development, state of health, other features of the person, as well as the influence of other persons on him / her shall be taken into account.

2. Imprisonment of persons of medium gravity, grave or especially grave crimes before the age of sixteen, according to the combination of crimes, may not exceed seven years.

3. Imprisonment of persons of medium gravity, serious or particularly serious crimes from the age of sixteen to eighteen, according to the combination of crimes, may not exceed ten years.

4. According to the combination of verdicts, the final sentence of imprisonment may not exceed twelve years.

Article 91 Exemption from criminal liability by means of coercive measures of educational nature

1. A juvenile who has committed a minor or medium-gravity crime for the first time may be released from criminal liability by a court if the court finds that his correction is possible by applying coercive measures of an educational nature.

2. The court may prescribe the following measures against the juvenile of compulsory nature:

1) warning.

2) handing over to the control of the parents or their substitutes or the competent body supervising the behavior of the local self-government or the convict for a maximum period of six months;

3) imposing the obligation to settle the damage caused within the period defined by the court;

4) Restriction of freedom of recreation l Establishment of special requirements for behavior for a maximum period of six months.

3. The court may impose other coercive measures of educational nature on the juvenile through the mediation of the competent body supervising the convict's behavior.

4. Several measures of coercive educational nature may be imposed on a minor at the same time.

5. If the juvenile regularly avoids coercive means of educational nature, the materials shall be sent to the court through the mediation of the local self-government body or the competent body supervising the convict's behavior, in order to eliminate the prescribed measure and solve the issue of criminalizing the juvenile.

6. When committing a new crime, the juvenile is not subject to criminal liability for the previous crime, if a coercive measure of educational nature has been applied to him / her in connection with the latter.

Article 92 Content of coercive measures of educational nature

1. The warning is the explanation of the damage caused by the act of a juvenile, as well as the consequences of the recidivism of the crimes envisaged by this Code, to the juvenile.

2. The transfer of custody is the exercise of an educational influence over the juvenile's authority to supervise the conduct of the parents or their successors or of the convicted body, or of the local self-government body, to control his or her conduct.

3. The obligation to compensate the caused damage is imposed, taking into account the property status of the minor, his / her availability of relevant working skills.

4. Restrictions on leisure activities - The imposition of special requirements on the conduct of a minor may include a ban on visiting certain places, certain leisure vehicles, including motor vehicles, leaving the house after certain hours of the day without being directed to other places without the consent of the local authority. Restriction of the right. The minor may also be required to return to an educational institution or to be employed through a local self-government body.

Article 93 Release from punishment by placement in a special educational or medical-educational institution

1. A juvenile who has committed a minor or moderate crime may be released from punishment if the court finds that the purposes of the punishment can be achieved by placing him / her in a special educational or medical-educational institution for juveniles.

2. Placement in a special educational or medical-educational institution is appointed for a maximum period of three years, but not more than becoming an adult.

3. The stay in the institutions mentioned in the first or second part of this article may be terminated prematurely if the court, through the mediation of the head of the educational or medical-educational institution, finds that the juvenile does not need to carry the means further.

Article 94 Parole

1. A conditional parole may be applied to a person sentenced to imprisonment for a crime committed in a minor, if the convict has actually served:

- 1) not less than one quarter of the punishment imposed for a minor or medium gravity crime;
- 2) not less than one third of the punishment imposed for a serious crime;
- 3) not less than half of the punishment for a particularly serious crime.

2. When considering the issue of parole, the requirements and circumstances set forth in Article 76, Parts 1, 1.1 and 1.2 of this Code shall be taken into account insofar as they are applicable to juvenile convicts.

(Article 94 amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, supplemented on 24.12.04 HO-67-N, 01.03.17 HO-62-N)

Article 95 Exemption from criminal liability or punishment due to the expiration of the statute of limitations

Upon the expiration of the statute of limitations for a person who has committed a crime before the age of eighteen, the statute of limitations provided for in Articles 75-81 of this Code shall be reduced by half, respectively.

Article 96 Repayment of conviction

1. A person's conviction shall be deemed to have been served after serving a non-custodial sentence.

2. The terms of repayment of the conviction provided for in Article 84 of this Code for persons who have committed a crime before the age of eighteen shall be reduced, respectively:

- 1) after serving one year of imprisonment for a moderate crime;
- 2) after serving three years of imprisonment for a serious crime;
- 3) after serving five years of imprisonment for a particularly serious crime.

CHAPTER 6:

OTHER CRIMINAL MEANS
(Title Edited on 21.06.14 HO-114-N)

CHAPTER 15

***MEDICAL COURSES AND PROPERTY
SEIZURE (21)***

Article 97 The basis for the application of coercive measures of a medical nature

1. The court may impose coercive measures of a medical nature on the following person:

- 1) who has committed the act envisaged by the article of the Special Part of this Code in a state of insanity;
- 2) who, after committing the crime, has a mental disorder that makes the imposition or execution of a sentence impossible;
- 3) who has committed a crime in a state of limited sanity;
- 4) who has committed a crime, has been recognized as in need of treatment for alcoholism or drug addiction.

2. Coercive measures of a medical nature shall be imposed on the persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article only in cases when the mental disorders are connected with the possibility of causing other significant damage by those persons or with danger to himself or other persons.

3. The procedure for applying coercive measures of a medical nature shall be established by law.

4. The court may transfer the necessary materials to the health authorities to the persons mentioned in the first part of this article, who do not pose a danger to their mental state, in order to resolve the issue of treating those persons or sending them to a psychiatric organization.

(Article 97 amended on 07.10.09 HO-186-N)

Article 98 Types of coercive measures of a medical nature

1. Means of coercion of a medical nature are:

- 1) Compulsory outpatient supervision by a psychiatrist l Compulsory treatment;
- 2) Compulsory treatment in the psychiatric department of general control of a psychiatric organization;
- 3) Compulsory treatment in a special type psychiatric department of a psychiatric organization.

2. A person convicted of a crime committed in a state of mental disorder which does not preclude insanity but who is in need of treatment for alcoholism, drug addiction or poisoning or mental disorders not excluding insanity may, together with the sentence, order compulsory outpatient supervision by a psychiatrist.

(Article 98 edited on 07.10.09 HO-186-N, supplemented, amended on 18.06.20 by HO-347-N)

Article 99 Compulsory outpatient supervision by a psychiatrist l Compulsory treatment
(title added: 18.06.20 HO-347-N)

Compulsory outpatient supervision and Compulsory treatment may be prescribed by a psychiatrist if the person does not need to be placed in a psychiatric organization due to his / her mental condition.

(Article 99 supplemented, amended on 18.06.20 HO-347-N)

Article 100 Compulsory treatment in a psychiatric organization
(title changed on 18.06.20 HO-347-N)

1. In the psychiatric department of general control of a psychiatric organization, compulsory treatment may be prescribed by a court decision, if the person's mental disorder condition requires such conditions of treatment, care and supervision, which can be carried out only by a hospital egg.

2. In a special type of psychiatric department of a psychiatric organization, by a court decision, compulsory treatment may be prescribed for a person who is mentally dangerous for his / her l other persons l requires constant supervision l treatment.

(Article 100 edited on 07.10.09 HO-186-N, amended, supplemented on 18.06.20 by HO-347-N)

Article 101 Prescribing, modifying l termination of medical coercive measures

1. When prescribing coercive measures of a medical nature, the court shall take into account the mental illness of the person, the nature of the act committed and the degree of danger to the society.

2. In case of a change in the recovery of a person or the nature of his / her illness, when the necessity of applying a coercive measure of a medical nature disappears, the court shall make a decision to terminate their use based on the conclusion of the psychiatric commission of the psychiatric organization.

3. Based on the conclusion of the psychiatric commission of the psychiatric organization, the court may also make a decision on changing the type of coercive measure of a medical nature.

(Article 101 amended on 18.06.20 HO-347-N)

Article 102 Calculating the period of application of medical coercive measures

The period of compulsory treatment in a psychiatric institution for the treatment or recovery of a person with a mental health problem after the commission of a crime after committing a crime shall be counted towards the period of punishment, including one day in a psychiatric institution and one day of imprisonment.

(Article 102 was amended on 07.10.09 HO-186-N, 18.06.20 HO-347-N)

Article 103 Medical coercive measures attached to the execution of the sentence

1. In the cases provided for in part 2 of Article 98 of this Code, coercive measures of a medical nature shall be applied according to the place of imprisonment, and for convicts of other punishments, in the institutions of outpatient psychiatric care.

2. The court shall terminate the application of the coercive measure of a medical nature attached to the execution of the sentence, through the mediation of the body executing the sentence, based on the conclusion of the psychiatric commission.

(Article 103 amended on October 7, 2009 HO-186-N)

Article 103.1. Confiscation

1. Any property directly or indirectly generated or received as a result of the commission of a crime, proceeds from the use of that property or other benefits, instruments used or intended for the use of such a crime Income or other benefits from the use of property, smuggled items smuggled across the border of the Republic of Armenia through Articles 215.1, 235.1 l 267.1 of this Code, and in their absence their equivalent property, except for the property of a bona fide third party, the victim - citizen The property necessary to compensate the plaintiff for damages caused by the crime is subject to confiscation in favor of the state.

2. For the purposes of this Code, a bona fide third party is a person who did not know or could not know that the property will be used or intended to be used for criminal purposes, such as a person who did not know or did not know when acquiring the property from another person. may know that the property was obtained through criminal means.

3. In the event that there is a dispute between the victim's "bona fide third party" over the property subject to confiscation, the confiscation of that property may be effected through civil proceedings.

4. In the case provided for in this Article, as in other articles of this Code, any kind of material goods, movable or immovable objects of civil law, including financial (monetary) assets, securities, property rights, property rights or interests certifying property shall be considered property within the meaning of those articles. documents or other means, interest received on the property or accrued on it, dividends or other income, as well as related patent rights.

5. In the case of conciliation proceedings, the rules set forth in this Article shall apply unless otherwise provided in the conciliation agreement or the agreement on pre-trial cooperation, except for property subject to confiscation or its size, except for prohibited circulation or endangering property or persons subject to compulsory confiscation in favor of the state. The amount of property subject to confiscation agreed upon as a result of the negotiations may not be less than 75% of the total value of the property subject to confiscation.

(Article 103.1 was amended on 21.06.14 HO-114-N, amended on 16.05.16 HO-83-N, amended on 05.05.21 HO-201-N)

CHAPTER

7:

CRIMES AGAINST HUMAN

CHAPTER 16

CRIMES AGAINST LIFE AND HEALTH

Article:104. Murder

1. Murder - the unlawful intentional killing of another person:
is punished with imprisonment for the term of 8 to 15 years.

2. Murder:

1) two or more persons;

1.1) a person reporting a case of corruption or conflict of interest or violation of the rules of ethics or incompatibility requirements or other restrictions or declaration or other damage or threat to the public interest;

2) a person or his / her relative in connection with the performance of his / her official activity or public duty by that person;

3) combined with kidnapping or taking a person hostage;

4) an obviously pregnant woman;

5) with separate cruelty;

6) in a way that is dangerous for many lives;

7) by a group of persons or an organized group;

8) for mercenary motives, orders, as well as combined with extortion, robbery or banditry;

9) combined with terrorism;

10) with hooligan motives;

10.1) committed by a participant in a mass riot;

11) for the purpose of concealing or facilitating the commission of another crime;

- 12) combined with rape or sexual violence;
- 13) motivated by national, racial or religious hatred or religious fanaticism;
- 14) for the use of the victim's body parts or tissues:

15) *(the point expired on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 12 to 20 years, or by life imprisonment.

(Article 104 was amended on 18.03.09 HO-53-N, amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N, amended on 09.06.17 HO-102-N)

Article 105 Murder committed in a state of extreme emotional turmoil

1. Violence, ridicule, grievous bodily harm or other unlawful or immoral acts (inaction) of the victim, as well as sudden emotional turmoil caused by a prolonged state of depressive or immoral behavior caused by the victim.

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 4 years.

2. The murder of two or more persons in a state of severe mental agitation:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 6 years.

(Article 105 edited on 09.06.04 HO-97-N)

Article 106 Murder of a newborn baby by its mother

Murder of a newborn by the mother during or immediately after birth, as well as in a state of depression or mental disorder that does not rule out sobriety:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

Article 107 Murder by exceeding the means necessary to catch the person who committed the crime

Murder of a person who has committed a crime by exceeding the means necessary to catch a person who has committed a crime:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 years.

Article 108 Murder by exceeding the required protection

Murder by exceeding the required protection:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 years.

Article 109 Causing death by negligence

1. Causing death by negligence:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 years.

2. The negligent killing of two or more persons:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

Article 110 Suicide

1. Indirectly intentionally or negligently committing suicide or attempted suicide by threatening, ill-treatment or degrading personal dignity:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 years.

2. The same act committed against a person who is materially or otherwise dependent on the criminal:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

Article 111 Suicidal tendencies

Suicidal ideation is the urge to persuade, deceive, or otherwise commit suicide if a person has committed suicide or attempted suicide:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 years.

Article:112. Intentionally causing serious damage to health

Intentionally causing bodily harm to another person or causing other serious damage to health which is life-threatening or has caused loss of sight, speech, hearing or any organ or organ function or manifested by indelible deformity of the face, as well as other life-threatening damage caused or caused damage to

health combined with a permanent loss of not less than one third of the total working capacity or a complete loss of professional capacity obvious to the offender or caused an abortion, mental illness, drug or poisoning illness;

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

2. The same act committed:

1) towards two or more persons;

2) in respect of a person or his / her relative in connection with the performance of his / her official activity or public duty by that person;

3) *(the clause expired on 09.06.04 HO-97-N)*,

4) with separate cruelty;

5) in a way that is dangerous for many lives;

6) by a group of persons or an organized group;

7) with mercenary motives;

8) combined with terrorism;

9) with hooligan motives;

10) for the purpose of concealing or facilitating the commission of another crime;

11) combined with rape or sexual violence;

12) motivated by national, racial or religious hatred or religious fanaticism;

13) for the use of the victim's body parts or tissues;

14) causing the death of a victim by negligence;

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 10 years.

(Article 112 was amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N)

Article 113 Intentionally causing moderate damage to health

1. Intentionally inflicting bodily injury or other non-life-threatening bodily injury on another person did not cause the consequences provided for in Article 112 of this Code, but caused a significant deterioration in health or less than one third of the total ability to work:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or imprisonment for a maximum of three years.

2. The same act committed:

1) towards two or more persons;

2) in respect of a person or his / her relative in connection with the performance of his / her official activity or public duty by that person;

3) by a group of persons or an organized group;

4) with mercenary motives;

5) with separate cruelty;

6) with hooligan motives;

7) motivated by national, racial or religious hatred or religious fanaticism;

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

Article 114 Causing severe or moderate damage to health in a state of severe mental distress

1. Moderate damage to another person's health as a result of violence, ridicule, grievance, grievous bodily harm or other unlawful, immoral act (inaction) caused by sudden mental distress or prolonged unlawful or immoral conduct manifested by the victim. in a depressive state:

shall be punished by a fine of fifty to one hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. Causing serious damage to the health of another committed in the circumstances mentioned in part 1 of this article:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 3 months, or with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 years.

(Article 114 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 115 Inflicting severe or moderate damage to health by exceeding the means required to apprehend a person who has committed a crime

1. Causing moderate damage to the health of a person who has committed a crime by exceeding the means necessary to catch a person who has committed a crime:

shall be punished by a fine of fifty to one hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

2. Causing serious damage to the health of a person who has committed a crime by exceeding the means necessary to catch a person who has committed a crime:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

(Article 115 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 116 Causing severe to moderate damage to health by exceeding the required protection limit

Causing moderate damage to another person's health by exceeding the required protection limit:

shall be punished by a fine of fifty to one hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

2. Causing grievous bodily harm to another by exceeding the necessary protection:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

(Article 116 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 117 Intentionally causing light damage to health

Intentionally inflicting bodily harm or other damage to another's health, which has resulted in a short-term deterioration of health or a slight permanent loss of general ability to work:

shall be punished by a fine of fifty to one hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.

(Article 117 was amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 118 Beating:

Beating or committing other acts of violence which did not cause the consequences provided for in Article 117 of this Code:

is punished with a fine of up to 100 times the minimum wage, or with imprisonment of up to two months.

(Article 118 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 119 Causing severe physical pain or severe mental suffering
(title edited on 09.06.15 HO-69-N)

1. Intentionally causing severe physical pain or mental suffering to a person, if it did not cause the consequences provided for in Articles 112 u 113 of this Code, u if the features of the crime provided for in Article 309.1 of this Code are missing:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 years.

2. The same actions that were performed:

1) towards two or more persons;

2) in respect of a person or his / her relative in connection with the performance of his / her official activity or public duty by that person;

3) a juvenile or a person materially or otherwise dependent on a criminal, such as a person detained or taken hostage;

4) towards an obviously pregnant woman;

5) by a group of persons or an organized group;

6) with separate cruelty;

7) motivated by national, racial or religious hatred or religious fanaticism;

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 7 years.

(Article 119, edited on 09.06.15 HO-69-N)

Article 120 Causing serious damage to health through negligence

1. Causing grievous bodily harm to another person's health:

shall be punished by a fine of up to two hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to two months.

2. Causing serious damage to the health of two or more persons through negligence:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

(Article 120 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 121 Causing moderate damage to health through negligence

1. Inadvertently causing moderate damage to another's health:

is punished with a fine of 50 to 100 times the minimum wage, or with imprisonment for up to 2 months.

2. Causing moderate damage to the health of two or more persons through negligence:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

(Article 121 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 122 Illegal abortion

1. Illegal abortion by a person with appropriate medical education:

shall be punished by a fine of up to one hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a maximum of one month, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

2. Performing an illegal abortion by a person without a relevant higher medical education:

shall be punished by a fine of up to two hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which negligently caused the death of the victim or caused serious damage to his health:

are punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of five years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

(Article 122 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 123 Infection with the human immunodeficiency virus

1. Putting another person at obvious risk of becoming infected with the human immunodeficiency virus:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

2. Intentionally or confidently infecting another person with the human immunodeficiency virus by a person who knew he or she had the disease:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

3. The act provided for in Part 2 of this Article, which was committed:

1) towards two or more persons;

2) towards a minor;

3) towards an obviously pregnant woman:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

(Article 123 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 124 Infection with venereal disease or other sexually transmitted infections

1. Infection of another person with venereal disease or other sexually transmitted infections by a person who knew he or she had the disease:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months.

2. The same act committed:

1) towards two or more persons;

2) towards a minor;

3) towards an obviously pregnant woman:

shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 500 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years.

(Article 124 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 124.1. Infection with a new coronavirus (2019n-CoV)

Infection of a person with a new coronavirus infection (2019n-CoV):

is punishable by a fine of 400 to 800 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a maximum of one month, or by imprisonment for a maximum of one year.

2. The same act committed:

1) towards two or more persons;

2) towards a minor;

3) towards an obviously pregnant woman:

shall be punished by a fine of eight hundred to one thousand times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of two to three months, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three years.

3. The same act which negligently caused the death of a person:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 5 years.

(Article 124.1 was supplemented on 23.03.20 HO-143-N)

Article 125 Violation of the rules of transplant surgery

1. Violation of the conditions and procedure for taking or transplanting a human body part or tissue, provided by law, which has caused serious or moderate damage to the health of the recipient or recipient of the body parts or tissues:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a maximum of 2 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

2. The same act which negligently caused the death of the victim:

is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of five years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

Article 125.1. Illegal circulation of human organs (u) or tissues

1. Illegal acquisition, transfer or sale of human organs (u) or tissues:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 6 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

2. The same act committed by a group of persons with prior consent:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 9 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

3. The actions provided for in part 1 or 2 of this article, which have been committed:

1) by an organized group or

2) using the official position:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 9 to 12 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 125.1 was supplemented on 21.03.18 HO-161-N)

Article 126 Forcing to donate body parts or tissues

(the article expired on 01.03.11 HO-69-N)

Article 127 Subjecting a person to medical or scientific experiments without his or her consent

1. Subjecting a person to medical or scientific experiments without his / her free will, informed and duly formulated consent:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities, for a term not exceeding three years.

2. The same act committed:

1) to a person who is helpless;

2) to a person who is materially or otherwise dependent on the criminal;

3) towards a minor:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of one to three years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

3. The same act committed by an organized group or by negligence caused serious consequences:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

Article 127.1. Performing eugenic experiments

Eugenic experiments - performing any action aimed at the improvement (selection) of a person:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to five years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

2. The same act committed:

1) towards a person who is helpless or:

2) towards a minor or

3) by an organized group:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 5 to 8 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

3. The same act which negligently caused severe consequences:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 12 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 127.1 was supplemented on 21.03.18 HO-161-N)

Article 127.2. Human reproductive cloning

Human Reproductive Cloning - Any action taken to artificially create a genetically similar to a dead or living human:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 6 to 8 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this article, which was committed:

1) to use the body parts or organs or tissues of a cloned creature; or

2) for charitable purposes or:

3) by an organized group or

4) using the official position:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 9 to 12 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 127.2 was supplemented on 21.03.18 HO-161-N)

Article 128 Leaving in danger

1. Failure to provide obviously urgent assistance to a person in a life-threatening situation or failure to notify the relevant authorities of the need to provide assistance if the perpetrator was not obliged to care for the victim but did not put him / her in a life-threatening situation:

shall be punished by a fine of fifty to one hundred times the minimum wage.

2. Leaving a person in a life-threatening or life-threatening condition deprived of the opportunity to take self-preservation measures in a helpless state, if the perpetrator had a real opportunity to assist that person, was obliged to care for him or herself or put him / her in a life-threatening condition:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to one hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.

3. The act provided for in part 2 of this Article, which caused death or other serious consequences:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred and fifty to two hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

(Article 128 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 129 Do not help the patient

1. Failure to provide assistance to the patient without a valid reason by the person who was obliged to provide it if the patient's health has been negligently caused severe or moderate damage:

shall be punished by a fine of fifty to one hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to two months.

2. The same act which negligently caused the death of the patient:

is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of three years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities, for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 129 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 130 Medical care ~~l~~ Non-performance or improper performance of professional duties by service providers

1. Medical care ~~l~~ Failure to perform or improper performance of professional duties by service providers due to negligent or dishonest treatment of them, if the health of the patient being treated has been caused by severe or moderate damage to health:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

2. The same act which negligently caused the death of a patient being treated or an infection with a human immunodeficiency virus:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

Article 130.1. Obstructing the professional as well as non-professional support activities of medical staff

1. Obstruction of a professional, as well as non-professional supportive activity of a medical worker, which was committed by threatening or threatening to use violence that is not dangerous for his / her life or health:

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage.

2. Obstruction of a professional, as well as non-professional supportive activity of a medical worker, which was committed by threatening or threatening to use violence dangerous to his / her life or health:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of one to two months, or imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

(Article 130.1 was supplemented on 17.01.18 HO-89-N)

CHAPTER 17

CRIMES AGAINST FREEDOM, HONOR AND DIGNITY

Article 131 Arresting a person

1. Confidential or overt arrest of a person through fraud, abuse of trust, violence or threat of violence, if the features of the crime provided for in Article 218 of this Code are missing:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

2. The same action performed:

- 1) by a group of persons with prior consent;
- 2) using or threatening to use violence dangerous to life or health;
- 3) using weapons or objects used as weapons;
- 4) towards a minor;
- 5) towards an obviously pregnant woman;
- 6) towards two or more persons;
- 7) with mercenary motives;

8) *(the point has lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

3. The actions envisaged in the first or second part of this Article, which:

- 1) performed by an organized group;
- 2) caused the death of the victim or other serious consequences by negligence;

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 7 to 10 years.

(Article 131 amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 132 Human trafficking or exploitation

1. Trafficking in human beings - the recruitment, transfer, transfer, concealment or reception of a person for the purpose of exploitation, as well as the exploitation or keeping or exploitation of a person by non-life-threatening violence or threatening to use it or other forms of coercion, arrest, deception or by giving or receiving material or other benefits, or by promising, for the purpose of abusing trust, using authority or a vulnerability of the situation, or by obtaining an agreement with the person supervising it:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 5 to 8 years, with or without confiscation of property, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years, or without it.

2. The same act committed:

- 1) towards two or more persons;
- 2) by a group of persons with prior consent;
- 3) using the official position;
- 4) using or threatening to use violence dangerous to life or health;
- 5) towards an obviously pregnant woman;
- 6) Crossing the state border of the Republic of Armenia by organizing the transfer of a person:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 12 years, with or without confiscation of property, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years, or without it.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this article, which:

- 1) performed by an organized group;
- 2) negligently caused the death of the victim or other serious consequences;

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of ten to fourteen years, with or without confiscation of property, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

4. For the purposes of this Article, as well as Article 132.2 of this Code, exploitation is another person, exploitation of prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, enslavement or slavery, purchase or sale, taking organs or tissues.

5. Under this Article, as well as a person who has suffered from the crimes provided for in Article 132.2 of the same Code, shall be released from criminal liability for the crimes of minor or medium gravity, in which he was involved in trafficking or exploitation against him; :

(Article 132 edited, supplemented 09.06.04 HO-97-N, edited 01.06.06 HO-103-N, amended 01.06.06 HO-119-N, amended, supplemented 18.11.09 HO -220-N, edited 01.03.11 HO-69-N)

Article 132¹. Involvement of a person in prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, or enslavement or slavery

(the article expired on 01.03.11 HO-69-N)

Article 132². Trafficking or exploitation of a person deprived of the opportunity to realize or control the nature and significance of his or her act due to a child or mental disorder

1. The recruitment, transfer, transfer, concealment or receipt of a child deprived of the opportunity to fully or partially realize or control a child with a mental disorder for the purpose of exploitation, as well as the exploitation or exploitation or retention of such persons;

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 10 years, with or without confiscation of property, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years, or without it.

2. The same act committed:

- 1) towards two or more persons;
- 2) by a group of persons with prior consent;
- 3) using the official position;
- 4) using or threatening to use violence;
- 5) by reference;
- 6) towards an obviously pregnant woman;
- 7) Crossing the state border of the Republic of Armenia by organizing the transfer of a person:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of ten to twelve years, with or without confiscation of property, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years, or without it.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this article, which:

- 1) performed by an organized group;
- 2) negligently caused the death of the victim or other serious consequences;

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 12 to 15 years, with or without confiscation of property, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years, or without it.

(Article 132 supplemented - 01.03.11 HO-69-N)

Article 132.3. Using the service of a person in operation

1. Using the services of a person in exploitation, if the exploitation of that person is obvious to the user of the service, but if the act of the person who committed the crime lacks the characteristics of a crime provided for in Article 132 or 132.2 of this Code:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. The same act that was committed:

- 1) towards an obvious minor;
- 2) a person deprived of the opportunity to fully or partially realize or control the nature and significance of his / her action due to a mental disorder;
- 3) towards an obviously pregnant woman;
- 4) towards two or more persons:

is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of three years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

3. A person who has voluntarily provided information about the victim to the law enforcement bodies of the Republic of Armenia shall be released from the criminal liability provided for in this Article, if the act actually committed by him / her does not contain any other corpus delicti.

(Article 132 was supplemented on 01.03.11 by HO-69-N)

Article 133 Illegal deprivation of liberty

1. Unlawful deprivation of liberty of a person not related to imprisonment:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. The same action performed:

- 1) by a group of persons with prior consent;
- 2) using or threatening to use violence dangerous to life or health;
- 3) using weapons or objects used as weapons;
- 4) towards a minor;
- 5) towards an obviously pregnant woman;
- 6) towards two or more persons;
- 7) with mercenary motives:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 5 years.

3. The actions envisaged in the first or second part of this Article, which:

- 1) performed by an organized group;
- 2) have negligently caused the death of the victim or other serious consequences:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 4 to 8 years.

(Article 133 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 134 Illegal placement or detention in a psychiatric hospital

1. Illegal placement or detention in a psychiatric hospital:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 years.

2. The same action as:

- 1) was done with mercenary motives;
- 2) was performed using the official position;
- 3) negligently caused the death of the victim or other serious consequences;

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 8 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

Article 135 Defamation

(Article expired on 18.05.10 HO-98-N)

Article 136 The insult

(Article expired on 18.05.10 HO-98-N)

Article 137 Threats of murder, grievous bodily harm, or destruction of property

1. Threat of murder, grievous bodily harm or destruction of large property, if there was a real danger of carrying out that threat:

shall be punished by a fine of fifty to one hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. In this article, a large amount is the amount of five hundred to three thousand times the minimum wage set at the time of the crime.

(Article 137 amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 137.1. Serious insult

1. Seriously insulting a person - cursing or insulting his dignity in another extremely indecent way: shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this article or the dissemination of materials containing serious insult to a person, which:

- 1) was done using information or communication technologies or in another public way;

2) was committed due to the public activity of the person:

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five hundred to one thousand times the minimum wage.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which has been committed against the same person regularly:

shall be punished by a fine of one to three thousand times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months.

In this article, public activity is the behavior of a person related to journalistic, publicist activities, performance of official duties, public service or public office, public or political activities.

(Article 137.1 was supplemented on 30.07.21 HO-323-N)

CHAPTER 18

CRIMES AGAINST SEXUAL INCREDIBILITY AND SEXUAL FREEDOM

Article 138 Rape

1. Rape - the sexual intercourse of a man with a woman against her will, using or threatening to use violence against her or another person, or using the helpless state of a woman:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 6 years.

2. Rape, which:

1) committed by a group of persons;

2) committed with separate cruelty to the victim or another person;

3) was committed against a minor;

4) negligently caused the death of the victim or other serious consequences:

5) *(the point expired on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

6) was committed against an obviously pregnant woman;

7) committed with the use of a weapon or other object used as a weapon or with the threat of using it;

8) has been committed against a person serving a sentence in a correctional facility, a person held in a place of detention or detention of detainees, a person detained in a disciplinary battalion, a serviceman in a military unit, a person being treated or examined in a medical institution or a person otherwise deprived of liberty. by an employee of the relevant institution:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this article, which has been committed:

1) to a person under the age of eighteen by a parent or pedagogue or an employee of an educational or medical or educational institution or another person who has the responsibility of his / her upbringing or care;

2) to a person under the age of fourteen:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 8 to 15 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of three years or without it.

4. For the purposes of Articles 138 u 139 of this Code, a person who has been permanently or temporarily deprived of the opportunity to resist the criminal or to realize or understand the nature of the act committed against him, as he has been for 12 years, is considered helpless. Underage person.

(Article 138 amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N, supplemented, edited on 12.11.13 HO-112-N)

Article 139 Sexual violence

1. Sexual acts, including homosexual acts against the will of the victim, using or threatening to use violence against the latter or another person, or using the victim's helpless state:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 6 years.

