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GENERAL

Chapter I

Principles of criminal liability

Article 1 § 1 shall be subject to criminal liability as the only one who commits a criminal offense by statute in force at the time of its commission.

§ 2 is not an offense prohibited act, the social harm is negligible.

§ 3 does not commit a prohibited act the perpetrator of a crime if you can not assign blame to him during the act.

Rule 2 Responsibility consequential criminal offense shall be committed by omission is just as to who was under a legal obligation to prevent such an effect specific.

Article 3 Penalties and other measures provided for in this Code shall apply with regard to the principles of humanitarianism, in particular with respect for human dignity.

Article 4 § 1 If, during the rule applies the law, other than at the time of the offense, apply the new law, however, be used statute in force before, if it is favorable to the offender.

§ 2 If, according to a new law threatened criminal sentence is subject to punishment, which is lower than the upper limit of the penalty imposed, aimed against the penalty be reduced to a maximum period of risk for such an act provided for in the new law.

§ 3 If the new law by an act covered by the ruling is no longer punishable by deprivation of liberty, aimed against the penalty of deprivation of liberty subject to execution shall be converted to a fine or to imprisonment, assuming that one month of imprisonment equal to the daily rates of 60 fine or 2 months of restriction of liberty .

§ 4 If the new law by an act covered by the ruling is no longer prohibited under

penalty, a conviction is erased by law.

Article 5 Polish penal Act shall apply to the offender who committed a prohibited act on Polish territory, as well as the Polish vessel or aircraft, unless an international agreement to which the Republic of Poland is party provide otherwise.

Article 6 § 1 Offense deemed to be committed at the time in which the perpetrator acted or failed to act, to which he was obliged.

§ 2 Offense deemed to be committed in a place where the perpetrator acted or failed to act, to which he was required, or where the effect of which is the mark of a prohibited act occurs or by the perpetrator's intention was to take place.

Article 7 § 1 offense is a crime or vice.

§ 2 Crime is a prohibited act threatened with imprisonment for not less than 3 years or more severe penalty.

§ 3 crimes is a prohibited act threatened with fines of more than 30 daily rate, restriction of liberty or the penalty of imprisonment in excess of a month.

Article 8 a crime could be committed only intentionally; offense could be committed involuntarily and, unless a statute so provides.

Article 9 § 1 Offense is committed intentionally, if the offender has the intention of its commission, is it wants to commit, or providing for the possibility of its commission, it is detrimental.

§ 2 Offense is committed unintentionally, if the offender has no intention of committing, committing him but as a result of failure to care required under the circumstances, although the possibility of a guilty anticipated or could have foreseen.

§ 3 The offender shall bear the more severe the responsibility which the law makes a certain consequence of a prohibited act, if the sequence is provided, or could have foreseen.

Article 10 § 1 The principles set out in this code corresponds to the person who commits a prohibited act after the age of 17 years.

§ 2 Minors, who after the age of 15 commits a prohibited act referred to in Article. 134, Art. 148 § 1, 2 or 3, Art. 156 § 1 or 3, Art. 163 § 1 or 3, Art. 166, Art. 173 § 1 or 3, Art. 197 § 3, Art. 252 § 1 or 2, and Article. 280, may correspond to the principles set out in this Code, if the circumstances of the case and the degree of development of the perpetrator, his personal characteristics and the conditions that justified, particularly if previously used educational or correctional measures have been unsuccessful.

§ 3 In the case specified in § 2 of the penalty imposed can not exceed two thirds of the statutory ceiling provided for assigned risk offender offense, the court may also apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment.

§ 4 in relation to the perpetrator who committed the offense after the age of 17 years, but before the age of 18 years, the court instead of a penalty shall apply the measures of education, medical, or correctional provided for juveniles, if the circumstances of the case and the degree of development of the perpetrator, his personal characteristics and conditions for that speak.

Article 11 § 1 The same act may constitute only one offense.

§ 2 If the act set out the characteristics of the exhausts of two or more criminal provisions of the Act, the court sentenced for one offense against all of the concurrent legislation.

§ 3 In the case specified in § 2, the court imposes a penalty on the basis of the provision providing for the most severe penalty, which does not preclude a decision other measures provided for by law on the basis of all the concurrent legislation.

Article 12 Two or more behaviors, taken at short intervals in the implementation of pre-enrich the intention, it is considered to be one prohibited act, if the object

of attack is a personal right to be recognized as one of the multiplicity behavior of a prohibited act is the identity of the victim.

Chapter II

Forms of crime

Article 13 § 1 is responsible for the attempt, who with the intention of the offense's conduct tends directly to his achievements, but have not followed.

§ 2 Attempt occurs even if the perpetrator did not realize that it is impossible to make because of the lack of suitable course for him to commit a criminal act or because of the use of the measure is not suitable for the offense.

Article 14 § 1, the Court imposes the penalty for attempted within the limits of risk provided for the crime.

§ 2 In the case referred to in Article. 13 § 2, a court may use extraordinary mitigation of punishment, and even withdraw from it is imposed.

Article 15 § 1 No attempt is punishable by one who voluntarily departed from or prevented the effect of making up the mark of an offense.

§ 2 The court may use extraordinary mitigation of punishment for the perpetrator who voluntarily sought to prevent the mark up the effect of an offense.

Article 16 § 1 Preparation occurs only when the perpetrator of the offense to take steps to create the conditions to take action aimed directly into his achievements, particularly in that order to enter into an agreement with another person, receives or prepares measures collects information and draw up an action plan.

§ 2 The preparation is punishable only if the statute so provides.

Article 17 § 1 There shall be liable for the preparation of those who voluntarily departed from him, in particular, destroyed or prevented the prepared measures to make use of them in the future, and if they enter into an agreement with another person for the offense is not punishable by the who, moreover, has significant efforts to prevent the making.

§ 2 There shall be liable for preparing a person to whom shall apply. 15 § 1

Article 18 § 1 is responsible for not only offended the person who performs a prohibited act alone or jointly and in concert with another person, but also the one who directs the implementation of a prohibited act by another person or using another person's addiction to each other, it recommends the implementation of such an act.

§ 2 is responsible for instigating, whoever desires that the other person has a prohibited act, urges her to do so.

§ 3 is responsible for aiding, who with intent that another person has a prohibited act, their behavior makes it easier to commit, in particular by providing a tool, a means of transport, providing advice or information; also responsible for aiding those who breach a legal duty to prevent a specific the offense its omission of another person to facilitate his commission.

Article 19 § 1, the Court imposes a penalty for instigating or abetting within the limits provided for the perpetration risk.

§ 2 by imposing a penalty for aiding the court may apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment.

Article 20 Each of the interconnections in the commission of a criminal act corresponds to the limits of their intent or nieumyślności irrespective of other responsibilities interoperable.

Article 21 § 1 personal circumstances, preclude or mitigate or exacerbate criminal responsibility be taken into account only what the person concerned.

§ 2 If the personal circumstance for the perpetrators, even if affecting only a higher penalty, a mark of a prohibited act subject to criminal liability coexists provided for this prohibited act if he knew about this fact, even if it did not concern.

§ 3 In view of cooperating, which is not affected circumstance referred to in § 2, the court may apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment.

Article 22 § 1 If a criminal act only attempted, an entity referred to in Article. 18 § 2 and 3 is responsible for the attempt.

§ 2 If the criminal act is not attempted, the court may apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment, and even withdraw from it is imposed.

Article 23 § 1 does not punishable interop, which prevented voluntarily made an offense.

§ 2 The court may use extraordinary mitigation of punishment for cooperating, who voluntarily sought to avoid making an offense.

Article 24 is responsible for inciting such as who to target against another person of criminal proceedings urges her to the offense, in this case applies. 22 and 23

Chapter III

The exclusion of criminal responsibility

Article 25 § 1 does not commit a crime, who in self-defense refutes directly, unlawful assault of any good protected by law.

§ 2 In the event of crossing the borders between self-defense, in particular where the offender has applied so disproportionate to the danger to defend the attack, the court may apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment, and even withdraw from it is imposed.

§ 3 The Court departs from punishment if it exceeded the limits needed to defend was the result of fear or indignation circumstances justified the attack.

Article 26 § 1 does not commit a crime, who works for the immediate repeal of any danger threatening the good of the protected right, if the danger can not otherwise avoid, and dedicated to provide good value lower than the good of the victim.

§ 2 does not commit a crime and those who, to save the good protected by the conditions set out in § 1, sacrifices the good that does not represent a value greater than the benefit, of course, the victim.

§ 3 In the case of crossing the borders of an emergency, the court may apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment, and even withdraw from it is imposed.

4 § 2 provision shall not apply if the offender paid the good that has a special duty to protect, even from exposure to personal danger.

5 The provisions of § § 1-3 shall apply mutatis mutandis in the event that the obligations imposed on the offender, only one can be satisfied.

Article 27 § 1 does not commit a crime, who works for the purpose of the experiment the cognitive, medical, technical or economic, if the potential benefit is important cognitive, medical or business, and expect it to achieve, the desirability and the way an experiment is reasonable in light of current knowledge.

§ 2 The experiment is inadmissible without the consent of the participant, which is carried out properly informed about the expected benefits and the risks to its negative effects and the likelihood of their creation, as well as the possibility to withdraw from participation in the experiment at any stage.

§ 3 Terms and conditions of admissibility of medical experiment specified by statute.

Article 28 § 1 does not commit intentional criminal act, who is in error as to the facts constituting the mark.

§ 2 is responsible for the provision providing for liability of the perpetrator of a lighter, which allows a justifiable act in the mistaken belief that there is a sign of the fact constituting criminal act from which such liability depends milder.

Article 29 does not commit a crime, who commits the criminal act is justified in the mistaken belief that there is a circumstance excluding unlawfulness or guilt, if the offender is unjustified confusion, the court may apply extraordinary mitigation

of punishment.

Article 30 does not commit a crime, who commits an offense under excusable ignorance of its illegality, if the offender is unjustified confusion, the court may apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment.

Article 31 § 1 does not commit a crime, who, by reason of mental illness, mental retardation or other mental disturbance activities, could not act in time to recognize its significance or to direct his actions.

§ 2 If, at the time of the offense ability to recognize the importance of the act or conduct targeting was significantly reduced, the court may apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment.

§ 3 The provisions of § 1 and 2 shall not apply if the offender to put the state of intoxication or intoxication resulting in the exclusion or limitation of sanity he had anticipated or could have foreseen.

Chapter IV

Penalties

Karami Article 32 are:

- 1) fine,
- 2) restriction of freedom,
- 3) deprivation of liberty,
- 4) 25 years imprisonment,
- 5) life imprisonment.

Article 33 § 1 imposes a fine is the daily rate, specifying the number of rates and the amount of a single rate, unless a statute provides otherwise, the lowest number of rates is 10, while the highest 360

§ 2 The court may also impose a fine addition to imprisonment in the said Article. 32 paragraph 3, if the offender has committed an act for the benefit of property or the economic advantage achieved.

§ 3 In determining the daily rate, the court takes into account the income of perpetrators, the conditions of personal, family, the property and earning capacity, the daily amount can not be less than 10 gold, nor more than 2000 gold.

Article 34 § 1 If a statute provides otherwise, the penalty of restriction of liberty takes shortest month, the longest 12 months; inflicts on her in months.

§ 2 At the time of his imprisonment condemned restrictions on freedom:

- 1) can not be changed without the consent of the court of habitual residence,
- 2) is obliged to perform the work specified by the court,
- 3) is required to provide explanations regarding the conduct of prison.

Article 35 § 1 The obligation referred to in Article. 34 § 2 item 2 is to carry out unpaid, controlled work for social purposes designated by the court in the relevant workplace, healthcare facility, welfare, organization or institution or a charitable donor to the local community, ranging from 20 to 40 hours over a month.

§ 2 In relation to the person who hired the court rather than an obligation referred to in § 1, it may declare a deduction from 10 to 25% of salary for work at the Treasury or the social goal specified by the court, the sentenced prison term can not resolve without the consent of court dismissal.

§ 3rd place, time, type or manner of performance of the obligation to work referred to in § 1, the court determines after hearing the prisoner.

Article 36 § 1 by imposing the penalty of restriction of liberty, the court may give the convicted person under the supervision of a guardian or a trustworthy person, association, institution or social organization to which business should care about education, the prevention of demoralization or assistance to prisoners.

§ 2 by imposing a penalty of restriction of liberty, the court may order the convicted person to the obligations set out in Article. 72 § 1 item 2, 3 or 5 and §

§ 3 The provision of Art. 74 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 37 The penalty of imprisonment referred to in Article. 32 points 3 lasts shortest month, the longest 15 years inflicts on her in the months and years.

Article 38 § 1 If a statute provides for a reduction or extraordinary tightening of the upper limit of the legal risks in the event of an alternative risk penalties set out in Article. 32 points lower, or tightening the 1-3 refer to each of these penalties.