2. The same actions that:

- 1) committed by a group of persons;
- 2) were committed with separate cruelty towards the victim or another person;
- 3) were committed against a minor;
- 4) negligently caused the death of the victim or other serious consequences
- 5) *(the point expired on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*
- 6) was committed against an obviously pregnant woman;
- 7) committed with the use of a weapon or other object used as a weapon or with the threat of using it;
- 8) has been committed against a person serving a sentence in a correctional facility, a person held in a

place of detention or detention of detainees, a person detained in a disciplinary battalion, a serviceman in a military unit, a person being treated or examined in a medical institution or a person otherwise deprived of liberty. by an employee of the relevant institution:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 4 to 10 years.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this article, which has been committed:

1) to a person under the age of eighteen by a parent or pedagogue or an employee of an educational or medical or educational institution or another person who has the responsibility of his / her upbringing or care;

2) to a person under the age of fourteen:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 8 to 15 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 139 amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N, edited, supplemented on 12.11.13 HO-112-N)

Article 140 Coercion for sexual intercourse or sexual acts

(title edited on 12.11.13 HO-112-N)

1. Forcing a person to have sexual relations or sexual acts, including homosexual acts, by threatening to blackmail, destroy, damage or seize property, or by using the victim's material or other dependence, if the features of crimes provided for in Articles 132 u 132.2 of this Code are missing:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of one to three years.

2. The act envisaged by the first part of this article, which was committed against a person obviously under the age of sixteen:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 12 years.

(Article 140 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, edited 12.11.13 HO-112-N)

**Article 141 Having sex with a person under the age of sixteen or having sexual intercourse
with a person under the age of sixteen**

(title edited on 12.11.13 HO-112-N)

1. Sexual intercourse by a person over 18 years of age with a person obviously under the age of sixteen or committing sexual acts against a person under the age of sixteen, in the absence of the features of crimes under Articles 138 or 139 or the second part of Article 140 of this Code:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. The act envisaged in the first part of this article, which was committed:

- 1) by a person who has reached the age of twenty-one;
- 2) by a group of persons;
- 3) to the same person periodically:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this article, which has been committed:

1) to a person under the age of eighteen by a parent or pedagogue or an employee of an educational or medical or educational institution or another person who has the responsibility of his / her upbringing or care;

2) to a person under the age of fourteen:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 5 to 12 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 141 amended 01.06.06 HO-119-N, edited 12.11.13 HO-112-N)

Article 142 Obscene acts

1. Committing indecent acts by a person who has reached the age of eighteen against a person who has not reached the age of sixteen or by a person who has reached the age of sixteen against a person under the age of fourteen:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. The act envisaged in the first part of this article, which was committed:

1) by a person who has reached the age of sixteen, using or threatening to use violence;

2) by a person who has reached the age of twenty-one, obviously to a person who has not reached the age of sixteen;

3) by a person who has reached the age of eighteen, to a person under the age of fourteen;

4) in relation to the same person, regularly;

5) by a group of persons;

6) using electronic communication network:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this article, which has been committed:

1) to a person under the age of eighteen by a parent or pedagogue or an employee of an educational or medical or educational institution or another person who has the responsibility of his / her upbringing or care;

2) to a person under the age of twelve:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 142 amended 01.06.06 HO-119-N, edited 12.11.13 HO-112-N)

CHAPTER 19

CRIMES AGAINST CONSTITUTIONAL HUMAN AND CITIZEN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Article 143 Violation of human-citizen equality

(title edited on 05.02.13 HO-3-N)

1. Direct or indirect violation of human and civil rights and freedoms, depending on gender, race, skin color, ethnic or social origin, genetic characteristics, language, religion, worldview, political or other views, ethnic minority, property status, birth, disability , age or other personal or social circumstances that have harmed the human citizen's rights and legitimate interests:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. The same act committed using the official position:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a maximum of 3 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

(Article 143 edited, amended on 05.02.13 HO-3-N)

Article 144 Illegal collection, storage, use or dissemination of personal or family information

The use of information that is considered a personal or family secret of a person without his / her consent or the dissemination or collection or storage of such information through public speeches, works displayed in the media or the media, if they are not provided by law:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to two months.

(Article 144 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 145 Transmitting a medical secret

(title edited on 06.05.20 HO-270-N)

1. The transfer of data containing medical secret, personal data provided by law without the written consent of the person or his / her legal representative, in cases not provided by law:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of two to four years, or by imprisonment for a term of one to two months.

2. Publication of data containing medical secret, personal data provided by law without the written consent of the person or his / her legal representative, in cases not provided by law, through mass media or posting on information communication networks:

is punishable by a fine of 400 to 700 times the minimum wage, or deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of two to five years, or by imprisonment for a term of two to three months.

3. Performing the actions provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, if they have caused serious consequences by negligence:

are punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of four years, depriving them of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities, for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 145, edited 06.05.20 HO-270-N)

Article 146 Violation of the confidentiality of correspondence, telephone conversations, postal, telegraphic or other messages

1. Violation of the privacy of personal correspondence, telephone conversations, postal, telegraphic or other messages:

shall be punished by a fine of fifty to one hundred times the minimum wage.

2. The same act committed using the official position:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of two to five years, or by imprisonment for a term of one to two months.

(Article 146 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, 05.02.13 HO-3-N)

Article 147 Violation of the inviolability of the apartment

1. Illegal entry into a person's apartment against his / her will:

is punished with a fine of 50 to 100 times the minimum wage, or with imprisonment for up to 2 months.

2. The same acts committed with or threatening to use violence:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which was committed using an official position:

is punishable by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of two to five years, or by imprisonment for a term of one to two months, or by imprisonment for a maximum of three years.

(Article 147 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 148 Refusal to provide information to the person

Illegal refusal by an official to provide documents or materials directly related to his / her rights and legal interests to a person, or providing such information to the person incompletely or intentionally distorted, if it has harmed the rights or legitimate interests of the person:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage.

Article 149 Obstructing the exercise of the right to vote, the work of election commissions or the exercise of the powers of persons participating in elections

1. Obstructing the free exercise of a citizen's right to vote or referendum or the work of an election or referendum commission, as well as a member of the electoral or referendum commission or initiative group, candidate, visitor, plenipotentiary, representative of a referendum initiative group, proxy, observer, media representative Obstructing the exercise of the powers of the person servicing the technical equipment:

is punishable by a fine of 700 to 1000 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a maximum of 3 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years or without it.

2. The same actions which:

- 1) were committed by causing or threatening to cause damage to property;
- 2) were made with material interest;
- 3) have been accompanied by violence or threats of violence;
- 4) were performed using the official position;
- 5) committed by a group of persons;
- 6) was accompanied by deprivation of liberty;
- 7) led to the invalidation of the voting results at the polling station:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 6 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years or without it.

(Article 149 edited, supplemented 22.12.06 HO-2-N, edited 26.05.11 HO-166-N, amended, supplemented 20.10.16 HO-160-N, amended 04.05.18 HO -320-N, 07.09.18 HO-374-N, amended, supplemented 28.04.21 HO-181-N)

Article 149.1. Forcing them to participate in the pre-election campaign or campaigning in the referendum or refusing to participate in the pre-election campaign or campaigning in the referendum or preventing them from participating in the election campaign or conducting the referendum campaign

(title edited 28.04.21 HO-181-N)

1. Forcing to participate in the pre-election campaign or campaigning in the referendum or refusing to participate in the pre-election campaign or campaigning in the referendum or in any way preventing from participating in the pre-election campaign or conducting the referendum campaign:

is punishable by a fine of 700 to 1,000 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a maximum of 3 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years.

2. The same act which:

- 1) was committed using official or other dependence;
- 2) was performed using the official position;
- 3) was accompanied by violence or threat of violence;
- 4) committed by a group of persons;
- 5) was accompanied by deprivation of liberty:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 6 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years.

(Article 149.1 was supplemented on 04.05.18 HO-320-N, amended on 07.09.18 HO-374-N, edited on 28.04.21 HO-181-N)

Article 149.2. Violence or threat of violence in or near the polling station

1. The use of violence or the threat of violence in or near the precinct center, which has affected or could have affected the normal conduct of the elections:

shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 500 of the minimum wage, or by arrest for a term not exceeding 2 months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years.

2. The same act committed by a group of persons with prior consent or by an organized group:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to six years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years or without it.

(Article 149.2 was supplemented on 28.04.21 HO-181-N)

Article 150 Falsification of election or voting results

1. Obvious miscalculation of votes during a referendum or election or election results, including protocols, copies thereof, other electoral documents; confirmation of their excerpts with obviously incorrect data; making an unspecified sample, such as falsifying the results of elections or voting in any other way or failing to submit election documents to superior electoral bodies within the prescribed period:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 3 to 5 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years or without it.

2. The same act committed by a group of persons with prior consent or by an organized group:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 8 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years.

(Article 150 edited on 22.12.06 HO-2-N, amended on 25.05.16 HO-57-N, supplemented on 20.10.16 HO-160-N, amended on 04.05.18 HO-320-N, 07.09.18 HO-374-N)

Article 151 Disseminating defamatory information about a candidate, party (alliance of parties) during the elections

(Article expired on 25.05.16 HO-57-N)

Article 152 Violation of the procedure for compiling voter lists, providing them to citizens, parties or publishing them

Violation of the procedure established for providing voter lists to citizens or parties by the official responsible for compiling the voter lists, not providing them or not publishing them in the prescribed manner:

shall be punished by a fine of one thousand to five hundred times the minimum wage.

Violation of the procedure established by the official responsible for compiling the voter lists for compiling the voter lists:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to five years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

(Article 152 edited on 22.12.06 HO-2-N, 26.05.11 HO-166-N)

Article 153 Voting more than once or on behalf of another person

1. To present false information, submit a false document or in any other way more than once or instead of another person:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to five years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years or without it.

2. The same act committed by a group of persons with prior consent or by an organized group:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 6 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years or without it.

(Article 153, edited 22.12.06 HO-2-N, 26.05.11 HO-166-N, amended, supplemented 20.10.16 HO-160-N, amended 04.05.18 HO-320-N, supplemented 07.09.18 HO-374-N)

Article 154 Violation of the secrecy of the ballot

1. Forcing a voter to report the result of the voting in order to violate the secrecy of the ballot, checking the ballot paper to reveal the result of the voting, entering the voting booth (room), as well as violating the secrecy of the ballot in another way:

is punishable by a fine of 500 to 700 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 2 to 5 years.

2. Open voting by a voter open to third parties (except the person assisting the voter) in a visible way, as well as violating the secrecy of the ballot by taking a photo or video recording of the information revealing the result of the voting:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred times the minimum wage.

(Article 154 amended on 22.12.06 HO-2-N, edited on 26.05.11 HO-166-N, supplemented, amended on 07.09.18 HO-374-N)

Article 154¹. Making fake ballots or ballot envelopes, stamps, coupons or handing out or selling obviously fake ballots or ballot envelopes, stamps, coupons
(title added: 25.05.16 HO-57-N)

1. Making fake ballot papers or ballot envelopes, stamps, receipts or exposing obviously fake ballots or ballot envelopes, stamps, ballots or selling them by other means or for personal reasons:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, with confiscation of property or without the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities, for a term of one to three years or without it.

2. The same act committed by a group of persons with prior consent:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 6 to 10 years, with or without confiscation of property or deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years or without it.

Article 154¹ supplemented 22.12.06 HO-2-N, supplemented, amended 25.05.16 HO-57-N, supplemented 20.10.16 HO-160-N, amended 04.05.18 HO-320 -N)

Article 154.2. Bribing voters, receiving bribes, violating the ban on charity during elections or obstructing the exercise of the voter's free will

(title edited on 25.05.16 HO-57-N, 07.09.18 HO-374-N)

1. Candidates, parties (party blocs), referendum campaign initiatives in person, on the condition of voting for or against one of the candidates, parties (party blocs), referendum campaign initiatives, or voting or refusing to participate in the elections or voting more than once or on behalf of another person. or receiving a bribe for himself or another person through an intermediary, ie receiving or claiming money, property, property rights, securities or any other advantage:

is punishable by a fine of 500 to 700 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 years.

2. Bribing a voter, person or through a mediator, personally or through a mediator, to vote for or against one of the candidates, parties (party blocs), referendum campaign initiatives or to vote or refuse to run in the elections or to vote more than once or through another person. that is, offering, promising or providing money, property, property rights, securities or any other advantage:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 6 years.

3. Forcing a voter from candidates, parties (blocs of parties), to vote for or against any of the referendum campaign initiatives, to participate in or refuse to participate in the elections or to vote more than once or to vote for another person, causing damage to property or causing damage to property threatening, using official or other addictions, using violence or threatening to use violence:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to six years.

4. The act envisaged in part 2 or 3 of this article, which was committed:

1) by a group of persons with prior consent or by an organized group;

2) towards two or more persons:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to seven years.

5. From the date of entry into force of the decision to call an election or referendum until the summary of the election or referendum results (and in the case of National Assembly elections, the decision to be elected to the National Assembly) of a candidate, party (party bloc) Plenipotentiaries in person or on their own behalf (including those of a party or bloc) or in any other way or under the name of charity, as well as money, food, securities, goods (other than the party name or symbols or the name of the candidate) on gratuitous or preferential terms. Giving (promising) or providing (promising) or providing services (other materials or items) containing a surname or image, not exceeding three times the minimum wage;

shall be punished by a fine of 2,000 to 3,000 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 2 to 3 months, or by imprisonment for a term of 2 to 4 years.

5.1. The act provided for in part 5 of this article,

1) which was committed by a group of persons with prior consent or by an organized group;

2) which was committed against two or more persons;

3) in which case the (promised) money given on gratuitous or preferential terms or the value of the given (promised) food, securities, goods or provided (promised) service has exceeded ten times the minimum wage:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 6 years.

6. A person receiving a bribe shall be released from criminal liability if that person, before becoming aware of the bribery, but not later than within three days, has voluntarily informed the prosecuting authorities to assist in the detection of the crime.

(154 Article² supplemented: 22.12.06 HO-2-N, edited 26.05.11 HO-166-N, 25.05.16 HO-57-N, supplemented 04.05.18 HO-320-N, ed. 07.09.18 HO-374-N, amended, supplemented 28.04.21 HO-181-N)

Article 154 ³. Failure to return the seal of the Electoral Commission, violation of the established procedure for keeping the seal
(Article expired on 25.05.16 HO-57-N)

Article 154 ⁴. Entering the polling station with a weapon

Demonstration of a person with the right to carry a weapon on the day of voting without a service necessity:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of one to three years.

(Article 154 supplemented = 22.12.06 HO-2-N, edited on 26.05.11 HO-166-N, amended on 25.05.16 HO-57-N)

Article 154 ⁵. Obstructing the proxy, the member of the electoral commission, the observer or the representative of the mass media from getting acquainted with the electoral documents, not giving copies of the protocols of the electoral commission

Դիպվելով Obstructing the proxy, the member of the electoral commission, the observer or the representative of the mass media in getting acquainted with the electoral documents in the prescribed cases, not giving the copies of the protocols of the electoral commission, the excerpts:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 5 years.

(Article 154 supplemented on 22.12.06 HO-2-N, edited on 26.05.11 HO-166-N)

Article 154. ⁶ Failure to perform or improper performance of the powers of the Chairman of the Electoral Commission

Failure or improper performance of his / her duties by the Chairman of the Electoral Commission, as a result of which it became impossible for the Electoral Commission to summarize the voting or election results:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to five years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years or without it.

(Article 154 supplemented on 26.05.11 HO-166-N, amended = 20.10.16 HO-160-N, 04.05.18 HO-320-N)

Article 154.7. Ballot box, voter list, precinct election commission register, commission seal, precinct election commission member personal stamp, self-adhesive stamp, ballot paper or numbered ballot paper, electronic voter registration equipment, government-selected Theft of a disposable bag of documents or a package of election documents

1. For personal motives or group interests, the ballot box, voter list, precinct election commission register, commission seal, precinct election commission member's self-adhesive stamp, self-adhesive ballot or voter registration receipt, government electronic voter registration Theft of a camera installed by a specialized organization, a single-use bag of election documents or a package of election documents:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to four years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years or without it.

2. The same act committed by a group of persons with prior consent:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to six years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years or without it.

3. The same act committed by a member of the electoral commission:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 8 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years.

(Article 154.7 amended on 20.10.16 HO-160-N, amended, supplemented on 04.05.18 HO-320-N, amended on 07.09.18 HO-374-N)

Article 154.8. Giving a false statement about voting on behalf of another person or submitting a statement with a false signature attached to the application

1. Deliberately making a false statement about voting on behalf of another person or submitting a statement with a false signature (not signed by the declarant or on behalf of an imaginary person) attached to the application:

is punishable by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or imprisonment for a maximum of two years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years or without it.

(Article 154.8 was amended on 20.10.16 HO-160-N, amended on 04.05.18 HO-320-N, edited on 07.09.18 HO-374-N)

Article 154.9. Electoral bribery mediation

1. Electoral bribery mediation - facilitating the agreement of the electoral bribe-giver on the electoral bribe or the implementation of an agreement already reached:

is punishable by a fine of 500 to 700 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 years.

2. The same act committed using an official position or authority deriving from a position:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

(Article 154.9 was supplemented on 04.05.18 HO-320-N)

Article 154.10. Failure to cover the expenses of the pre-election campaign from the pre-election fund or the expenses of the referendum campaign from the fund for financing the referendum campaign during the elections to the National Assembly or not declaring the data subject to declaration or not submitting a declaration

(Article 07.05.21 [HO-204-N](#) will enter into force on 01.01.22 with the addition of law)

Article 155 Forcing to go on strike or refuse to go on strike

Coercion to strike or refuse to participate in a legal strike by using or threatening to use violence: shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.

Article 156 Unreasonable refusal to hire or dismiss a pregnant woman or a person with a child under three years of age

Unreasonable refusal to hire or unjustly dismiss a pregnant woman for the motive of pregnancy or a person with a child under three years of age for that motive:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

Article 157 Violation of labor protection rules

Violation of the rules of safety or occupational safety by the person responsible for their maintenance, if negligent damage to human health has caused severe or moderate damage or occupational disease:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. The same act which negligently caused the death of the victim:

is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of five years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 157 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 158 Infringement of copyright and related rights

1. Illegal use or misappropriation of an object of copyright or related rights, as well as fixing, distributing or selling his work on magnetic, optical, digital, laser or any other type of electronic media for profit without the consent of the copyright owner or related rights holder. if that act was committed to a significant extent

is punishable by a fine of 500 to 1,000 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 2 months, or imprisonment for a maximum of one year.

2. The same act that was committed:

1) bypassing protective technical means;

2) by a group of persons with prior consent;

3) more than once;

4) affixing the received stamps on the carriers of the works not intended for their use;

5) in large quantities:

shall be punished by a fine of one thousand to two thousand times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

3. The act provided for in this Article shall be deemed to have been committed to a significant extent if the total value (price) of the copyright or license to use the copies of such magnetic, optical, digital, laser or any other type of electronic media, regardless of the copyright holder, author or at the prices indicated by another right holder (and, if not specified, at market retail prices) from fifty to two hundred times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime.

4. The act provided for in this Article shall be deemed to have been committed on a large scale if the total value (price) of the copyright or license to use the copies of such magnetic, optical, digital, laser or any other type of electronic media, regardless of the copyright holder, author or at the prices indicated by another right holder (and, if not specified, at market retail prices) in excess of two hundred times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime.

(Article 158 amended 01.06.06 HO-119-N, 15.06.06 HO-144-N, edited 26.10.10 HO-147-N, amended 19.03.12 HO-45-N)

Article 159 Patent infringement

Illegal use of a patent object or, prior to the formal recognition of that right, dissemination of information on its substance without the consent of the applicant, or misappropriation of authority or co-authorship:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

Article 160 Obstructing the exercise of the right to freedom of conscience or religion

Obstructing the legal activities of religious organizations or the performance of religious rites:

shall be punished by a fine of up to two hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.

(Article 160 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 161 Obstruction of the exercise of the right to form unions (public or trade unions) or to form parties or their activities

1. Obstructing or interfering with the exercise of the right to form unions (public or trade unions) or to form parties or the legal activities of an association or party:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

2. The same act that caused a significant violation of the rights of the union or party's legitimate interests:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.

Article 161.1. Forcing or obstructing party membership or termination

1. Forcing or obstructing party membership or termination:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.

2. The same act committed:

1) towards two or more persons;

2) using the official position:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 3 months, or with imprisonment for the term of up to 2 years.

(Article 161.1 was supplemented on 29.12.20 by HO-3-N)

Article 161.2. Involvement of large-scale illegal donations in favor of the party

1. The involvement of a party member in favor of the party from a source not authorized by law in large quantities or in excess of the maximum amount prescribed by law:

shall be punished by a fine of five hundred to eight hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months.

2. The same act committed using the official position:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 1 to 3 years.

3. For the purposes of this Article, a contribution equivalent to one thousand times the minimum wage shall be considered a large amount.

(Article 161.2 was supplemented on 29.12.20 by HO-3-N)

Article 161.3 . Making large donations to the party on behalf of a legal entity

1. Making a large donation to the party on behalf of a legal entity:

shall be punished by a fine of five hundred to eight hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months.

2. For the purposes of this Article, a contribution equivalent to one thousand times the minimum wage shall be considered a large amount.

(Article 161.3 was supplemented on 29.12.20 by HO-3-N)

Article 161.4 . Largely exceed the statutory maximum amount to be donated to the party by the donor

1. Largely exceeding the maximum amount prescribed by law by the donor to the party:
shall be punished by a fine of five hundred to eight hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months.
2. For the purposes of this Article, a contribution equivalent to one thousand times the minimum wage shall be considered a large amount.

(Article 161.4 was supplemented on 29.12.20 by HO-3-N)

Article 161.5. The ban on donating to the party - not exceeding the amount prescribed by law or the large-scale circumvention of the ban on donations from sources not authorized by law

1. Prohibition of a person to make a donation to the party, not to exceed the amount prescribed by law, or circumvention of the prohibition of donations from sources not authorized by law by making a donation on behalf of another person, which has been done to a large extent:

shall be punished by a fine of five hundred to eight hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months.

2. The same act committed:

- 1) using the official position;

- 2) by involving two or more persons:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 1 to 3 years.

3. For the purposes of this Article, a contribution equivalent to one thousand times the minimum wage shall be considered a large amount.

(Article 161.5 supplemented on 29.12.20 HO-3-N)

Article 161.6. Forcing to donate to the party

1. Forcing to donate to the party:
shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.

2. The same act committed:

- 1) using the official position;

- 2) towards two or more persons:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to three months, or imprisonment for a maximum of two years.

(Article 161.6 supplemented. 29.12.20 HO-3-N)

Article 162 Forming or leading associations that violate the rights of individuals or persons

Forming or leading a religious or social association whose activities are accompanied by harm to the health of individuals or violations of other rights of individuals, such as inciting individuals to relinquish their civic responsibilities:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

Article 163 Obstructing to attend or participate in a meeting, forcing a person to attend a meeting or to participate in or refuse to attend a meeting

(title edited 28.04.21 HO-181-N)

- 1 . Obstructing the holding or participation in a gathering:
shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.
2. Coercion to participate in the gathering or material interest in participating in the meeting or refusing to participate in the meeting:
is punishable by a fine of 400 to 600 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 6 months to one year.
3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this article, which was committed:
 - 1) using or threatening to use violence;
 - 2) towards two or more persons;
 - 3) during the pre-election campaign:is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 years.
4. The act provided for in parts 1, 2 or 3 of this Article, committed by a person holding a public position or a public servant under his / her official subordination or control, or another person working on a contractual basis:
is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to five years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years.

(Article 163 amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, edited on 14.04.11 HO-76-N, 28.04.21 HO-181-N)

Article 164 Obstructing the legal professional activity of a journalist

1. Obstructing the legal professional activity of a journalist or forcing him / her to disseminate or refuse to disseminate information:
shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage.
2. The same acts committed by an official using his official position:
shall be punished by a fine of 400 to 700 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years, with or without the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.
3. The actions envisaged by the first or second parts of this article, which were committed by using or threatening to use violence dangerous to the life or health of a journalist or his / her relative:
are punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 7 years.

(Article 164 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, amended, supplemented on 17.03.10 HO-32-N, amended on 05.05.21 HO-188-N)

CHAPTER 20

CRIMES AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF THE FAMILY AND THE CHILD

Article 165 Involving a juvenile in a crime

1. Involvement of a person under the age of eighteen who has reached the age of criminal responsibility for a given crime by making promises, fraud or other means of committing a crime under this Code:
is punishable by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

2. The same act committed by a parent, educator or other person who has the responsibility of raising a minor:

is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of five years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

3. The acts provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which were committed by using or threatening to use violence:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 3 to 7 years, depriving them of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

4. The acts provided for in part 1, 2 or 3 of this Article, combined with the involvement of a juvenile organized group or criminal association or the commission of a serious or particularly serious crime:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 5 to 10 years, depriving them of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 165 was amended on 01.03.11 HO-69-N, 05.02.13 HO-3-N)

Article 166 Involving children in activities related to the production of child pornography or pornographic materials or items

1. Involvement of a person over the age of eighteen in activities related to child prostitution or preparation of pornographic materials or objects, if the features of the crime provided for in Article 132.2 of this Code are missing:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

2. The same act committed by a parent, educator or other person who has the responsibility of raising a child:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this article, which:

1) committed against two or more persons;

2) have been accompanied by violence or threats of violence:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 3 to 7 years, depriving them of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 166 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, edited on 01.03.11 HO-69-N)

Article 166.1. Involvement in child alcohol use, intoxicants or other non-medical substances, involvement in vagrancy or begging activities

1. The regular use of alcohol by a person over the age of eighteen, the non-medical use of strong addictive or other narcotic substances, involvement in vagrancy or engaging in begging activities, if the features of the crime provided for in Article 132.2 of this Code are missing:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

2. The same act committed by a parent, educator or other person who has the responsibility of raising a child:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 1 to 5 years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this article, which:

1) committed against two or more persons;
2) have been accompanied by violence or threats of violence:
are punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, depriving them of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 166.1 was supplemented on 01.03.11 by HO-69-N)

Article 167 Divorce or alteration of a child's parents or caregivers

(title added: 21.12.17 HO-13-N)

1. Separating a child without parents or a child from other persons with the consent of the caregiver, except in cases provided by law, or changing the child, if the features of the crime provided for in Article 132.2 of this Code are missing:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

2. The same actions that were performed:

- 1) towards two or more children;
- 2) by a group of persons with prior consent;
- 3) using the official position;
- 4) illegally transferring a child to another state;
- 5) *(the point has lost its force 01.03.11 HO-69-N)*
- 6) *(the point has lost its force 01.03.11 HO-69-N)*

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 8 years.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which were carried out by an organized group or negligently caused the death of a child or other serious consequences:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 10 years.

(Article 167 amended 01.06.06 HO-119-N, supplemented, amended 01.03.11 HO-69-N, supplemented 21.12.17 HO-13-N)

Article 167.1. Obstructing a visit between a parent or other close relative and between children:

1. a court-appointed visit by a parent living with a child to a non-resident parent or other close relative "child" three or more times a month, as well as obstructing or avoiding a visit five or more times a year without good reason:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

(Article 167.1 was supplemented. 21.12.17 HO-13-N)

Article 168 Purchasing a child for custody or selling a child for custody

1. Purchasing a child for the purpose of taking care of the child or selling the child for the purpose of handing over the child to the caregiver

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

2. The same act committed:

- 1) using the official position;
- 2) towards two or more children;

- 3) Crossing the state border of the Republic of Armenia by organizing the transfer of a person;
- 4) by making a false adoption:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 8 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 168 edited on 05.12.06 HO-256-N, 01.03.11 HO-69-N)

Article 169 Disclosing the secret of the adoption or forcing or forcing the adoption consent

Disclosure of the adoption secret against the will of the adopter by the person who was obliged to keep the fact of adoption as an official or professional secret, or disclosure of that secret by another person for profit or other insidious motives, as giving the adoption consent or forcing or forcing with other insidious motives:

is punishable by a fine of up to 200 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a maximum of two months, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 169 was amended on 20.05.05 HO-119-N, amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 169¹. Submitting false information to the civil registration authorities

Submitting false information to the civil registration authorities:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

(Article 169^{was} supplemented on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 169.2. Forcing or forcing to relinquish parental rights

1. Inciting or forcing a person to relinquish parental rights through persuasion, deception, abuse of trust or exploitation of the vulnerability of the situation, use of non-life-threatening or health-threatening violence or other means of violence:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or by imprisonment for a term of one to four years.

2. The same act committed:

- 1) by a medical worker;
- 2) using or threatening to use violence dangerous to life or health;
- 3) using the official position;
- 4) by a group of persons with prior consent;
- 5) with mercenary motives:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to five years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

3. The actions envisaged in part 1 or 2 of this article, which:

- 1) performed by an organized group;
- 2) have negligently caused the death of the victim or other serious consequences:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 8 years, with or without confiscation of property, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years, or without it.

(Article 169.2 was supplemented on 18.06.20 HO-339-N)

Article 170 Failure to fulfill or improperly fulfilling the duty of raising a child

(title added: 21.12.17 HO-13-N)

1. Failure or improper performance or improper performance of a parent or other staff member by a pedagogue or other employee of an educational, medical or educational institution which has resulted in a material breach of the child's legitimate rights or interests:

is punishable by a fine of 50 to 100 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for up to 2 years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

2. The same act combined with ill-treatment of a minor:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a maximum of three years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 170 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, supplemented on 21.12.17 HO-13-N)

Article 171 Failure to perform or improper performance of the duty to ensure the safety or health of the child

Failure to perform or improper performance of the duty to ensure the safety or health of the child by the person to whom the duty is assigned by the service, or by the person performing the duty on a specific assignment or taking on a voluntary duty, if resulting in negligence moderate damage:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum period of three years or without it.

(Article 171 was amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 171.1. Violation of the rules for the use of assisted reproductive technologies

Medical care with the intentional use of assisted reproductive technologies by a service provider in violation of the rules established by law against a person who is not a biological parent of a future child:

is punished with a fine of 1,000 to 3,000 times the minimum wage;

(Article 171.1 was supplemented on 29.09.16 HO-141-N)

Article 172 Abuse of the rights of a foster parent, guardian or trustee

(title edited on 21.12.17 HO-13-N)

The use of guardianship, trusteeship or trusteeship for charitable or other personal motives, or leaving the foster child without supervision or necessary support or assistance, which has resulted in a material breach of the foster child's rights or legitimate interests:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 1,000 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for up to 3 months, or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

(Article 172 amended 01.06.06 HO-119-N, edited 21.12.17 HO-13-N)

Article 173 Malicious avoidance of the child by the parent

Malicious evasion by a parent of a child or a disabled child over the age of eighteen for more than three months by a court decision:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred times the minimum wage.

(Article 173 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 174 Malicious avoidance of holding a disabled parent by a child

Malicious avoidance of paying a living allowance to a disabled or needy parent for more than three months by a court decision:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred times the minimum wage.