§ 2 The extreme penalty can not exceed the tighter 540 daily fines, restrictions on freedom of 18 months or 15 years imprisonment.

§ 3 If the law provides for a maximum period of lower risk, the penalty imposed for an offense punishable by life imprisonment shall not exceed 25 years imprisonment and a criminal offense punishable by 25 years imprisonment may not exceed 15 years imprisonment.

Chapter V

Punitive measures

Article 39 The measures Penalties are:

- 1) deprivation of civil rights,
- 2) a prohibition occupy a particular position, in a specified profession or pursuit of certain economic activities,
- 3) driving ban,
- 4) (1) forfeiture,
- 5) compensation for damage
- 6) exemplary,
- 7) the provision of cash
- 8) to give ruling to the public.

Article 40 § 1 Deprivation of civil rights include the loss of active and passive voting rights for the public authority, local authority professional or economic loss of the right to participate in the administration of justice and to serve in the organs and institutions of state and local government or professional as well as the loss of military rank held and return to the level of the serial, deprivation of civil rights also includes the loss of orders, decorations and honorary titles and the loss of the ability to acquire them during the period of disqualification.

§ 2 The court may rule on disqualification in the event of a conviction to imprisonment for not less than 3 years for a crime committed as a result of motivation deserving special condemnation.

Article 41 § 1 The Court may rule on non-specific occupation or position in a specified profession, if the offender has abused its position in the offense or profession, or was that further address the position or practice jeopardizes the essential property protected by law.

§ 2 The court may rule on the prohibition of certain economic activities in the event of a conviction for a crime committed in relation to the conduct of such activities, if continued its pursuit threatens the essential property protected by law.

Article 42 § 1 The Court may rule on a ban on certain types of vehicles in the event of a conviction a person involved in traffic for an offense against the security of communications, particularly where the circumstances of the offense committed is clear that driving is the person endangers the safety of the public.

§ 2 The court decides a ban on all motor vehicles or motor vehicles of a particular type, if the offender at the time of the offense listed in § 1 was drunk, under the influence of intoxicating agent, or escaped from the scene of the incident referred to in Article. 173, 174 or 177

§ 3 (2) The court may rule on a ban on all vehicles and for all if the offender at the time of the offense referred to in Article. 173 or 174, which is a consequence of the death of another person or serious damage to her health, or at the time of

the offense referred to in Article. 177 § 2, or Article. 355 § 2 was drunk, under the influence of intoxicating agent, or escaped from the scene of the incident.
§ 4 (3) The court decides a ban on all motor vehicles and for all when re-sentencing a person driving a motor vehicle under the conditions described in § 3

Article 43 § 1 If a statute provides otherwise, deprivation of civil rights and prohibitions mentioned in Article. 39 points 2 or 3 rules in the years since the age of 10

§ 2 Deprivation of civil rights or prohibition in force since the decision becomes final, the period for which the sentence means, do not run at the time of imprisonment, even if imposed for other offenses.

§ 3 ruling the prohibition in Article. 42, the court imposes an obligation to return a document valid for driving, duty, until the period for which held the prohibition does not run.

Article 44 (4) § 1 The court decides the forfeiture of items directly derived from crime.

§ 2 The court may decide, in cases specified by statute rules forfeiture of items, which served or were intended to commit a crime.

§ 3 If the decision of forfeiture referred to in § 2 would be disproportionate to the gravity of the offense, the court may rule rather than exemplary forfeiture to the Exchequer.

§ 4 If the decision of the forfeiture described in § 1 or 2 is not possible, the court may order forfeiture of the equivalent of items directly derived from the crime or items which served or were intended to commit a crime.

§ 5 forfeiture of items specified in § 1 or 2 does not rule out if they are recovered the victim or another qualified entity.

§ 6 In the event of conviction for an offense involving breach of the ban on the manufacture, possession, trade, transmit, transfer or carriage of certain items, the court may decide, in cases provided for by statute rules of forfeiture.

§ 7 If the items listed in § 2 or 6 are not owned by the perpetrator, the forfeiture may rule only in cases provided for by law and, if co-ownership rules to forfeit part belonging to the offender or the forfeiture of the equivalent of that share.

§ 8 Items Covered by the forfeiture of the property when the Treasury has become final appeal.

Article 45 (5) § 1 If a perpetrator has reached with the offense, even indirectly, to the benefit of non-forfeited property items listed in Article. 44 § 1 or 6, the court decides the forfeiture of such benefit or its equivalent. Forfeiture is not predicated in whole or in part if the benefit or its equivalent shall be repaid the victim or other entity.

§ 2 In the event of a conviction for an offense committed with the perpetrator reached, albeit indirectly, to the benefit of substantial value to property, it is believed that the property which the perpetrator took the possession or to which any title acquired at the time of the offense or after the commission, to date of issue even invalid appeal, an advantage derived from the offense, unless the perpetrator or any other interested person shall submit proof to the contrary.

§ 3 If the circumstances indicate a strong likelihood that the perpetrator referred to in § 2, moved to a natural or legal person or entity without legal personality, in fact, or under any legal title, the property constituting the benefit of the offense, consider that the spontaneous things that are in the possession of that person or entity and to exercise its rights to property belonging to the offender, unless the person or agency shall submit proof of their lawful acquisition.

4 The provisions of § § 2 and 3 shall also apply for an attachment in accordance with the provision of Art. 292 § 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the security threat in the forfeiture of benefits and the enforcement of the measure. Person or entity to which the presumption established in § 3, may bring an action against the Treasury to rebut this presumption, pending final resolution of the case enforcement proceedings shall be suspended.

§ 5 In the case of co-ownership rules to forfeit part belonging to the offender or the forfeiture of the equivalent of that share.

§ 6 Eligible forfeiture of benefit to property or its equivalent the property of the Treasury upon validation of the verdict and the case referred to in § 4, second sentence, upon validation of the judgment dismissing the action against the Treasury.

Article 46 § 1 In case of conviction for the offense of causing death, serious bodily injury, violation acts organ of the body or health, or a crime against the security of communication or a crime against the environment, property or economic revolution, the court, at the request of the victim or another holder, decides to repair the damage caused in whole or in part, civil law statute of limitations claim and ordered the pension options do not apply.

§ 2 instead of the obligation referred to in § 1, the court may rule on the victim for exemplary damages for grievous bodily harm, breach action organ of the body, to health, as well as for damage suffered.

Article 47 § 1 In case of conviction for an intentional crime against the life or health or for other intentional crime, which resulted in death of man, grievous bodily harm, breach of organ injury or impairment to health, the court may order exemplary for the given social goal health-care.

§ 2 In the event of a conviction for a crime against the environment, the court may order exemplary for the given social objective in protecting the environment.

Article 47a. (6) If the offender convicted of an offense defined in Article. 173, 174, 177 or 355, leading a motor vehicle if he was drunk or under the influence of intoxicating agent, or escaped from the scene of the incident, the court decides in favor of exemplary institution or social organization, with responsibilities or statutory objectives include the provision of assistance to victims instances of communication.

Article 48 § 1 The height of one EXEMPLARY not exceed ten times the lowest monthly salary at the time of rule in the first instance.

§ 2 referred to in Article exemplary. 47 § 2 can be ordered up to three times the lowest salary dwudziestokrotnego during the rule of first instance.

§ 3 (7) referred to in Article exemplary. 47a decides the amount of three times the lowest salary stukrotnego during the rule of first instance.

By way of derogation from Article 49 punishment, as well as in the cases provided for by law, the court may order cash benefit referred to in Article. 39 item 7 on the specific social goal, it may not exceed three times the lowest monthly salary at the time of rule in the first instance.

Rule 49a. (8) § 1 In case of sentencing the offender for an offense under Article. 178A, the court decides cash benefit referred to in Article. 39 paragraph 7 of the institution or social organization referred to in Article. 47a.

§ 2 cash benefit referred to in § 1 shall not exceed ten times the lowest salary at the time of rule in the first instance.

Article 50 The court may decide in the cases provided for by law to give ruling to the public in the manner specified by them.

Article 51 The Court, considering the deliberate decision of deprivation or restriction of parental rights or care if the offense for a minor injury or in association with him, inform the competent family court.

Article 52 In case of conviction for an offense which benefit the property was a natural person, legal or organizational unit having no legal personality and committed by a perpetrator acting on its behalf or interest, the court requires the person who received the benefit of the asset, to its return in whole or in part to

the Treasury, not for financial gain to be repaid to another entity.

Chapter VI

The principle of punishment and punitive measures

Article 53 § 1, the Court imposes a penalty at their discretion, within the limits provided for by law, regardless that its complaint does not exceed the degree of misconduct, taking into account the degree of social harmfulness of the act and taking into account the objectives of prevention and education, which is achieved in relation to sentenced, and the need for legal awareness of society.

§ 2 by imposing a penalty, the court will consider in particular the motivation and behavior to the offender, a crime jointly with the minor, the type and degree of infringement of the obligations imposed on the offender, the nature and size of the negative consequences of crime, personal characteristics and conditions of the offender, a way of life before the offense and behavior after the commission, particularly a desire for compensation or restitution in some form a sense of social justice and the behavior of the victim.

§ 3 vengeance on the court also takes into account the positive results of mediation between the injured and the perpetrator, or a settlement reached between them before a court or prosecutor.

Article 54 § 1 by imposing a minor penalty or a juvenile, the court directs that primarily to educate the offender.

§ 2 To the offender, who at the time of the offense is under 18 years old, did not rule on life imprisonment.

Article 55 Circumstances affecting penalty takes into account only what the person concerned.

Article 56 The provisions of Article. 53, Art. 54 § 1 and Article. 55 shall apply mutatis mutandis to give other measures provided for in this code.

Article 57 § 1 If there is some independent basis for extraordinary mitigation or restrictions penalty, the court may only once or mitigate the punishment of extreme obostrzyć, taking into account the tapering base, including mitigation or restrictions.

§ 2 If a tie in the base for extraordinary mitigation and restrictions, the court may use extraordinary mitigation, or severe penalties.

Article 58 § 1 If the law provides a choice of type of penalty, the court decides a custodial sentence without a conditional suspension of its execution only when other means of punishment or penalty can not serve the purposes of punishment. Fines § 2 does not rule out the perpetrators if the income, its relationship to property or earning capacity justifies the belief that the offender does not pay the fine, and it can not be downloaded by way of execution.

§ 3 If the offense is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding 5 years, the court may order instead of imprisonment or a fine to imprisonment, particularly if the rules while a penal measure.

4 § 3 of the provision does not apply to perpetrators of deliberate transgression, who was previously sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 6 months without a conditional suspension of its implementation.

Article 59 If the offense is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding 3 years or, alternatively, penalties specified in Articles. 32 points 1-3 and the social harmfulness of an act is not excessive, the court may waive punishment if the rules while a penal measure, and aims to be the penalty for this measure met.

Article 60 § 1, the Court may apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment in the cases provided for by law and in relation to the juvenile, if justified by the considerations set out in Article. 54 § 1

§ 2 The court may also apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment in particularly justified cases, when even the lowest penalty imposed for the offense would be disproportionately harsh, in particular:

- 1) where the victim reconciled with the perpetrator, the damage was repaired or the victim and the offender agreed to a remedy,
- 2) because of the attitude of the offender, especially when made efforts to repair the damage or its prevention,
- 3) if the offender intentionally, or its nearest suffered serious injury in connection with the crime committed.

§ 3 The Court shall extraordinary mitigation of punishment, and may conditionally suspend the execution of the offender in relation to cooperating with others in an offense where he reveals to the body responsible for law enforcement information about individuals involved in the offense and relevant circumstances of its commission.

§ 4 At the request of the prosecutor, the court may use extraordinary mitigation of punishment, and even conditionally suspend the execution for the offender, who, regardless of the explanations given in his case, revealed before an investigation and presented the relevant circumstances, hitherto unknown to it, the offense punishable by more than 5 years imprisonment.

§ 5 In the cases referred to in § 3 and 4, the court imposing a term of imprisonment of 5 years may conditionally suspend the execution of the sample period of up to 10 years if it finds that, despite the failure to sentence the offender does not commit crimes again, the provisions of Article. 71-76 shall apply accordingly.

§ 6 The extraordinary mitigation of punishment is a sentence below the statutory limit risk or a milder type of punishment according to the following principles:

- 1) if the act constitutes a crime, the court imposes a term of imprisonment not less than one-third of the lower limit of the legal risks
- 2) if the act is a transgression, while the lower range of risks is a statutory term of imprisonment not less than one year, the court imposes a fine, to imprisonment or imprisonment,
- 3) if the act is a transgression, while the lower range of risks is a statutory term of imprisonment less than one year, the court imposes a fine or to imprisonment.