(Article 174 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

CHAPTER 8:

PROPERTY AGAINST PROPERTY, ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

CHAPTER 21

PROPERTY CRIMES

Article 175 Robbery

1. Robbery - an attack for the purpose of stealing someone else's property, which was carried out using or threatening to use violence that is dangerous for life or health:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to six years with or without confiscation of property.

2. The robbery committed:

- 1) by a group of persons with prior consent;
- 2) for the purpose of stealing large amounts of property;
- 3) by illegally entering an apartment, warehouse or building;
- 4) using weapons or other objects used as weapons;
- 5) *(the point expired on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of six to ten years with or without confiscation of property.

3. The robbery committed:

- 1) for the purpose of stealing particularly large amounts of property;
- 2) by an organized group;
- 3) causing serious damage to health;
- 4) *(the point has lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. The amount (value) not exceeding thirty to five hundred times the minimum wage established in the Republic of Armenia at the time of the crime is considered significant in this chapter, and the amount (value) not exceeding five hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage established in the Republic of Armenia at the time of theft.

In this chapter, in Article 216 of this Code, the amount (value) not exceeding five hundred times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered a large amount.

In this chapter, in Article 216 of this Code, the amount (value) exceeding three thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered particularly large.

(the paragraph expired on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

(the paragraph has expired on 14.12.04 HO-58-N)

(Article 175 amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, 14.12.04 HO-58-N, amended, edited on 23.05.11 HO-143-N, 23.06.11 HO-219-N)

Article 176 The robbery

1. Robbery - blatant theft of another's property:

shall be punishable by a fine of two hundred to six hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

2. The robbery, which:

- 1) was committed by a group of persons with prior consent;

- 2) was done in large quantities;
- 3) was committed by entering a warehouse or building illegally;
- 4) has been accompanied by the use or threat of violence that is not dangerous to life or health;
- 5) *(the point expired on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

is punishable by a fine of 500 to 1,000 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 3 to 5 years.

3. The robbery committed:

- 1) especially in large quantities;
- 1.1) by entering an apartment illegally;
- 2) by an organized group;
- 3) *(the clause expired on 09.06.04 HO-97-N)*,
- 4) *(the point has lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years, with or without confiscation of property.

(Article 176 amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, 01.06.06 HO-119-N, edited, amended, supplemented on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 177 Theft

1. Theft committed in significant quantities:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

1.1. Theft of personal belongings, such as theft of a person's belongings or clothing, including a pocket, bag, or other object:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. Theft committed:

- 1) by a group of persons with prior consent;
- 2) in large quantities;
- 3) by entering a warehouse or building illegally;
- 4) *(the point has lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*
- 5) *(the point has lost its force 09.06.04 HO-97-N)*

is punishable by a fine of 500 to 1,000 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 2 to 5 years.

3. Theft committed:

- 1) especially in large quantities;
- 1.1) by entering an apartment illegally;
- 2) by an organized group;
- 3) *(the point has lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. *(part of it expired on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

5. Theft is the secret theft of another's property.

Article 177 amended 09.06.04 HO-97-N, edited, amended 01.06.06 HO-119-N, edited, amended, supplemented 23.05.11 HO-143-N, edited, supplemented 14.11.19 HO-218-N)

Article 178 Fraud:

1. Fraud, the misappropriation of another's property or the acquisition of a right to another's property by deception or abuse of trust:

shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years.

2. Fraud committed:

1) by a group of persons with prior consent;

1.1) using an official position;

2) in large quantities;

3) *(the point has lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

4) *(the point has lost its force 09.06.04 HO-97-N)*

5) under the pretext of receiving a bribe

is punishable by a fine of 500 to 1,000 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 2 to 5 years.

3. Fraud committed:

1) especially in large quantities;

2) by an organized group:

3) *(the point has lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years, with or without confiscation of property.

Article 178 amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, edited, amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, supplemented on 30.04.08 HO-49-N, supplemented, amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 179 Misappropriation or waste

1. Misappropriation or waste, embezzlement of someone else's property entrusted to the offender in significant amounts:

shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years.

2. The same action performed:

1) using the official position;

2) by a group of persons with prior consent;

3) in large quantities;

4) *(part lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

5) *(the point has lost its force 09.06.04 HO-97-N)*

is punishable by a fine of 500 to 1000 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 2 to 5 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

3. The action envisaged in the first or second part of this Article, which has been performed:

1) especially in large quantities;

2) by an organized group:

3) *(the point has lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to eight years with or without confiscation of property.

(Article 179 amended 09.06.04 HO-97-N, 24.12.04 HO-67-N, 01.06.06 HO-119-N, amended, edited 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 180 Theft of valuables

1. Theft of objects or documents of special historical, artistic or cultural value:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 5 years.

2. The same act which:

1) was committed by a group of persons with prior consent;

2) has negligently caused the destruction or damage of the objects or documents provided for in part 1 of this Article;

3) *(the point has lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to eight years with or without confiscation of property.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which was committed:

1) robbery or extortion;

2) by an organized group:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 12 years with or without confiscation of property.

(Article 180 was amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, amended on 23.05.11 by HO-143-N)

Article 181 Theft, which was committed using computer technology

1. Theft of someone else's property in large quantities committed using computer equipment:

shall be punishable by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years;

2. The same action performed:

1) by a group of persons with prior consent;

2) in large quantities:

is punishable by a fine of 500 to 1,000 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 2 to 5 years.

3. The action envisaged in the first or second part of this Article, which has been performed:

1) especially in large quantities;

2) by an organized group:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years, with or without confiscation of property.

(Article 181, edited on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, edited on 23.05.11 by HO-143-N)

Article 182 Extortion

1. Extortion is the dissemination of information that defames a person or his or her relative or causes significant damage to the rights and legitimate interests of a person or his / her relative, as well as threatening to use violence against a person or his / her relative. the demand to transfer (damage) another's property or the right to the property with the threat of destruction (damage) or to perform other actions of property nature:

shall be punished by a fine of 400 to 800 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years.

2. Extortion committed:

1) using violence against a person or his relatives;

2) by a group of persons with prior consent;

3) *(the point has lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

3.1) in large quantities;

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years with or without confiscation of property.

3. Extortion committed:

1) causing death by negligence or other serious consequences;

2) especially large amounts;

3) by an organized group;

4) causing serious damage to health:

5) *(the point expired on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of six to ten years with or without confiscation of property.

(Article 182 edited on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, amended, supplemented on 23.05.11 by HO-143-N)

Article 183 Illegal misappropriation of a car or other vehicle without the intent to steal

1. Illegal possession (theft) of a car or other means of transport without the purpose of theft: shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a maximum of one year.

2. The same action as:

1) caused large damage;

2) was committed by a group of persons with prior consent;

3) has been committed by using or threatening to use violence that is not dangerous for life or health; is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which:

1) caused particularly large damage;

2) performed by an organized group;

3) was committed by using or threatening to use violence dangerous to life or health; is punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 8 years.

(Article 183 was amended on 24.12.04 HO-67-N, amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 184 Causing property damage through fraud or abuse of trust

1. Causing large-scale damage to the owner or other possessor of property by deception or abuse of trust, if the features of theft are missing:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. The same action as:

1) caused particularly large damage;

2) was committed by a group of persons with prior consent;

3) was performed using the official position:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 years.

3. The action envisaged by the first or second part of this Article, performed by an organized group: is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

(Article 184 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 184.1. Damage to the mortgagor

1. Deliberate destruction, concealment, alienation, damage or otherwise rendering of the pledged property unusable, which hindered the exercise of the pledgee's property right;

shall be punished by a fine of five hundred to one thousand times the minimum wage.

2. The same action, which was performed by a group of persons with prior consent, or caused damage to the pledgee in the amount exceeding ten thousand times the minimum wage established in the Republic of Armenia:

shall be punished by a fine of one to two thousand times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

3. A person who has committed the acts provided for in this Article shall be released from criminal liability if he / she compensates the damage caused by the crime.

(Article 184.1 was supplemented on 17.06.16 HO-112-N)

Article 185 Deliberate destruction or damage to property

1. Deliberate destruction or damage to another's property that has caused significant damage:
shall be punished by a fine of fifty to one hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. The same action as:

1) was committed by arson, explosion or other dangerous means;

2) caused large damage;

3) has been performed in connection with the performance of his / her official or public duty by a person or his / her relative;

4) was motivated by national, racial or religious hatred or religious fanaticism;

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 4 years.

3. The action provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which:

1) caused particularly large damage;

2) caused the death of a person by negligence;

3) has caused the destruction or damage of objects of special historical, scientific or cultural value;

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 6 years.

(Article 185 amended 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 186 Destroying or damaging property by negligence

1. Negligent destruction or damage to another's property that has caused significant damage:

shall be punished by a fine of up to two hundred times the minimum wage.

2. The same action taken as a result of careless handling of a fire or other source of greater danger or causing particularly large damage:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

3. *(part expired on 24.12.04 HO-67-N)*

(Article 186 amended on 24.12.04 HO-67-N, 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 186.1. Careless or dishonest performance of property protection responsibilities

1. Unscrupulous or negligent performance of his / her duties by a person who is entrusted with the protection or protection of property, if as a result of theft, damage or loss of a large amount (value exceeding five hundred times the minimum wage established in the Republic of Armenia) , if there are no features of an official crime:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.

(Article 186.1 was supplemented on 23.05.11 by HO-143-N)

CHAPTER 22

CRIMES AGAINST ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Article 187 Obstruction of legal business and other economic activities

1. State registration of a sole proprietor, obviously unreasonable refusal to register or re-register a commercial or non-commercial organization, or malicious evasion of its registration or re-registration, refusal to issue a special permit (license) to carry out certain activities, manifestly unlawful restriction of rights and interests, as well as other manifestly unlawful interference with its activities by an official using his or her official position:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a maximum period of three years.

2. Ordering illegal inspections by an official or conducting illegal inspections, which has caused a large amount of damage:

shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a maximum period of three years.

3. The act envisaged in the first or second part of this Article, which has caused a particularly large amount of damage:

is punished by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of five years, or by imprisonment for a term of two to three months, or by imprisonment for a maximum of one year.

4. In this Article, the amount (value) exceeding three thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered large, and the amount (value) exceeding four thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered particularly large.

(Article 187 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, supplemented on 21.12.10 HO-222-N)

Article 188 Illegal business

1. Carrying out business activities subject to licensing or prohibited by law without state registration, registration (except for cases provided by law) or without special permission (license), which has been combined with causing significant damage to individuals or organizations or the state:

shall be punished by a fine of 500 to 1000 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, or by imprisonment for a maximum of one year, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a period of one year.

2. The same act, which was accompanied by causing great damage to individuals or organizations or the state:

shall be punished by a fine of one thousand to two thousand times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of one to two years.

3. The same act which:

1) has been associated with causing particularly large damage to individuals or organizations or the state;

2) performed by an organized group:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years.

4. In this Article, the amount from five hundred to one thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime, the amount from one thousand to two thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime, and the amount exceeding two thousand times the minimum wage at the time of the crime shall be considered significant.

According to this article, the calculation of the damage caused to the state includes the amount of the state fee to be charged for state registration, as well as for a special permit (license).

Article 188 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, supplemented on 26.12.08 HO-245-N, amended on 10.06.09 HO-149-N, edited on 05.10.10 HO -137-N, supplemented on 21.12.10 HO-222-N)

Article 188¹ . Currency trading without a license

1. Foreign currency trading without a relevant license, which was carried out by exchanging foreign currency for one hundred thousand drams or more:

shall be punished by a fine of 600 to 800 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 2 to 3 months.

2. The same act committed by a group of persons with prior consent or by an organized group: shall be punished by a fine of eight hundred to one thousand times the minimum wage, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of five years, or by imprisonment for a maximum of three years.

(Article 188^{was} supplemented on 25.12.06 HO-40-N, amended on 18.03.09 HO-57-N)

Article 189 Fake business

1. Fraudulent enterprise - the establishment of a commercial organization without the intention of conducting business or banking activities, the purpose of which is to obtain loans, evade taxes, incur overpayments, gain other material benefits or conceal prohibited activities that have caused great harm to citizens, organizations or the state.

is punishable by a fine of 500 to 1,000 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 2 to 5 years.

2. Submitting false documents without supply of goods or services, preparing false documents on expenses or incomes l Submitting, which has caused great damage:

shall be punished by a fine of one thousand to two thousand times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of three to five years.

3. The act provided for in Part 2 of this Article, as a result of which a particularly large damage was caused:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

4. In the first part of this article, the amount (value) exceeding two hundred times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered large damage.

In the second part of this article, the amount (value) exceeding five hundred times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered large damage.

In the third part of this article, the amount (value) exceeding one thousand times the minimum wage set at the time of the crime is considered particularly large damage.

5. A person who has committed the acts provided for in Articles 188, 189, 193, 194 l 205 of this Code shall be released from criminal liability if he / she compensates the damage caused by the crime, the calculated fines and penalties.

Article 189 amended 01.06.06 HO-119-N, amended, supplemented 15.06.06 HO-145-N, edited, amended 10.06.09 HO-149-N, edited 23.06.11 HO -214-N, amended on 05.02.13 HO-3-N)

Article 189.1. Creating, organizing or managing a financial pyramid

1. Creating, organizing or managing the financial pyramid or a part of it: shall be punished by a fine of five hundred to eight hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of two to three months, depriving them of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a period of one year or without it.

2. The actions envisaged in the first part of this article:

- 1) as a result of which a large amount of money or property was involved in the financial pyramid;
- 2) which have caused great damage to persons, organizations or the state;
- 3) which were performed using the official position:

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years, with or without confiscation of property, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities, for a maximum of two years or without it.

3. The actions envisaged by the first or second part of this article:

1) as a result of which a particularly large amount of money or property was involved in the financial pyramid;

2) which have caused particularly large damage to individuals, organizations or the state;

3) which were performed by an organized group:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 5 to 8 years, with or without confiscation of property, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

4. For the purposes of this Article, a financial pyramid is an activity involving the acquisition of property (except for activities subject to licensing under a special permit) by which the material benefit offered to a property investor or persons paying for property or services offered in a financial pyramid is conditioned exclusively on new investors. at the expense of the property received from the involvement, without the intention to use the mentioned property in real business activity.

5. In this Article, a large amount of property damage does not exceed two thousand and fifteen thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime, and a particularly large amount of property damage is considered to be an amount exceeding fifteen thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime.

6. The basis for calculating property damage in this article is the joint damage caused to all persons involved in the pyramid, including organizations, as well as the state.

7. A person who creates, organizes or manages a financial pyramid or a part of it shall be released from criminal liability under this Article if he / she has voluntarily informed the criminal prosecution bodies, contributed to the disruption of the financial pyramid, compensated the financial pyramid created, organized or Damages caused by the activities of the managed part, if its actions do not contain any other corpus delicti.

(Article 189.1 was supplemented on 16.12.16 HO-216-N)

Article 190 Legalization of criminally obtained property (money laundering)
(title changed on 21.06.14 HO-114-N)

1. The conversion (conversion) or transfer of property (if known to have been obtained through criminal activity) intended to conceal or distort the criminal origin of the property or to assist a person in avoiding a crime committed liability, or concealing or distorting the true nature of the property, its origin, location, method of disposal, movement, rights or belonging (if it is known that the property was obtained through criminal activity) or acquiring, possessing, using or disposing of property (if At the time of receiving the property, it was known that it was received as a result of criminal activity)

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

2. The same act that was committed:

1) in large quantities;

2) by a group of persons with prior consent:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years with or without confiscation of property.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this article, which has been committed:

1) especially in large quantities;

2) by an organized group;

3) using the official position:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 6 to 12 years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. In this Article, the amount (value) exceeding five thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered large, and the amount (value) exceeding ten thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered particularly large.

5. Property criminally obtained within the meaning of this Article is the property provided for in Part 4 of Article 103.1 of this Code, which directly or indirectly arose or was obtained as a result of committing crimes envisaged by this Code.

(Article 190 amended, supplemented 14.12.04 HO-16-N, amended 01.06.06 HO-119-N, edited 28.11.06 HO-206-N, amended 10.06.09 HO-149-N, supplemented 21.06.14 HO-84-N, amended, edited 21.06.14 HO-114-N)

Article 190.1. Unscrupulous use of inside information

1. The insider intentionally buys or sells securities or related derivatives at his own or another person's expense on the basis of inside information, or illegally provides inside information to third parties, as a result of which he received a significant profit, shall be punished by a fine of one thousand to two thousand times the minimum wage. or deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of two to four years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this article:

1) as a result of which he received a large profit;

2) committed by a group of persons:

is punished by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of four to seven years, or by imprisonment for a term of two to four years with or without confiscation of property.

3. The act provided for in part 1 of this article:

1) as a result of which he received a particularly large profit;

2) which was performed by an organized group;

3) which was performed using the official position:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to seven years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. In this Article and In Article 190.2 of this Code, the amount (value) exceeding twenty thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered a significant amount.

In this Article and In Article 190.2 of this Code, the amount (value) exceeding thirty thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered a large amount.

In this article, in Article 190.2 of this Code, the amount (value) exceeding forty thousand times the minimum wage is considered a particularly large amount.

(Article 190.1 was supplemented on 06.12.16 HO-212-N)

Article 190.2. Price abuse

1. Execution of any of the actions envisaged by points 1-4 of Article 171, Part 2, Clauses 1-4 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On Securities Market", which has caused significant damage:

shall be punished by a fine of 2,000 to 3,000 times the minimum wage, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of two to four years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this article, which:

1) caused large damage;

2) committed by a group of persons with prior consent, is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to four years, with or without confiscation of property, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of five to seven years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 of this article, which:

- 1) caused particularly large damage;
- 2) performed by an organized group;
- 3) was performed using the official position:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to six years, with or without confiscation of property.

(Article 190.2 was supplemented on 06.12.16 HO-212-N)

Article 191 Non-targeted use of the loan

1. Misuse of a targeted loan provided by a State or an international organization or a program provided for in an international treaty, if the act has caused significant damage to individuals, organizations or the state:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 2 to 5 years.

2. In this Article, a large damage is the amount (value) exceeding five hundred times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime in case of causing damage to individuals, the amount (value) exceeding two thousand times the minimum wage in case of causing damage to organizations or the state.

(Article 191, edited on 09.06.04 HO-97-N)

Article 192 Illegal actions during bankruptcy

1. Concealing property or property rights, information on property, its size, location of property or other information, malicious evasion of the debtor by submitting a declaration to the bankruptcy administrator in the manner prescribed by the Bankruptcy Law, distortion of data in the submitted declaration, obstruction of inventory, property without legal basis Possession, destruction or alienation of property on obviously unfavorable terms, as well as concealment, destruction, falsification of accounting and other documents reflecting the debtor's economic activity; if such actions were performed by the head of the debtor legal entity or its founders (participants) or other persons having the opportunity to give mandatory instructions or predetermine its decisions or by the debtor natural person or sole proprietor in the event of bankruptcy or bankruptcy, if the debtor or Large losses were caused to creditors:

shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 600 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years.

2. The debtor who is aware of the actual insolvency of the debtor is obviously illegally satisfying the property claims of individual creditors by the head of the legal entity or its founders (participants) or other persons who have the opportunity to give mandatory instructions or predetermine its decisions or the debtor individual or sole proprietor. to the detriment of other creditors, equally, the acceptance of such satisfaction by the creditor, if the latter was aware of the preference given to him by the bankrupt debtor to the detriment of other creditors;

shall be punished by a fine of 400 to 800 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years.

3. In this article, the amount (value) exceeding five hundred times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered major damage.

In Articles 193 to 194 of this Code, the amount (value) exceeding one thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered a major damage.

In Articles 196-199 of this Code, the amount (value) exceeding two hundred times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime shall be considered major damage.

(Article 192 was amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, edited, supplemented on 10.06.09 HO-149-N, 12.12.19 HO-295-N)

Article 193 Deliberate bankruptcy

Premeditated bankruptcy - the deliberate creation or increase of insolvency features of the debtor's founders (participants) or others who have the opportunity to give mandatory instructions or predetermine its decisions, including the debtor's manager, as well as a natural person or sole proprietor in the interests of other persons, if the debtor or creditors have suffered major damage:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

(Article 193 amended on 15.06.06 HO-145-N, edited on 10.06.09 HO-149-N, amended on 17.06.16 HO-106-N, supplemented on 12.12.19 HO-295-N)

Article 194 False bankruptcy

False bankruptcy - filing for bankruptcy of the debtor's founders (participants) or other persons having the opportunity to give mandatory instructions or predetermine its decisions, including the debtor's manager, as well as a natural person or sole proprietor in the absence of bankruptcy characteristics Delaying the satisfaction of creditors, delaying the satisfaction of their claims, deferment, reduction, freezing or moratorium, equally for non-payment of debts, if the debtor or creditors have suffered major damage:

is punishable by a fine of 1,000 to 2,000 times the minimum wage or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, or imprisonment for a maximum of three years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

(Article 194 amended, supplemented 15.06.06 HO-145-N, 10.06.09 HO-149-N, supplemented 12.12.19 HO-295-N)

Article 195 Anti-competitive activities
(title changed on 10.06.09 HO-149-N)

1. Abuse of a monopoly or dominant position or anti-competitive agreement or coordination of economic activities, as a result of which a great loss has been caused to individuals, organizations or the state, or a market participant has received a large amount of profit:

shall be punished by a fine of one to three thousand times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of two to three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

2. The same acts committed:

1) by using or threatening to use violence;

2) damaging or destroying the property of another or threatening to destroy or damage the property of another;

3) using the official position;

4) by an organized group;

5) causing a particularly large amount of damage or receiving a particularly large amount of profit;

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 8 years, with or without confiscation of property.

3. According to this Article, a large amount is from one thousand to five thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime, and a particularly large amount is the amount exceeding five thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime.

(Article 195 amended, edited 01.06.06 HO-119-N, amended 10.06.09 HO-149-N, edited 03.03.21 HO-95-N)

Article 196 Malicious violation of public auction procedures

Malicious violation of public auction procedures, which has caused major damage to the property owner, auctioneer, buyer or other economic entity:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 2 months, or imprisonment for a maximum of 3 years.

(Article 196 amended 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 197 Illegal use of a trademark

Illegal use of a trademark, service mark, trade name, if this act has caused major damage:

is punishable by a fine of 500 to 1,000 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for up to 3 months.

(Article 197 amended 01.06.06 HO-119-N, amended 10.06.09 HO-149-N)

Article 198 Fake advertising

1. Deliberate misleading of advertisers by an advertiser, producer or advertiser:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.

2. The same act which:

1) was done using the media;

2) caused major damage:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 2 months, or imprisonment for a maximum of 2 years.

Article 199 Illegal collection or disclosure of trade, insurance or banking secret information

(title added: 09.04.07 HO-180-N)

1. To steal documents, trade, insurance or banking secrets, to bribe or threaten their relatives, to steal means of communication, to break into a computer or software system or network, to use special technical means, as well as to publish or use other illegal means for commercial purposes. Collecting information that constitutes insurance or banking secrecy:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

2. Illegal disclosure or use of a trade, insurance or banking secret without the consent of its holder by a person whose secret is known in connection with professional or official activities, which was done for profit or other personal motives, caused great damage to a commercial, insurance organization or to individual entrepreneur:

is punishable by a fine of 400 to 600 times the minimum wage, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it, or imprisonment for a maximum of three years depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years. with or without it.

(Article 199 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, supplemented on 09.04.07 HO-180-N)

Article 199.1. Credit history p Illegal receipt, use or disclosure of credit information

1. Illegally obtaining a credit history without the consent of the credit information subject, illegally penetrating the credit bureau database or illegally using or publishing the credit history or credit information available in the credit bureau:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

2. Illegal disclosure or use of such information without the consent of the subject of credit information by a person whose secret is known in connection with professional or official activities

committed for profit or other personal motives, if the rights and legitimate interests of individuals, organizations or the state are significant. caused damage:

is punishable by a fine of 400 to 600 times the minimum wage, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years, or without it, or imprisonment for a maximum of three years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years. for or without.

(Article 199.1 was supplemented on 22.10.08 HO-195-N)

Article 200 Commercial bribery

1. Bribery of an employee of an commercial or other organization, arbitrator, including an arbitrator, auditor or lawyer performing functions in accordance with the arbitration law of a foreign state, ie illegally transferring money, property or property to them or another person through them or through an intermediary. Promising, offering or granting a right, securities or any other advantage to or against the bribe-giver or the person representing him / her:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities, for a maximum of three years, or by imprisonment for a maximum of three years.

2. The same act committed by a group of persons with prior consent or by an organized group:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for up to 4 years.

3. Receiving a bribe from an arbitrator, arbitrator, or attorney performing the functions of an employee of a commercial or other organization in accordance with the arbitration law of a foreign state, ie illegally receiving money or property for himself or another person through a person or through an intermediary. , receiving or claiming a right to property, securities or any other advantage, or accepting a promise or offer to receive or to perform an action in favor of the bribe-giver or his representative:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities, for a maximum of three years, or by imprisonment for a maximum of three years.

4. The act provided for in part three of this article, which was committed by extortion:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of five years, or by imprisonment for a maximum of five years.

5. In the articles of this Chapter, an employee of a commercial or other organization is a person who permanently, temporarily or with special authority performs regulatory or other managerial functions or holds any other position in commercial organizations, regardless of ownership, such as state and local self-government bodies; in non-commercial organizations that are not considered institutions of state and local self-government bodies.

A person who gives a commercial bribe shall be released from criminal liability if the bribe has been extorted. assist in the detection of crime.

Article 200 amended on 20.05.05 HO-119-N, amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, edited on 05.12.06 HO-256-N, amended on 25.12.06 HO-59- N, amended, supplemented, edited 09.02.12 HO-18-N, edited 16.05.14 HO-14-N)

Article 201 Bribery of participants and organizers of professional sports, spectator commercial competitions

(title changed: 09.06.04 HO-97-N)

1. Bribing athletes, referees, coaches, team leaders or other participants and organizers of professional competitions, as well as organizers of solemn commercial competitions and members of the award

committee, ie illegally giving money or property to them or any other person through their mediator or mediator. Promising, offering, or granting property rights, securities, or any other advantage in order to influence the outcome of those tenders or tenders:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years, or by imprisonment for a term of two to three months, or by imprisonment for a maximum of three years.

2. The same acts committed by a group of persons with prior consent or by an organized group: are punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

3. Receiving bribes from athletes, referees, coaches, team leaders or other participants and organizers of professional competitions, as well as organizers of ceremonial commercial competitions and members of the award committee, ie money, property for themselves or through a mediator; Accepting or claiming a right to property, securities or any other advantage or accepting a promise or offer to receive:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years, or by imprisonment for a term of two to three months, or by imprisonment for a maximum of three years.

Article 201 amended 09.06.04 HO-97-N, 01.06.06 HO-119-N, edited 05.12.06 HO-256-N, edited, supplemented, amended 09.02.12 HO-18 -L)

Article 202 Making, keeping or selling counterfeit money or securities

1. Preparing or keeping or selling counterfeit money or securities for sale:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years with or without confiscation of property.

2. The same act committed:

1) in large quantities;

2) by a group of persons with prior consent:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of six to ten years with or without confiscation of property.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which was committed:

1) by an organized group;

2) especially large amounts:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of eight to twelve years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. In this Article, the amount (value) exceeding one thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered large, and the amount (value) exceeding three thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered particularly large.

Article 203 Preparation or sale of false payment documents

1. Preparation or sale of false payment documents for the purpose of sale of securities or other documents that do not count as currency or securities, but certify property rights, define or provide them: is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

2. The same acts committed:

1) in large quantities;

2) by a group of persons with prior consent:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 6 years, with or without confiscation of property.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which have been committed:

1) especially in large quantities;

2) by an organized group:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 4 to 9 years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. In this Article, the amount (value) exceeding three thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered large, and the amount (value) exceeding five thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered particularly large.

(Article 203 was amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 204 Abuse when issuing securities

1. Issuing securities without proper registration ~~and~~ Distributing them publicly or using obviously false documents for securities registration:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage.

2. Incorporating obviously inaccurate information into the securities declaration, as well as acknowledging the issue of the document containing obviously inaccurate information or confirming the obviously inaccurate results of the issue, if those actions have caused major damage:

shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 500 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

3. In this article, the amount (value) exceeding one thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered a large amount.

(Article 204 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 205 Non-payment of tax, duty or other mandatory payment

(title edited on 28.02.17 HO-44-N)

1. In order not to pay taxes, duties or other mandatory payments in large amounts:

1) entering obviously obviously false data in the report, calculation, declaration or other obligatory document that is the basis for calculating or obliging to pay the tax, duty, declaration or tax, or

2) Failure to submit the report, calculation, declaration or other obligatory document, which is the basis for taxation, which is obligatory to calculate or pay the tax, duty, other obligatory payment, in the manner prescribed by law;

shall be punished by a fine of 2,000 to 3,000 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 2 to 5 years.

2. The same act, which was committed on a particularly large scale:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 10 years with confiscation of property.

3. For the purposes of this Article, an amount not exceeding four thousand to fifteen thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime shall be considered large, and an amount exceeding fifteen thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime shall be considered particularly large.

(Article 205 edited on 15.06.06 HO-145-N, 10.06.09 HO-149-N, supplemented on 16.05.16 HO-83-N, edited on 28.02.17 HO-44-N)

Article 206 Avoidance of taxation by a citizen

(Article expired on 29.11.11 HO-295-N)

Article 207 Making or selling counterfeit wine or fake vodka or other counterfeit alcoholic beverages

1. Making or selling counterfeit wine or counterfeit vodka or other counterfeit alcoholic beverages for sale:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of one to three years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of one year.

2. The same act that negligently caused the death of a person or other serious consequences

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 3 to 5 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years.

3. In accordance with this Article, the seller is not liable if there are relevant documents justifying the purchase of goods, defined by law.

(Article 207 edited on 05.10.10 HO-137-N)

Article 208 Excise stamps lı (or) counterfeiting or selling stamps
(title added: 26.10.10 HO-147-N, amended on 16.05.16 HO-83-N)

1. Falsification of excise stamps lı (or) stamps or sale of fake excise stamps lı (or) stamps:
is punishable by a fine of 500 to 1,000 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 years.

2. The same act that was committed on a large scale
shall be punished by a fine of 2,000 to 3,000 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 2 to 5 years.

2.1. The act provided for in the first or second part of this article, which was committed by a responsible person:

shall be punished by a fine of one to three thousand times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

3. In this article, forgery or sale of more than five hundred excise stamps lı (or) stamps is considered a large amount.

4. A responsible person envisaged by Articles 208 and 209 of this Code is a person authorized to manage or organize the activities of a given economic entity in accordance with the procedure established by law, who is subject to criminal liability for performing the actions provided for in these Articles, regardless of the extent of the violation.

Article 208 amended 10.06.09 HO-149-N, supplemented 26.10.10 HO-147-N, 22.12.10 HO-11-N, amended 16.05.16 HO-83-N, 24.10.19 HO-196-N)

Article 209 Excise stamps lı (or) alienation of stamps or labeling of goods with illegally acquired excise stamps lı (or) stamps
(title added: 26.10.10 HO-147-N, amended on 16.05.16 HO-83-N)

1. Disposal of excise stamps acquired or used in the prescribed manner lı (or) stamps, if their number is from fifty to five hundred:

shall be punished by a fine of eight hundred to one thousand times the minimum wage.

2. The same action, if the number of alienated excise stamps lı (or) stamps is more than five hundred:
shall be punished by a fine of one to one thousand five hundred and five hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of two to three months.

3. Marking of goods with illegally acquired excise stamps lı (or) stamps, if the total value of those goods at the prices indicated by the seller (if not specified, determined in accordance with the legislation) is fifty thousand to five hundred thousand drams, except in cases of execution by the responsible person:

shall be punished by a fine of one thousand five hundred to two thousand times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

4. The same act, if the total value of the goods marked with illegally acquired excise stamps lı (or) stamps at the prices indicated by the seller (in case of non-marking, determined in the manner prescribed by law) is five hundred thousand drams lı more:

shall be punished by a fine of 2,000 to 3,000 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years.

5. The actions envisaged by the first or second or third or fourth parts of this Article, which were committed by the responsible person:

are punished with a fine of 3,000 times the minimum wage, or with imprisonment for up to 3 years.

(Article 209 amended, supplemented 10.06.09 HO-149-N, supplemented 26.10.10 HO-147-N, amended, supplemented 22.12.10 HO-11-N, amended 16.05.16 LA -83-N)

Article 210 **Sale of unlabeled or re-stamped goods subject to excise stamping l (or) stamps**
(Article expired on 24.10.19 HO-196-N)

Article 211 **Violation of excise stamping rules with l (or) stamps**
(Article expired on 24.10.19 HO-196-N)

Article 212 **Deception of consumers**

1. Overestimation, underweight, undervaluation, misleading or otherwise deceiving consumers about the consumer characteristics or quality of a product (service) in organizations selling goods or providing services to the population or by a sole proprietor in the field of trade (services), which has been done to a large extent:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage.

2. The same act committed:

1) in large quantities;

2) by a group of persons with prior consent:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years, or by detention for a maximum of two months.

3. The act envisaged in the first or second part of this article, which was committed by an organized group:

is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of two years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

4. In this Article, a significant amount is considered to be from fifty percent to fifty times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime, and the amount exceeding fifty times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered a large amount.

4.1. Without expiration date, expired expiration date, unreadable expiration date, double marking expiration date, original expiration date indicated by the manufacturer l marked with a new expiration date, Armenian marking the sale of products posted on the original expiration date indicated by the manufacturer, if this action is negligent for human health caused severe or moderate damage

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one thousand to two thousand times the minimum wage.

4.2. The same act that negligently caused the death of a person

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 5 years.

(Article 212 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, 21.12.10 HO-222-N, supplemented on 14.09.11 HO-254-N)

Article 213 **Borrowing**

1. Borrowing - receiving interest in excess of twice the bank interest rate set by the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia for a borrowed dram or property determined by type of property, as well as making another transaction with a person in extremely unfavorable conditions, which was used by the other party:

shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 500 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years.

2. Do the same:

1) as a result of which the victim fell into a difficult financial situation;

- 2) which was made as a craft;
 - 3) which was committed by the victim being a minor or using mental disabilities:
- is punishable by a fine of 400 to 600 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for up to 4 years.

Article 214 Abuse of authority by employees of commercial or other organizations

1. Employees of commercial or other organizations use their bailiffs or other powers to the detriment of the interests of that organization or to gain benefits or harm or harm others, if the rights and legitimate interests of individuals, organizations or the state have been materially harmed. :

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. The same act that caused severe consequences:

shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 500 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 2 to 3 months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years.

(Article 214 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 215 Smuggling

(Article expired on 16.05.16 HO-83-N)

Article 215.1. Smuggling of cash li (or) payment instruments

1. Smuggling of cash liul (or) payment instruments through the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union, which was committed in large quantities:

is punishable by a fine of 2,000 to 3,000 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

2. The act envisaged in the first part of this article, which was committed:

- 1) especially in large quantities.
- 2) by a group of persons with prior consent;
- 3) using the official position:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to six years by confiscation of property.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which was committed:

- 1) by an organized group;
- 2) using violence against a person exercising customs or border control;

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 7 years with confiscation of property.

4. The act provided for in this Article shall be deemed to have been committed in large amounts if the amount of illegally transferred cash liul (or) the value of illegally transferred payment instruments exceeds the cash li (or) payment instruments transferred without written declaration permitted by the customs legislation of the Eurasian Economic Union. double the value, and especially in large amounts, if the value of illegally transferred cash liul (or) illegally transferred payment instruments exceeds five times the value of cash transferable li (or) payment instruments transferable without written declaration.

When calculating the value of the amount of illegally transferred cash li (or) the amount of illegally transferred payment instruments, the amount deducted from the total amount of illegally transferred cash liul (or) the amount of illegally transferred payment instruments is allowed to be transferred without a declaration by Eurasian Economic Union legislation.

5. In case of voluntary surrender of cash liul (or) payment instruments provided for in this Article, the person shall be released from criminal liability, if the act actually committed by him / her does not contain any other corpus delicti.

The transfer of funds (or) payment instruments provided for in this Article may not be considered as voluntary transfer if they were found during the exercise of customs control, arrest of a person or conduct of investigative actions.

6. For the purposes of this Article:

1) Cash is considered to be banknotes, treasury tickets, banknotes in the form of coins, except for coins made of precious metals, which are in circulation, are legal tender in the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union or in foreign countries (group of foreign countries), including from circulation banknotes to be withdrawn or exchanged, but to be exchanged with banknotes in circulation;

2) Road checks, bills, checks (including bank checks) are considered as payment instruments, as well as, according to the representative, documentary securities.

7. For the purposes of this Article, as well as Articles 235.1 and 267.1 of this Code, smuggling of cash (or) payment instruments, strategically important raw materials included in the list approved by the Government of the Republic of Armenia in excess of the amount equivalent to 10 thousand USD. or cultural property in large quantities prescribed by law, such as drugs, psychotropic substances (or their precursors), highly active, toxic, explosive, radioactive, radiation, nuclear, firearms or components, other than smooth-bore hunting rifles, their ammunition, explosives, ammunition, weapons of mass destruction, their means of transport, other ammunition, military equipment, Illegal smuggling of weapons of mass destruction or other materials or equipment used to build missile systems or their transportation, nuclear, chemical, biological or other weapons of mass destruction across the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union or the state border of the Republic of Armenia without customs control or by concealing it, or by failing to declare reliable information about it in the prescribed manner or by declaring it in its own name, or by violating the rules for its transfer, including breaches and restrictions, or by fraudulent use of customs or other documents. Illegal smuggling of biological or mass destruction weapons or dual-use goods across the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union or the state border of the Republic of Armenia without customs control or concealment, or failing to declare reliable information about them or not by violating the rules of transportation, including violating prohibitions and restrictions, or fraudulently using customs or other documents. Illegal smuggling of biological or mass destruction weapons or dual-use goods across the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union or the state border of the Republic of Armenia without customs control or concealment, or failing to declare reliable information about them or not by violating the rules of transportation, including violating prohibitions and restrictions, or fraudulently using customs or other documents. or by failing to declare reliable information about them in the prescribed manner or by not declaring in their name, or by violating the rules for their transfer, including the prohibitions and restrictions, or by fraudulent use of customs or other documents. or by failing to declare reliable information about them in the prescribed manner or by not declaring in their name, or by violating the rules for their transfer, including the prohibitions and restrictions, or by fraudulent use of customs or other documents.

(Article 215.1 was supplemented on 16.05.16 HO-83-N)

Article 215.2. Failure to return cultural values exported from the Republic of Armenia to the Republic of Armenia within the established period

Failure to return to the Republic of Armenia the cultural values exported from the Republic of Armenia, registered in the preservation list of cultural values or subject to registration within the established period, if their return is considered mandatory by the law of the Republic of Armenia: is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

(Article 215.2 was amended on 16.05.16 HO-83-N)

Article 216 Acquisition or sale of property acquired through obvious criminal means

1. Acquisition or sale of property acquired through obvious criminal means, if it was not previously promised:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

2. The same act committed:

1) in large quantities;

2) by a group of persons with prior consent:

shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 500 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which was committed:

1) especially in large quantities;

2) by an organized group:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

(Article 216 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 216.1. Submitting false information about the real beneficiaries or concealing the information to be submitted

1. Submission of false data in the declaration or concealment of the data to be submitted by the person who submitted the declaration on real beneficiaries to the competent state body carrying out state registration of legal entities:

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a maximum period of three years or without it.

2. Submission of false information on the real beneficiary by a participant or a real beneficiary or a real beneficiary to the person mentioned in part 1 of this Article or concealment of the data to be submitted by him or her not responding to the request submitted by the person mentioned in part 1 of this Article.

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a maximum period of three years or without it.

(Article 216.1 was supplemented on 03.06.21 HO-250-N)

CHAPTER 9:

***SECTIONS OF CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC SECURITY, COMPUTER INFORMATION SECURITY,
PUBLIC ORDER AND MORALITY, POPULATION HEALTH***

23

Article 217 Terrorism

1. Terrorism - an act aimed at causing the death or threatening of a civilian or a person who is not actively involved in hostilities during an armed conflict, or threatening to inflict grievous bodily harm if the purpose of such an act is to intimidate the population or a state body or an international organization or Influence on the decision-making or action of an official or to refrain from them, as well as any other

act considered terrorism under the international treaties of the Republic of Armenia, except for the actions provided for in Article 218 of this Code:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 10 years, with or without confiscation of property.

2. The same act committed:

1) by a group of persons with prior consent:

2) *(the point has lost its force 21.06.14 HO-114-N)*

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of eight to twelve years, with or without confiscation of property.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which:

1) performed by an organized group;

2) *(the point has lost its force 21.06.14 HO-114-N)*

3) have negligently caused the death of a person or other serious consequences:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 10 to 15 years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. A person who has participated in the preparation of a terrorist act shall be released from criminal liability if he / she, by informing the authorities in a timely manner or by other means, has contributed to the prevention of terrorism, unless his / her actions do not involve any other crime.

(Article 217 edited, amended, supplemented on 21.06.14 HO-114-N)

Article 217¹. Terrorist financing

1. Terrorist financing - the direct or indirect provision or collection of property in any way, knowing that it must be used, in whole or in part, for terrorism or for acts committed under Article 218 of this Code, or by a terrorist organization or individual terrorist, or providing financial services, recognizing that those services are intended to carry out terrorism or acts provided for in Article 218 of this Code, or that their results will be used by a terrorist organization or an individual terrorist:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years with or without confiscation of property.

2. The same act committed by a group of persons with prior consent or by an organized group:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of eight to twelve years, with or without confiscation of property.

3. For the purposes of this Article, property is considered to be the property provided for in Part 4 of Article 103.1 of this Code.

(Article 217^{was} supplemented by 14.12.04 HO-16-N, edited 28.11.06 HO-206-N, 26.05.08 HO-81-N, 21.06.14 HO-114-N)

Article 218 Taking a hostage

1. The taking or holding of a person of a hostage for the purpose of coercing a State, organization or citizen to commit or refrain from any act on the condition that the hostage be released:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 8 years.

2. The same act committed:

1) by a group of persons with prior consent;

2) using violence dangerous to life or health;

3) using weapons or objects used as weapons;

4) towards an obvious minor;

5) towards an obviously pregnant woman;

6) towards a person who is obviously helpless;

7) towards two or more persons:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 6 to 10 years.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which:

1) performed by an organized group;

2) have negligently caused the death of a person or other serious consequences:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 8 to 15 years.

4. A person who has voluntarily released a hostage who has renounced his claims shall be released from criminal liability if his actions do not involve any other offense.

Article 219 Seizure of buildings, structures, means of transport, communication or communication

1. The seizure or possession of buildings, structures, means of transport, communication or other means of communication, accompanied by the threat of destroying or damaging them, forcing the state, organization or citizen to take any action or refrain from taking any action. for the purpose of

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

2. The same act committed:

1) by a group of persons with prior consent;

2) using violence dangerous to life or health;

3) using weapons or objects used as weapons:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which:

1) performed by an organized group;

2) have negligently caused the death of a person or other serious consequences:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 6 to 12 years.

4. A person who voluntarily acquits a person who has renounced his claims shall be released from criminal liability if his actions do not contain any other corpus delicti.

Article 220 Piracy

1. Attacking a sea or river vessel for the purpose of seizing the property of another, which has been committed by using or threatening to use violence:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 10 years.

2. The same act committed by an organized group or by negligence causing the death of a person or other grave consequences:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property.

Article 221 Hijacking or seizing an aircraft, ship or railway rolling stock

1. The hijacking or seizure of an aircraft, ship or railway rolling stock:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

2. The same act committed:

1) by a group of persons with prior consent;

2) using or threatening to use violence dangerous to life or health;

3) using weapons or objects used as weapons:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 12 years.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which:

1) performed by an organized group;

2) have negligently caused the death of a person or other serious consequences:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 8 to 15 years.

Article 222 Banditry

1. Creating an armed group (gang) organized to attack individuals or organizations, leading such a group:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property.

2. Participating in a gang or participating in gang attacks:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of six to ten years with or without confiscation of property.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which have been committed:

1) using the official position;

2) with the involvement of a minor;

3) by a person with the highest status of criminal rank:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 12 to 20 years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. A person who voluntarily informs the criminal prosecution bodies about his / her participation in a gang and contributes to the disruption of its activities shall be released from criminal liability if his / her actions do not contain any other corpus delicti.

(Article 222 was amended, supplemented on 22.01.20 by HO-87-N)

Article 223 Creating or directing criminal collaboration or participating in criminal collaboration

(title added: 22.01.20 HO-87-N)

1. Establishing criminal cooperation or managing criminal cooperation:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of eight to twelve years, with or without confiscation of property.

2. Participation in criminal cooperation:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of six to ten years with or without confiscation of property.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which have been committed:

1) using the official position;

2) with the involvement of a minor;

3) by a person with the highest status of criminal rank:

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities, for a maximum of three years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. A person who voluntarily informs the criminal prosecution bodies about his / her participation in criminal cooperation and contributes to the disruption of its activities shall be released from criminal liability if his / her actions do not contain any other corpus delicti.

(Article 223 supplemented, edited, amended on 22.01.20 HO-87-N)

Article 223.1. Giving or receiving or maintaining the highest criminal status

Giving or receiving or maintaining the highest status of criminal hierarchy:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of seven to ten years with or without confiscation of property.

2. For the purposes of this Chapter, a person with the highest status of a criminal hierarchy (a thief in law or a criminal authority) is a person who, in accordance with the rules of conduct established by a

criminal subculture group, is considered an authority; organizes or participates in rallies of a criminal subculture group, or organizes or collects funds (including through gambling) or manages the illicit gain obtained through a criminal subculture group or pursues the goals pursued by a criminal subculture group other targeted actions.

(Article 223.1 was supplemented by 22.01.20 HO-87-N)

Article 223.2. Creating or leading a criminal subculture group

1. Establishment or management of a criminal subculture group in the absence of the characteristics of a crime provided for in Article 222 or 223 of this Code:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 10 years, with or without confiscation of property.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this article, which was committed:

- 1) by a person detained in a penitentiary institution;
- 2) using the official position;
- 3) by a serviceman in the Armed Forces or other troops;
- 4) with the involvement of a minor;
- 5) by a person with the highest status of criminal rank:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of eight to twelve years, with or without confiscation of property.

3. For the purposes of this Chapter, a criminal subculture group (thieves' world) is an association of persons endowed with criminal hierarchy and interpersonal hierarchical relations, acting in accordance with the rules of conduct established by it, which do not comply with the mandatory rules of conduct established by the state. It is the purpose of which is to commit a crime or to sponsor a crime or to involve other persons in the commission of a crime or to resolve disputes (problems) related to public or private matters through violence, threats, coercion or other illegal acts or to obtain illegal gain or other gain.

(Article 223.2 was supplemented by 22.01.20 HO-87-N)

Article 223.3. Participation in or involvement in a criminal subculture group

1. Participating in a criminal subculture group or being involved in the implementation of the goals pursued by it or organizing or participating in gatherings of a criminal subculture group:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years, with or without confiscation of property.

2. Involvement of a group with a criminal subculture through violence, threats or other means of coercion:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to eight years with or without confiscation of property.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which have been committed:

- 1) by a person detained in a penitentiary institution;
- 2) using the official position;
- 3) by a serviceman in the Armed Forces or other troops;
- 4) with the involvement of a minor;
- 5) by a person with the highest status of criminal rank:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 10 years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. A person who voluntarily informs the criminal prosecution bodies about participating in or involvement in a group with a criminal subculture and contributes to the disruption of its activities shall be released from criminal liability if his / her actions do not contain any other corpus delicti.

(Article 223.3 was supplemented by 22.01.20 HO-87-N)

Article 223.4. Applying to a member of a criminal subculture or a person with the highest criminal status

1. Applying to a member of a criminal subculture or to a person with the highest status in the criminal hierarchy in order to obtain material or immaterial benefit or other advantage by exercising his / her illegal influence or to exercise real or presumed rights:

shall be punishable by a fine of two hundred to six hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

(Article 223.4 was supplemented by 22.01.20 HO-87-N)

Article 224 Creating or participating in armed associations not provided for by law

1. Establishment or management of armed associations not provided for by law, if the features of the crime provided for in Article 222 of this Code are missing:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to seven years.

2. Participation in an armed union not provided for by law:

shall be punishable by a fine of two hundred to six hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

3. Performing the actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article using his / her official position:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 6 to 10 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

(Article 224 was amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 225 Mass riots

1. Organizing mass disorders:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 4 to 10 years.

2. Violence, massacres or arson, destruction or damage to property, use of firearms, explosives or explosive devices, or armed resistance to a government official during a riot;

shall be punished by imprisonment for the term of 3 to 8 years, unless the commission of such acts does not in itself impose a more severe liability under other articles of this Code.

3. *(part of it expired on March 18, 2009 HO-53-N)*

4. Calls for the representative of the government not to actively obey the lawful demand or to use violence against persons during the riots:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to six hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

5. In this Code, mass riots are considered to be acts of violence, massacres, arson, destruction or damage of property, use of firearms, explosives or explosive devices or armed resistance to a representative of the government, as a result of which public safety is endangered.

(Article 225 amended 01.06.06 HO-119-N, edited, amended, supplemented 18.03.09 HO-53-N)

Article 225 ¹ Organizing a rally in violation of the law
(title changed on 14.04.11 HO-76-N)

1. Intentionally organizing or conducting a meeting in violation of the law shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.
2. Calls to disobey the lawful decision of the police representative to stop the rally: shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months.

(Article 225 was supplemented on 24.12.04 HO-67-N, edited 04.10.05 HO-184-N, 18.03.09 HO-53-N, amended on 14.04.11 HO-76-N)

Article 226 Inciting national, racial or religious animosity

1. Actions aimed at inciting national, racial or religious enmity, racial superiority or degrading national dignity: shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of two to four years.
2. The actions envisaged in the first part of this article, which have been committed:
 - 1) publicly or using the media;
 - 2) using or threatening to use violence;
 - 3) using the official position;
 - 4) by an organized group:are punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 6 years.

(Article 226 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 226.1. Public calls for terrorism, terrorist financing, international terrorism, public justification or propaganda of these crimes

1. Public calls to commit crimes envisaged by Articles 217, 217.1 or 389 of this Code, to publicly justify or propagate the commission of those crimes, if there is a real danger of committing the mentioned crimes: shall be punished by a fine of five hundred to one thousand times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of two to three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

(Article 226.1 was supplemented on 09.07.19 HO-138-N)

Article 226.2. Public calls for violence , public justification or propaganda of violence

1. Gender, race, skin color, ethnic or social origin, genetic characteristics, language, religion, worldview, political or other views, ethnic minority, property status, birth, disability, age or personal or social nature of a person or group of persons public calls for violence based on other circumstances, public justification or propaganda of such violence, in the absence of Article 225, Part 4, Articles 226, 226.1, 301, 385, 397.1 of this Code Characteristics of crimes: shall be punished by a fine of fifty to one hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.
2. The actions provided for in part 1 of this article, which have been committed:

1) by a group of persons with prior consent or by an organized group;

2) using the official position:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred and fifty to three hundred times the minimum wage;

(Article 226.2 was amended on 15.04.20 HO-231-N)

Article 227 Violation of safety rules at nuclear power plants

1. Violation of safety rules during the placement, design, construction, repair, reconstruction, commissioning or decommissioning, re-operation, transportation, storage or use of nuclear energy facilities, which has caused serious or moderate damage to human health:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, with or without the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which caused negligent death, radioactive contamination of the environment or other serious consequences:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 10 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 227 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 228 Violation of safety rules for the operation of ionizing radiation sources

1. Violation of safety rules during operation or decommissioning or removal of ionizing radiation sources, which has caused serious or moderate damage to human health by negligence:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, with or without the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which caused negligent death, radioactive contamination of the environment or other serious consequences:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 10 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 228 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 229 Violation of safety rules for the operation of electronic, proton, heavy ion accelerators

1. Violation of safety rules during installation, design, construction, repair, reconstruction, commissioning or decommissioning of electronic, proton, heavy ion accelerators, which has caused serious or moderate damage to human health:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, with or without the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which caused negligent death, radioactive contamination of the environment or other serious consequences:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 10 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 229 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 230 Violation of safety rules during mining, construction or other works

1. Violation of safety rules during mining, construction or other works, if serious or moderate damage to human health has been caused by negligence:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a maximum of two years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

2. The same act which negligently caused the death of a person or other grave consequences:
is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of ten years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities, for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 230 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 231 Violation of safety rules in explosive objects

1. Violation of safety rules in explosive objects, if serious or moderate damage to human health has been caused by negligence:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a maximum of two years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of two years or without it.

2. The same act which negligently caused the death of a person or other grave consequences:
is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 10 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of one to two years or without it.

(Article 231 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 232 Violation of fire safety rules

1. Violation of fire safety rules by a person who has been obliged to observe them, if negligent damage to human health has caused severe or moderate damage:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a maximum of three years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of two years or without it.

2. The same act which negligently caused the death of a person or other grave consequences:
is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 8 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 232 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 233 Illegal circulation of radioactive materials

1. Illegal acquisition, possession, use, transportation, transfer, sale, destruction or damage of radioactive materials:

shall be punished by a fine of fifty to one hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. The same acts that negligently caused severe or moderate damage to human health:
shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

3. The actions provided for in part 1 of this Article, which have caused negligent death or other serious consequences:
are punished with imprisonment for the term of 4 to 10 years.

(Article 233 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 234 Theft or extortion of radioactive materials

1. Theft or extortion of radioactive materials:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 5 years.

2. The same acts committed:

1) by a group of persons with prior consent;

2) using the official position;

3) by using or threatening to use non-life-threatening violence;

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 4 to 7 years.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which have been committed:

1) by an organized group;
2) by using or threatening to use violence dangerous to life or health;
are punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 12 years, with or without confiscation of property.

Article:235. Illegal acquisition, sale, possession, transportation or carrying of weapons, ammunition, explosives or explosive devices

1. Illegally acquiring, selling, possessing, possessing, transporting or carrying firearms other than shotguns, their ammunition, ammunition, ammunition, explosives or explosive devices;

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 months, or with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 years.

2. The actions provided for in part 1 of this Article, which were committed by a group of persons with prior consent:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 6 years.

3. The actions provided for in Part 1 of this Article, which were performed by an organized group: are punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 8 years.

4. Illegal carrying of gas, cold or throwing weapons:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to six hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

5. A person who voluntarily surrenders the items mentioned in this Article shall be released from criminal liability, if his actions do not contain any other corpus delicti.

(Article 235 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

**Article 235.1. High-impact, toxic, explosive, radioactive materials, radiation sources, nuclear material, firearms or parts thereof, except for shotguns, ammunition, explosives, ammunition, weapons of mass destruction, ammunition, military equipment
Smuggling of weapons of mass destruction or other materials or equipment used to build missile systems, nuclear, chemical, biological or other weapons of mass destruction, or dual-use goods, strategically important raw materials or cultural property**

Toxic, explosive, radioactive materials, radiation sources, nuclear materials, firearms or their components, except for smooth-bore hunting firearms, its bullets, explosive devices, ammunition, explosive devices smuggling of its means of transport, other ammunition, military equipment, weapons of mass destruction or other materials or equipment used to build its transportation systems, nuclear, chemical, biological or other weapons of mass destruction or dual-use goods, regardless of size, such as the Republic of Armenia smuggling of commodities or cultural property from a strategic point of view included in the list approved by the government;which was done on a large scale:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to six years with confiscation of property.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this article, which was committed:

1) by a group of persons with prior consent;

2) using the official position;

3) using violence against a person exercising customs or border control;

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 7 years with confiscation of property.

3. The act envisaged in the first or second part of this article, which was committed by an organized group:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 12 years with confiscation of property.

4. In the first part of this Article, from a strategic point of view, the amount (value) exceeding eight thousand times the minimum wage shall be considered a large amount of commodities, and for cultural values, the amount (value) exceeding eight hundred times the minimum wage.

(Article 235.1 was supplemented on 16.05.16 HO-83-N)

Article 236 Illegal weapons production

1. Illegal manufacture or repair of firearms, their components, ammunition, explosives or explosive devices:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 years.

2. The same acts committed by a group of persons with prior consent:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 6 years.

3. The actions provided for in Part 1 of this Article, which were performed by an organized group:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 4 to 8 years.

4. A person who voluntarily surrenders the items mentioned in this Article shall be released from criminal liability, if his actions do not contain any other corpus delicti.

Article 237 Improper fulfillment or non-fulfillment of the obligation to protect weapons, ammunition, explosives and explosive devices

1. The improper performance or non-performance of his / her duties by a person who has been entrusted with the protection of firearms, ammunition, explosives or explosive devices, if their theft or destruction has occurred or other serious consequences:

is punishable by a fine of one hundred to two hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or imprisonment for a maximum of two years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

2. Failure to properly perform the duty of protection of nuclear, chemical, biological or other weapons of mass destruction or weapons of mass destruction or their ancillary materials or equipment, if it has caused serious consequences by negligence:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

3. Performing the actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, if they have caused the death of a person by negligence:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 5 to 10 years, deprivation of the right to engage in certain activities or hold certain positions for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 237 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 238 Theft or extortion of weapons, ammunition, explosives or explosive devices

1. Theft or extortion of firearms, their components, ammunition, explosives or explosive devices:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 5 years.

2. Theft or extortion of nuclear, chemical, biological or other weapons of mass destruction or materials used in the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction or their ancillary materials or equipment;

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to seven years.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which have been committed:

1) by a group of persons with prior consent;

2) using the official position;

3) by using or threatening to use non-life-threatening violence;

4) in large quantities;

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 6 to 10 years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. The actions provided for in the first or second or third part of this Article, which have been committed:

- 1) by an organized group;
- 2) using or threatening to use violence dangerous to life or health;
- 3) especially in large quantities:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 8 to 12 years, with or without confiscation of property.

Article 239 Careless storage of firearms or ammunition

The negligent storage of a firearm or ammunition that has created the conditions for the use of that firearm or ammunition by someone else, such as the transfer of a weapon or ammunition to another person if it has caused serious consequences:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

(Article 239 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 240 Violation of the rules of storage, registration, transportation, delivery or use of flammable or combustible materials

Violation of the rules of storage, registration, transportation, delivery or use of flammable or combustible materials, as well as illegal transportation or delivery of the mentioned materials, if they have caused serious consequences by negligence:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. Performing the actions provided for in part 1 of this Article, if they have caused the death of a person by negligence:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, depriving them of the right to engage in certain activities or to hold certain positions, for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 240 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 240.1. Violation of the established procedure for the transfer of dual information and mental activity results

1. Transfer of dual-purpose information and results of intellectual activity without the permission of the authorized body or intentional transfer of dual-purpose information and results of intellectual activity in violation of the conditions provided for with the permission of the authorized body: is punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 5 years.

2. The act mentioned in part 1 of this article, which:

- 1) was committed by a group of persons with prior consent;
- 2) has been committed by abusing his / her official position;
- 3) caused severe consequences:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to seven years.

(Article 240.1 was supplemented on 08.04.10 HO-43-N)

Article 241 Violation of the rules of safety or operation of rail, air or water transport (title changed on 27.02.12 HO-25-N)

1. Violation of the rules of safety or operation of rail, air or water transport by a person who, according to the job performed or the position held, was obliged to observe those rules, if the act negligently caused severe or moderate damage to human health or caused major damage:
is punishable by a fine of up to 2,000 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a maximum of two years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.
2. The same act which negligently caused the death of a person:
is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.
3. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which negligently caused the death of two or more persons:
is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.
4. Part 1 of this Article is considered to be a large damage in excess of one thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime.

(Article 241 amended 01.06.06 HO-119-N, amended, supplemented 27.02.12 HO-25-N)

Article 242 Violation of traffic safety requirements or rules of traffic or operation of vehicles
(title edited on 16.01.18 HO-88-N)

1. Violation of the requirements for ensuring traffic safety by the driver of a motor vehicle or other mechanical vehicle or violation of the rules of the road or operation of vehicles, which has caused serious or moderate damage to human health by negligence:
is punishable by a fine of up to 200 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or imprisonment for a maximum of two years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.
2. The same act which negligently caused the death of a person:
is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of five years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.
3. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which negligently caused the death of two or more persons:
is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 10 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.
4. Other mechanical means of transport in this Article are trams, trolleybuses, tractors, other self-propelled vehicles, motorcycles and other mechanical vehicles.

(Article 242 was amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, 01.06.06 HO-119-N, edited on 16.01.18 HO-88-N)

Article 243 Handing over the vehicle to a person who is drunk or under sixteen years old

Handing over the vehicle to a person who is drunk or under sixteen years old, if as a result the consequences provided for in Articles 241 or 242 of this Code have occurred:

is punishable by a fine of 200 to 400 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a maximum of 1 month, or imprisonment for a maximum of 2 years, depriving him of the right to drive for a maximum of 3 years.

(Article 243 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 243.1. Driving a vehicle deprived of the right to drive or the right to drive a vehicle suspended or not having the right to drive a vehicle, or the driving of a vehicle in an insane state, or the refusal or avoidance of passing a state of sobriety examination

(title edited on 09.12.19 HO-301-N)

1. Driving a vehicle by a person deprived of the right to drive vehicles or whose right to drive vehicles has been suspended:

is punishable by a fine of 200 to 300 times the minimum wage or imprisonment for up to 2 months, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of one year.

1.1. Within one year after the imposition of an administrative penalty for the same act by a person who does not have the right to drive a vehicle:

is punishable by a fine of 200 to 300 times the minimum wage or imprisonment for up to 2 months, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of one year.