§ 7 If the act is in danger of alternative sanctions listed in Article. 32 pts 1-3, extraordinary mitigation of punishment is to waive the penalty was imposed and the decision means the criminal mentioned in Art. 39 points 2-8; provision of Art. 61 § 2 shall not apply.

Article 61 § 1 The court may waive punishment in the cases provided for by law and in the case referred to in Article. 60 § 3, especially when the offender's role in the offense was secondary, and the information helped to prevent his committing another crime.

§ 2 By way of derogation from the punishment, the court may also waive the imposition of criminal means, even if its ruling was required.

Article 62 ruling imprisonment, the court may determine the nature and type of penal institution in which the sentenced person has done fine, and the therapeutic system of rule enforcement.

Article 63 § 1 against the sentence passed on include the period of actual imprisonment on to the nearest whole day, while the real one days' imprisonment equal to one dniowi imprisonment, two days penalty of restriction of liberty or a fine of two daily rates .

§ 2 The predicate against punitive measures referred to in Article. 39 points 2 and 3, include the period of actual use of a genre corresponding preventive measures listed in Articles. 276 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

administrative decision

Chapter VII

Back to the offense

Article 64 § 1 If a perpetrator convicted of a crime intentionally to imprisonment

committed within 5 years after completion of at least 6 months penalty intentional crime similar to the offense for which he was convicted, the court may impose the penalty provided for the perpetrators of crime attributable to up to a maximum period of increased risk by half.

§ 2 If the offender previously convicted under the conditions specified in § 1, which took a total of at least one year of imprisonment and, within 5 years after serving all or part of the last sentence again committing an intentional crime against the life or health, crime rape, robbery, theft burglary or other crime against property committed with violence or threat of its use, the court imposes a term of imprisonment provided for in the amount of crime attributed to the lower limit above the legal threats, and it can quantify the maximum period of increased risk by half.

§ 3 provided for in § 1 or 2 increases the risk of upper does not apply to statutory crimes.

Article 65 (9) § 1 The provisions on the punishment, punitive measures and measures related to probation, provided to the offender referred to in Article. 64 § 2, applies also to the perpetrator of the crime which made him a regular source of income or is committing a crime, acting in an organized group or a connection to crime and the offender to a terrorist.

§ 2 The offender Article. 258 shall apply as appropriate provisions for the perpetrator referred to in Article. 64 § 2, except as provided for in the provision of increased penalties.

Chapter VIII

Measures related to probation

Article 66 § 1 The court may conditionally release of criminal proceedings, if the wine and the social harmfulness of the act are not significant, the circumstances of its commission is not in doubt, and the attitude of the perpetrator of a crime punishable not intentional, its characteristics and conditions for personal and justify the current way of life supposition that, despite the discontinuance of the proceedings will follow the legal order, in particular, do not commit crimes.

§ 2 Conditional remission does not apply to the perpetrator of a crime punishable in excess of 3 years imprisonment.

§ 3 In the case where the victim reconciled with the offender, the offender to repair the damage or the victim and the offender agreed to a remedy, a conditional waiver can be applied to the perpetrator of an offense punishable by not more than 5 years imprisonment.

Article 67 § 1 The remission is conditional on the sample period, which varies from year to 2 years and runs from the ruling becomes final.

§ 2 conditionally dismiss the criminal proceedings, the court may, during the attempt to give the offender under supervision of a guardian or a trustworthy person, association, institution or social organization to which business should care about education, the prevention of demoralization or assistance to prisoners.

§ 3 conditionally dismiss the criminal proceedings, the court requires the offender to repair the damage in whole or in part, and it may impose the obligations in Articles. 72 § 1 point 1-3 or 5, and declare cash benefit referred to in Article. 39 points 7 and the driving ban, referred to in Article. 39, par 3, the age of 2

§ The provision of Article 4. 74 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 68 § 1 The Court shall take criminal proceedings if the offender during the attempt to commit an intentional crime for which he was finally convicted.

§ 2 The court may take criminal proceedings if the offender during the attempt to flagrantly violated the law, in particular when committed other than those specified in § 1 offense if fail to surveillance, implementation of an obligation imposed or ordered a corrective measure, or does not exercise concluded with the injured settlement.

§ 3 The court may take criminal proceedings if the perpetrator after the decision

to discontinue the conditional, but before it becomes final is flagrantly violated the law, especially when that time has committed a crime.

§ 4 Conditional proceedings can not be taken later than 6 months after the end of the trial.

Article 69 § 1, the Court may conditionally suspend the sentences of imprisonment not exceeding 2 years, the penalty of restriction of liberty or a fine imposed as an independent sanction, if it is sufficient to achieve the purposes of punishment to the offender, particularly to prevent recidivism.

§ 2 by suspending enforcement of the sentence, the court takes into account primarily the attitude of the offender, his personal characteristics and conditions, the current way of life and behavior after the offense.

§ 3 suspensions of sentences does not apply to the perpetrator referred to in Article. 64 § 2, unless there is exceptional circumstances, justified by special circumstances, suspension of sentences, referred to in Article. 60 § 3-5, does not apply to the perpetrator referred to in Article. 64 § 2

Article 70 § 1 Suspension of execution of the sentence following the sample period, which runs from the ruling becomes final and is:

- 1) from 2 to 5 years - in the case of conditional suspension of sentences of imprisonment,
- 2) a year to 3 years - in the case of conditional suspension of the fine or penalty of restriction of liberty.

§ 2 In the case of suspension of imprisonment for juvenile offender, or referred to in Article. 64 § 2, the sample period is from 3 to 5 years.

Article 71 § 1 by suspending execution of sentence of imprisonment, the court may order a fine of up to 180 daily rates, if its imposition on other grounds it is not possible, suspending the penalty of restriction of liberty the court may order a fine of up to 90 daily rate.

§ 2 In the event of order execution of the sentence of imprisonment or restriction of liberty, the fine imposed pursuant to § 1 shall not be enforceable; imprisonment or restriction of freedom is reduced by a period corresponding to the number of paid daily rates rounded to a full day.

Article 72 § 1 by suspending enforcement of the sentence, the court may require the convicted person to:

- 1) inform the court or guardian about the progress of the sample period,
- 2) apologize to the victim,
- 3) performing its obligation to maintain the recovery of another person,
- 4) gainful employment, to study or prepare for a profession,
- 5) refrain from using alcohol or other drugs,
- 6) to undergo treatment, in particular odwykowemu or rehabilitacyjnemu,
- 7) to refrain from staying in certain environments or locations,
- 8) other relevant conduct during the attempt, if it can avoid committing a crime again.

§ 2 The court may require the convicted to repair the damage in whole or in part, unless they held a penal measure specified in Article. 39, par 5, or to pay the benefits mentioned in Art. 39 item 7

Article 73 § 1 by suspending execution of sentence of imprisonment, the court may, during the attempt to give the convicted person under the supervision of a guardian or a trustworthy person, association, institution or social organization to which business should care about education, the prevention of demoralization or assistance to prisoners.

§ 2 supervision is mandatory to juvenile offender misconduct, as well as to the perpetrator referred to in Article. 64 § 2

Article 74 § 1 time and manner of execution imposed duties mentioned in Article. 72 court determines after hearing the prisoner, establishing the obligation mentioned in Art. 72 § 1 point 6 requires the consent of the prisoner too.

§ 2 If the educational considerations militate in favor of this court, sentenced to a term of imprisonment with conditional suspension of execution may, within the sample set, extend or alter the obligations set out in Article. 72 § 1 point 3-8, or from the performance of obligations for release, with the exception of the obligation mentioned in Art. 72 § 2, as well as to give the convicted person under supervision or release from supervision.

Article 75 § 1, the Court manages the execution of a sentence, if convicted during a similar attempt to commit an intentional crime for which he held a final imprisonment.

§ 2 The court may order a penalty if convicted in a period of experimentation flagrantly violated the law, particularly when they committed a crime other than those specified in § 1, or if you fail to pay the fine, the supervision, implementation of the obligations imposed punitive measures, or predicate.

§ 3 The court may order the execution of a sentence, if convicted, after the ruling, but before it becomes final is flagrantly violated the law, especially when that time has committed a crime.

§ 4 Order of execution of the sentence may not be later than 6 months after the end of the trial.

Article 76 § 1 conviction is erased from the law after a period of 6 months from the end of the trial.

§ 2 If the sentenced person adjudicated to a fine or a penal measure, the blurring of the conviction may not occur prior to their implementation, reprieve or lapse of execution; does not include a corrective measure mentioned in Art. 39 points 5

Article 77 § 1 condemned to imprisonment, the court may conditionally exempt serve the remainder of the sentence only if his attitude, personal characteristics and conditions, way of life before the offense, the circumstances of its commission and the preservation of the crime and during his imprisonment justify the belief that convicted after their release will follow the legal order, in particular, do not commit crimes again.

§ 2 In particularly justified cases, the court imposing a custodial sentence may set tighter limits on the use of the conditional release of the convicted person than those provided for in Articles. 78.

Designs

Article 78 § 1 can be condemned conditionally released after serving his sentence at least half, but not earlier than after 6 months.

§ 2 condemned as defined in Article. 64 § 1 may be conditionally released after serving two thirds the penalty, but referred to in Article. 64 § 2, after serving three quarters of sentence; conditional release can not be earlier than one year.

§ 3 sentenced to 25 years imprisonment may be conditionally released after serving 15 years sentence, and sentenced to life imprisonment after serving 25 years sentence.

Article 79 § 1 The provisions of Article. 78 § 1 and 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the sum of two or more are not subject to the pooling of custodial sentences, sentenced to be held consecutively, the provision of Article. 78 § 2 shall apply, even if one of the offenses committed in terms of Article. 64.

§ 2 can be condemned, regardless of the conditions set out in Article. 78 § 1 or 2, conditional release after serving 15 years in prison.

Article 80 § 1 In case of conditional release time remaining to serve a penalty is a sample period which shall not be less than 2 years nor more than 5 years.

§ 2 If the sentenced person referred to in Article. 64 § 2, the sample period may not be less than 3 years.

§ 3 In the case of conditional immunity from fines to life imprisonment sample period is 10 years.

Article 81 In case of cancellation, re-parole of conditional release may not occur within one year from the deposition sentenced to prison, and in case of life imprisonment before the expiry of 5 years.

Article 82 If during the test and during the subsequent 6 months of conditional release is not canceled, the penalty shall be deemed to be hailed at the time conditional release.

Article 83 of condemned to imprisonment, which took at least half the sentence complied with the law and faithfully perform the work specified by the court, as well as fulfill the obligations imposed on him and ordered punitive measures, the court may waive the remainder of their sentence, considering it to be done.

Article 84 § 1 The Court may after half of the period for which held punitive measures listed in Articles. 39 points 1-3, considered to be made, if convicted observe legal and penal measure was carried against him at least a year. § 2 (10) provision § 1 shall not apply where a penal measure specified in Article. 39 paragraph 3 the sentence under Article. 42 § 2 or 3

Chapter IX

Fugitive criminal, and the combination of punishments and measures

Article 85 Where the offender has committed two or more crimes, fell before the first verdict, even though invalid as to any of these crimes, and imposed a penalty for not the same kind, or any other subject to merging, the court decides the total penalty, taking as a basis for sanctions on its own against the overlapping crime.

Article 86 § 1, the Court imposes a penalty ranging from a total of the highest fines imposed for various crimes to their sum, not exceeding 540 daily fines, restrictions on freedom of 18 months or 15 years imprisonment, fine, fine aggregate as defined in Article. 71 § 1 shall not exceed 180 times the daily rate - if it is linked to suspended sentences of imprisonment and shall not exceed 90 times the daily rate - if it is linked to the suspension of enforcement of the penalty of restriction of liberty.

§ 2 vengeance on the total fine, the court shall determine a new amount of the daily rate, based on the indications referred to in Article. 33 § 3 of the height of the daily rate can not exceed the highest previously established.

§ 3 vengeance total restriction of liberty, the court determines the newly-time royalty-free, controlled for social work or the amount of the deductions, applying Article. 35; obligations set out in Article. 36 § 2 shall apply, even were held only for one of the concurrent crimes.

Article 87 In case of conviction for a crime converging to imprisonment and restrictions on freedom of the penalty the court imposes a total deprivation of liberty, given that restrictions on freedom of months equal to 15 days of detention.

Article 88 If the most severe punishment passed by one of the concurrent criminal punishment is 25 years imprisonment or life imprisonment, the rule that the total penalty as a punishment, in the case of the confluence of two or more penalty 25 years imprisonment the court may order a fine totaling sentenced to life imprisonment.

Article 89 § 1 In case of conviction for a crime converging to imprisonment, restriction of liberty or a fine of conditional suspension and without a conditional suspension of their execution, the court may conditionally suspend the sentence of the total, if there are conditions laid down in Articles. 69.

§ 2 ruling total penalty of imprisonment or restriction of freedom of the conditional suspension of their execution, the court may order a fine referred to in Article. 71 § 1, even though it is not held to be in the confluence of the offense.