2. A person who has been deprived of the right to drive a vehicle or whose right to drive a vehicle has been suspended or who does not have the right to drive a vehicle in an insane state or refuses or avoids passing that sobriety examination by that person:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 6 months to 1 year, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of two years.

3. The insane state defined by this Article shall be determined in accordance with Part 9 of Article 126 of the Code of the Republic of Armenia on Administrative Offenses.

4. For the purposes of this Code, a person is considered deprived of the right to drive a vehicle, if he / she has been deprived of the right to drive a vehicle in the manner prescribed by law, and the period of deprivation has not expired.

5. For the purposes of this Code, a person is considered not to have the right to drive a vehicle, if he / she has not received a driver's license for the right to drive a given vehicle or has received a driver's license in the prescribed manner, but has been deprived of the right to drive a vehicle. has not restored the right to drive vehicles in accordance with the established procedure, except for the cases of educational driving.

6. For the purposes of this Code, a person's right to drive a vehicle is considered suspended, if his / her right to drive a vehicle has been suspended in the manner prescribed by law, and the period of suspension has not expired.

(Article 243.1 was supplemented on 21.12.15 HO-180-N, ed., Supplemented on 09.12.19 HO-301-N)

Article 244 Leaving the scene of a traffic accident

1. Leaving the scene of a traffic accident in case of consequences caused by Article 242 of this Code by the driver who violated the requirements of traffic safety or the rules of traffic or operation of vehicles:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years;

(Article 244 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, edited on 16.01.18 HO-88-N)

Article 245 Repairing vehicles of poor quality or leaving them out of service due to technical malfunctions

1. Poor repair of vehicles, means of communication, signaling or communication means or other transport equipment by a person responsible for the technical condition of vehicles or commissioning of a vehicle with a technical malfunction, if this act has caused or caused serious or moderate damage to human health. is a big loss:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a maximum of 3 months, or imprisonment for a maximum of 2 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

2. The same act which negligently caused the death of a person:
is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which negligently caused the death of two or more persons:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

(Article 245 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 246 Damage to vehicles or communications

Destroying, damaging or otherwise damaging means of transport, means of communication, means of communication or signaling or other means of transport, blocking of communications, if this act has negligently caused severe or moderate damage to human health or caused great damage:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for up to 4 years.

2. The same act which negligently caused the death of a person:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which negligently caused the death of two or more persons:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 6 to 10 years.

Article 247 Violation of requirements or rules to ensure safe operation of transport

(title added: 16.01.18 HO-88-N)

1. Violation of traffic safety requirements or rules of traffic or operation of vehicles by a passenger, pedestrian or other participant of traffic (except for persons referred to in Articles 241-242 of this Code), if the act has caused serious damage to human health. or moderate damage or caused major damage

shall be punished by a fine of one thousand to five hundred and five hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. The same act which negligently caused the death of a person:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which negligently caused the death of two or more persons:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

4. Part 1 of this Article is considered to be a large damage in excess of one thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime.

(Article 247 amended 01.06.06 HO-119-N, amended, supplemented 27.02.12 HO-25-N, supplemented, edited 16.01.18 HO-88-N)

Article 248 Violation of safety rules during the construction, operation or repair of main pipelines

1. Violation of safety rules during the construction, operation or repair of main pipelines, if this act has negligently caused severe or moderate damage to human health or caused major damage:

is punishable by a fine of one hundred to two hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or imprisonment for a maximum of two years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

2. The same act which negligently caused the death of a person:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which negligently caused the death of two or more persons:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

(Article 248 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 249 The captain did not provide assistance to the victims

Failure of the Captain to assist or be affected by disaster on the sea or other waterway, if such assistance could be provided without serious danger to the ship, crew or passengers:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a maximum of 2 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 249 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 250 Violation of international flight rules

Prohibited routes, landing sites, air gates, non-compliance with flight altitude or violation of other rules of international flights:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 250 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

CHAPTER 24

CRIMES AGAINST COMPUTER INFORMATION SECURITY

Article 251 Unauthorized access to computer information system

1. Unauthorized access (penetration) to any part or all of a system of information stored on a computer, computer system, network or carrier, which has been made in violation of a security system, has inadvertently altered, copied, destroyed or blocked information (.) isolation) or disruption of a computer, computer system or network or computer equipment, or other significant damage;

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. The same act which:

- 1) was performed using the official position;
- 2) was committed by a group of persons with prior consent;
- 3) negligently caused severe consequences:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, or imprisonment for a maximum of 5 years.

(Article 251 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 252 Modifying computer information

1. Altering or inserting false information stored on a computer, computer system, network or carrier in the absence of features of theft of another's property, or causing property damage through fraud or abuse of trust which has caused significant damage:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage.

2. The same act which:

- 1) has been combined with entering (penetrating) a computer system or network without permission;
- 2) was performed using the official position;
- 3) was committed by a group of persons with prior consent;

4) caused serious consequences by negligence:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, or imprisonment for a maximum of 2 years.

(Article 252 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 253 Computer sabotage

1. Destroying, blocking (isolating) or rendering unusable computer information or software, disabling computer equipment or damaging a computer, computer system, network or carriers (fraudulent):

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, or imprisonment for a maximum of 2 years.

2. The same act which:

1) has been associated with entering (penetrating) a computer system or network without permission;

2) negligently caused severe consequences:

shall be punished by a fine of 400 to 800 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which intentionally caused severe consequences:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 6 years.

(Article 253 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 254 Illegal access to computer information

1. Unauthorized copying or otherwise misappropriation of information stored on a computer, computer system, network or carrier, or interception of information transmitted through computer means:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. Forcing the submission of the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article by disclosing information about a person or his / her relative, as well as by disclosing information that the victim wants to keep secret or by threatening to use violence against the person or his / her relative or the person, his / her relative or persons threatening to destroy or damage the property under whose control or protection that information is located:

is punishable by a fine of 400 to 800 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, or by imprisonment for a term of 2 to 5 years.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which:

1) have been associated with violence against a person or his relative;

2) were committed by a group of persons with prior consent;

3) caused significant damage to the victim;

4) were made in order to obtain information of special value:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 4 to 10 years.

4. The actions provided for in the first, second or third part of this Article, which:

1) performed by an organized group;

2) have been combined with negligent damage to health or caused other serious consequences:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 6 to 12 years.

(Article 254 was amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 255 Developing or selling special tools for illegally accessing (infiltrating) computer information

Development of special software or tools for the illegal access (penetration) of protected information for the purpose of selling or selling them:

shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years.

(Article 255 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 256 Develop, use, and distribute malware

1. Developing software for the purpose of destroying, blocking (isolating), modifying or copying information stored on a computer, computer system, network or machine or on a carrier, or modifying existing software or developing, using, or distributing carriers with special software;

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, or imprisonment for a maximum of 2 years.

2. The same actions which:

- 1) were committed with mercenary motives;
- 2) were committed by a group of persons with prior consent;
- 3) have caused serious consequences by negligence:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

(Article 256 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 257 Breaking the rules of operating a computer system or network

1. Violation of the rules of operation of a computer, computer system or network by a person who has permission to access (penetrate) that computer, computer system or network, if this act has negligently caused the destruction, blocking (isolation), modification of computer information protected by law; malfunction of computer equipment or cause other significant damage:

is punished by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum period of five years.

2. The same act committed during the operation of a computer system or network containing information of particular value:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 2 years.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which have caused serious consequences by negligence:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

(Article 257 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

CHAPTER 25

CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND MORALITY

Article 258 Hooliganism

1. Hooliganism - intentional gross violation of public order, which is manifested in a manifestly disrespectful attitude towards society:

is punished with a fine of up to 50 times the minimum wage, or with imprisonment for up to one month.

2. The same act combined with violence or threat of violence against a person as destroying or damaging another's property:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

3. The act provided for in part two of this article, which:

- 1) committed by a group of persons or an organized group;

2) was accompanied by resistance to the representative of the government or the person performing the duty of protection of public order or preventing the violation of public order;

3) *(the point has lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

4) was combined with causing moderate damage to a person's health;

5) was combined with exceptional cynicism:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

4. The act provided for in the second or third part of this Article, which was committed with the use of a weapon or objects used as a weapon:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to seven years.

(Article 258 edited on 16.12.05 HO-33-N, amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 258¹. Organizing group activities that violate public order, actively participating in them
(Article expired on 04.10.05 HO-184-N)

Article 258.2. Cruelty to animals

1. Cruelty to an animal, that is, by suffocating, hanging, dismembering, severely beating, flogging, shooting, poisoning, or injecting a substance that results in severe or painful death; throwing, throwing from heights or vehicles, organizing animal fights;

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

2. The same act committed:

1) by a group of persons with prior consent;

2) with separate cruelty;

3) in the presence of a child;

4) for two or more animals:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 years.

(Article 258.2 was supplemented on 23.10.19 HO-194-N)

Article 259 False reporting of terrorism

False reporting of an impending terrorist attack:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

(Article 259 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 260 Vandalism

Defamation of buildings or other structures with obscene writings or images, damage to property on public transport or other public places, if the features of a more serious crime are missing:

shall be punished by a fine of fifty to one hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a maximum of two months.

(Article 260 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 261 Involving another person in prostitution for profit

1. Involvement of another person in prostitution for profit, if the features of the crime provided for in Article 132 of this Code are missing:

shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, or by imprisonment for a term of 1 to 4 years.

2. The same act committed:

- 1) by a group of persons with prior consent;
- 2) using the official position;
- 3) Crossing the state border of the Republic of Armenia by organizing the transfer of a person;
- 4) towards an obviously pregnant woman;
- 5) to two or more persons:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to six years, with or without confiscation of property, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years, or without it.

3. The act envisaged in the first or second part of this article, which was committed by an organized group:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 8 years, with or without confiscation of property, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years, or without it.

(Article 261 edited 09.06.04 HO-97-N, 01.06.06 HO-103-N, amended 01.06.06 HO-119-N, edited 01.03.11 HO-69-N)

Article 262 Promoting prostitution

1. Establishing, directing or maintaining an institution for engaging in prostitution or using any public institution for engaging in prostitution or regularly providing an apartment or other accommodation for engaging in prostitution by another person or promoting prostitution in another form for property gain, in the absence of Article 132 of this Code or the characteristics of the crime provided for in Article 132.2:

is punishable by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for up to three months, or imprisonment for one to four years.

2. The same act committed:

- 1) by a group of persons with prior consent;
- 2) using the official position;
- 3) Crossing the state border of the Republic of Armenia by organizing the transfer of a person;
- 4) using an obviously pregnant woman;
- 5) using two or more persons;
- 6) using a minor;
- 7) using a person deprived of the opportunity to fully or partially realize or control the nature and significance of his / her action due to a mental disorder;

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to six years, with or without confiscation of property, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years, or without it.

3. The act envisaged by the first or second part of this article, which was committed by an organized group:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 8 years, with or without confiscation of property, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years, or without it.

(Article 262 edited on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, 01.06.06 HO-103-N, amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, edited on 01.03.11 by HO-69-N)

Article 263 Dissemination of pornographic materials or objects *(title changed on 01.03.11 HO-69-N)*

1. Distributing, advertising, selling, and preparing pornographic materials or items, including printed publications, movies, videos, images or other pornographic items, as well as for that purpose, in the absence of Articles 132 and 132.2 of this Code. Characteristics of the crime:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. Submitting child pornography through a computer system or storing child pornography in a computer system or computer data storage system:

shall be punished by a fine of 400 to 800 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years.

3. The same act committed by the organized group:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 4 years.

(Article 263 amended, supplemented 05.12.06 HO-256-N, 01.03.11 HO-69-N)

Article 264 Destroying or damaging historical and cultural monuments

1. Destroying or damaging historical and cultural monuments under state protection, as well as objects or documents of special historical or cultural value:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. The same acts committed against objects or monuments of special value:

shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years.

3. The acts mentioned in the first part of this article, which were committed by negligence, caused great damage:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

4. The actions mentioned in the third part of this article, which were committed against objects or monuments of special value or caused particularly great damage:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

(Article 264 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 265 Insulting the corpse or burial sites

1. Insulting the corpse or burial sites, destroying, damaging or desecrating buildings or objects on graves intended for the burial or rituals of the dead;

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for up to 2 months.

2. The same acts committed:

1) by a group of persons with prior consent or by an organized group;

2) motivated by national, racial or religious hatred or enmity;

3) by stealing objects in the graves or on them;

shall be punishable by a fine of four hundred to eight hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

(Article 265 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

CHAPTER 26

CRIMES AGAINST POPULATION HEALTH

Article 266 Illegal trafficking or preparation of drugs, psychotropic (psychoactive) substances, their precursors or their illegal sale

(title edited on 26.05.08 HO-76-N, amended, supplemented on 07.12.11 HO-323-N)

1. Illegal preparation, processing, acquisition, storage, transportation, delivery or illegal sale of drugs, psychotropic (psychoactive) substances for sale:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

2. The same acts committed:

1) by a group of persons;

2) in large quantities;

2.1) *(the point has lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

3) in places of serving a sentence of imprisonment or detention or in places where detainees are held;

4) in an educational institution, entertainment or entertainment venue or institution:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 10 years, with or without confiscation of property.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which have been committed:

1) by an organized group;

2) especially large amounts:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of seven to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. Illegal preparation, processing, acquisition, storage, transportation, delivery or illicit of precursors for the production of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.

are punished with a fine of up to 400 times the minimum wage, or with imprisonment of up to 3 months.

4.1. The act provided for in part 4 of this article, which was committed:

1) by a group of persons;

2) in large quantities:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

4.2. The act provided for in part 4 of this article, which was committed:

1) by an organized group;

2) especially in large quantities

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to eight years with or without confiscation of property.

5. In this Code, significant amounts of psychotropic (psychoactive) substances are considered, in accordance with the Code of the Republic of Armenia on Administrative Offenses, including the amount of five to twenty-five times the minimum threshold for small amounts of narcotic (psychoactive) substances defined by the Government of the Republic of Armenia.

5.1. According to the Code of the Republic of Armenia on Administrative Offenses, large amounts of narcotic psychotropic substances (psychotropic substances) are considered to be twenty-five to one hundred and twenty-five times the minimum threshold for narcotic psychotropic substances.

5.2. In this Code, especially large quantities of narcotic psychotropic substances are considered to be especially large, in accordance with the Code of the Republic of Armenia on Administrative Offenses,

exceeding one hundred and fifteen times the minimum threshold for small quantities of narcotic psychotropic substances.

5.3. Significant, large, especially large quantities of narcotic (psychoactive) substances shall be established by the Government of the Republic of Armenia on the basis of the criteria set forth in Sections 5, 5.1 and 5.2 of this Article.

5.4. Large, especially large sizes of precursors of narcotic (psychoactive) drugs are defined by the Government of the Republic of Armenia.

6. Drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances, their precursors, as well as the person who voluntarily surrenders severely acting or toxic substances, voluntarily releases the delivered drugs or psychoactive (psychoactive) substances, their precursors or illegal preparation, acquisition, processing, obtaining, processing, from the criminal liability provided for in Articles 266, 268 u 275 of this Chapter for storage, transportation or delivery.

7. *(part expired on 06.12.17 HO-241-N)*

(Article 266, edited on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, amended, supplemented, edited on 26.05.08 HO-76-N, amended on 24.06.10 HO-116-N, 23.05.11 HO-143 -N, amended, supplemented, edited 07.12.11 HO-323-N, 06.12.17 HO-241-N)

Article 267 Violation of the rules for the production, acquisition, storage, registration, release, transport or delivery of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, such as those used for the manufacture of specially controlled substances, equipment or tools.
(title changed on 26.05.08 HO-76-N, 07.12.11 HO-323-N)

1. Violation of the rules for the production, acquisition, storage, registration, release, transport or delivery of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, such as those used for the preparation of specially controlled substances, equipment or tools. was obliged to comply with those rules if, as a result, the said materials were stolen or illegally circulated:

is punishable by a fine of 200 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a maximum of 3 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

2. The act envisaged in the first part of this article, which has been committed on a large scale:

is punishable by a fine of 500 to 800 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 2 to 4 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

3. The act envisaged in the first part of this article, which was committed on a particularly large scale:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 3 to 5 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

(Article 267, edited on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, amended on 26.05.08 HO-76-N, 07.12.11 HO-323-N)

Article 267.1. Smuggling of drugs, psychotropic substances u (or) their precursors

1. Smuggling of drugs, psychotropic substances (or) their precursors across the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union or the state border of the Republic of Armenia:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to six years with confiscation of property.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this article, which was committed:

1) Significant amounts of drugs, psychotropic (psychoactive) substances;

2) by a group of persons with prior consent:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 7 years with confiscation of property.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which was committed:

- 1) large amounts of drugs, psychotropic (psychoactive) substances, their precursors;
- 2) using the official position:
is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years with confiscation of property.
4. The act envisaged by the first, second or third parts of this Article, which has been committed:
 - 1) especially large amounts of drugs, psychoactive (psychoactive) substances, their precursors;
 - 2) by an organized group;
 - 3) using violence against a person exercising customs or border control;is punished with imprisonment for the term of 8 to 12 years with confiscation of property.

(Article 267.1 was supplemented on 16.05.16 HO-83-N)

Article 268 Illicit trafficking in drugs or psychotropic substances without the purpose of sale
(title changed on 26.05.08 HO-76-N, 07.12.11 HO-323-N)

1. Illegal preparation, processing, acquisition, storage, transportation or delivery of large quantities of drugs or psychotropic substances without the purpose of sale:
is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of two months or imprisonment for a maximum of one year.

2. The same acts committed:

1) *(the point has lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

2) in large quantities:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 years.

3. The same actions that were committed on a particularly large scale:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 6 years.

(Article 268 amended, supplemented, edited on 26.05.08 HO-76-N, amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N, 07.12.11 HO-323-N)

Article 269 Theft or extortion of drugs or psychotropic substances
(title changed on 26.05.08 HO-76-N, 07.12.11 HO-323-N)

1. Theft or extortion of drugs or psychotropic substances:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

2. The same acts committed:

1) by a group of persons with prior consent;

2) using the official position;

3) by using or threatening to use non-life-threatening violence;

3.1) *(the point has lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

4) in large quantities:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 6 to 10 years, with or without confiscation of property.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which have been committed:

1) by an organized group;

2) especially large amounts;

3) using or threatening to use violence dangerous to life or health;

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property.

(Article 269 amended, supplemented on 26.05.08 HO-76-N, amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N, 07.12.11 HO-323-N)

Article 269.1. Illegal preparation, use, falsification or sale of fake documents or drugs authorizing the receipt of drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances or their precursors
(title changed on 07.12.11 HO-323-N)

1. Illegal preparation, use, falsification or sale of falsified documents, drugs or psychotropic substances or precursors for their production or production:

shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 600 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years.

2. The same act committed:

1) *(the point has lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

2) by prior agreement of a group of persons:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

(Article 269.1 was supplemented by 26.05.08 HO-76-N, amended on 23.05.11 by HO-143-N, 07.12.11 by HO-323-N)

Article 270 Illegal issuance of prescriptions or other documents authorizing the receipt of drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances

(title edited on 26.05.08 HO-76-N, amended on 07.12.11 HO-323-N)

1. Illegal issuance of prescriptions or other documents by a competent person with the right to receive drugs or psychotropic substances for charitable or other personal motives:

is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of two years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of two years or without it.

2. *(part of it expired on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

(Article 270 edited on 24.12.04 HO-67-N, 26.05.08 HO-76-N, amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N, 07.12.11 HO-323-N)

Article 271 Drug use

(Article expired on 26.05.08 HO-76-N)

Article 272 Addiction or involvement in the use of drugs or psychotropic substances

(title changed on 26.05.08 HO-76-N, 07.12.11 HO-323-N)

1. Addiction or involvement in the use of drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances:

shall be punishable by a fine of two hundred to six hundred times the minimum wage, or by arrest for a term not exceeding three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

2. Addiction or involvement in the use of drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances, which has been committed:

1) towards a minor;

2) towards two or more persons;

2.1) *(the point has lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

3) by deception;

4) using violence or threatening to use it;

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

3. The same act which negligently caused the death of the victim or caused serious damage to his health:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 6 to 12 years.

(Article 272 amended 01.06.06 HO-119-N, amended, supplemented 26.05.08 HO-76-N, amended 23.05.11 HO-143-N, 07.12.11 HO-323-N)

Article 273 Sowing or growing plants that are prohibited from circulating drugs, psychotropic (psychoactive), highly active or poisonous plants

(title changed on 26.05.08 HO-76-N, 07.12.11 HO-323-N, edited on 06.12.17 HO-241-N)

1. Circulation prohibited: sowing or growing large-scale plants of narcotic drugs, psychotropic (psychoactive), highly active or poisonous substances:
is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, or imprisonment for a maximum of 2 years.

2. The same acts committed:

1) by a group of persons with prior consent;

2) by an organized group;

2.1) *(the point has lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

3) especially in large quantities:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 8 years.

3. Large, especially large sizes of plants containing prohibited drugs, psychotropic (psychoactive), highly active or containing toxic substances shall be established by the Government of the Republic of Armenia.

(Article 273 amended, supplemented on 26.05.08 HO-76-N, amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N, 07.12.11 HO-323-N, edited, amended, supplemented on 06.12.17 HO-241-N)

Article 274 Arranging or maintaining dens for drug or psychotropic (psychoactive) substance use

(title changed on 26.05.08 HO-76-N, 07.12.11 HO-323-N)

1. Organizing or maintaining dens for the use of drugs or psychotropic substances:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 4 years.

2. The same acts committed:

1) by an organized group;

1.1) *(the point has lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

2) using the official position;

3) in educational institutions:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 7 years.

(Article 274 amended, supplemented on 26.05.08 HO-76-N, amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N, 07.12.11 HO-323-N)

Article 275 Illegal trafficking or sale of highly active or toxic substances

(title edited on 26.05.08 HO-76-N)

1. Illegal preparation, processing, acquisition, storage, transportation, delivery or illicit sale of highly effective or toxic substances or drugs that are not considered psychotropic (psychoactive) substances for sale:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 years.

2. The same acts committed:

1) by a group of persons with prior consent:

1.1) *(the point has lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

2) *(the point has lost its force 24.06.10 HO-116-N)*

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

2.1. Illegal preparation, processing, acquisition, storage, transportation, shipment or illicit sale of narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances in large quantities for sale:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 4 years.

2.2. The same thing that was done

1) by a group of persons with prior consent;

2) *(the point expired on 06.12.17 HO-241-N)*

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which have been committed:

1) by an organized group:

2) *(the point has lost its force 24.06.10 HO-116-N)*

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 4 to 8 years.

4. *(part lost its force 07.12.11 HO-323-N)*

5. The list of toxic substances mentioned in this Code is defined by the Government of the Republic of Armenia.

6. The list of highly influential substances mentioned in this Code, as well as their large amounts, shall be defined by the Government of the Republic of Armenia.

(Article 275 amended: 09.06.04 HO-97-N, 26.05.08 HO-76-N, amended, supplemented 24.06.10 HO-116-N, amended 23.05.11 HO-143-N, 07.12.11 HO-323-N, amended, edited 06.12.17 HO-241-N)

Article 276 Violation of the rules for the production, acquisition, storage, accounting, release, transport or delivery of highly effective or toxic substances

Violation of the rules for the production, acquisition, possession, registration, release, transport or delivery of highly effective or toxic substances, if this has caused their theft or other significant damage (in case of property damage, the amount exceeding five hundred times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime or its value),

is punishable by a fine of up to 300 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a maximum of two years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

(Article 276 was amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 277 Violation of sanitary-epidemiological rules

1. Violation of sanitary-epidemiological rules, which negligently caused mass illness or poisoning of people:

is punishable by a fine of up to 200 times the minimum wage, or deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years, or by imprisonment for a maximum of three years.

2. The same act which has caused serious damage to human health or caused death by negligence: is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

(Article 277 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 277.1. Violation of the rules of isolation or self-isolation or other restrictions on the right of free movement during a state of emergency declared on the basis of a state of emergency

1. Violation of the rules of isolation or self-isolation or other restrictions on the right of free movement during a state of emergency declared on the grounds of an emergency, which has inadvertently caused an infection of a person:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a maximum of one month, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a maximum of two years or without it.

2. The same act which negligently caused serious damage to human health or negligently caused infection of two or more persons:

is punishable by a fine of 500 to 700 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, or imprisonment for a maximum of 2 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

3. The same act which negligently caused the death of a person:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to four years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

4. For the purposes of this Article, isolation shall be deemed to be the separation of persons, including the sick or infected person or persons (contacts) in a designated area, in order to exclude direct contact with other persons and to prevent the spread of infection.

5. For the purposes of this Article, self-isolation shall be deemed to be the isolation of persons, including the sick or infected, or persons (contacts) in their permanent residence or in another place of their choice, to restrict direct contact with other persons or to prevent the spread of infection.

(Article 277.1 was supplemented on 23.03.20 by HO-143-N)

Article 277.2. Violation of the rules of isolation (self-isolation) or personal protection measures in quarantine conditions

1. Violation of the rules of isolation (self-isolation) or personal protection measures in quarantine conditions, which negligently caused the infection of a person:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a maximum of one month, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a maximum of two years or without it.

2. The same act which:

1) caused serious damage to human health through negligence;

2) inadvertently caused infection of two or more persons:

is punishable by a fine of 500 to 700 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, or imprisonment for a maximum of 2 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

3. The same act which negligently caused the death of a person:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to four years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 277.2 was supplemented on 04.09.20 by HO-404-N)

Article 278 Hiding information about circumstances dangerous to human life or health

1. The concealment or distortion of information on events, happenings, facts or phenomena endangering the life or health of people committed by a person responsible for providing such information to the population:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, with or without the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

2. The same actions which:

1) were performed using the official position;

2) have negligently caused damage to human health or caused human death or other serious consequences;

are punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 2 to 6 years, depriving them of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to three years or without it.

Article 279 Issuing or selling goods, works or services that do not comply with safety requirements

(title changed: 09.06.04 HO-97-N)

1. The issuance or sale of goods which do not meet the requirements of the life or health of consumers, the performance of works or the provision of services, or the unlawful delivery or use of official documents certifying compliance with the safety requirements of such goods, works or services; shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, with or without the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

2. The same actions which:

- 1) performed in connection with goods, works or services intended for children;
- 2) have negligently caused damage to the health of two or more persons;
- 3) caused the death of a person by negligence:

shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 500 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a maximum of 5 years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

3. The acts provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which negligently caused the death of two or more persons:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 10 years, depriving them of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 279 was amended, supplemented on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 280 Illegally engaging in private medical or pharmaceutical activities, producing or producing or selling counterfeit drugs

(title added: 17.05.16 HO-90-N)

1. Engaging in private medical or pharmaceutical activities without state registration, registration or special permit (license), if it has caused negligent damage to human health:

is punished with a fine of up to 300 times the minimum wage, or with imprisonment of up to 3 years.

2. Production or production or sale of counterfeit drugs:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 years.

3. The same acts that negligently caused the death of a person:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

(Article 280 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, 21.12.10 HO-222-N, supplemented on 17.05.16 HO-90-

N)

Article 280.1. Falsifying or concealing the results of clinical trials of drugs

Falsifying or concealing the results of clinical trials of drugs:

shall be punished by a fine of one thousand to five hundred times the minimum wage.

2. The act provided for in the first paragraph of this part, if it has caused moderate damage to human health through negligence:

shall be punished by a fine of one thousand to one hundred and five hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

3. The act provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article, if it has caused serious damage to human health through negligence:

shall be punished by a fine of up to five hundred to two thousand times the minimum wage or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

4. The act provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article, if it caused the death of a person by negligence:

is punishable by imprisonment for up to five years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to three years.

5. The act provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article, if it has negligently caused the death of two or more persons:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 5 to 10 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of up to three years.

(Article 280.1 was supplemented on 17.05.16 HO-90-N)

**Article 280.2. Illegal production (sale) or sale or use of
a medical device or counterfeit medical device**

1. Production of a medical product without state registration, registration or special permit (license): shall be punished by a fine of up to two hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

2. Production (manufacture) or sale or use of counterfeit medical products:
is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 2 years.

3. The actions envisaged in part 1 or 2 of this article, which have caused negligent damage to human health:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 years.

4. The same acts that negligently caused the death of a person:
are punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

(Article 280.2 was supplemented on 06.05.20 by HO-270-N)

CHAPTER 10:

ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY CRIMES

CHAPTER 27

ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY CRIMES

Article 281 Violation of environmental protection rules while carrying out works

Violation of environmental protection rules during the design, placement, construction, reconstruction, renovation, commissioning or decommissioning, decommissioning of industrial, agricultural, scientific and other objects by the person responsible for their protection, if the act was caused by negligence of the environment. Significant change in radioactive, chemical, biological pollution, human death, mass disease of humans, mass extinction of animals or other serious consequences:

is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of five years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

Article 282 Concealing or intentionally distorting information on environmental pollution

1. Concealment by an official of other hazardous information on the contamination of the environment with radioactive, chemical, bacteriological or other biological substances dangerous to human life or health of the population or intentionally providing obviously false information about such pollution:

shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of two to five years.

2. The same act which negligently caused the death of a person, mass disease of humans, mass extermination of animals or other grave consequences:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

Article 283 Failure to take action to eliminate the effects of environmental pollution

Avoiding deactivation or other remedial measures in polluted areas or improper implementation of other measures by the person who was obliged to take those measures if they caused negligent death, mass illness, mass extinction of animals or other serious consequences:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or imprisonment for a term of two to six years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

Article 284 Violation of safety rules for handling hazardous chemicals, biological substances and wastes

1. Prohibition of the production of hazardous chemical or biological substances or wastes, violation of safety rules of their use, storage, transport, destruction or other use, if it has created a risk of causing significant damage to human health or the environment:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a maximum of two years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

2. The same act which:

1) has negligently caused environmental pollution, poisoning or infection, mass destruction of animals, caused damage to human health;

2) occurred in the zone of ecological disaster or in the zone of ecological state of emergency:

is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of five years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which have caused mass illness or death by negligence:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 3 to 7 years, depriving them of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

4. The actions provided for in this Article, which intentionally caused the consequences provided for in the first, second or third part of this Article:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 6 to 12 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

(Article 284 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 285 Violation of safety rules when dealing with hazardous chemical or other biological stimuli or toxic substances

1. Violation of safety rules when handling hazardous chemical or biological signals or toxic substances, if it has caused negligent damage to human health, caused epidemics or livestock epidemics or other serious consequences:

is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of three years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities, for a maximum of three years or without it.