§ 3 In case of overlapping periods of orders the court decides that the sample period and the related responsibilities again.

Article 90 § 1 penal measures and safeguards and supervision apply, even if they only held it for one of the concurrent crimes.

§ 2 In the event of a decision by overlapping criminal deprivation of civil rights or the prohibitions of the same kind, the court shall apply the provisions of the punishment of the total.

Article 91 § 1 If the offender commits a similar way, at short intervals, two or more crimes, fell before the first verdict, even though invalid as to any of these offenses, the court decides one sentence on the basis of the provision, the characteristics of each exhausts of these offenses, up to a maximum period of increased risk by half.

§ 2 If the perpetrator under the conditions laid down in Article. 85 commits two or more sequences of the offenses referred to in § 1 or a string of offenses and other offenses, the court decides the total penalty using the appropriate provisions of this chapter.

§ 3 If the perpetrator has been convicted of two or more convictions for crimes belonging to the crimes specified in § 1, ordered by the judgment total penalty may not exceed the maximum period of increased risk by half, provided the prescription, the characteristics of each of these crimes exhausted.

Article 92 of the total sentencing does not preclude that individual penalties imposed for the crimes falling within or overlapping offenses have been wholly or partially executed; provision of Article. 71 § 2 shall apply accordingly.

Chapter X

Protective measures

Article 93 The Court may rule as provided in this chapter relating to the detention order placing the plant closed only when it is necessary to prevent any recurrence of the offender committing criminal offenses related to his mental illness, mental retardation or addiction to alcohol or any other means intoxicating, the ruling means the court shall hear the psychiatrists and psychologist.

Article 94 § 1 If a perpetrator in a position referred to in Article insanity. 31 § 1, has committed a prohibited act of substantial damage to society and there is a high probability that commit such acts again, the court decides place the offender in an appropriate psychiatric institution.

§ 2 The Time of stay in the facility was not determined in advance, court rules exempt the offender, if it continued to remain at the plant is not necessary.

§ 3 The court may order the re-placing the offender referred to in § 1 in the appropriate psychiatric institution, if justified by the circumstances mentioned in § 1 or in. 93; order may be issued after 5 years of exemption from the plant.

Article 95 § 1 offender sentenced to imprisonment without a conditional suspension of execution for a crime committed in a restricted set out in Article sanity. 31 § 2, the court may order placing the offender in prison, which uses special medical or rehabilitative.

§ 2 If the results of treatment or rehabilitation for the speak, the court may offender referred to in § 1, was sentenced to not more than 3 years imprisonment, conditionally exempt on the principles set out in Article. 77-82, without restriction under Articles. 78 § 1 or 2; supervision is mandatory.

Article 96 § 1 offender sentenced to imprisonment without a conditional suspension of execution for a crime committed in conjunction with addiction to alcohol or other intoxicating agent, the court may order the offender placed in a locked treatment facility for drug addiction, if there is a high probability of re-offending associated with this addiction.

§ 2 The measure referred to in § 1 shall not adjudicate in cases where the

offender was sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding 2 years.

§ 3 Time of stay in a locked treatment facility for drug addiction is not determined in advance, it can not last less than 3 months or more than 2 years. The release of the company settled a court based on the results of treatment, after hearing the opinion of the treatment provider.

§ 4 The payment of the penalty include the length of stay court sentenced the plant referred to in § 1

Article 97 § 1 Depending on the progress of treatment as defined in Article offender. 96 § 1, the court may address it, the sample period from 6 months to 2 years, treatment or rehabilitation in outpatient treatment in a rehabilitation facility, putting it at the same time under supervision of a guardian or a trustworthy person, association, institution or social organization to which business should care about education, the prevention of demoralization or assistance to prisoners.

§ 2 The court may order the convicted person to re-placement in a closed facility or treatment for drug addiction in prison if convicted during the tests fail to get treatment or rehabilitation, or commits an offense, or flagrantly violated the law or the rules of treatment in rehabilitation facilities.

§ 3 If the sample period and within a further 6 months is not ordered the repositioning of the convicted person in a locked treatment facility for drug addiction or in prison, the penalty shall be deemed to be hailed at the end of the sample period.

Article 98 If the results of treatment referred to in Article. 96 § 3, for the justified, the court conditionally released from the remainder of the convicted person to serve the remainder of the penalty as laid down in Articles. 77-82, without restriction under Articles. 78 § 1 or 2; supervision is mandatory.

Article 99 § 1 If a perpetrator has committed an act prohibited in defined in Article insanity. 31 § 1, the court may order detention by way of prohibitions referred to in Article. 39 points 2 or 3, if this is necessary for the protection of legal order and the forfeiture referred to in Article. 39, par 4

§ 2 mentioned in § 1 bans rule without determining the date the court repeals prohibition ended when the reasons for its decision.

Article 100 If the social harmfulness of an act is minimal, and if the conditional discontinuance of the proceedings or the declaration, the fact that there is a disconnection punish perpetrators of criminal offenses, the court may order the forfeiture referred to in Article. 39, par 4

Chapter XI

Limitation

Article 101 § 1 offenses shall lapse if the time of its commission passed years:

- 1) 30 - when the act constitutes a crime of murder,
- 2) 20 - when the act constitutes another crime,
- 3) 10 - when the act is a transgression punishable by deprivation of liberty than 3 years
- 4) 5 - when the act is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding 3 years,
- 5) 3 - when the act is punishable by restriction of liberty or a fine.

§ 2 offenses prosecuted by indictment shall terminate at the private end of the year from the time when the victim knew the person of the offender, but not later than the end of 3 years from the time of its commission.

§ 3 In the cases provided for in § 1 or 2, where no crime depends on the occurrence of a particular effect in the Act, the limitation period starts from the time when the effect occurred.

Article 102 If within the period provided for in Article. 101 proceedings were initiated against the person punishable offense committed by the latter shall terminate on the expiry of 5 years from the end of this period.

Article 103 § 1 Could not execute the penalty, if the conviction becomes final elapsed years:

- 1) 30 - in the event of a conviction to imprisonment exceeding 5 years or more severe penalty,
- 2) 15 - in the event of a conviction to imprisonment not exceeding 5 years,
- 3) 10 - in the event of a conviction for another penalty.

§ 2 The provision of § 1 item 3 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the punitive measures listed in Article. 39 points 1-4 and 6 and 7, provision of § 1 paragraph 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis to a corrective measure mentioned in Art. 39 points 5

Article 104 § 1 The period of limitation does not run, if the statutory provision does not permit the initiation or continuation of criminal proceedings, but not for a lack of applications or private prosecution.

§ 2 Limitation in relation to the crimes defined in Article. 144, Art. 145 § 2 or 3, Art. 338 § 1 or 2, and Article. 339 runs from the time of making satisfy the obligation or the time at which the offender has ceased to weigh.

Article 105 § 1 The provisions of Article. 101-103 does not apply to crimes against peace and humanity and war crimes.

§ 2 The provisions of Article. 101-103 also do not apply to intentional crimes: murder, grievous bodily injury, serious bodily injury or deprivation of liberty combined with a special torment, committed by a public official in connection with the performance of official duties.

Chapter XII

Blurring of conviction

Article 106 With the blurring of the conviction shall be considered as void, the entry of conviction shall be removed from the criminal record.

administrative decision

Article 107 § 1 In the event of a conviction to imprisonment referred to in Article. 32 points 3 or penalty 25 years imprisonment, a conviction is blurred by the law of 10 years from the execution or remission of sentence or the limitation of its implementation.

§ 2 The court may, upon application, order the convicted person has already blurred the conviction after 5 years if convicted in this period complied with the legal system, and imposed a term of imprisonment not exceeding 3 years.

§ 3 In the event of conviction to the penalty of life imprisonment, followed by blurring of conviction under the law to end 10 years of believing it to be done, the reprieve from punishment, or the limitation of its implementation.

§ 4 The case of conviction to a fine or to imprisonment, sentencing is the blurring of right at the end of 5 years from the execution or remission of sentence or the limitation of its implementation, at the request of the court may order the convicted person to bridge the conviction after the expiry of 3 years.

§ 5 In the event of withdrawal from punishment, sentencing is the blurring of right at the end of one year from the final decision.

§ 6 If the adjudicated criminal remedy, the blurring of the conviction may not occur before his execution, giving, or the lapse of its implementation, subject to Art. 76 § 2

Designs

Article 108 If the offender convicted of two or more not stayed in the confluence of crime, as well as if convicted after the start, but before the expiration of the period required to erase the conviction again committed a crime, is permissible only concomitant blurring of all convictions.

Chapter XIII

Responsibility for crimes committed abroad

Article 109 Polish penal Act shall apply to a Polish citizen who has committed a crime abroad.

Article 110. (11) § 1 Polish penal Act shall apply to an alien who has committed a prohibited act abroad directed against the interests of the Polish Republic, a Polish citizen, a Polish legal person or organizational unit of Polish non-legal personality and an alien who committed a boundary of a terrorist offense.

§ 2 Polish penal Act applies if committed abroad by an alien criminal offenses other than those mentioned in § 1, if the act is prohibited in Polish criminal law punishable in excess of 2 years imprisonment and the offender is present on Polish territory, and not decided spend it.

Article 111 § 1 The condition of responsibility for an act committed abroad is the recognition of such an act a crime and by statute in force at the place of its commission.

§ 2 Where there are differences between the Polish Law and the Law in force at the place where the event occurred, with the Polish law, the court may take into account these differences in favor of the perpetrator.

§ 3 The condition laid down in § 1 shall not apply to the Polish public officer who on duty abroad, where a crime committed in connection with the exercise of their functions, or the person who committed an offense in a place not subject to any state authority.

Article 112. (12) Notwithstanding the provisions in force in the place of the offense, Polish penal law shall apply to a Polish citizen and a foreigner, if committed:

- 1) crimes against the internal or external security of the Republic of Polish,
- 2) crimes against Polish offices or public officials,
- 3) an offense against an important Polish economic interests,
- 4) the offense of false statements made to the office of the Polish
- 5) the offense, which has been achieved, albeit indirectly, the economic advantage on Polish territory.

Article 113 Notwithstanding the provisions of the place to commit a crime, Polish penal law shall apply to a Polish citizen and a foreigner, which decided not to spend, if he committed a crime abroad, to which the prosecution Republic of Poland is obliged under international agreements.

Article 114 § 1 (13) The decision sunken abroad does not preclude the initiation or conduct of criminal proceedings for the same prohibited act before a Polish court.

§ 2 The court classified the sentence passed against the period of actual imprisonment abroad, and performed there a penalty, taking into account the differences between these penalties.

§ 3 (14) provision § 1 shall not apply:

- 1) if the conviction were taken abroad was taken to carry on Polish territory, as well as when the decision sunken abroad relates to an offense, in connection with which law enforcement has been delegated or to the perpetrator of the Polish territory,
- 2) the enforcement of international criminal tribunals operating under the Polish Republic of binding international law,
- 3) to foreign judgments, it is shown by the Polish Republic of binding international agreement.

§ 4 If there has been acquisition of a Polish citizen, finally sentenced by a court in a foreign country, to the sentence on Polish territory, the court determined according to Polish law, the legal classification of the act and subject to the execution of punishment or other measure provided for in this Law, the basis for determining the penalty or measure under performed by a decree from the court of a foreign country, threatening punishment for such conduct in the Polish law, the period of actual imprisonment abroad, and made there a penalty or other means, taking into account differences in favor of the convicted person.

Chapter XIV

Explanation of terms of statutory

Article 115 § 1 is the act of prohibited conduct with marks defined in criminal law.

§ 2 In assessing the degree of social harmfulness of an act the court shall take into account the type and nature of the infringed goods, the size of the damage or threat of injury, the manner and circumstances of committing the offense, the importance of the obligations violated by the offender, as well as the character's intention, the motivation of perpetrators, the type of infringing the rules of prudence and the degree of their violation.

§ 3 offenses are similar crimes within the same type; crime using violence or threat of use or crimes committed in order to gain material benefits shall be deemed an offense similar.

§ 4. (15) to property or personal advantage is an advantage both for himself and for someone else.

§ 5 The property is a property of substantial value, whose value at the time of the offense exceeds the amount *dwustukrotną* lowest monthly salary.

§ 6 is a property of great value property, whose value at the time of the offense than a thousand of the lowest amount of monthly salary.

§ 7 The provisions of § 5 and 6 shall apply to the term "substantial damage" and "damage in large sizes.

§ 8 The lowest salaries are the lowest paid employees identified on the basis of the Labor Code.

§ 9 movable thing or object is also a Polish or foreign money or other means of payment and to document entitlement to receive a sum of money or with the payment of principal, interest, profit participation, or participation in a company statement.

§ 10 is a juvenile offender, who at the time of the offense has not completed 21 years and during the rule of first instance 24 years.