2. The same act which negligently caused the death of a person or the mass extermination of animals:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to five years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

Article 286 Veterinary rules Violation of established rules for the control of plant diseases and pests

1. Violation of veterinary rules, which negligently caused epidemics or animal epidemics or other serious consequences:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a maximum of three years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

2. Violation of the rules established for the control of plant diseases, pests, which inadvertently caused severe consequences:

shall be punished by a fine of 50 to 100 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, with or without the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

3. The actions provided for in this Article, which intentionally caused the consequences provided for in the first or second part of this Article:

are punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of five years, depriving them of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 286 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 287 Water pollution

Contamination of surface or groundwater, sources of drinking water supply, littering, clogging, depletion or otherwise altering their natural properties or quality composition, if such acts intentionally or negligently cause significant damage to fauna, flora, fish stocks, forestry or agriculture. :

is punishable by a fine of 500 to 800 times the minimum wage, or deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of five years, or by detention for a maximum of two months.

2. The same actions which:

1) have caused harm to human health through negligence;

2) caused mass extermination of animals;

3) committed in a specially protected area or in the zone of ecological disaster or state of emergency;

shall be punished by a fine of 600 to 1,000 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a maximum of 3 years, depriving them of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which caused the death of a person by negligence:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to five years, depriving them of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

4. The actions provided for in this Article, which intentionally caused the consequences provided for in the first, second or third part of this Article:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 6 to 12 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 287 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 288 Pollution of the marine environment

1. Contamination of the marine environment from land sources, vehicles or man-made structures at sea or endangering the proper use of the marine environment or violating the rules of discharging or burying raw materials by intentionally or negligently is intentional or negligent. , fish stocks, the environment or other interests protected by law:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities, for a maximum of five years, or by detention for a maximum of two months.

2. The same actions that have caused negligent damage to human health:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which caused the death of a person by negligence:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

(Article 288 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 289 Atmospheric air pollution

1. Pollution of air or alteration of its natural properties by emissions or violation of the rules of operation of equipment, structures or other objects in excess of the established norms, if these actions have intentionally or negligently caused significant damage to agricultural lands, buildings, cultural values, wildlife, to lands or waters:

is punishable by a fine of 500 to 700 times the minimum wage, or deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of five years, or by detention for a maximum of two months.

2. The same actions that have caused negligent damage to human health:

shall be punished by a fine of 600 to 1,000 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a maximum of 3 years, depriving them of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which caused the death of a person by negligence:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to five years, depriving them of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 289 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 290 Soil spoilage

Poisoning, contaminating or otherwise damaging the soil with harmful products of economic or other activity carried out by storing, using, transporting, transporting, transporting, preserving, using pesticides, fertilizers, plant growth stimulants or other hazardous chemical or biological substances. Violating the rules, which intentionally or negligently caused significant damage to the environment:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a maximum period of three years.

2. The same acts committed in the area of an ecological disaster or state of emergency or by negligent damage to human health:

shall be punished by a fine of 400 to 800 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a maximum of 3 years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which caused the death of a person by negligence:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to five years, depriving them of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

4. In this article, the amount (value) exceeding two hundred times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered significant damage.

(Article 290 was amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 291 Violation of the rules of subsoil protection and use

1. Violation of the rules of design, location, construction, commissioning, subsoil storage and use of underground structures not related to mining companies or minerals, as well as voluntary construction of mineral deposits, if these actions are negligent.

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a maximum period of three years.

2. Subsoil use ~~hуауhуа~~ Violation of conservation rules or deviations from the relevant design or use of subsoil without a contract, which has caused significant damage to human health, the environment, the subsoil, the minerals contained in it, buildings or structures:

is punishable by a fine of 700 to 1,000 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a maximum of one year, depriving him of certain positions or engaging in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 291 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, 05.02.13 HO-3-N)

Article 292 Illegal extraction of aquatic animals ~~h~~ plants

1. Illegal extraction of fish or other aquatic animals or industrial aquatic plants if the following acts:

- 1) have caused major damage;
- 2) were committed using the methods of their mass destruction;
- 3) committed at the spawning grounds or migration routes or during spawning:

shall be punished by a fine of five hundred to seven hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of two to three months.

2. The actions envisaged in the first part of this article, which have been committed:

- 1) using the official position;
- 2) by a group of persons with prior consent:

shall be punished by a fine of 600 to 1000 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, with or without the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

3. In Articles 292 and 294 of this Code, the amount (value) exceeding two hundred times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime shall be considered major damage.

(Article 292 was amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, amended on 24.12.04 HO -67-N, 01.06.06 HO-119-N, 10.07.19 HO-120-N)

Article 293 Violation of the rules of protection of fish stocks

Timber rafting, construction of bridges, dams, transportation of timber or other forest products, blasting or other works, as well as operation of reservoirs or pumping mechanisms in violation of fish conservation rules, if these actions were intentionally or unintentionally Mass extinction of other animals, significant destruction of fodder or other serious consequences:

shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 600 times the minimum wage, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a maximum period of three years.

(Article 293 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 294 Illegal hunting

1. Illegal hunting, which:

- 1) caused major damage;
- 2) carried out by pursuing wild animals from land, air (helicopter, plane, parachute, etc.), water

mechanical (motorized) vehicles, using explosives, gases, electricity or other means of mass damage to wild animals or other prohibited hunting animals; by means ~~h~~ tools,

3) committed against birds h wild animals, the hunting of which is completely prohibited;
4) was committed in violation of other restrictions on hunting;
is punishable by a fine of 400 to 600 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 2 to 3 months.

2. The same acts committed:

1) using the official position;

2) by a group of persons with prior consent:

are punishable by a fine of 500 to 700 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for up to 3 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

(Article 294 was amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, edited on 04.02.10 HO-19-N, amended on 05.02.13 HO-3-N)

Article 295 Extinction of endangered or rare habitats of organisms registered in the Red Book of the Republic of Armenia

Extinction of endangered or rare habitats of organisms registered in the Red Book of the Republic of Armenia, which intentionally or negligently caused the complete extinction (death) of populations of these organisms:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to six hundred times the minimum wage or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

(Article 295 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 296 Illegal logging of trees, shrubs or vegetation or moving trees, shrubs without permission

(title edited on 10.07.19 HO-120-N)

1. In forest lands, as well as in areas not included in forest lands, illegal cutting or destruction of trees, shrubs, or prohibited logging, cutting or destroying trees, moving trees and shrubs without permission, destroying vegetation considered to be the property of state, community or other persons or Damage to the extent of termination, if those actions caused significant damage or were committed within one year after the imposition of an administrative penalty for the same act:

shall be punished by a fine of five hundred to one thousand times the minimum wage, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of two to five years, or by detention for a term not exceeding three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. The same actions that were committed:

1) using the official position;

2) in specially protected areas or in the zone of ecological disaster or state of emergency;

3) causing major damage;

4) Tree species or vegetation registered in the Red Book of Plants of the Republic of Armenia;

5) by a group of persons or an organized group;

6) for profit:

shall be punished by a fine of one to two thousand to two thousand times the minimum wage; deprivation for a maximum of three years, or without it.

3. The same actions that caused particularly great damage:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 3 to 8 years, depriving them of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

4. According to this article, a significant damage is an amount (value) not exceeding one hundred and four hundred times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime, an amount (value) not exceeding four hundred to seven hundred times is considered large damage, an amount exceeding seven hundred times (seven hundred times) is considered particularly large damage.

(Article 296 ed., Supplemented 24.12.04 HO-67-N, amended 01.06.06 HO-119-N, 09.04.07 HO-158-N, 23.05.11 HO-143-N, ed. 07.12.11 HO-323-N, amended on 05.02.13 HO-3-N, edited on 10.07.19 HO-120-N)

Article 297 Destroying or damaging forests

1. Destroying or damaging forests, such as plantations not included in forest lands, due to careless handling of fire, explosives or other hazardous sources, if such actions have caused significant damage: shall be punished by a fine of one thousand to two thousand times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

2. The same actions that caused large-scale damage: shall be punished by a fine of 2,000 to 3,000 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

3. Intentional destruction or damage to forests, as well as plantations not included in forest lands, which has been done by fire or other dangerous means: is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 5 to 10 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

4. According to this article, a significant damage is an amount (value) not exceeding four hundred times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime, a large damage is considered to be four hundred times the amount (value) exceeding four hundred times.

5. When calculating the damage caused by the crimes envisaged by Articles 296 to 297 of this Code, the general material damage caused to nature shall be taken as a basis.

(Article 297 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, edited on 10.07.19 HO-120-N)

Article 298 Violation of the regime of specially protected areas

Violation of the regime of reserves, sanctuaries, national parks, natural monuments and other state-protected natural areas or objects, which intentionally or negligently caused significant damage:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a maximum period of three years.

(Article 298 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

CHAPTER 11:

CRIMES AGAINST STATE AUTHORITY

CHAPTER 28

CRIMES AGAINST THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER AND THE SECURITY OF THE STATE

Article 299 Betrayal

1. Treason, espionage, handing over a state secret to a foreign state or foreign organization or their representatives, or providing other assistance for the performance of hostile activities, committed

by a citizen of the Republic of Armenia to the detriment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity or external security :

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of fifteen to twenty years or by life imprisonment with or without confiscation of property.

2. A person who has committed a crime under Article 302 of this Code, as well as a person who has committed crimes under Article 302 of this Code, shall be released from criminal liability if he / she voluntarily informed the authorities or otherwise assisted in preventing further damage;

(Article 299 amended on 25.03.21 HO-121-N)

Article 300 Exercising power

1. Seizure of power through the use of or threatening to use violence, as well as to seize the powers of the President of the Republic, the National Assembly, the Government or the Constitutional Court in any other manner not provided for in the Constitution:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 10 to 15 years.

2. Retaining power - to continue exercising those powers after the end of the term of office of the President, Deputy, Prime Minister, Minister:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 10 to 15 years.

3. During the stage of preparation for the crime provided for in part 1 of this Article, the person who voluntarily informed the law enforcement bodies about the preparation of the crime by the person participating in it shall be released from the criminal liability provided for in part 1 of this Article.

(Article 300 edited 18.03.09 HO-53-N)

Article 300.1. Overthrowing the constitutional order

1. Failure of the Constitutional order - de facto abolition of any norm envisaged by Articles 1 to 5 of the Constitution or the first part of Article 6, which is expressed by the termination of that norm in the legal system:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 10 to 15 years.

2. During the stage of preparation for the crime envisaged by this Article, the person who voluntarily informs the law enforcement bodies about the preparation of the crime by the person participating in it shall be released from the criminal liability provided for in this Article.

(Article 300.1 was supplemented on March 18, 2009 by HO-53-N)

(Article 300.1 was declared invalid by decision 26.03.21 SDO-1586 , contradicting Articles 78 h 79 of the Constitution)

Article 300.2. Actions to violate territorial integrity

Actions aimed at violating the territorial integrity by separating a part of the territory of the Republic of Armenia or handing over the territory of the Republic of Armenia or a part of it to another state through violence or threat of violence:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 10 to 15 years.

(Article 300.2 was supplemented on March 18, 2009 by HO-53-N)

Article 301 Public calls for seizure of power, violation of territorial integrity or forcible overthrow of the constitutional order

Public calls for seizure of power, violation of territorial integrity or forcible overthrow of the constitutional order:

shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 500 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 2 to 3 months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years.

(Article 301, edited 18.03.09 HO-53-N)

Article 301.1. Imposing on the President of the Republic, the National Assembly, the Government, the Constitutional Court

1. To the President, the National Assembly, the Government or the Constitutional Court, by threatening to use or threatening to use violence against them, to impose or do not compel any action arising from their powers, which is not aimed at usurping power:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 10 years.

2. The act envisaged in the first part of this article, which caused serious consequences:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 10 to 15 years.

(Article 301.1 was supplemented on March 18, 2009 by HO-53-N)

Article 302 Spying

Transmitting, stealing or possessing information containing state secrets to a foreign state, foreign organization or their representatives for the purpose of transmitting, stealing or keeping them, as well as passing or collecting other information for the purpose of using foreign intelligence, sovereignty, territorial integrity or external security. The actions were performed by a foreign citizen or stateless person:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 12 to 20 years or by life imprisonment.

(Article 302 amended on 25.03.21 HO-121-N)

Article 303 Diversion:

Explosions, arsons, or other acts aimed at weakening the state, such as the mass extermination of people, the damage to their health, the destruction or damage of organizations, structures, means of communication, means of communication, or other property;

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years.

Article 304 Harm:

An action or inaction aimed at weakening the state aimed at undermining the activities of industry, transport, agriculture, the monetary system, trade or other sectors of the economy, as well as organizations or government agencies, if this is done through the use of organizations or obstruction of their normal operation:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property.

Article 305 The assassination of a statesman, politician or public figure

The murder of a statesman, politician or public figure, committed in order to stop his mentioned activity:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 12 to 20 years, or by life imprisonment.

(Article 305 amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 306 Publication of a state secret

1. Deliberate disclosure of information containing state secrets by a person who had the right to access state secrets, to whom it was entrusted or who became aware of the service, if there are no features of high treason:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to three months, or imprisonment for a maximum of four years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

2. Careless disclosure of a state secret:

is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of two months, or imprisonment for a maximum of two years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which has caused serious consequences by negligence:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

Article 307 Violation of the rules for handling documents or computer information containing state secrets

1. Violation of the rules of handling documents or computer information containing state secrets, as well as other items containing information about state secrets, by the person who was obliged to comply with those rules, if it caused negligent loss of those documents or objects or computer information:

shall be punishable by a fine of fifty to one hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year for a maximum of two years or without.

2. The same act which negligently caused severe consequences:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred and fifty times the minimum wage;

(Article 307 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 307.1. Measures taken during martial law ~~juu~~ Violation of temporary restrictions

1. Measures established during the legal regime of martial law ~~li~~ Violation of temporary restrictions, which negligently caused the death of a person or other serious consequences:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

(Article 307.1 was supplemented on 09.10.20 HO-457-N)

Article 307.2. Obstructing the activities of the bodies ~~li~~ forces ensuring the legal regime of martial law

1. Obstructing the activities of the bodies ~~li~~ forces ensuring the legal regime of martial law, which have negligently caused the death of a person or other serious consequences:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 6 years.

(Article 307.2 was supplemented on 09.10.20 HO-457-N)

Article 307.3. Continuation of economic activities suspended as a result of violation of the rules of martial law

1. Continuation of the implementation of economic activity suspended as a result of violation of the rules of the legal regime of martial law:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 years.

(Article 307.3 was supplemented on 09.10.20 HO-457-N)

Article 307.4. Violation of the rules of publication or dissemination of information during the legal regime of martial law

1. Violation of the rules of publication or dissemination of information during the legal regime of martial law, which has caused significant damage to the rights or legitimate interests of individuals or organizations or the legitimate interests of the society or the state:

shall be punished by a fine of 2,000 to 3,000 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years.

(Article 307.4 was supplemented on 09.10.20 HO-457-N)

CHAPTER 29

CRIMES AGAINST STATE SERVICE

Article 308 Abuse of official authority

1. Exercising his / her official position against the interests of the service or non-performance of official duties due to mercenary, other personal interests or group interests, which has caused significant damage to the rights and legitimate interests of individuals, organizations, the legitimate interests of the society or state (in case of property damage: the amount exceeding three hundred times the minimum wage set at the time of the crime or its value):

is punishable by a fine of 200 to 300 times the minimum wage, or deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of five years, or by imprisonment for a term of two to three months, or by imprisonment for a maximum of four years.

2. The same act which negligently caused severe consequences:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

3. The officials in this chapter are:

1) Persons performing the functions of a representative of the government permanently, temporarily or with a separate authority;

2) Persons in state bodies, local self-government bodies, their organizations, as well as in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia, in other armies of the Republic of Armenia, in military units, permanently, temporarily or with separate authority, carrying out organizational-managerial, administrative functions.

4. The officials envisaged by Articles 311, 311.2, 312, 312.2 and 313 of this Code are:

1) persons performing the functions of a state official in a foreign state in accordance with the domestic law of the given state, as well as members of a representative body of a foreign state or exercising administrative powers;

2) officials of an international or supranational public organization or body or, in cases provided for by the regulations of that organization or body, contract employees or other persons performing functions corresponding to the functions performed by such officials or employees;

3) members of an international or supranational organization, parliamentary assembly or other body carrying out such a function;

4) members or officials of the international court, whose jurisdiction has been accepted by the Republic of Armenia, performing judicial functions;

5) Jurors of courts of foreign countries.

(Article 308 was amended on 20.05.05 HO-119-N, amended on 28.11.06 HO-206-N, 09.02.12 HO-18-N)

Article 309 Exercising official powers

1. Intentionally committing acts by an official that are clearly beyond his / her authority but causing significant damage to the rights and legitimate interests of individuals, organizations, the legitimate interests of the society or the state (in case of property damage, the amount exceeding five hundred times the minimum wage or its value):

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of five years, or by imprisonment for a term of two to three months, or by imprisonment for a maximum of four years.

2. The same act combined with the use of violence, weapons or special means:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

3. The same act which negligently caused severe consequences:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 6 to 10 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

Article 309.1. Torture

1. The intentional infliction of severe physical pain or mental suffering on behalf of an official or other person authorized to act on behalf of a public official or a public authority, for the purpose of obtaining information or a confession from that or a third person or for punishing an act; which the perpetrator or third party has committed or is suspected of or accused of committing, such as intimidating or coercing an individual or a third party to commit or refrain from committing any act or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 8 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

2. The same act committed:

1) towards two or more persons;

2) towards a minor or a person materially or otherwise dependent on the criminal;

3) towards an obviously pregnant woman;

4) by a group of persons or an organized group;

5) with separate cruelty;

6) towards a person or his / her relative in connection with the performance of his / her official activity or public duty by that person;

7) caused serious consequences by negligence:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 12 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of 3 years.

(Article 309.1 was supplemented on 09.06.15 HO-69-N)

Article 310 Illegal participation in business activities

Establishment of a business organization by an official, contrary to the prohibition established by law, or participation in the management of such an organization in person or through a proxy, if such actions are connected with granting privileges, advantages or other sponsorship to such organization:

is punished by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of five years, or by detention for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a maximum of two years.

(Article 310 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 310.1. Illegal getting rich

1. Illegal enrichment - increase of property (or) decrease of liabilities in the reporting period, defined by the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On Public Service", which is significantly higher than his legal income; Other features of the underlying crime are missing:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 3 to 6 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities, for a maximum of three years by confiscation of property.

2. In this article, the amount (value) exceeding five thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered significant.

(Article 310.1 was supplemented on 16.12.16 HO-230-N)

Article 311 Receiving a bribe

1. Receiving a bribe by an official, that is, receiving or claiming money, property, property rights, securities or any other advantage for an individual or person through an official or through an intermediary, or accepting a promise or offer to receive, provided by the bribe-giver or to perform or not to perform any action in favor of a person within the scope of his / her authority, or to facilitate the performance or non-performance of such action by using his / her official position, or for sponsorship or permission for service:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a maximum of 5 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

2. Receiving a bribe from an official for an obviously illegal act or omission in favor of the bribe-giver or the person representing him:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

3. The same act that was committed:

1) by extortion;

2) by a group of persons with prior consent;

3) in large quantities;

4) *(the point has lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. The actions provided for in the first or second or third part of this Article, which have been committed:

1) by an organized group;

2) especially large amounts;

3) by a judge:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 12 years with or without confiscation of property.

5. *(the paragraph has expired on 05.12.06 HO-256-N)*

In this chapter, the amount (value) not exceeding two hundred times the minimum wage set at the time of the crime is considered a large amount.

In this chapter, the amount (value) exceeding one thousand times the minimum wage set at the time of the crime is considered to be particularly large.

(Article 311 amended on 05.12.06 HO-256-N, 23.05.11 HO-143-N, supplemented on 09.02.12 HO-18-N)

Article 311.1. Receiving illegal remuneration by a public servant holding a public position who is not an official

(title edited on 21.01.20 HO-72-N)

1. Receiving illegal remuneration by a public servant holding a non -official position , ie a public servant holding a public position, a public servant personally or through a mediator for himself or another person, money, property, property rights, securities or whatever Accepting or claiming another advantage or accepting a promise or offer to receive a public office in favor of the payer or his nominee, to perform or not to perform any action within the scope of his / her authority or to use his / her official or official position to facilitate or perform such action; For service sponsorship or permission:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, depriving him of the right to engage in certain activities **for a** maximum of three years.

2. Receiving illegal remuneration by a public official, a public servant who is not an official, for an obviously illegal act or omission in favor of the payer or the person he / she represents:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to five years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

3. The same act that was committed:

1) by extortion;

2) in large quantities;

3) by a group of persons with prior consent:

4) *(the clause expired on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 4 to 7 years.

4. The actions envisaged in the first or second part or the third part of this article, which have been committed:

1) by an organized group;

2) in particularly large amounts, are

punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 10 years, with or without confiscation of property.

5. For the purposes of this Chapter, public servants are persons who hold a public service position in accordance with the Law on Public Service or, in cases prescribed by law, are in the state or community service personnel reserve.

Article 311.1 was amended on 30.04.08 HO-49-N, amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N, edited on 26.05.11 HO-173-N, amended on 09.02.12 HO-18-N, edited 21.01.20 HO-72-N)

Article 311² . Using real or perceived impact
(title changed on 09.06.17 HO-102-N)

1. Exercising real or presumed influence for the sake of profit, other personal interests or group interests, obtaining or claiming money, property, property rights, securities or any other advantage for oneself or through an intermediary, or accepting the promise or offer to receive, legal or for the benefit of an official or a public official holding a non-official position, for promoting or not performing any action within the scope of his / her authority, or for sponsorship or permitting of service,

shall be punished by a fine of 200 to 400 or up to 200 for a maximum of three years.

2. The same act committed for an obviously illegal act or omission:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 5 years.

3. The same act that was committed:

1) by extortion;

2) in large quantities;

3) by a group of persons with prior consent:

4) *(the point has lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to seven years.

4. The actions provided for in the first or second or third part of this Article, which have been committed:

1) by an organized group;

2) in particularly large amounts , **are**

punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 10 years, with or without confiscation of property.

(311 Article ' supplemented 30.04.08 HO-49-N, amended 23.05.11 HO-143-N, amended 09.02.12 HO-18-N, amended, supplemented 09.06.17 HO-102 -N, supplemented 21.01.20 HO-72-N)

Article 312 Giving a bribe

1. Giving a bribe to an official, that is, promising, offering, or providing money, property, property rights, securities, or any other advantage to an official personally or through an intermediary, within the authority of an official in his or her favor or those represented by him / her. to perform or not to perform an act or to facilitate or perform such an act by an official using his or her official position, or to sponsor or permit a service:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a maximum of three years.

2. Giving large bribes:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

3. Bribery committed:

1) especially in large quantities;

2) by an organized group:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

4. A person giving a bribe shall be released from criminal liability if bribery has taken place. l Assist in the detection of crime.

(Article 312 amended, edited on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, amended on 05.12.06 HO-256-N, supplemented on 09.02.12 HO-18-N, edited on 16.05.14 HO-14- N)

Article 312.1. Giving illegal remuneration to a public official, a public servant who is not an official

(title edited on 21.01.20 HO-72-N)

1. Illegal remuneration of a public official who is not an official, a public servant , ie a person holding a public position who is not an official, money, property, property rights, securities or any other advantage for him or another person or through a mediator promising or offering or providing for the benefit of a person who is not an official within the scope of his / her authority to perform or not to perform an action for the benefit of himself / herself or his / her persons, or to facilitate the performance or non-performance of such action For service sponsorship or permission:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, depriving him of the right to engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

2. Giving illegal remuneration, which has been done in large amounts, is

punished with a fine in the amount of three hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or with imprisonment for a maximum of four years.

3. Giving illegal payment, which has been done:

1) especially in large quantities;

2) by an organized group, is

punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

4. A person who pays an illegal remuneration shall be released from criminal liability if there has been an extortion of illegal remuneration. ներին Assist criminal prosecution bodies in detecting crime.

Article 312.1 was supplemented on 30.04.08 HO-49-N, edited, amended, supplemented on 09.02.12 HO-18-N, edited on 16.05.14 HO-14-N, 21.01.20 HO- 72 -Ն)

Article 312.2. Paying illegally for the use of real or perceived influence

1. Unlawful remuneration to a person for exercising his or her actual or presumed influence, that is, promising, offering, or providing money, property, property rights, securities, or any other advantage to a person, or through an intermediary, to himself or herself or to persons representing him or her. in favor of any official or non-official public official, promoting or not performing any action within the scope of his / her authority, or sponsorship or permission for service:

is punishable by a fine of up to two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for up to three years.

2. Giving illegal remuneration, which has been done in large amounts:

is punishable by a fine of 400 to 600 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for up to 4 years.

3. Giving illegal payment, which has been done:

1) especially in large quantities;

2) by an organized group:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

4. A person who pays an illegal remuneration shall be released from criminal liability if there has been an extortion of illegal remuneration. ներին Assist criminal prosecution bodies in detecting crime.

(Article 312.2 amended on 09.02.12 HO-18-N, edited on 16.05.14 HO-14-N, amended on 21.01.20 HO-72-N)

Article 313 Bribery mediation

1. Mediation of a bribe - facilitating an agreement between the bribe-giver or the bribe-taker on the bribe or the implementation of an agreement already reached:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

2. Execution of the act envisaged in the first part of this article:

1) *(the point has lost its force 23.05.11 HO-143-N)*

2) using the official position:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

(Article 313 amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 314 Official forgery

1. The insertion of manifestly false information or recordings in official documents for the purpose of profit or other personal motives or group interests, falsification, scratching or making other notes or alterations, as well as the compilation or submission of false documents;

is punishable by a fine of 200 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a maximum of 4 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

2. (part of it expired on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

(Article 314 amended 01.06.06 HO-119-N, edited, amended 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 314.1. Failure to disclose or conceal information about his / her citizenship or having a citizenship of another state that prevents him / her from obtaining or retaining the status of an official

(title edited 28.04.21 HO-181-N)

1. Failure to obtain or maintain the status of an official, not disclosing or concealing such information on his / her citizenship or having the citizenship of another state in accordance with the established procedure:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to five years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 314.1 was amended on 26.02.07 HO-77-N, amended on 05.02.13 HO-3-N, edited on 28.04.21 HO-181-N)

Article 314.2. Deliberate failure to submit declarations to the Corruption Prevention Commission

(title changed on 21.01.20 HO-72-N)

1. Deliberate non-submission of declarations by a person obliged to submit a declaration defined by the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On Public Service” within 30 days after the application of the administrative penalty defined by Part 1 or 4 of Article 169.28 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Republic of Armenia:

shall be punished by a fine of 200 to 2,000 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, with or without the right to hold certain positions for a maximum of three years.

(Article 314.2 was amended on 09.06.17 HO-102-N, amended on 24.06.19 HO-96-N, 21.01.20 HO-72-N, 25.03.20 HO-207-N)

(Article 29.12.20 [HO-3-N](#) will enter into force on 01.01.22 by amending the law)

Article 314.3. Submitting false information in declarations or hiding the data subject to declaration

1. Submission of false data in the declarations by the person obliged to submit a declaration within the meaning of the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On Public Service” or concealment of the data subject to declaration:

shall be punished by a fine of 2,000 to 3,000 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a maximum of 2 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

2. The same act that led to the non-declaration of a particularly large amount of property or income: is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to four years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 314.3 was amended on 09.06.17 HO-102-N, amended on 25.03.20 HO-207-N)

(Article 29.12.20 [HO-3-N](#) will enter into force on 01.01.22 by amending the law)

Article 315 Official negligence

1. Failure to perform or improper performance of his / her duties due to dishonest or negligent attitude towards the service, which has negligently caused significant damage to the rights and legitimate interests of individuals or organizations or the legitimate interests of the society or state (in case of property damage, one thousand times the minimum wage amount exceeding the amount or its value:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for up to 2 months.

2. The same act which negligently caused the death of a person or other grave consequences:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

(Article 315 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 315 ¹ . Not to stop the voluntary occupation of state or community-owned lands, not to eliminate the consequences, as well as not to stop the construction of voluntary buildings and structures, not to demolish illegal structures

Failure to stop the voluntary seizure of state or community-owned land by citizens or legal entities, as well as non-elimination of its consequences, as well as in the land plot not allocated for that purpose in accordance with the law or other legal acts. not to stop the construction or reconstruction u (or) not to demolish the illegal structures, which were committed within a year after the imposition of a double administrative penalty for the same act:

- shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two hundred to six hundred times the minimum wage.

(Article 315 ^{was} supplemented on 04.10.05 HO-190-N, amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 315 ² . Unauthorized seizure of state or community-owned land, as well as failure to take measures in accordance with the law to stop and prevent the unauthorized construction of buildings and structures

Officials subject to legal acts imposing the voluntary seizure of state or community-owned land, the obligation to suspend the unauthorized construction of buildings, the voluntary seizure of land, the intentional unintentionally taking measures to stop the unauthorized construction of buildings and structures. or intentional non-application of administrative sanctions under the legislation on administrative offenses to persons who have committed them:

- shall be punished by a fine of one thousand times the minimum wage, by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years, or by imprisonment for a term of one to two years by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

(Article 315 supplemented ^{on} 04.10.05 HO-190-N, 05.02.13 HO-3-N)

CHAPTER 30

CRIMES AGAINST GOVERNANCE

Article 316 Violence against a government official

1. The use or threat of violence or threat of violence against a representative of the government or a close relative in connection with the performance of his / her official duties:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for up to 1 month, or imprisonment for up to 5 years.

2. Violence against life or health dangerous to the persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in connection with their performance of official duties:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 10 years.

3. In this Code, a representative of the government is a person serving in the state-local self-government bodies, who is endowed with regulatory powers over the persons not under official subordination.

(Article 316 edited on 24.12.04 HO-67-N, supplemented on 16.12.05 HO-33-N, amended on 07.12.11 HO-323-N)

Article 317 The title of an official or the voluntary appropriation of power

Voluntary appropriation of an official title or authority, as well as the use of uniforms or certificates of employees of other judicial and law enforcement bodies, combined with committing a crime on the basis of:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, or imprisonment for a maximum of 2 years.

(Article 317 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 318 Insulting a government official

(Article expired on 19.05.08 HO-67-N)

Article 319 Obstructing the activities of the penitentiary institution or detention center or detention center

1. The threat of violence against an employee of the penitentiary institution or the place of detention of detainees or of the place of detention of detainees in order to impede the normal operation of those institutions:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 2 years.

2. The use of non-life-threatening violence against persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, such as persons in a penitentiary institution or a place of detention of detainees or detainees, for the same purpose:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which have been committed:

1) with violence dangerous to the life or health of the persons provided for in the first or second part of this Article;

2) by an organized group:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 10 years.

Article 320 Illegal use of the symbol or sign of the Red Cross or Red Crescent

The symbol of the Red Cross or Red Crescent logos, as well as the illegal use of the names Red Cross or Red Crescent:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, or imprisonment for a maximum of 2 years.

Article 321 Damage to communication channels

Violation of the rules of communication of the communication channels, which has been negligently damaged by the cable communication channels of the international communication, if there is an interruption of the communication:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for up to 2 months.

Article 322 Self-government

1. Self-government - the violation of the procedure established by law or other normative legal act, voluntary (independent) exercise of its real or supposed rights, which has caused significant damage to the rights or legal interests of individuals or major damage to state or public interests:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months.