§ 11 The person closest to the spouse, the initial, descendant, sibling, relative by marriage in the same line or degree, a dependent relative adoptions, and her husband, as well as a dependent in the common livable.

§ 12 unlawful threat is both a threat referred to in Article. 190, as well as causing a threat of prosecution or broadcast messages offensive honor of his person threatened or near, the announcement does not constitute a threat to cause criminal proceedings if it is only to protect the rights infringed crime.

§ 13 Public Officers is:

- 1) The President of the Republic of Polish,
- 2) deputy, senator, councilman,
- 2a) (16) MEP,
- 3) (17) judge, a magistrate, prosecutor, notary, bailiff, court curator, a person holding, in cases of misconduct or disciplinary bodies operating under the Act,
- 4) a person who is an employee of government, other state body or local government, unless the only full service operations, as well as other people in the field, which is authorized to issue administrative decisions,
- 5) the person is an employee of the state inspection body or inspection authority of local government, unless the only full service operations,
- 6) a person dealing with a managerial position in another state institution,
- 7) an officer of the body responsible for protecting public safety or officer of the Prison Service,
- 8) a person who performs active military service.

§ 14. (18) A document is any object or any other written medium, which is linked to specific law or which because of the content contained therein constitutes a proof of the law, the legal relationship or facts having legal significance.

§ 15 For the purposes of this Code for the vessel is considered as a fixed platform located on the continental shelf.

§ 16 The state of intoxication for the purposes of this code occurs when:

- 1) blood alcohol content exceeds 0.5 per mille, or leads to a concentration exceeding this value, or
- 2) the alcohol content of 1 dm³ exhaled air exceeds 0.25 mg, or leads to a concentration exceeding this value.

§ 17 a soldier is a person who performs active military service.

§ 18 command is command specific acts or omissions of business issued by the superior soldier or a soldier eligible senior level.

§ 19. (19) The person exercising a public function is a public official, a member of a municipal authority, a person employed in an organizational unit provided with public funds unless it is engaged solely in service activities, as well as another person whose rights and obligations in terms of public activity are defined or recognized by law or binding international agreement Polish Republic.

§ 20. (20) a terrorist offense is a prohibited act threatened with imprisonment, a maximum of at least 5 years, committed to:

- 1) seriously intimidate many people,
- 2) to compel a public authority of the Republic of Polish or another international organization or authority to take or refrain from certain activities,
- 3) call a serious disturbance in the system or the economy of Polish Republic, another country or international organization - as well as threats to commit such an act.

Chapter XV

Value to set specific

Article 116 of the General Provisions of the Code apply to other laws providing for criminal liability, unless the law expressly exclude its application.

SPECIAL SECTION

Chapter XVI

Crimes against peace and humanity and war crimes

Article 117 § 1 One who initiates or conducts a war of aggression, punishable by imprisonment for not less than 12 years, the penalty of 25 years imprisonment or a penalty of life imprisonment.

§ 2 who is preparing to commit an offense specified in § 1, punishable by imprisonment for not less than 3 years

§ 3 Whoever publicly called for the initiation of a war of aggression, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

Article 118 § 1 Whoever, with the intent to destroy in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, political or religious groups or belief, commits homicide or causing grievous bodily harm of a person belonging to such groups, punishable by imprisonment for not less than 12 years, the penalty of 25 years imprisonment or a penalty of life imprisonment.

§ 2 Whoever, for the purpose specified in § 1, provides for persons belonging to the group conditions of life threatening its biological destruction, apply measures aimed at preventing births within the group or forcibly removes children from the persons belonging to it, punishable by imprisonment for not less than 5 years or penalty of 25 years imprisonment.

§ 3 Whoever makes preparations for the offense specified in § 1 or 2, punishable by imprisonment for not less than 3 years

Article 119 § 1 Whoever uses violence or makes unlawful threat towards a group of persons or particular persons because of their national, ethnic, racial, political, religious, or because of its lack of religious beliefs, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 The same penalty shall, who publicly calls for an offense specified in § 1

Article 120 Whoever uses a measure of mass destruction prohibited by international law, punishable by imprisonment for not less than 10 years, the penalty of 25 years imprisonment or a penalty of life imprisonment.

Article 121 § 1 Whoever, contrary to the prohibitions of international law or the provisions of Law, produces, collects, acquires, disposes, stores, transports, or sends the funds of mass destruction or the means to fight or conduct research aimed at the production or use of such measures, be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 2 The same penalty shall apply to those who allowed to commit an act specified in § 1

Article 122 § 1 One who in the course of armed attacks a town or the object is not defended, relaying area or neutralized, or otherwise used to combat prohibited by international law, punishable by imprisonment for not less than 5 years or penalty of 25 years

imprisonment.

§ 2 The same penalty shall, who at the time of military action against the measure shall be prohibited by international law.

Article 123 § 1 Whoever, in violation of international law, murder is allowed to:

- 1) persons who are not making weapons or means of defense having surrendered,
- 2) The wounded, sick, shipwrecked, medical personnel or clergy persons,
- 3) prisoners of war,
- 4) the civilian population of the occupied territory, occupied or which are ongoing military operations, or other people using at the time of armed international protection,

punishable by imprisonment for not less than 12 years, the penalty of 25 years imprisonment or a penalty of life imprisonment.

§ 2 Who, in violation of international law, causes the persons mentioned in § 1 of grievous bodily harm, the person shall be subjected to torture, cruel or inhuman treatment, makes them even with their consent, cognitive experiments, using them to protect their presence defined land or building or any military action against their own troops or keep as hostages, punishable by imprisonment for not less than 5 years or penalty of 25 years imprisonment.

Article 124 Whoever, in violation of international law, compels a person referred to in Article. 123 § 1 to serve in the armed forces of the enemy, resettled them, apply corporal punishment, deprived of liberty or the right to an independent and impartial court or limit their right to defense in criminal proceedings, punishable by imprisonment for not less than 3 years

Article 125 § 1 Whoever, in the area occupied, occupied or which are ongoing military operations, in violation of international law, destroys, damages or takes the good culture,

be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 2 If the act concerns the good of having special importance for culture, the perpetrator

punishable by imprisonment for not less than 3 years

Article 126 § 1 Whoever, in time of warfare used in contravention of international law character of the Red Cross or Red Crescent Society, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 2 The same penalty shall, who at the time of use military action in contravention of international law and trade protection for cultural or other sign protected by international law, or uses a state flag or a military badge of the enemy, neutral country or international organization or committee.

Chapter XVII

Offenses against the Polish Republic

Article 127 § 1 Whoever, with the aim of depriving the independence, or separation of part of a violent change of constitutional order of the Polish Republic, shall, in consultation with others, activities directly aimed at the realization of this goal,

punishable by imprisonment for not less than 10 years, the penalty of 25 years imprisonment or a penalty of life imprisonment.

§ 2 who is preparing to commit an offense specified in § 1,

punishable by imprisonment for not less than 3 years

Article 128 § 1 Whoever, in order to remove the constitutional authority of the Republic of violence, Polish, take direct action towards the realization of this goal, punishable by imprisonment for not less than 3 years

§ 2 who is preparing to commit an offense specified in § 1,

be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 3 Whoever by force or threat of unlawful influence the official acts of the constitutional authority of the Republic of Polish,

be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

Article 129 Whoever, being authorized to act on behalf of the Polish Republic in its relations with the government of a foreign country or foreign organization that works to the detriment of the Republic of Polish, be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

Article 130 § 1 One who participates in the activities of foreign intelligence against the Polish Republic,
be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years
§ 2 Who is taking part in an interview with a foreign or acting on his behalf, is providing intelligence messages whose transmission may harm the Republic of Polish,
punishable by imprisonment for not less than 3 years
§ 3 (21) who, in order to provide foreign intelligence messages as defined in § 2, collects or stores, enter the computer system to obtain them, or is prepared to act in favor of foreign intelligence against the Polish Republic,
punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years
§ 4 Whoever organizes the activities of foreign intelligence or her direct,
punishable by imprisonment for not less than 5 years or penalty of 25 years imprisonment.

Article 131 § 1 There shall be liable for the attempted offense under article. 127 § 1, art. 128 § 1, or Article. 130 § 1 or 2, who voluntarily abandon further activities and revealed to the body set up to prosecute crimes committed all the relevant circumstances of the act, the provision of Article. 17 § 2 shall apply accordingly.
§ 2 It is punishable as an offense under Article. 128 § 2, Art. Or Article 129. 130 § 3, who voluntarily abandon further activities and undertook major efforts to prevent the commission of a deliberate criminal act, and revealed to the body set up to prosecute crimes committed all the relevant circumstances of the offense.

Article 132 Whoever, giving the intelligence services of the Republic of Polish, Polish misleading state authority by providing forged or falsified documents or other items or by concealing the true or providing false information of relevance to the Polish Republic,
be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

Article 133 Whoever publicly insults the Republic or the Polish nation,
punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

Rule 134 Who is allowed to attempt to force the Polish President,
punishable by imprisonment for not less than 12 years, the penalty of 25 years imprisonment or a penalty of life imprisonment.

Article 135 § 1 Whoever allowed an active attack on the Polish President,
be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 Whoever publicly insults the Polish President,
punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

Article 136 § 1 Whoever on Polish territory is allowed an active attack on a foreign head of state or head of an accredited diplomatic representative of a Member State or a person enjoying similar protection under the laws, treaties and generally accepted international practices,
be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 Who is on Polish territory is allowed an active attack on the person who belongs to the diplomatic staff of representative of a foreign country or a consular official of a foreign country in connection with the performance of their duties,
punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 3 The penalty specified in § 2 is who is on Polish territory publicly insults a person referred to in § 1

§ 4 Whoever on Polish territory publicly insults a person referred to in § 2,
the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.

Article 137 § 1 Whoever publicly insults, destroys, damages or removes emblem, flag, banner, flag, flag or other sign of the state,
the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.

§ 2 The same penalty shall, on the one who insults Polish territory, destroys, damages or removes emblem, flag, banner, flag, flag or other sign of a foreign state, issued publicly by the representative of that State or on the orders of Polish

authority.

Article 138 § 1 The provisions of Article. 136 and 137 § 2 shall apply if the foreign country provides reciprocity.

§ 2 The provisions of Article. 127, 128, 130 and 131 shall apply mutatis mutandis, if the prohibited act was committed to the detriment of the allied countries, and the latter ensures reciprocity.

Article 139 In case of an offense under Article. 127, 128 and 130 the court may order forfeiture referred to in Article. 39, par 4, even if the items do not constitute property of the perpetrator.

Chapter XVIII

An offense against defense

Article 140 § 1 Whoever, in order to weaken the power of the Republic of Polish defense, it may be violent attack on a unit of the Polish Armed Forces, destroying or damaging property or equipment of the importance of defense
be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 2 If the consequence of an act of man is death or grievous bodily harm many people, the perpetrator
be subject to imprisonment from 2 to 12

§ 3 Whoever makes preparations for the offense specified in § 1,
punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 4 The case of an offense specified in § 1-3 the court may order forfeiture referred to in Article. 39, par 4, even if the items do not constitute property of the perpetrator.

Article 141 § 1 Whoever, being a Polish citizen, without the consent of the military duties in a foreign army or foreign military organization,
be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 Whoever accepts the obligations of international law prohibited the military service as an employee,
punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

§ 3 does not commit an offense specified in § 1, a Polish citizen who is also a citizen of another country if he resides in its territory, and where full military service.

Article 142 § 1 Whoever, contrary to the provisions of the Act, by a haul of Polish citizens or resident aliens in the Polish Republic for military service in foreign armed forces or foreign military organization,
be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 Who runs haul Polish citizens or resident aliens in the Polish Republic to serve in the prohibited by international law, military service as an employee or a hired service pay, organizes, trains or uses,
punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

Article 143 § 1 Whoever, in order to obtain an exemption from the obligation of military service, or deferment of the service, causes or allows himself to someone else caused him due to set out in Article. 156 § 1, or Article. 157 § 1, or in order to use this trick to mislead the competent authority,
punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 2 The same punishment shall be, who, in order to facilitate another person to an exemption from the obligation of military service, or deferment of the service, with its consent causes the effect described in Article. 156 § 1, or Article. 157 § 1, or in order to use this trick to mislead the competent authority.

§ 3 Whoever commits a prohibited act specified in § 1 or 2, if the service relates to replace military service,
the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Article 144 § 1 Whoever, being called upon to perform active military service are not reported to hold the service in a specified time and place,

punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 2 In the case of lesser importance, the perpetrator the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.

§ 3 Whoever does not report to jury service replacing the military service under the conditions specified in § 1, subject to a fine or the penalty of restriction of liberty.

Article 145 § 1 Whoever, making service to replace military service:

1) refuses to perform this service, maliciously or persistently refuses to comply with an obligation under the command of this service or on business,

2) to partially or completely aside from this service or to enforce an obligation arising from this service:

a) causes or permits himself to someone else caused him due to set out in Article. 156 § 1, or Article. 157 § 1,

b) uses deception to mislead the superior

the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 2 The same punishment shall be, who, on duty as set out in § 1, arbitrarily leaves the place designated for the exercise of his duties or willfully remains outside it.

§ 3 If the perpetrator of criminal act as defined in § 2 leaves, to permanently set aside from this service, the designated place of performance of official duties or that the outside remains

punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

Article 146 If the offender referred to in Article. 145 § 2 and 3 voluntarily returned, and his absence lasted no longer than 14 days, the court may apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment, and even withdraw from it is imposed.

Article 147 in relation to an offender referred to in Article. 143 § 1, or Article. 144 or 145, who at the time the act was unable to perform military service, the court may apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment, and even withdraw from it is imposed.

Chapter XIX

Crimes against life and health

Article 148 § 1 Whoever kills a man

punishable by imprisonment for not less than 8 years, the penalty of 25 years imprisonment or a penalty of life imprisonment.

§ 2 Whoever kills man

1) with particular cruelty,

2) in connection with the hostage taking, rape or robbery,

3) as a result of motivation deserving special condemnation,

4) the use of firearms or explosives,

punishable by imprisonment for not less than 12 years, the penalty of 25 years imprisonment or a penalty of life imprisonment.

§ 3 The penalty specified in § 2 is, whoever kills one act more than one person, or has previously been finally convicted for the murder.

§ 4 Whoever kills man under the influence of strong emotion justified by circumstances,

be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

Article 149. (22) A mother who kills a child during the period of confinement under the influence of its course, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

Article 150 § 1 Whoever kills man on his request and under the influence of sympathy for him,

be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 In exceptional cases the court may apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment, and even withdraw from it is imposed.

Article 151 Whoever persuasion or by the assistance of man leads to targnięcia his own life,

be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

Article 152 § 1 with the consent of a woman who interrupts her pregnancy in violation of the law,

punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 2 The same penalty shall, pregnant woman who gives aid in stopping pregnancy, in violation of the law or urge it to do so.

§ 3 (23) Who is allowed to act specified in § 1 or 2, when a child conceived has reached capacity for independent life outside the body of a pregnant woman, punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

Article 153 § 1 Who is using violence against a pregnant woman or otherwise, without her consent interrupt pregnancy or violence, the threat of unlawful or improper brings a pregnant woman to have an abortion, punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

§ 2 (24) Who is allowed to act specified in § 1, when a child conceived has reached capacity for independent life outside the body of a pregnant woman, be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

Article 154 § 1 If the consequence of an act referred to in Article. 152 § 1 or 2 is the death of a pregnant woman, the perpetrator be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 2 If the consequence of an act referred to in Article. 152 § 3, or Article. 153 is the death of a pregnant woman, the perpetrator be subject to imprisonment from 2 to 12

Article 155 Whoever intentionally causes the death of a man, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

Article 156 § 1 (25) Whoever causes grievous bodily harm in the form:

1) deprivation of human sight, hearing, speech, the ability of procreation,
2) other serious disability, serious illness or an incurable long-term, real life-threatening illness, permanent mental illness, the total or substantial permanent incapacity to work in an occupation or permanent, significant zeszpecenia or distortion of the body,

be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 2 If the perpetrator acts unintentionally, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 3 If the consequence of an act specified in § 1 is the death of a man, the perpetrator

be subject to imprisonment from 2 to 12

Article 157 § 1 One who causes a breach of organ injury or impairment to health, other than those referred to in Article. 156 § 1, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 violation Whoever causes impairment of the body organ or health disorder lasting no longer than 7 days, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 3 If the perpetrator of an act specified in § 1 or 2 acts unintentionally, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.

§ 4 The prosecution of an offense specified in § 2 or 3, if the infringement action organ of the body or health disorder do not take longer than 7 days, held in private prosecution.

§ 5 If an infringement action organ of the body or health disorder lasted for more than 7 days, and the victim is the person closest to the prosecution of the offense specified in § 3, is at its request.

Rule 157a. (26) § 1 One who causes injury to a child conceived or health disorder threatening his life,

the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 2 The physician does not commit an offense if bodily injury or health disorder are the consequence of a child conceived therapeutic actions necessary for the repeal of the danger threatening the health or life of the pregnant woman or

unborn child.

§ 3 It is punishable by the mother of the child conceived, which allows the act specified in § 1

Article 158 § 1 Who is involved in a brawl or beating, which exposes a person to the immediate danger of death or the occurrence of the effect referred to in Article. 156 § 1 or in. 157 § 1, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 2 If the consequence of a fight or a beating is a serious detriment to human health, the perpetrator punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

§ 3 If the consequence of a fight or a beating death of a man, the perpetrator be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

Article 159 Whoever, by taking part in a brawl or beating a man uses a firearm, knife or other similarly dangerous object, punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

Article 160 § 1 Whoever puts man in imminent danger of death or grievous bodily harm,

punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 2 If the perpetrator is obliged to care for a person exposed to danger, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 3 If the perpetrator of an act specified in § 1 or 2 acts unintentionally, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.

§ 4 It is punishable as a crime defined in § 1-3 offender who voluntarily set aside the imminent danger.

§ 5 The prosecution of the offense specified in § 3, is at the request of the victim.

Article 161 § 1 Whoever, knowing that he is infected with HIV, directly exposes another person to such infection, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 2 The Who, knowing that it is affected by venereal disease or contagious, incurable disease or severe life-threatening in real terms, directly exposes another person to infection from this disease, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.

§ 3 The prosecution of an offense specified in § 1 or 2 is at the request of the victim.

Article 162 § 1 Whoever the man appearing in the position of imminent danger threatening the loss of life or grievous bodily harm does not give any aid, being able to give it without endangering yourself or another person in danger of death or grievous bodily harm,

punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 2 does not commit a crime, whoever does not provide assistance, which is required to undergo medical treatment or the conditions under which it is possible to prompt assistance from the institution or person appointed to this.

Chapter XX

Offenses against public safety

Article 163 § 1 One who brings an event that threatens the life or health of many persons or property in a large scale, having the form:

1) fire,

2) collapse of buildings, flooded or landslides, rock or snow,

3) explosion of explosives or flammable or other violent liberation of energy, the spread of poisonous substances, asphyxiating or parzących,

4) the rapid liberation of the liberation of nuclear energy or ionizing radiation, be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 2 If the perpetrator acts unintentionally, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 3 If the consequence of an act specified in § 1 is the death of a man, or

grievous bodily harm many people, the perpetrator
be subject to imprisonment from 2 to 12
§ 4 If the consequence of an act specified in § 2 is the death of a man, or
grievous bodily harm many people, the perpetrator
punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

Article 164 § 1 Whoever brings immediate danger of the event referred to in
Article. 163 § 1,
punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years
§ 2 If the perpetrator acts unintentionally,
punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

Article 165 § 1 Whoever brings danger to life or health of many persons or to
property in large sizes:
1) epidemiological or risk causing the spread of an infectious disease or
contagious animal or plant
2) wyrabiająca or by entering the market of substances harmful to health,
foodstuffs or other articles of everyday use, or pharmaceuticals is not equivalent
to the applicable terms of quality,
3) causing damage or disruption utilities, especially in the supplying water, light,
heat, gas, electricity or security device prior to a general danger or used for its
repeal,
4) (27) impairing, preventing or otherwise affecting the automatic processing,
collection or transmission of data,
5) acting in different ways in particularly dangerous circumstances,
punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years
§ 2 If the perpetrator acts unintentionally,
punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years
§ 3 If the consequence of an act specified in § 1 is the death of a man, or
grievous bodily harm many people, the perpetrator
be subject to imprisonment from 2 to 12
§ 4 If the consequence of an act specified in § 2 is the death of a man, or
grievous bodily harm many people, the perpetrator
punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

Article 166 § 1 Whoever, using deceit or violence to person or immediate threat
of use of such violence, takes control of the aircraft or ship,
be subject to imprisonment from 2 to 12
§ 2 who, acting in the manner specified in § 1, brings an imminent danger to life
or health of many people,
punishable by imprisonment for not less than 3 years
§ 3 If the consequence of an act specified in § 2 is the death of a man, or
grievous bodily harm many people, the perpetrator
punishable by imprisonment for not less than 5 years or penalty of 25 years
imprisonment.

Article 167 § 1 Whoever is placed on the vessel or aircraft a device or substance
that endangers safety or property of substantial value,
be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years
§ 2 The same penalty shall be one who destroys, damages or renders unfit for
use navigation device, or prevent its operation if it can endanger the safety of
persons.

Article 168 Whoever makes preparations for the crimes referred to in Article. 163
§ 1, art. 165 § 1, art. 166 § 1, or Article. 167 § 1,
punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

Article 169 § 1 It is punishable as an offense under Article. 164 or 167 offender
who voluntarily set aside the imminent danger.
§ 2 In view of the offender referred to in Article. 163 § 1 or 2, Art. 165 § 1 or 2,

or Article. 166 § 2, a court may use extraordinary mitigation of punishment if the offender voluntarily set aside the danger to life or health of many people.

§ 3 In view of the offender referred to in Article. 166 § 1, the court may use extraordinary mitigation of punishment if the offender gave the ship or control of the person entitled thereto.

Article 170 Whoever develops or prepares ship designed to carry out robbery at sea or on a vessel shall serve,

be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

Article 171 § 1 Whoever, without the required authorization or in breach of its conditions, kneading processes, collects, possesses, uses or sells the substance or explosive device, radioactive material, radiation emitter rays or other object or substance that can bring danger to life or health of many persons or property in large sizes,

punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

§ 2 The same penalty shall, in breach of the obligation who is allowed to commit the act specified in § 1

§ 3 The same penalty shall, who objects referred to in § 1, waived an unauthorized person.

Article 172 Whoever hinders the operation aiming at the avert any danger to life or health of many persons or property in large sizes,

be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

Chapter XXI

Crimes against the security of communications

Article 173 § 1 One who brings disaster on the move by land, water or air that endangers the life or health of many persons or property in a large scale,

be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 2 If the perpetrator acts unintentionally,

be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 3 If the consequence of an act specified in § 1 is the death of a man, or grievous bodily harm many people, the perpetrator

be subject to imprisonment from 2 to 12

§ 4 If the consequence of an act specified in § 2 is the death of a man, or grievous bodily harm many people, the perpetrator

punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

Article 174 § 1 One who brings disaster in imminent danger of traffic land, water or air,

punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

§ 2 If the perpetrator acts unintentionally,

punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

Article 175 Whoever makes preparations for the crimes referred to in Article. 173

§ 1,

punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

Article 176 § 1 It is punishable by the offender set out in Article. 174, which voluntarily set aside the imminent danger.

§ 2 In view of the offender referred to in Article. 173 § 1 or 2, the court may apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment if the offender voluntarily set aside the danger to life or health of many people.

Article 177 § 1 Whoever, in violation, even unintentionally, the rules of traffic safety in land, water or air, inadvertently causes an accident where another person sustained bodily injury as defined in Article. 157 § 1,

punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 2 If the accident is the death of another person or serious damage to her health, the perpetrator

punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

§ 3 If the victim is only the person closest to the prosecution of crimes specified

in § 1 shall upon request.

Article 178. (28) § 1 sentenced offender who has committed an offense under Article. 173, 174 or 177 is facing drunk or under the influence of intoxicating agent, or escaped from the scene of the incident, the court decides a custodial sentence provided for the perpetrator of a crime attributed to the lower limit of the statutory risk increased by half to the upper limit that risk increased by half. § 2 sentenced offender who has committed an offense under Article. 173, 174 or 177 under the conditions specified in § 1, the court may decide to give ruling to the public.

Rule 178A. (29) § 1 One who is facing drunk driving or under the influence of intoxicating agent, by motor vehicle traffic by land, water or air, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years
§ 2 The Who, finding in a state of intoxication or under the influence of intoxicating agent, leads to a public road or area of residence of another vehicle than that specified in § 1, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.
§ 3 In the event of a conviction for an offense specified in § 1 or 2, the court may decide to give ruling to the public.

Article 179 Whoever, in violation of a specific obligation to allow motor vehicle traffic, or other vehicle capable of directly threatening the safety of traffic by land, water or air, or permits to drive a motor vehicle or other vehicle on a public highway by a person in the state of intoxication, being under the influence of intoxicating agent, or a person not having the required permissions, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Article 180 Whoever, being put in a state of intoxication or under the influence of intoxicating agent, performs activities directly related to the provision of traffic safety of motor vehicles, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

Chapter XXII

Offenses against the environment

Article 181 § 1 Whoever causes damage in the vegetable or animal in large sizes, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 who, contrary to the rules in force in the area covered by the protection, destroys or damages plants or animals causing material injury, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 3 The penalty specified in § 2 is also the one who no matter where the act destroys or damages plants or animals which are under the protection of species, causing serious damage.