2. The same act committed with or threatening to use violence:

shall be punished by a fine of 400 to 800 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 2 to 3 months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years.

(Article 322 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 323 Theft of state awards

Theft of state awards:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for up to 3 months.

Article 324 Stealing or damaging documents, stamps, seals

1. Theft of a citizen's passport or identification card or any other document:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

2. Theft, destruction, damage or concealment of official documents, stamps or seals, committed out of mercenary motives or other personal interests:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, or imprisonment for a maximum of 2 years.

(Article 324 supplemented on 30.11.11 HO-292-N)

Article 325 Forgery, sale or use of documents, stamps, seals, papers, vehicle registration numbers

(title changed on 21.12.15 HO-180-N)

Forgery of a certificate or other official document reserving a right or liability for the purpose of use or sale by the forger personally or by another person, or for sale of such document or forging or making forged seals, stamps, papers, vehicle registration plates for the same purpose. Using an obviously false document:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. The actions provided for in part 1 of this Article, which were committed by a group of persons with prior consent:

shall be punished by a fine of 400 to 800 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years.

(Article 325 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, 21.12.15 HO-180-N)

Article 326 Illegal acquisition or sale of official documents
(title changed on 21.06.14 HO-102-N)

Official documents reserving or releasing liability, such as the illegal acquisition or sale of such documents:

shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 500 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years.

(Article 326 amended 01.06.06 HO-119-N, 21.06.14 HO-102-N)

Article 327 Avoiding military or alternative service, training or conscription

(title added: 16.12.05 HO-34-N, amended on 04.03.20 HO-151-N)

1. Avoiding regular conscription, training or conscription in the period of military or alternative military service, in case of absence of grounds for dismissal from that service in the manner prescribed by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia:

is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of two months or imprisonment for a maximum of three years.

2. The same act committed:

1) by inflicting bodily injury on himself or by simulating an illness;

2) by falsifying a document or by other means of deception:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which was committed during martial law, war or in case of war:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 6 to 12 years.

(Article 327 amended, amended on 16.12.05 HO-34-N, amended on 04.03.20 HO-151-N, 28.10.20 HO-465-N)

Article 327 ¹. Voluntary leaving the place of service by an alternative employee

1. Unauthorized leaving of the place of service by an alternative employee, such as dismissal from the place of service, appointment, business trip, vacation or medical institution without good reasons, for a period of more than three days, but not more than one month, as in three months. more than once in three days

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 months, or with imprisonment for the term of up to 1 year.

2. The actions provided for in part 1 of this Article, if the voluntary absence has lasted for more than one month, but in order to temporarily avoid alternative employment service:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 years.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which were committed by a group of persons with prior consent:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

4. The actions envisaged in the first, second or third part of this article, which were committed during martial law or war:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 6 to 12 years.

5. An alternate employee who has committed the acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article for the first time may be released from criminal liability if he / she committed them due to a combination of serious circumstances, or shall be released from criminal liability if he / she appeared at the place of service , law enforcement or state authorities.

(Article 327 ² supplemented on 01.06.06 HO-59-N, amended on 28.10.20 HO-465-N)

Article 327 ². Avoidance of service by an alternative employee

1. The voluntary leaving of the place of service by an alternative employee in order to permanently avoid the service, as well as not appearing in the service for the same purpose:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 4 years.

2. The actions provided for in part 1 of this Article, which were committed by a group of persons with prior consent:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 4 to 10 years.

3. The actions envisaged in the first part of this article, which were committed during martial law, war:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 8 to 15 years.

4. An alternate employee who has committed the acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article for the first time may be released from criminal liability if he / she committed them due to a combination of serious circumstances, or may be released from criminal liability if he / she appeared at the place of service, law enforcement or state authorities.

(Article 327 supplemented = 01.06.06 HO-59-N, amended on 28.10.20 HO-465-N)

Article 327 ³. Avoidance of mutilation, disease simulation or other illegal alternative service by an alternate employee

1. Temporary avoidance of service duties by an alternate employee by injuring (mutilating), simulating an illness, using false documents or by other means or fraud or other illegal means:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 months, or with imprisonment for the term of up to 2 years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, committed in order to be finally relieved of the duties of alternative labor service:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

3. The actions envisaged in the first or second part of this article, which were committed during martial law or war:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 10 years.

(Article 327 supplemented on 01.06.06 HO-59-N)

Article 327 ⁴. Refusal of the alternate employee to perform the duties of the service

1. Refusal of an alternative employee to perform the service or its separate duties, which was accompanied by their actual termination:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 months, or with imprisonment for the term of up to 2 years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this article, committed by a group of persons:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this article, which was committed during martial law or war

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 10 years.

(Article 327 supplemented = 01.06.06 HO-59-N)

Article 327 ⁵. Avoiding appearing at a military commissariat after serving a prison sentence

1. Avoiding other armed forces from appearing at the military commissariat of registration or actual residence for a period of unreasonable reasons in order to continue the non-compulsory military service for a period of compulsory military service by a person sentenced to imprisonment during the period of compulsory military service. to be released in the absence of grounds in the manner prescribed by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia:

shall be punishable by a fine of two hundred to six hundred times the minimum wage, or by arrest for a term not exceeding three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which was committed during martial law, war or in case of war:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 6 years.

(Article 327 supplemented on 28.11.07 HO-275-N, amended on 28.10.20 HO-465-N)

Article 327.6. Illegal entry into a military unit or other specially guarded military area

1. Entering a military unit or other specially guarded military area in violation of the established procedure:

shall be punished by a fine of up to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this article, committed by a group of persons:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to three months, or imprisonment for up to one year.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which was committed:

1) by using or threatening to use violence;

2) using a weapon or other object used as a weapon;

3) causing light or moderate damage to a person's health;

is punishable by imprisonment for up to five years.

4. The act provided for in the first, second or third part of this Article, which has caused serious consequences by negligence:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 6 years.

5. The act provided for in the first or second or third or fourth part of this Article, which was committed during martial law, war or in case of war:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 10 years.

(Article 327.6 was amended on 30.04.13 HO-34-N, amended on 28.10.20 by HO-465-N)

Article 328 Avoiding barricades or paying taxes during war

Avoiding job mobilization or other activities during the war, such as paying taxes:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

(Article 328 amended on 28.10.20 HO-465-N)

Article 329 Illegal crossing of the state border

1. Crossing the state border of the Republic of Armenia without defined documents or without proper permission:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

2. The same act committed by a group of persons with the prior consent or by an organized group, either by using or threatening to use violence:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

3. This Article does not apply to the cases when a foreign citizen or a stateless person enters the Republic of Armenia without the required documents or without a proper permit to enjoy the right of asylum reserved by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia.

(Article 329 amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, 21.06.14 HO-84-N)

Article 329.1. Organizing illegal migration

1. Entry into the Republic of Armenia, stay in the Republic of Armenia or transit through the territory of the Republic of Armenia for the purpose of entry, stay or transit of a foreign citizen or stateless person, in violation of the procedure established by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia or proper entry, stay or transit permit by submitting false documents or false information to obtain:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

2. Organizing a citizen of the Republic of Armenia, a foreign citizen permanently residing in the Republic of Armenia or a stateless person leaving the Republic of Armenia, entering a foreign state or staying in a foreign state for profit, violating or leaving the procedure established by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia. By submitting false documents or false information to obtain proper entry or stay clearance:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which have been committed:

- 1) by organizing the illegal migration of two or more persons;
- 2) by a group of persons with prior consent;
- 3) in conditions dangerous to human life or health or degrading the honor and dignity of a person;
- 4) using the official position:

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years, with or without confiscation of property, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities, for a maximum of three years, or without it.

(Article 329.1 was supplemented on 21.06.14 HO-84-N)

Article 330 Taking, moving or destroying state border signs

1. Taking, moving or destroying the state border signs in order to illegally change the state border of the Republic of Armenia:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. The same act which intentionally or negligently caused serious consequences:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

(Article 330 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 331 Prohibition of state symbols

The coat of arms of the Republic of Armenia, the state flag of the Republic of Armenia, the state anthem of the Republic of Armenia, as well as the desecration of the state symbols of another state:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

(Article 331 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

CHAPTER 31

CRIMES AGAINST JUSTICE

Article 332 Obstructing the administration of justice or investigation

1. Interfering with the activities of the court in any way to impede the administration of justice: is punishable by a fine of 400 to 700 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 1 to 5 years.

2. Interfere in any way with the activities of the prosecutor, investigator or investigator in order to prevent a comprehensive, full and objective investigation of the case:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three years.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which were committed by a person using his official position:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, depriving them of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

(Article 332 edited on 08.12.11 HO-322-N, amended on 05.02.13 HO-3-N)

Article 332.1: Obstructing the exercise of the powers of the Human Rights Defender

1. Obstructing the exercise of the powers of the Human Rights Defender, including interfering in his / her activities in any way;

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

(Article 332.1 was supplemented on 01.06.06 HO-114-N, edited on 16.12.16 HO-7-N)

Article 332² . Threatening or disrespecting the ombudsman

Threatening or insulting or openly disrespecting a human rights defender in connection with the exercise of his or her powers:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of two to three months.

(332 Article² supplemented: 01.06.06 HO-114-N, amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 332.3 . Interfering with the lawyer 's practice

(title edited 18.09.20 HO-427-N)

1. Interfering with the activities of a lawyer in any way in order to obstruct the examination of the case:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which was committed against a lawyer with the threat of murder, causing damage to health, destroying or damaging property:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of two to three months.

3. The actions provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which were committed using the official position:

shall be punishable by a fine of 400 to 700 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years, with or without the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of two years.

(Article 332.3 supplemented 09.02.11 HO-35-N, edited, amended, supplemented 18.09.20 HO-427-N)

Article 332.4. Violation of the confidentiality of questions on judges' qualification exams or professional training exams

1. Deliberate violation of the secrecy of judges' qualification examination questions:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to two months.

2. Intentionally violating the confidentiality of the questions of the exams passed during the professional training at the Academy of Justice:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to two months.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, committed by a person using his official position: is punishable by a fine of 400 to 700 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

(Article 332.4 was supplemented on 02.05.13 HO-56-N)

Article 332.5. Interference in the activities of a notary

1. Forcing a notary public to perform notarial acts or interfering in its activities in any other way: shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which was committed against a notary with the threat of murder, causing damage to health, destroying or damaging property:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of two to three months.

3. The actions provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which were committed using the official position:

shall be punishable by a fine of 400 to 700 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years, with or without the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of two years.

(Article 332.5 was supplemented on 19.10.16 HO-184-N, edited on 18.09.20 HO-427-N)

Article 333 False betrayal

1. False reporting of a crime, if the person has acted knowing that the information provided is false: shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. The same act which:

1) was charged with a serious or particularly serious crime;

2) was combined with the creation of artificial evidence of the accusation;

3) was done with mercenary motives:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

(Article 333 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 334 Defending the crime

1. Committing a felony or a particularly grave crime - an unprejudged pledging of a person who has committed a crime, as well as the tools and means of committing a crime, traces of a crime or items obtained through criminal means, if the features of the crime provided for in Article 334 ^{1 of this Code are missing:}

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, or imprisonment for a maximum of 3 years.

2. The spouse or close relatives of the person who committed the crime are not subject to criminal liability for the previously unpaid obligation of the crime.

(Article 334 supplemented, amended on 24.12.04 HO-67-N)

Article 334.1. Assisting a person who has been arrested, detained, sentenced or remanded in custody, or who has escaped

(title edited on 24.06.19 HO-96-N)

1. To assist in any way the escape, trial, trial or further serving of a person who has been arrested, detained, sentenced to imprisonment or remanded in custody within the meaning of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia, unless previously promised:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 years.

2. The same act committed against a person convicted of a serious or particularly serious crime: is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

(Article 334.1 was supplemented on 24.12.04 HO - 67-N, edited on 24.06.19 HO-96-N)

Article 335 Failure to report a crime

1. Failure to report a well-known serious or particularly serious crime being prepared:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, or imprisonment for a maximum of 2 years.

2. The spouse or close relatives of the person who committed the crime are not subject to criminal liability for not reporting the crime.

Article 336 Prosecution of an apparently innocent person

1. Prosecution of a person in the case of an unconfirmed crime or without substantiating or insufficiently substantiating the participation of a person in the case or without the existence of factual data proving the guilt of his act:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

2. The same act which caused serious consequences by negligence:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 6 years.

3. The same act which intentionally caused severe consequences:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 8 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

4. The act provided for in the first, second or third part of this Article, which was combined with:

1) with accusation of a grave or especially grave crime;

2) by creating artificial evidence of the accusation:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 6 to 10 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

Article 337 Preventing a witness or victim from appearing or testifying

Obstruction of a witness or victim from appearing in court, pre-trial investigation or testifying through violence or threat of violence or other illegal acts:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for up to 3 months, or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Article 338 Giving false testimony or a false conclusion or making an obviously wrong translation

(title changed on 28.11.07 HO-278-N)

1. Giving false testimony in a civil or administrative case, giving false testimony by a witness or victim in a criminal case, giving an obviously false conclusion by an expert in a criminal or civil or administrative case, giving an obviously false explanation by a civil case specialist, obviously translating by a translator To give false testimony by a witness in a case of confirmation of a legally significant fact by a notary:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. The same act as:

1) has been committed in connection with an accusation of a grave or especially grave crime;

2) was combined with the creation of other artificial evidence;

3) was done with mercenary motives:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

3. A person shall not be liable to criminal liability on the grounds provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, if his action could not have been relevant for the resolution of the case, or for the notarial deed, or during a preliminary examination or trial before a court verdict, or making a decision or voluntarily giving a false statement, false conclusion or misinterpretation during a notarial act carried out by a notary before making a notarial deed.

(Article 338 amended 09.06.04 HO-97-N, edited 07.07.05 HO-156-N, amended 01.06.06 HO-119-N, 28.11.07 HO-278-N, supplemented 05.12.13 HO-147-N, 09.02.18 HO-113-N, 16.07.20 HO-391-N)

Article 338.1. Taking a false oath before a notary

1. Taking a false oath of allegiance to a notary public to appear in court or other state body: shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. The same act committed with mercenary motives is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of five years.

3. A person shall not be liable to criminal liability if the falsity of his / her oral statement could not have any significance in court or other state bodies.

(Article 338.1 was supplemented on 19.10.16 HO-184-N)

Article 338.2. Providing false information to the notary

Reporting obviously false information to a notary:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or by imprisonment for a term of two years.

(Article 338.2 was supplemented on 24.10.19 HO-190-N)

Article 338.3. Submitting a false statement during the investigation

1. Submission of false or untrue data in the declaration submitted to the competent body by the person notified on the investigation carried out on the basis of the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On Confiscation of Property of Illegal Origin":

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

(Article 338.3 was supplemented on 16.04.20 HO-249-N)

Article 339 Refusal to testify

1. Refusal of a witness or victim to testify:

is punished with a fine of 50 to 100 times the minimum wage, or with imprisonment for up to 2 months.

2. A person who refuses to testify about himself, his spouse or close relatives shall be released from criminal liability if he reasonably assumes that it may be used against him or them in the future.

(Article 339 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, edited on 16.01.18 HO-71-N)

Article 340 False testimony, bribery or coercion to give a false conclusion or misinterpret

1. To bribe a witness or victim to give false testimony or to give a false conclusion or expert to give false testimony, as well as to bribe a translator to translate incorrectly:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.

2. Forcing a witness or victim to give false testimony, giving a false conclusion to an expert, or forcing a translator to translate incorrectly, as well as forcing him or her to refrain from testifying, which is accompanied by blackmail, murder, harm to health, destruction of property;

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, or imprisonment for a maximum of 3 years.

3. The acts envisaged in the first or second part of this Article, which were combined with the use of non-life-threatening violence against the mentioned persons:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

4. The actions provided for in the first, second or third part of this Article, which:

1) performed by an organized group;

2) were associated with the use of violence dangerous to the life or health of the said persons: are punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 7 years.

(Article 340 amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 341 Forcing a judge, prosecutor, investigator or investigative body to testify or give an erroneous conclusion or translate

(title edited on 09.06.15 HO-69-N)

1. The use of force or intimidation by a judge, prosecutor, investigator or investigative body, or other unlawful act, the testimony or explanation of persons participating in the trial or the giving of a false conclusion to an expert, such as forcing a translator to translate incorrectly;

is punished by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of five years, or by detention for a maximum of three months, or by imprisonment for a maximum of three years.

2. The same act combined with torture:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 8 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which was committed:

1) towards two or more persons;

2) towards a minor or a person materially or otherwise dependent on the criminal;

3) towards an obviously pregnant woman;

4) by a group of persons or an organized group;

5) with separate cruelty;

6) towards a person or his / her relative in connection with the performance of his / her official activity or public duty by that person;

7) caused serious consequences by negligence:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 12 years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of 3 years.

(Article 341 edited, amended on 09.06.15 HO-69-N)

Article 341.1. The threat of killing, injuring, or destroying or destroying property of a person or entity affiliated with him or her in connection with a corruption incident or

conflict of interest or rules of ethics or incompatibility requirements or other restrictions or declarations or other damage or threat to the public interest;

1. Murder of a case of corruption or conflict of interest or rules of ethics or incompatibility requirements or other restrictions or declaration or other damage or threat to the public interest or killing of the person or persons associated with it, causing damage to health or destroying large property. or threat of harm in connection with an incident of corruption or conflict of interest or breach of ethics or incompatibility requirements or other restrictions or declarations or reporting other harm or threat to the public interest, if that threat was a real threat;

shall be punished by a fine of fifty to one hundred and fifty times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

2. For the purposes of this Article, related persons are the spouse, children, parents, sisters or brothers of the reporting person.

3. In this article, the amount (value) exceeding five hundred times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered a large amount.

(Article 341.1 was supplemented on 09.06.17 HO-102-N)

Article 341.2. Illegal disclosure of data on a person reporting a conflict of interest or conflict of interest or rules of ethics or incompatibility requirements or other restrictions or declarations or other damage or threat to the public interest

1. Illegal disclosure of data of a person reporting a conflict of interest or conflict of interest or rules of ethics or incompatibility requirements or other restrictions or declaration or other damage or threat to the public interest by a person to whom that information has been entrusted or known In connection with his official activity:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of five years, or by detention for a maximum of three months, or by imprisonment for a maximum of two years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which caused serious consequences:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

(Article 341.2 was supplemented on 09.06.17 HO-102-N)

Article 342 Disclosure of preliminary investigation or investigation data

Publish the details of the preliminary investigation or investigation without the permission of the prosecutor, investigator or investigator:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

(Article 342 was amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 342.1. Illegal interference in the distribution of cases through judges through computer software

1. Interfering with the process of distribution of cases through judges through a computer program in order to change the data related to the results of distribution:

is punishable by imprisonment for up to two years.

2. The same act that was committed:

- 1) by a group of persons with prior consent;
- 2) using an official position by an official;
- 3) with mercenary motives:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 4 years.

(Article 342.1 was supplemented on 10.06.14 HO-50-N)

Article 342.2. Publication of study data

1. Publication of information on the existence of the investigation, its process or results on the basis of the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On Confiscation of Property of Illegal Origin" without the permission of the competent body:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

(Article 342.2 was supplemented on 16.04.20 HO-249-N, edited on 24.03.21 HO-151-N)

Article 343 Disrespectful attitude towards the court

1. *(part of it expired on 08.02.11 HO-40-N)*

2. Disrespect for the court, which was manifested by insulting the persons participating in the trial: shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to two months.

3. Disrespectful attitude towards the court, which was manifested by insulting the judge in connection with the exercise of official powers:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of two to three months.

(Article 343 edited on 16.12.05 HO-33-N, amended on 08.02.11 HO-40-N)

Article 344 Defamation of a judge, prosecutor, investigator, investigator or bailiff

(title changed on 21.01.20 HO-72-N)

1. Defamation of a prosecutor, investigator, investigator or bailiff in connection with a preliminary investigation, court judgment, judgment or other judicial act:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. The same act committed against a judge in connection with the examination of a case or materials in court:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, or imprisonment for a maximum of 3 years.

3. The acts provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which were accompanied by accusing the person of a grave or especially grave crime:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 4 years.

(Article 344 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, 21.01.20 HO-72-N)

Article 345 Illegal actions against confiscated or confiscated property

1. Large-scale misappropriation, alienation, concealment or unlawful transfer of property under seizure or confiscation by a person to whom the property was entrusted, as well as large-scale banking transactions with money (deposits) seized by an employee of the lending organization implementation:

shall be punished by a fine of five hundred to one thousand times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. Concealing or misappropriating property subject to confiscation by a court decision, as well as otherwise avoiding the execution of a judgment on property confiscation that has entered into force:

shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 500 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years.

3. In this article, the amount (value) exceeding five hundred times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered a large amount.

(Article 345 amended 01.06.06 HO-119-N, amended, supplemented 16.05.16 HO-83-N)

**Article 345¹. Malicious avoidance of the debtor by submitting a declaration on the property
composition, quantity and location of the property owned by him, concealing
or distorting data in the declaration**

(title changed: 09.07.19 HO-135-N)

1. Malicious avoidance by the debtor of submitting a declaration on the property composition, quantity and location of the property owned by him, when the declaration is obligatory, as well as entering obviously distorted data on the composition, property rights, quantity and location of the property or their concealment, which led to the impossibility of enforcing a large obligation:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to five hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.

2. In this article, the amount (value) exceeding five hundred times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered a large amount.

(Article 145 supplemented on 16.12.05 HO-15 - N, amended on 09.07.19 HO-135-N)

Article 346 Malicious non-fulfillment of obligations by the personal guarantor

Failure to fulfill his obligations by the personal guarantor, as a result of which the suspect or accused evaded the investigation or trial:

shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 500 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years.

(Article 346 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

**Article 347 Threats or acts of violence related to conducting a preliminary investigation or
administering justice**

1. The threat of murder, damage to health, destruction of property or damage to a judge or his / her relative in connection with the examination of a case or materials in court:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

2. The same act committed in connection with the conduct of a preliminary inquiry into a prosecutor, investigator, investigator, defense counsel, expert or compulsory executor or their relative, the examination of a case or materials in court, or the execution of a court judgment, judgment or other judicial act:

shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which was committed by using non-life-threatening violence:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

4. The act provided for in the first, second or third part of this Article, which was accompanied by violence dangerous to life or health:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 10 years.

(Article 347 amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, 21.01.20 HO-72-N)

Article 348 Illegal arrest or detention

1. Obviously illegal arrest:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to three months, or imprisonment for a maximum of two years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

2. Obviously unlawful detention or apparently unlawful detention:

is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of four years, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which have caused serious consequences by negligence:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 3 to 8 years, depriving them of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

Article 349 Falsification of evidence

1. Falsification of evidence in a civil or administrative case by a person participating in the case or his / her representative:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 2 months, or imprisonment for a maximum of 2 years.

2. Falsification of evidence in a criminal case by an investigator, investigator, prosecutor or defense counsel:

is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of three years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities, for a maximum of three years or without it.

3. Falsification of evidence in a criminal case by the persons mentioned in part 2 of this article, which:

1) has been committed in cases of grave or especially grave crimes;

2) negligently caused severe consequences:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

(Article 349 amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, amended on 07.07.05 HO-156-N, amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, amended on 05.12.13 HO-147-N)

Article 350 Provocation of bribery or commercial bribery

Provocation of bribery or commercial bribery to an official or a person in charge of a bailiff or other management function in a commercial or other organization for the purpose of creating artificial evidence or blackmailing a crime, without his consent, is an attempt to provide money, securities, other property or property services (unless for the purpose of checking virtue in defined cases):

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a maximum of 5 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of two years or without it.

(Article 350 supplemented on 24.03.21 HO-151-N)

Article 351 Illegal acquittal

Illegal release from criminal liability of a person suspected or accused of a crime by a prosecutor, investigator or investigator:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to seven years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

Article 352 Making a manifestly unjust judgment, judgment or other judicial act

1. Making a manifestly unjust judgment, verdict or other judicial act by a judge for mercenary or other personal motives:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of five years, or by imprisonment for a maximum of three years.

2. The same act which negligently caused severe consequences:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to four years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

3. The same act which intentionally caused severe consequences:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

Article 353 Deliberate non-execution of a judicial act

1. Deliberate non-execution of a judgment, judgment or other judicial act (hereinafter referred to as a judicial act) (hereinafter referred to as a judicial act) that has entered into force within one month after the entry into force of the judicial act by officials of state and local self-government bodies:

shall be punished by a fine of 400 to 600 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, or by imprisonment for a maximum of 2 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions for a maximum of 2 years.

2. Deliberate non-execution of a judicial act (except for obligations under a civil law contract) within one month after the entry into force of the judicial act (except for obligations under the civil law contract) within one month after the entry into force of the judicial act by officials of organizations:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, or imprisonment for a maximum of 2 years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions for a maximum of one year.

3. Failure by a citizen to comply with a judicial act that has entered into legal force (except for the obligation to confiscate money (obligations arising from civil law contracts) within one month after imposing an administrative penalty for the same act:

shall be punished by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months.

(Article 353 edited on 22.12.10 HO-9-N)

Article 353.1. Deliberate failure to comply with an emergency intervention decision or defense decision

1. According to Article 7, Part 3, Items 1-4, as well as Article 8, Part 5, 1-4- of the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On Prevention of Domestic Violence, Protection of Victims of Domestic Violence, and Restoration of Family Solidarity" Intentional non-fulfillment of the requirements set forth in paragraphs by a person who has committed domestic violence:

is punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or imprisonment for a term of 1 to 3 months, or imprisonment for a maximum of 6 months.

(Article 353.1 was supplemented on 13.12.17 HO-321-N)

Article 354 Avoiding serving a sentence of imprisonment

Avoidance of serving the sentence after the expiration of the period of short-term leave or postponement of the sentence by a person sentenced to imprisonment who has been allowed to leave the place of imprisonment for a short period of time, or against whom the execution of the sentence has been postponed:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 2 years.

Article 355 Escape of an Arrested, Detained, Sentenced or Detained Person

(title edited on 24.06.19 HO-96-N)

1. The escape of a person arrested, detained, sentenced to imprisonment or detained within the meaning of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia:
is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 3 years.
2. The same action performed:
 - 1) by a group of persons;
 - 2) by using or threatening to use violence that is dangerous for the life or health of another person;
 - 3) using weapons or objects used as weapons:is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of eight years.
3. A fugitive shall be released from criminal liability if the criminal proceedings have been terminated or a verdict of acquittal has been rendered in the case in which the person was sentenced to imprisonment, detention, arrest or detention within the meaning of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia.

(Article 355 edited on 24.06.19 HO-96-N)

SECTION 12

CRIMES AGAINST MILITARY SERVICE ORDER

CHAPTER 32

CRIMES AGAINST MILITARY SERVICE ORDER

Article 356 Failure to comply with the order

1. Failure to comply with the legally hpuuf order given by the Chief, which has caused significant damage to the interests of the Service:
shall be punished by restriction of military service for a maximum of two years, or by detention for a maximum of three months, or by detention in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of two years, or by imprisonment for a maximum of two years.
2. The same act committed by a group of persons or causing grave consequences:
is punished by serving in a disciplinary battalion for one to three years, or by restriction of military service for one to three years, or by imprisonment for one to five years.
3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which was committed during martial law, war or in case of war:
is punished with imprisonment for the term of 8 to 15 years.
4. Failure to comply with the order due to negligent or unscrupulous attitude towards the service, which has caused serious consequences:
is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of three months, or by detention in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of one year, or by restriction of military service for a maximum of one year, or by imprisonment for a maximum of one year.
5. The subjects of the crimes against the military service envisaged by this Chapter are the persons serving in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia, in other armies of the Republic of Armenia in the manner prescribed by law ներքո conscripts (hereinafter referred to as servicemen).

6. In this chapter, the head (commander) is a person with a high position in the service or military rank, who was the superior of the given serviceman within the framework of the given legal relationship, ie had the right to give orders, orders and ensure their execution.

7. In case of property damage in this chapter, the amount or its value exceeding three hundred times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered significant damage.

8. In case of property damage in this chapter, the amount or its value exceeding one thousand times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered a serious consequence.

(Article 356 edited on 28.11.07 HO-275-N, edited, supplemented on 30.04.13 HO-34-N, amended on 28.10.20 HO-465-N)

Article 357 Resisting the boss or forcing him to perform his military service or to perform it improperly
(title edited on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

1. Resisting the boss (commander) as well as any other person performing his / her duties in the military service or obstructing the performance of their service duties or forcing them to perform or improperly perform those duties, which is manifested in the rights of the boss or his relative By threatening to disclose information that is materially detrimental to the legitimate interests, by threatening to use violence against the boss or his / her associate, or by threatening to destroy (damage) the property of the boss, his / her relative or the property owned or protected by other persons;

is punished with restriction of military service for a maximum of two years, or with detention in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of two years, or with imprisonment for a maximum of three years.

2. The same acts committed by a group of persons:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 5 years.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which negligently caused other serious consequences:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 4 to 8 years.

4. The actions provided for in the first, second or third part of this Article, which were committed during martial law, war or in the event of war:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 13 years.

(Article 357, edited 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 358 Violence against a boss or threatening to do so
(title edited on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

1. Beating or threatening to use violence or other violence against the chief (commander) in a military unit or other place of military service, if it is not related to the performance of military service:

shall be punished by restriction of military service for a maximum of two years, or by detention for a maximum of three months, or by detention in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of two years, or by imprisonment for a maximum of three years.

2. Beating the head (commander) or using other violence against him / her in connection with the performance of military service duties or threatening to use it against the chief (commander) or his / her relative:

is punished with restriction of military service for a maximum of three years, or with detention in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of three years, or with imprisonment for a maximum of five years.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which have been committed:

1) by a group of persons;

- 2) using a weapon or other object used as a weapon;
- 3) causing light or moderate damage to health:
are punished with imprisonment for the term of 4 to 8 years.
4. The actions provided for in the first or second or third part of this Article, which have caused serious damage to health or other serious consequences by negligence:
are punished with imprisonment for the term of 6 to 12 years.
5. The actions envisaged in the first or second or third or fourth part of this Article, which were committed during martial law, war or in case of war:
are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 13 years.

(Article 358 amended on 28.11.07 HO-275-N, edited on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 358.1. Violence against or threatening to subordinate a subordinate

1. Beating or threatening to use a subordinate (subordinate) in a military unit or other place of military service or threatening to use it against a subordinate (subordinate) or his / her relative, if it is not related to the performance of military service duties:

is punished with restriction of military service for one to two years, or with detention for a maximum of three months, or with detention in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of two years, or with imprisonment for a maximum of four years.