§ 4 If the perpetrator of an act specified in § 1 acts unintentionally, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 5 If the perpetrator of an act specified in § 2 or 3 of unintentional, subject to a fine or the penalty of restriction of liberty.

Article 182 § 1 Whoever pollutes water, air or ground substance or ionizing radiation in such quantity or in such form that it may endanger the life or health of many people or cause damage in the vegetable or animal in large sizes, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 If the perpetrator acts unintentionally, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Article 183 § 1 Whoever contrary to the provisions stored, removes, transforms, transports or disposes of waste or substances in such conditions or in such a way that may endanger the life or health of many people or cause damage in the vegetable or animal in large sizes , be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 The same penalty shall, contrary to who comes from abroad, waste or substances that could endanger the environment.

§ 3 The same penalty shall, in breach of the obligation who is allowed to commit the act specified in § 1 or 2

§ 4 If the perpetrator of an act specified in § 1-3 of unintentional, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Article 184 § 1 Whoever transports, gathers, stores, abandons or leaves without proper safeguards the nuclear material or other source of ionizing radiation, where it can endanger human life or health or cause damage in the vegetable or animal in large sizes,

be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 The same penalty shall, in breach of the obligation who is allowed to commit the act specified in § 1

§ 3 If the perpetrator of an act specified in § 1 or 2 acts unintentionally, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Article 185 § 1 If the consequence of an act referred to in Article. 182 § 1, art. 183 § 1 or 3, or Article. 184 § 1 or 2 in the world is the destruction of plant or animal in large sizes, the offender

punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

§ 2 If the consequence of an act referred to in Article. 182 § 1, art. 183 § 1 or 3, or Article. 184 § 1 or 2 is the death of a man, or grievous bodily harm many people, the perpetrator

be subject to imprisonment from 2 to 12

Article 186 § 1 One who is not in breach of the obligation to maintain in good order or security devices do not use water, air or land pollution, or devices to prevent or ionizing radiation,

the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 2 The same penalty shall be one who makes or allows to be in breach of the obligation to use a work or group of objects do not have the legally required equipment specified in § 1

§ 3 If the perpetrator of an act specified in § 1 or 2 acts unintentionally, subject to a fine or the penalty of restriction of liberty.

Article 187 § 1 Whoever destroys, seriously injure or significantly reduces the value of legally protected natural area or object, causing serious damage, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 2 If the perpetrator acts unintentionally, subject to a fine or the penalty of restriction of liberty.

Article 188 Whoever, for the reasons covered by the protection of natural or landscape, or coated such land, contrary to, rises a new or growing an existing building or facility engaged in business activities threatening the environment, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Chapter XXIII

Offenses against liberty

Article 189 § 1 One who denies human freedom, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 If the deprivation of liberty for more than 7 days or was associated with a particular torment, the perpetrator be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

Article 190 § 1 Whoever threatens another person to commit a crime on the damage or injury to persons near where the threat raises the risk-founded fear that it will be satisfied,

the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 2 The prosecution is at the request of the victim.

Article 191 § 1 Whoever uses violence against the person or the unlawful threat

to coerce another person to a particular act, omission or waiver,
punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years
§ 2 If the perpetrator acts in the manner specified in § 1 in order to extract
repayment of debts,
be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

Article 192 § 1 One who performs medical treatment without the consent of the
patient,
the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years
§ 2 The prosecution is at the request of the victim.

Article 193 Whoever enters into someone else's house, apartment, flat, room or
fenced area or in breach of the holder's request does not leave such a place,
the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.

Chapter XXIV

Crimes against freedom of conscience and religion

Article 194 Whoever is limited in exercising their human rights because of his
religious affiliation or *bezwyznaniowość*,
the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Article 195 § 1 Whoever maliciously interfere with the exercise of a public act of
religious church or other religious association with legal status,
the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 2 The same penalty shall be one who maliciously interferes *pogrzebowi*,
ceremonies or rites of mourning.

Article 196 Whoever insults the religious feelings of other people, profaning the
subject of public religious worship or a place intended for public performance of
religious rites,
the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Chapter XXV

Crimes against sexual freedom and decency

Article 197 § 1 Whoever by force, threat of unlawful or improper brings another
person into sexual intercourse

be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 2 If the perpetrator, as specified in § 1, leads another person to submit to
another sexual act or the execution of such operations,

be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 3 If the perpetrator is allowed rape as defined in § 1 or 2, acting with particular
cruelty or jointly with another person,

be subject to imprisonment from 2 to 12

Article 198 Whoever, using the helplessness of another person or because of
mental retardation or mental illness, that person's inability to recognize the
importance of the act or direct his actions, it leads to sexual intercourse or to
submit to another sexual act or to perform such acts,
punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

Article 199 Whoever, for a relationship of dependency or abuse of the use of
critical position, bringing another person into sexual intercourse or to submit to
another sexual act or to perform such acts,
punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

Article 200. (30) who lives among sexually with a minor under the age of 15, or
allowed to such person or any other sexual act leads her to undergo such
operations or to implement them,
be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

Article 201 Whoever allowed sexual intercourse in relation to the initial direct descendant, the adopted, the adopter, brother or sister, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

Article 202. (31) § 1 Whoever publicly presents pornography in such a way that it may impose on their receipt to the person who does not wish that, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.

§ 2 Who minor under 15 years of age presents pornography or make it objects to such a character, or distribute pornographic material in a way that such a minor to become acquainted with them, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 3 Whoever produces for distribution, perpetuates or reduced or distribute or publicly presenting pornography involving a minor, or pornography-related violence or ministry presenting the animal, punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

§ 4 Whoever preserves, boils, stores or possesses pornographic material involving a minor under the age of 15, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 5 The court can rule confiscation of tools or other items, which served or were intended to commit the crimes specified in § 1-4, even though not a property of the perpetrator.

Article 203 Whoever, by force, threat of illegal, improper or using a relationship of dependence or critical position, leads another person to engage in prostitution, be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

Article 204 § 1 Whoever, in order to gain material benefits, urges another person to practice prostitution or facilitates it, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 2 The penalty specified in § 1 shall be those who derive financial benefits from the prostitution of another person.

§ 3 If a person referred to in § 1 or 2 is a minor, the offender be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 4 penalty specified in § 3 of the subject, who entices or hijacking another person to engage in prostitution abroad.

Article 205 prosecution of criminal offenses referred to in Article. 197 or 199, as well as in Articles. 198, if specified in that provision does not state the victim is the result of persistent mental disorders, occurs at the request of the victim.

Chapter XXVI

Offenses against the family and care

Article 206 Whoever includes marriage, even though he is married, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Article 207 § 1 Whoever mistreats physically or mentally of a person near or over another person in a permanent or transient depending on the relationship of the perpetrator or a minor or helpless person because of her mental or physical state, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 If the act specified in § 1 is connected with the use of particular cruelty, the perpetrator be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 3 If the consequence of an act specified in § 1 or 2 is a victim of encroachment on their lives, the offender be subject to imprisonment from 2 to 12

Article 208 Whoever rozpija minor, providing him an alcoholic drink, making it easier to consumption or urging him to eat such a drink, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Article 209. (32) § 1 One who persistently fails to comply with its obligation by law or judicial duty of care to maintain the niełożenie nearest person or another person and thus puts them in the inability to meet basic needs of life, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years
§ 2 The prosecution is at the request of the victim, a body of social assistance or the appropriate authority to provide for family.
§ 3 If the aggrieved family benefit granted appropriate, the prosecution takes place automatically.

Article 210 § 1 Whoever contrary to the obligation to care about a minor under the age of 15 or a helpless person because of her mental or physical person that abandoned, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years
§ 2 If the offense is a consequence of the death of the person referred to in § 1, the perpetrator punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

Article 211 Whoever, contrary to the wishes of the person appointed to the care or supervision, or stop the hijacking of a minor under the age of 15 or helpless person because of her mental or physical state, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

Chapter XXVII

Offenses against honor and physical integrity

Article 212 § 1 One who accused another person, group of persons, institution, legal person or entity without a legal status of such proceedings or properties that may humiliate them in public or expose the loss of trust necessary for a particular position, occupation, or activity, subject to a fine, restriction or deprivation of liberty for the year.
§ 2 If the perpetrator is allowed act specified in § 1 by means of mass communication, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years
§ 3 In the event of a conviction for an offense specified in § 1 or 2, the court may order exemplary of the victim, the Polish Red Cross or to any other social goal specified by the victim.
§ 4 The prosecution of an offense specified in § 1 or 2 is held in private prosecution.

Article 213 § 1 There is no offense under article. 212 § 1, if the allegation made niepublicznie is true.
§ 2 does not commit an offense referred to in Article. 212 § 1 or 2, who publicly claims or advertises a true servant defense plea socially legitimate interest, if applicable plea private or family life, the proof of the truth may be performed only if the complaint is to prevent danger to life or human health or the minor's demoralization.

Rule 214 Lack of crime resulting from the reasons set out in Article. 213 does not exclude the liability of the perpetrator to be an insult because of the increase or broadcast form of complaint.

Article 215 At the request of the injured person the court decides to give conviction to the public.

Article 216 § 1 Whoever insults another person in her presence, or even in her absence, but the public or with intent to insult the person that received it subject to a fine or the penalty of restriction of liberty.
§ 2 Whoever insults another person by means of mass communication, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.
§ 3 If the outrage caused defiant behavior of the victim or where the victim answered the violation of bodily integrity or insult each other, the court may waive the punishment.
§ 4 The case of a conviction for an offense defined in § 2, the court may order exemplary of the victim, the Polish Red Cross or to any other social goal specified

by the victim.

§ 5 The prosecution is the private prosecution.

Article 217 § 1 Whoever strikes a person or otherwise violates its inviolability, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.

§ 2 Where the violation caused the inviolability of defiant behavior of the victim or where the victim answered, integrity violation, the court may waive the punishment.

§ 3 The prosecution is the private prosecution.

Chapter XXVIII

Offenses against the rights of persons engaged in gainful employment

Article 218 § 1 Whoever, by following the steps in matters concerning labor and social security, maliciously or persistently infringes the employee arising from employment or social security

the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 2 A person referred to in § 1, has refused to readmit to the work in restoring ruled competent authority,

the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.

Article 219 Whoever violates the provisions of the law on social security, not communicating, even with the consent of the person concerned, as required by submitting false data, or data affecting the right to benefits or their amount, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Article 220 § 1 Whoever, being responsible for occupational safety and health fails to fulfill the resulting requirement and thus exposing the employee to the immediate danger of death or grievous bodily harm,

punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 2 If the perpetrator acts unintentionally,

the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.

§ 3 It is punishable by the offender, who voluntarily set aside the imminent danger.

Article 221 Whoever, in violation are not required to notify the competent authority within the industrial accident or occupational disease, or does not make or does not submit the required documentation, subject to a fine of up to 180 daily rates or the penalty of restriction of liberty.

Chapter XXIX

Offenses against the activities of state institutions and local government

Article 222 § 1 Whoever violates the bodily integrity of a public official or a person to assist him during or assumed in connection with the performance of official duties,

the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 2 If the act specified in § 1 caused improper behavior of an officer or persons to assist him assumed, the court may apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment, and even withdraw from it is imposed.

Article 223 Whoever, acting jointly and in concert with others or using a firearm, knife or other dangerous object or similar means overpowering, it may be an active attack on the public officer or person to help him dressed during or in connection with the performance of official duties, be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

Article 224 § 1 Whoever by force or threat of unlawful influence the official acts of government authority, other state body or local government, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 2 The same penalty shall be one who uses violence or unlawful threat to compel a public official or person to help him assumed to take legal action or

omission of duty.

§ 3 If the consequence of an act specified in § 2 is the effect referred to in Article. 156 § 1 or in. 157 § 1, the perpetrator be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

Article 225 § 1 Who is the person empowered to conduct inspections in the field of environmental protection or the person assumed it to help pre-empt or hinder the implementation of business operations, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 2 The same penalty shall, to the person who is entitled to control the inspection work or assumed it to the person rendering aid or impede the execution of business operations.

Article 226 § 1 Whoever insults a public official or a person to assist him dressed during or in connection with the performance of official duties, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.

§ The provision of Article 2. 222 § 2 shall apply accordingly.

§ 3 Whoever publicly insults or humiliates a constitutional authority of the Polish Republic, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Article 227 Whoever, claiming to be a public official, or exploiting the erroneous conviction of another person who performs the action associated with its function, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.