2. Beating a subordinate (subordinate) in connection with the performance of military service duties or using other violence against him or threatening to use it against a subordinate (subordinate) or his relative:

is punished with restriction of military service for one to three years, or with detention for one to three months, or with detention in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of three years, or with imprisonment for a maximum of five years.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which have been committed:

- 1) by a group of persons;
- 2) towards two or more persons;
- 3) using a weapon or other object used as a weapon;
- 4) causing light or moderate damage to health:
are punished with imprisonment for the term of 4 to 8 years.

4. The actions provided for in the first or second or third part of this Article, which have caused serious damage to health or other serious consequences by negligence:
are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 12 years.

5. The actions envisaged in the first or second or third or fourth part of this Article, which were committed during martial law, war or in case of war:
are punished with imprisonment for the term of 8 to 13 years.

(Article 358.1 was supplemented on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 359 Violation of the rules of military relations in the absence of subordinate (subordinate) relations between them

(title edited on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

1. Violation of the code of conduct of servicemen in the absence of a subordinate (subordinate) relationship between them, which was expressed by ridiculing or harassing or beating or committing other acts of violence:

is punished by being detained in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of two years, or by imprisonment for a maximum of two years.

2. The same act committed:

- 1) towards two or more persons;
- 2) by a group of persons;
- 3) using weapons or other items specially adapted to cause harm to health;
- 4) causing light or moderate damage to a person's health:

is punished with restriction of military service for a maximum of one to three years, or with detention in a disciplinary battalion with a term of one to three years, or with imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which has caused serious consequences by negligence:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

4. The act provided for in the first, second or third part of this Article, which was committed during martial law, war or in case of war:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 10 years.

(Article 359, edited 28.11.07 HO-275-N, 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 360 Insulting a soldier

1. Insulting a serviceman in a military unit or other place of military service - another serviceman insulting the honor and dignity of a serviceman with an indecent act:

shall be punished by restriction of military service for a maximum of one year, or by detention for a maximum of two months, or by detention in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of six months, or by imprisonment for a maximum of one year.

2. The same act committed by a subordinate (subordinate) in connection with the performance of military service duties by a subordinate (commander) towards a subordinate (subordinate):

shall be punished by restriction of military service for a maximum of two years, or by detention for a maximum of three months, or by detention in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of one year, or by imprisonment for a maximum of one year.

(Article 360, edited 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 360.1. Inadvertently causing a soldier to commit suicide

1. Inadvertently causing another serviceman to commit suicide or attempt suicide by threatening, ill-treating or regularly humiliating his / her personal honor and dignity in a military unit or other place of military service, in the absence of Article 358 4 4 u 5 of this Code , Features of Parts 4 u 5 of Article 358.1:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this article, which was committed:

- 1) by a group of persons;
- 2) by the head (commander) towards the subordinate (subordinate);
- 3) during military duty or military service;

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 6 to 9 years.

3. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which were committed during martial law, war or in case of war:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 7 to 10 years.

(Article 360.1 was supplemented on 21.01.20 by HO-7-N)

Article 360.2. Indirect suicide of a serviceman

1. Inducing another serviceman to commit intentional suicide or attempted suicide indirectly through threats, ill-treatment or regular humiliation of personal honor and dignity in a military unit or other place of military service:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 6 to 12 years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this article, which was committed:

1) by a group of persons;

2) by the head (commander) towards the subordinate (subordinate);

3) during military duty or military service;

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 13 years.

3. The acts provided for in this Article, which were committed during martial law, war or in case of war:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of eight to fourteen years.

(Article 360.2 was supplemented on 21.01.20 by HO-7-N)

Article 361 Leaving the military unit or place of service voluntarily

1. For a period of more than three days, but not more than one month, as well as for a serviceman to leave the military unit or place of service three times more than once in three months for one hour or three days, or to show up for service on time without good reason:

is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of three months, or by detention in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of two years, or by imprisonment for a maximum of two years.

2. The same acts committed by a group of persons:

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by detention in a disciplinary battalion for a term of one to two years, or by imprisonment for a term of one to two years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 of this article, committed by a serviceman serving a sentence in a disciplinary battalion:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of one to two years.

4. The actions provided for in part 1 of this article, which were committed by an officer or non-commissioned officer:

shall be punished by restriction of military service for a maximum of two years, or by detention for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a maximum of two years.

5. The actions envisaged in the first, second, third or fourth parts of this Article, if the voluntary absence has lasted for more than one month, but in order to temporarily avoid military service:

shall be punished by restriction of military service for a maximum of one to two years, or by detention in a disciplinary battalion for a period of one to three years, or by imprisonment for a term of one to four years.

6. The actions provided for in the third, fourth or fifth part of this Article, committed by a group of persons:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

7. The actions provided for in this Article, which were committed during martial law, war or in case of war:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 6 to 12 years.

8. A serviceman who has committed the acts envisaged for the first time under this Article, except for the case provided for in part 7 of this Article, shall be released from criminal liability if he / she committed them due to a combination of serious circumstances, if his / her actions do not contain any other crime.

(Article 361 ed., Amended 28.11.07 HO-275-N, edited 30.04.13 HO-34-N, amended 28.10.20 HO-465-N)

Article 362 Desolation

1. Departure - leaving the military unit or place of service voluntarily in order to avoid military service, as well as not appearing for the same purpose:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 6 years.

2. A desertion committed with a weapon entrusted to the service or by a group of persons with prior consent or by a serviceman on combat duty:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

3. Desertification committed during martial law, war or war:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 8 to 15 years.

4. A serviceman who has committed the acts provided for in the first or second part of this Article for the first time shall be released from criminal liability if he / she committed them due to a combination of serious circumstances, or if he / she reported to a military unit, place of service, law enforcement or other state bodies :

(Article 362 amended 28.11.07 HO-275-N, 30.04.13 HO-34-N, 28.10.20 HO-465-N)

Article 363 Termination of military service or performance of certain duties by amputation, disease simulation or other illegal means

(title edited on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

1. Harm to his health (mutilation) by a serviceman, which has led or could have led to the temporary suspension of military service or its separate duties:

is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of three months, or by being detained in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of three years, or by imprisonment for a maximum of four years.

2. The same act that was committed in a way that endangered the lives of many

is punished by being held in a disciplinary battalion for one to three years, or by imprisonment for one to five years.

3. Simulation of the disease or the use of false documents or deception by a serviceman, which has led or could have led to the temporary suspension of military service or its individual duties:

is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of three months, or by being detained in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of two years, or by imprisonment for a maximum of three years.

4. The actions provided for in the first, second or third part of this Article, which were committed with the aim of final release from military service:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 6 years.

5. The actions provided for in this Article, which were committed during martial law, war or in case of war:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 10 years.

(Article 363 amended on 28.11.07 HO-275-N, edited on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 364 Refusal to perform military service duties

1. Refusal of a serviceman to perform military service or perform certain duties, which was accompanied by their non-performance or actual termination:

is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of three months, or by being detained in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of two years, or by imprisonment for a maximum of two years.

2. The same act committed by a group of persons:

is punished by being held in a disciplinary battalion for one to three years, or by imprisonment for one to five years.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which was committed during martial law, war or in case of war:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 10 years.

(Article 364, edited 28.11.07 HO-275-N, amended on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 364.1. Organizing or participating in gambling by a serviceman

1. Gambling participation by a serviceman in a military unit, place of service or while performing military service duties in order to obtain property, property rights, securities or any other advantage for himself or another person:

shall be punished by restriction of military service for a maximum of two years, or by detention for a maximum of three months, or by detention in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of one year, or by imprisonment for a maximum of one year.

2. Organizing gambling envisaged in the first part of this article:

is punished with restriction of military service for one to three years, or with detention in a disciplinary battalion for one to three years, or with imprisonment for one to three years.

3. The actions envisaged in the first or second part of this article, which have caused significant property damage:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 4 years.

4. The actions provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which have caused serious consequences by negligence:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

(Article 364.1 was supplemented on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 364.2. Illegal use of drugs or psychotropic substances by a serviceman

1. Illegal use of narcotic drugs or psychoactive (psychoactive) substance by a serviceman during the performance of military service, place of service or military service:

is punished with restriction of military service for a maximum of one year, or with detention for up to three months, or with detention in a disciplinary battalion for up to one year, or with imprisonment for one to three years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this article, committed by a group of persons:

is punished with restriction of military service for two to three years, or with detention for one to three months, or with detention in a disciplinary battalion for up to two years, or with imprisonment for one to three years.

3. A serviceman who has voluntarily applied to the medical service for medical assistance in connection with the use of drugs or psychotropic substances without a doctor's prescription shall be released from criminal liability for the act provided for in this Article.

(Article 364.2 was supplemented on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 365 Violation of the rules of combat duty or military service

1. Violation of the rules of timely detection, confrontation or combat duty or military service aimed at ensuring the security of the Republic of Armenia, if that act has caused damage:

is punished by serving in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of three years, or by restriction of military service for a period of one to two years, or by imprisonment for a maximum of three years.

2. The same act committed as a result of negligent or dishonest treatment of the rules of military duty or military service has caused significant damage:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to seven years.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which caused serious consequences: is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

4. The actions provided for in this Article, which were committed during martial law, war or in case of war:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 4 to 10 years.

(Article 365, edited on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, amended on 28.11.07 HO-275-N, edited on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 366 Violation of the rules of border guard service

1. Violation of the rules of wearing border guard service by a person entering the border guard service or performing other duties of the border guard service, if that act has harmed the security interests of the state:

is punished with restriction of military service for one to two years, or with detention in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of three years, or with imprisonment for a maximum of three years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which was committed due to negligent or dishonest treatment of the rules of military duty or military service, caused significant damage:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to seven years.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which caused severe consequences: is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

4. The actions provided for in this Article, which were committed during martial law, war or in case of war:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 4 to 10 years.

(Article 366 amended, edited 28.11.07 HO-275-N, edited 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 367 Violation of the rules of the guard or garrison service

1. Violation of the rules of the guard or garrison service by a person who is a member of a guard or patrol, if that act has caused such harmful consequences, for the prevention of which the given guard or patrol was ordered:

is punished with restriction of military service for one to two years, or with detention in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of two years, or with imprisonment for a maximum of two years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which was committed due to negligent or dishonest treatment of the rules of keeping the rules of the guard or garrison service, caused significant damage:

is punished by being held in a disciplinary battalion for one to three years, or by imprisonment for one to four years.

2.1. The act provided for in the first or second part of this article, which caused severe consequences: is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 6 years.

3. The acts provided for in this Article, which were committed during martial law, war or in case of war:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 8 years.

(Article 367 amended, edited 28.11.07 HO-275-N, supplemented, amended 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 368 Violation of internal service regulations

1. Violation of the rules of the internal service by the person entering the military unit day reorganization (except the guard li patrol group), which caused severe consequences:

is punished with restriction of military service for a maximum of two years, or with detention in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of three years, or with imprisonment for a maximum of three years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which was committed due to negligent or dishonest treatment of the internal service code rules, caused serious consequences:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of one to three months, or by detention in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of two years, or by imprisonment for a maximum of two years.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which was committed during martial law, war or in case of war:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 6 years.

(Article 368 ed., Amended on 28.11.07 HO-275-N, supplemented, amended on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 368.1. Violation of the rules of service while maintaining public order or ensuring public safety

1. Violation of the rules of service while maintaining public order or ensuring public safety by a serviceman who is part of the public order protection or public security department, if that act has caused significant damage to the rights and legitimate interests of citizens:

is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of three months, or by being detained in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of two years, or by imprisonment for a maximum of two years.

2. The same act that negligently caused severe consequences

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

3. The actions provided for in this Article, which were committed during the state of emergency, martial law or during the war:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 4 to 10 years.

(Article 368.1 was supplemented on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 369 Deliberate destruction or damage of military property

1. Deliberate destruction or damage of weapons, ammunition, military equipment or other military property:

is punished with restriction of military service for one to three years, or with detention in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of three years, or with imprisonment for a maximum of three years.

2. The same act that caused severe consequences:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which was committed during martial law, war or in case of war:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 6 to 12 years.

(Article 369, edited on 01.06.06 HO-119-N, 28.11.07 HO-275-N, supplemented on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 370 Careless destruction or damage to military property

Destroying or damaging weapons, ammunition, military equipment or other military property with self-confidence or negligence, which has caused serious consequences:

shall be punished by restriction of military service for a maximum of two years, or by a fine of up to two hundred times the minimum wage, or by detention in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of two years, or by imprisonment for a maximum of two years.

(Article 370 amended on 28.11.07 HO-275-N, supplemented on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 371 Misappropriation or waste of military property

(title edited on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Misappropriation or waste of uniforms or items of military equipment or other military property provided to a serviceman for personal or official use:

shall be punished by a fine of up to two hundred times the minimum wage, or by keeping in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of two years, or by imprisonment for a maximum of two years.

2. Misappropriation or waste of weapons or ammunition:

is punished by being held in a disciplinary battalion for one to three years, or by imprisonment for one to five years.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which was committed during martial law, war or in case of war:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

(Article 371 amended on 28.11.07 HO-275-N, edited on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 372 Loss or damage of military property

1. Large quantities of clothing or items of military equipment provided to him for personal use by a serviceman, such as the loss or damage of weapons, ammunition or other military property entrusted to him for official use, committed in violation of the rules of their protection:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by detention for a maximum of three months, or by detention in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of three years, or by imprisonment for a maximum of three years.

2. The same act committed during martial law, war or war:
is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

3. In this article, the amount (value) exceeding thirty times the minimum wage established at the time of the crime is considered significant.

(Article 372 ed., Amended 28.11.07 HO-275-N, edited, supplemented 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 373 Violation of the rules for handling weapons, ammunition, objects and materials that are most dangerous for the environment

1. Violation of the rules of handling weapons, ammunition, as well as radioactive materials, explosives or other devices, objects or materials that are more dangerous for the environment, which have negligently caused light or moderate damage to human health.

is punished with restriction of military service for one to three years, or with detention in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of two years, or with imprisonment for a maximum of two years.

2. The same act which negligently caused serious damage to human health or caused the destruction of military equipment or other serious consequences:

shall be punished by restriction of military service for a term of two to three years, or by detention in a disciplinary battalion for a term of one to three years, or by imprisonment for a term of one to four years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 of this article, which caused the death of a person by negligence:
is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

4. The act provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which negligently caused the death of two or more persons:
is punished with imprisonment for the term of 6 to 10 years.

(Article 373 amended on 28.11.07 HO-275-N, supplemented on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 374 Handing over weapons, ammunition, other military equipment, as well as materials or items that are most dangerous to the environment

Handing over weapons, ammunition, other military equipment entrusted to a serviceman, such as radioactive materials, explosives or other devices of great danger to others, in violation of the established procedure, if it has caused human casualties or other serious consequences:

is punished with restriction of military service for one to three years, or with detention in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of two years, or with imprisonment for a maximum of three years.

(Article 374 amended, supplemented 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 375 Abuse of power, abuse of power or inaction of the government

1. Abuse of power or official position by a chief (commander) or official, abuse of power or overstepping of official authority, as well as inaction of the government, if these actions were done out of mercenary, other personal or group interests, if they caused significant damage :

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

2. The same acts which negligently caused severe material consequences:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 7 years, with or without confiscation of property.

3. The actions provided for in part 1 of this Article, which have caused severe material consequences: are punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. The actions provided for in this Article, which were committed during martial law, war or in case of war:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 13 years with or without confiscation of property.

(Article 375 supplemented: 09.06.04 HO-97-N, edited 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 376 Careless attitude towards service

1. The negligent attitude of the boss or official towards the service, which has caused significant damage:

is punished with restriction of military service for a maximum of two years, or with detention in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of two years, or with imprisonment for a maximum of three years.

2. The same actions, if they have caused serious consequences by negligence:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 6 years.

3. The acts provided for in the first or second part of this Article, if they were committed during martial law, war or in case of war:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 4 to 8 years.

(Article 376 amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N, amended, amended on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 377 Violation of the rules of driving or operating cars

1. Violation of the rules of driving or operating combat, special or transport vehicles, which negligently caused moderate or severe damage to human health or caused other serious consequences:

is punished with restriction of military service for one to two years, or with detention for a maximum of three months, or with detention in a disciplinary battalion for a maximum of two years, or with imprisonment for a maximum of two years, deprived of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities. for years or without it.

2. The same act which negligently caused the death of a person:

is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of five years, depriving him of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years or without it.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which negligently caused the death of two or more persons:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

(Article 377 amended on 28.11.07 HO-275-N, supplemented on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 378 Violation of the rules of flights or their preparation

1. Violation of the rules of flight, preparation or operation of military aircraft, which negligently caused the death of a person or other serious consequences:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 6 years.

2. The actions provided for in part 1 of this Article, if they have negligently caused the death of two or more persons:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 4 to 10 years.

Article 379 Passing the means of marching to the enemy or leaving them

The commander (commander) to hand over the fortifications, military equipment and other means of fighting to the enemy without being forced by the items of the battle, if the features of treason are missing:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years.

(Article 379 supplemented on 30.04.13 HO-34-N)

Article 380 Leaving the battlefield voluntarily or refusing to take up arms

1. Leaving the battlefield voluntarily or refusing to take up arms during a battle:
is punished with imprisonment for the term of 8 to 12 years.

2. The same act committed by a group of persons with prior consent:
is punished with imprisonment for the term of 10 to 15 years.

Article 381 Voluntary captivity

Voluntary captivity due to cowardice or cowardice:
is punished with imprisonment for the term of 8 to 15 years.

Article 382 Criminal acts by a captive soldier

1. Voluntary participation of a captive serviceman in military activities or other activities that may obviously cause harm to the Republic of Armenia or its allies if there are no features of treason:
is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

2. Violence against other prisoners of war or ill-treatment by a prisoner of war in a senior position:
is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

3. To carry out actions directed against other prisoners of war by a captive serviceman with mercenary motives or in order to ensure the forgiving attitude of the enemy towards him:
is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 2 years.

(Article 382 amended on 09.06.04 HO-97-N)

Article 383 Corpse

Stealing items from those killed or wounded on the battlefield:
is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

CHAPTER 13:

CRIMES AGAINST PEACE AND SECURITY OF HUMAN

CHAPTER 33

CRIMES AGAINST PEACE AND HUMAN SECURITY

Article 384 Aggressive war

1. Planning or preparing for an aggressive war:
is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 12 years.

2. Unleashing or conducting an aggressive war:
is punished with imprisonment for the term of 12 to 20 years.

(Article 384 amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 385 Public calls for aggressive war

1. Public calls to unleash an aggressive war:
shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to two hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

2. The same actions committed by the mass media or by a person holding a high state position:
shall be punishable by a fine of 300 to 500 times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term of 2 to 5 years, depriving them of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a maximum of three years.

3. The persons holding the highest state position in this Article are the President of the Republic of Armenia, the members of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, the deputies of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia.

Article 386 Dissemination of weapons of mass destruction
(title edited on 01.03.18 HO-140-N)

Chemical, biological, nuclear or other types of weapons of mass destruction prohibited by international treaty, such as the creation, production, acquisition, development, possession, transport or sale of special weapons of mass destruction prohibited by international treaties, non-possessors of nuclear weapons Delivery of raw materials or specially distributed materials to the state, provision of weapons of mass destruction prohibited by an international treaty or components necessary for its production:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 4 to 8 years.

(Article 386, edited 01.03.18 HO-140-N)

Article 387 Prohibited means of conducting war l methods

1. The use of measures l methods prohibited by an international treaty in hostilities or armed conflicts:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 20 years.

2. The use or testing of weapons of mass destruction prohibited by an international treaty of the Republic of Armenia:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 12 to 20 years, or by life imprisonment.

(Article 387 amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 388 Terrorist act against a representative of a foreign state or international organization

1. The use of force or the arrest or deprivation of liberty of a representative of a foreign State or of an international organization if such acts were committed to provoke a war or to complicate international relations:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

2. The killing of a representative of a foreign state or international organization, if it was committed to provoke a war or to complicate international relations:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of twelve to twenty years, or by life imprisonment.

(Article 388 amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 389 International terrorism

International terrorism - the organization or implementation of an explosion or arson or other action aimed at destroying or injuring people, buildings, structures, roads, means of communication, means of communication in order to provoke international complications or war or to destabilize the internal state of a foreign state. destroying or damaging other property:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of twelve to twenty years, or by life imprisonment.

(Article 389 amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 390 Serious violations of international humanitarian law during armed conflicts

1. Persons not directly involved in the hostilities or deprived of their means of protection, wounded, sick, medical or paramedical personnel, medical units or ambulances, prisoners of war, civilians, civilians, refugees, sponsors or other persons protected from hostilities. Committing the following acts, which are considered serious violations of international humanitarian law, against individuals:

1) murder;

2) torture l inhuman treatment, including biological experiments;

3) intentionally causing serious suffering or committing other actions threatening the physical or mental condition of a person;

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 12 to 20 years, or by life imprisonment.

2. To commit the following acts, which are considered as serious violations of the norms of international humanitarian law, against the persons or objects listed in the first part of this Article during armed conflicts:

- 1) causing harm to health;
- 2) forcing a sponsored person or a prisoner of war to serve in the armed forces of the enemy power;
- 3) deprivation of the right of a sponsored person or a prisoner of war to a fair trial;
- 4) illegal deportation, transfer, detention or deprivation of liberty of the sponsored person;
- 5) taking hostages;
- 6) Illegal, arbitrary, large-scale destruction or misappropriation of property, which is not conditioned by military necessity;

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 12 years.

3. The following acts, which are considered as serious violations of international humanitarian law, causing serious damage to the physical or mental condition of a person or causing death, are:

- 1) attack on civilians or individual civilians;
- 2) an attack of a non-selective nature, which harms the civilian population or civilian objects, if it is obvious that such an attack will cause excessive losses among civilians or cause excessive damage to civilian objects, if the damage is excessive, of a specific direct military superiority. to achieve
- 3) attacking equipment or equipment containing dangerous forces, if it is obvious that such an attack will lead to excessive losses among civilians or will cause excessive damage to civilian facilities, if the damage is too great to achieve a concrete, immediate military superiority;
- 4) making unprotected areas or demilitarized zones an object of attack;
- 5) an attack on a person who, apparently for a criminal, has ceased direct participation in hostilities; shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of thirteen to twenty years, or by life imprisonment.

4. The following acts, which are considered serious violations of the norms of international humanitarian law during armed conflicts:

- 1) the resettlement of a part of its own civilian population by the occupying state in the occupied territory, or the displacement or relocation of the entire population of the occupied territory or a part of it within or outside the occupied territory;
- 2) unjustified delay in the repatriation of prisoners of war or civilians;
- 3) the practice of apartheid or other acts of inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment based on racial discrimination;
- 4) Making historical objects, works of art, places of worship under special protection, clearly defined, considered as cultural heritage of peoples, causing them great damage as a result of the attack, if they are not in the immediate vicinity of military facilities, on the use of monuments, works of art, and places of worship by the enemy to facilitate hostilities;

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 8 to 12 years.

5. Medical intervention against persons under the control of the enemy, detained or deprived of their liberty during armed conflicts, which is considered a serious violation of the norms of international humanitarian law, threatening their health, physical or mental condition, which is not conditioned by their health, does not correspond to universally recognized to cause medical mutilation, to perform medical or scientific experiments on them, to remove body parts or tissues, or to perform a transplant operation, in particular, even with the consent of the above-mentioned persons.

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 8 to 12 years.

6. Other violations of international humanitarian law norms in international treaties during armed conflicts:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of up to 5 years.

(Article 390 amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 391 Inaction or issuing a criminal order during an armed conflict

1. Failure by the chief or an official during an armed conflict, within the limits of his / her authority, to take all possible measures to prevent crimes committed by the subject under Articles 387-390 of this Code, if he / she knew or had information at his / her disposal which should have allowed him to conclude that he had committed or intended to commit such a violation, if he had not taken practically all possible measures within his competence to prevent or prevent such a violation:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 10 years.

2. The same act that was committed by negligence

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 2 to 5 years.

3. During an armed conflict, by a chief or an official, to give his subordinate, not to spare anyone, or to give another obviously criminal order or directive, which is aimed at committing the crimes envisaged by Articles 387-390 of this Code:

is punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 15 years.

Article 392 Crimes against the security of humanity

Deportation, unlawful detention, enslavement, indiscriminate mass executions, abductions, disappearances, torture or ill-treatment committed on the basis of race, nationality, ethnicity, or political affiliation of the civilian population.

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of ten to twenty years, or by life imprisonment.

(Article 392 amended on 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 393 The Genocide

(title changed on 05.12.06 HO-256-N)

Genocide, that is, the total or partial extermination of any national, ethnic, racial or religious group, the killing of members of that group, the serious damage to their health, the obstruction of childbearing, the forcible transfer of children from one group to another, the forcible resettlement or all or part of that group Creating other living conditions for the purpose of physical destruction:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of fourteen to twenty years, or by life imprisonment.

(Article 393 amended on 05.12.06 HO-256-N, 23.05.11 HO-143-N)

Article 393.1. Direct public provocation of the Genocide

1. Direct public provocation of the Genocide

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of eight to ten years.

2. The same act that was committed:

1) through the mass media or through a computer system;

2) by a group of persons with prior consent:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of ten to fourteen years.

3. The act provided for in the first or second part of this article, which has been committed:

1) by an organized group;

2) using the official position:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of fourteen to twenty years, or by life imprisonment.

(Article 393.1 was supplemented. 17.09.20 HO-425-N)

Article 394 Ecocide

Deliberate mass destruction of flora and fauna, poisoning of the atmosphere, soil or water resources, as well as other acts that have caused ecological disaster:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 10 to 15 years.

Article 395 Rent:

1. Recruiting, training, financing, or otherwise providing for mercenaries, such as its use in armed conflict or hostilities;

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 5 to 10 years.

2. The actions envisaged in the first part of this article, which have been committed:

1) using the official position;

2) involving an obvious minor:

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 12 years.

3. Participation of mercenaries in armed conflicts or hostilities:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

4. A mercenary is a specially recruited person who acts for the purpose of receiving material compensation; is not a citizen of a state participating in an armed conflict or hostilities, does not permanently reside in its territory, is not included in the armed forces of the conflicting state, is not sent to another armed state to perform official duties.

Article 396 Attacking persons or institutions enjoying international protection

1. Attacking official or residential buildings or vehicles of a representative of a foreign State enjoying international protection or an employee of an international organization or his / her family, as well as persons enjoying international protection, if these actions were carried out to provoke war or complicate international relations:

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

2. The same acts which negligently caused the death of a person, caused serious damage to health or were accompanied by the destruction of property or other documents:

are punished with imprisonment for the term of 3 to 12 years.

(Article 396 was supplemented on 09.06.04 HO-97-N)

Article 397 Illegal use of trademarks protected by international treaties

Use of Red Cross, Red Crescent, or other insignia protected by international law under international law's protection under international treaties, or the misappropriation of an enemy or neutral state flag or state emblem, or the use of an international organization's flag or emblem. use:

shall be punished by a fine of 200 to 600 of the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years.

(Article 397 amended on 01.06.06 HO-119-N)

Article 397¹ . Genocide ~~by~~ Denying, mitigating, endorsing or justifying other crimes against peace and security of humanity

Denying, mitigating, endorsing, or justifying genocide under the computer system or through any other means available to the public through any other means, whether committed on the basis of race, skin color, nationality or ethnicity; or on the basis of religious affiliation in order to incite hatred, discrimination or violence against a person or group of persons:

shall be punished by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years.

(Article 397 was supplemented on 05.12.06 HO-256-N)

FINAL PROVISION

CHAPTER 34

FINAL PROVISION

Article 398 Enactment of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia

This Code shall enter into force by a special law.

President of the Republic of Armenia

R. Kocharyan

2003 April 29

Yerevan

HO-528-N

**Annex No. 1
to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia**

**SIGNIFICANT, LARGE AND ESPECIALLY LARGES
*(the application expired on 06.12.17 HO-241-N)***

**Appendix N 2:
Republic of Armenia
of the Criminal Code**

**LIST OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES
*(the application expired on 06.12.17 HO-241-N)***

**Appendix N 3:
Republic of Armenia
of the Criminal Code**

**LARGE SIZES OF HARD MATERIALS
*(the application expired on 06.12.17 HO-241-N)***

**Appendix N 4:
Republic of Armenia
of the Criminal Code**

**LARGE AND ESPECIALLY LARGE SIZES OF DRUGS OF DRUGS AND PSYCHOTICS
*(the application expired on 06.12.17 HO-241-N)***

**PROCESSING PROHIBITED: LARGE AND EXCLUSIVELY LARGE PLANTS OF PLANTS
CONTAINING DRUGS, PSYCHOLOGISTS
(the application expired on 06.12.17 HO-241-N)**

Appendix N 6:
Republic of Armenia
of the Criminal Code

LIST:

CORRUPTION CRIMES

Article 154.2. Bribing voters, receiving bribes, violating the ban on charity during elections or obstructing the exercise of the voter's free will.

Article 154.9. Electoral bribery mediation.

Article 154.10.

Article 161.2. Involvement of large illegal donations in favor of the party.

Article 161.5. The ban on making donations to the party, not exceeding the amount prescribed by law or the ban on donations from sources not provided by law to a large extent .

Article 178. Part 2, point 1.1) Fraud using official position.
Part 3, if done using the official position.

Article 179. Part 2, point 1) Misappropriation or waste using an official position.
Part 3, if done using the official position.

Article 189.1. Part 2, point 3) Creating, organizing or managing a financial pyramid using an official position.

Article 190. Legalization of property obtained through criminal means (money laundering).

Article 190.1. Part 3, point 3) Unscrupulous use of internal information using the official position.

Article 190.2. Part 3, point 3) Price abuse using official position.

Article 195. Part 2, point 3) Anti-competitive activities using official position.

Article 200. Commercial bribery.

Article 201. Bribing the participants and organizers of professional sports competitions, spectator commercial competitions.

Article 214. Abuse of authority by employees of commercial or other organizations.

Article 308. Abuse of official powers.

Article 309. Transfer of official powers.

Article 310. Illegal participation in business activities.

Article 310.1. Illegal getting rich.

Article 311. Receiving bribes.

Article 311.1. Receiving illegal remuneration by a public servant holding a public position who is not an official.

Article 311.2. Using the real or supposed effect.

Article 312. Giving bribes.

Article 312.1. Giving illegal remuneration to a person holding a public position, a public servant who is not an official.

Article 312.2. Giving illegal remuneration for using the real or supposed influence.

Article 313. Mediation of bribery.

Article 314. Official forgery.

Article 314.2. Deliberate non-submission of declarations to the Corruption Prevention Commission.

Article 314.3. Submitting false data in declarations or hiding the data subject to declaration.

Article 332. Part 3, Obstruction of the administration of justice by examination, using the official position.

Article 352. Making an obviously unjust verdict, verdict or other judicial act.

Article 375. Abuse of power, abuse of power or inaction of power.

(Appendix supplemented on 25.03.20 N HO-207-N, 28.04.21 HO-181-N)

(Annex 07.05.21 [HO-204-N](#) will enter into force on 01.01.22 by amending the law)