Article 228. (33) § 1 Whoever, in connection with the performance of public functions, the property or personal advantage or its promise, punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

§ 2 In the case of lesser importance, the perpetrator the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 3 Whoever, in connection with the performance of public functions, the property or personal advantage or its promise to conduct constituting a breach of the law, be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 4 penalty described in § 3 are also those who, in connection with the performance of public functions, conditional upon the receipt of business activity material or personal benefit or the promise or benefits of such requests.

§ 5 Whoever, in connection with the performance of public functions, the economic advantage of high value, or its promise, be subject to imprisonment from 2 to 12

§ 6 penalty specified in § 1-5 shall be properly and one who, in connection with the performance of public functions in a foreign country or international organization, the property or personal advantage or the promise or benefits of such requests, or conditional upon the business operations of its receipt.

Article 229. (34) § 1 Whoever gives or promises to provide personal financial gain or a person holding public office in connection with the performance of this function punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

§ 2 In the case of lesser importance, the perpetrator the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 3 If the perpetrator of an act specified in § 1 acts to induce a person exercising a public function for infringement or gives or promises to give that person or personal advantage for the breach of the law, be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 4 Whoever the person holding public office in connection with the performance of this feature, give or promises to provide significant value advantage, be subject to imprisonment from 2 to 12

§ 5 penalty specified in § 1-4 shall be properly and the person who gives or promises to provide personal financial gain or a person holding public office in a

foreign country or international organization in connection with the performance of this function.

§ 6 does not punish by the offender as defined in § 1-5, if the material or personal benefit or the promise thereof were accepted by a person exercising a public function, and the perpetrator informed of the fact the body responsible for law enforcement and disclose all material circumstances of the offense before authority about him to know.

Article 230. (35) § 1 One who, relying on the influence of state institutions, local government, international organization or a foreign national or organizational unit provided with public funds or by calling the conviction of another person or by lending it the conviction of the existence of such proceeds, shall mediation in settling the case in exchange for property or personal advantage or its promise, punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

§ 2 In the case of lesser importance, the perpetrator the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Rule 230a. (36) § 1 Whoever gives or promises to provide material or personal benefits in return for mediation in settling the matter with the institution of state, local, international organization or a foreign national or organizational unit provided with public funds, the unlawful influence wywarciu the decision, act or omission of a person holding public office in connection with the performance of this function

punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

§ 2 In the case of lesser importance, the perpetrator the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 3 It is punishable by the offender as defined in § 1 or § 2, if the material or personal benefit or the promise thereof were accepted, and the perpetrator informed of the fact the body responsible for law enforcement and disclose all material circumstances of the offense, before this authority for it is learned.

Article 231 § 1 public officer who, exceeding his powers or not completing the duties, working to the detriment of public or private interest, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 2 If the perpetrator is allowed act specified in § 1 in order to achieve financial gain or personal be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 3 If the perpetrator of an act specified in § 1 acts negligently and causes material injury, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

4 § 2 provision does not apply if the act prohibited act exhaust signs referred to in Article. 228.

Chapter XXX

Crimes against justice

Article 232 Whoever by force or threat of unlawful influence the official acts of the court, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

Article 233 § 1 Whoever, by submitting evidence to be used as evidence in legal proceedings or other proceedings conducted pursuant to the Act, testifying untruthfully or conceal the truth, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 2 liability is a condition to receiving testimony, acting within their powers, with arrangements for warned of criminal liability for false testimony, or received from him a promise.

§ 3 is not subject to penalties, who, not knowing the right to refuse testimony or answers to questions, made a false confession out of fear of prosecution threaten himself or his loved ones.

§ 4 Whoever, as an expert, expert or translator, presents a false opinion or translation to serve as evidence in proceedings referred to in § 1,

punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 5 The court may use extraordinary mitigation of punishment, and even withdraw from it is imposed if:

- 1) false testimony, opinion, or translation is not applicable to the circumstances that may affect the decision of the case,
- 2) the offender voluntarily correct the false testimony, opinion, or translation before it happens, even if invalid, the decision of the case.

§ 6 The provisions of § 1-3 and 5 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the person who made a false statement if the provision of the Act provides for the withdrawal of a declaration under penalty of criminal liability.

Article 234. (37) Who, before a body to prosecute or adjudicate in matters of crime, including the tax crime, offense, offense, or a disciplinary bills, falsely accuses another person of committing these offenses or disciplinary offense, subject to a fine , the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment for 2 years

Article 235. (38) Who, by creating false evidence, or other insidious operations, headed the prosecution against a person of a crime, including the tax crime, offense, offense or misdemeanor tax or disciplinary proceedings *prześlębie* such treatment, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

Article 236 § 1 (39) Who hides evidence of the innocence of a person suspected of committing a crime, including tax and crime, misdemeanor tax offenses or disciplinary offense, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years
§ 2 does not punishable who conceals evidence of the innocence of fear of prosecution threaten himself or his loved ones.

Article 237 provision of Art. 233 § 5 paragraph 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the crimes defined in Article. 234, Art. And Article 235. 236 § 1

Article 238. (40) Who shall notify the offense or an offense fiscal body responsible for law enforcement, knowing that no crime was committed, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Article 239 § 1 (41) who obstructs or hinders the criminal proceedings, assisting an offender, including tax crimes and avoid criminal liability, in particular, the perpetrator who conceals, erases traces of a crime, including crime and tax or penalty is to be sentenced , be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years
§ 2 It is punishable by the offender, who is hiding near the person.
§ 3 The court may use extraordinary mitigation of punishment, and even withdraw from it is imposed if the offender has given assistance to a person near or acted out of fear of prosecution threaten himself or his loved ones.

Article 240 § 1 Whoever, having a credible message to a punishable or attempting or preparing an act prohibited as defined in Article. 118, 127, 128, 130, 134, 140, 148, 163, 166 or 252, did not immediately notify the body responsible for law enforcement, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years
§ 2 does not commit an offense specified in § 1, who failed to notice, with a sufficient basis for presuming that mentioned in § 1 of the authority is aware of the preparation, or effected *usiłowanym* abetting prohibited, not commit crimes is also the one who prevented the commission of an act being prepared or *usiłowanego* offenses specified in § 1
§ 3 is not subject to penalties, who failed to notice the fear of prosecution threaten himself or his loved ones.

Article 241 § 1 Whoever without authorization distributes messages from the public trial before they were disclosed in court proceedings, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years
§ 2 The same penalty shall, who publicly disseminates news from the trial conducted in camera.

Article 242 § 1 One who liberates himself, being deprived of their liberty by court order or legal order issued by another state authority, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years
§ 2 who, using the authorization on temporary leave penal institution or investigative detention without supervision, without just cause he does not return within 3 days after the deadline, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.
§ 3 The penalty specified in § 2 is who is using the break in odbywaniu imprisonment, without just cause would not return to the penal institution within 3 days after the deadline.
§ 4 If the perpetrator of an act specified in § 1 acts in concert with others, uses violence or threatens to use or damage the place of closure, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

Article 243 Whoever the person deprived of liberty on the basis of a court or legal order issued by another state authority or facilitates the release of its flight, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

Article 244. (42) Who does not apply to a court ordered ban on take a position, profession, business or to drive or does not execute a court order declaring the decision in the manner prescribed, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

Article 245 Whoever uses violence or unlawful threat in order to influence a witness, expert, interpreter, or the prosecutor or the accused, therefore, violates the inviolability, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

Rule 246, or the public officer who, acting on his instructions to provide specific evidence, explanations, information or statement uses violence, unlawful threat or otherwise mistreating mentally or physically over another person, be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

Article 247 § 1 Whoever mistreats physically or mentally of a person legally deprived of liberty, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years
§ 2 If the perpetrator acts with particular cruelty, be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years
§ 3 The public officer who, contrary to the obligation authorized to commit the act specified in § 1 or 2, subject to the penalty specified in those provisions.

Chapter XXXI

Offenses against the elections and referendum

Article 248. (43) who in connection with elections to the Sejm, the Senate, the choice of Polish President, elections for European Parliament elections, regional and local authorities or the referendum:

- 1) draw up a list of candidates or voters, excluding authorized or unauthorized inclusion,
- 2) uses deception in order to draw up a list of invalid candidate or voters, protocols or other documents, electoral or referendum,
- 3) destroys, damages, conceals, transforms or counterfeiting protocols or other documents of Election or referendum,
- 4) permitted or allowed the abuse to abuse of the adoption or the calculation of votes,

5) waives any other person before the end of the unused voting card to vote or to be obtained from another person to use the unused ballot card voting
6) permitted the abuse in drafting a letter with the signatures of citizens entering candidates for the election or proposing a referendum
- Is punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

Article 249 Whoever by force, threat of unlawful or improper mind:

1) hold a meeting before the vote,
2) to the free exercise of the right to stand or vote,
3) calculating the vote or votes,
4) (44) preparing protocols or other election or referendum documents,
be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

Article 250 Whoever, by force, threat of unlawful or abusive relationship of dependency, which affects a person entitled to vote or forcing them to vote or refrain from voting,
be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

Rule 250A. (45) § 1 Whoever, being entitled to vote, the property or personal advantage or benefit of such demands for the vote in a certain way,
be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 The same penalty shall apply, who provide personal financial gain or person entitled to vote in order to induce them to vote in a certain way or vote in a certain way.

§ 3 In the case of lesser importance, the perpetrator of an act specified in § 1 or 2

the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 4 If the perpetrator of the offense specified in § 1 or § 3 in connection with § 1 of the notified body responsible for enforcement of the fact that crime and the circumstances of its commission, before this authority is aware of them, the court shall apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment, and can even withdraw since it is imposed.

Article 251 Whoever, in breach of the secrecy of the vote, against the will of the voter is aware of the contents of his voice,
the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Chapter XXXII

Offenses against public order

Article 252 § 1 One who takes or keeps a hostage to compel the state authority or local government, institutions, organizations, natural or legal person or group of persons to a specific behavior,
be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 2 If the consequence of an act specified in § 1 is the death of a man, or grievous bodily harm, the perpetrator
be subject to imprisonment from 2 to 12

§ 3 Whoever makes preparations for the offense specified in § 1,
punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 4 It is punishable as a crime defined in § 1, who deviated from the intention of forcing a hostage and fired.

Article 253 § 1 Whoever cultivates the trafficking in human beings even with their consent,
punishable by imprisonment for not less than 3 years

§ 2 who, in order to gain material benefits, the organization deals with the adoption of children, contrary to the provisions of the Act,
be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

Article 254 § 1 One who takes an active part in the crowd, knowing that its

participants to collectively commit a violent assault on a person or property,
punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years
§ 2 If, following the sudden death of a man is assassinated or grievous bodily
harm, gathering participant as defined in § 1,
be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

Article 255 § 1 (46) who publicly calls for the commission of a crime or a crime
tax,
the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years
§ 2 who publicly calls for the commission of the crime,
punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years
§ 3 Whoever publicly applauds offense
subject to a fine of up to 180 daily rates, the penalty of restriction of liberty or
imprisonment of up to one year.

Article 256 Whoever publicly promotes a fascist or a totalitarian regime or state
incites to hatred against different national, ethnic, racial, religious, or because of
bezwyznaniowość,
the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Article 257 Whoever publicly insults a group of people or individual person
because of their national, ethnic, racial, religious, or because of its lack of
religious beliefs or from such grounds violates the bodily integrity of another
person,
punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

Article 258. (47) § 1 Who is involved in an organized group or a connection to an
offense or crime tax,
be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years
§ 2 If a group or association referred to in § 1 are armed or intended to commit a
terrorist offense, the offender
punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years
§ 3 Whoever group or association referred to in § 1 this implies having the
character of an armed group or a compound or directs,
be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years
§ 4 Whoever group or association to commit a terrorist offense involves a group
or association, or directs,
punishable by imprisonment for not less than 3 years

Article 259. (48) Not subject to punishment for an offense under Article. 258, who
voluntarily withdrew from participation in the group or relationship and revealed
the body established to prosecute crimes committed all the relevant
circumstances prevented the commission of an act or deliberate offense,
including tax and crime.

Article 260 Whoever by force or threat of unlawful conduct is either pre-empt
lawful meeting, procession or meetings, or such a gathering, meeting or
procession disperses,

the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Article 261 Whoever insults a monument or other public place decorated to
commemorate historical events or honor individuals,
subject to a fine or the penalty of restriction of liberty.

Article 262 § 1 Whoever insults a corpse or human remains resting place of the
deceased,

the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 2 who robs corpses, grave or other place of burial of the deceased,
punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

Article 263 § 1 Whoever without the required permit kneading firearms or
ammunition, or it sells,
be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 2 without the required permit who possesses a firearm or ammunition, punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

§ 3 Whoever, having a permit to possess a firearm or ammunition, make available or transmit it to an unauthorized person, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 4 Whoever intentionally causes the loss of firearms or ammunition, which is lawfully available to him, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.

Article 264 § 1 Whoever exceeds the limit, contrary to the provisions of Polish Republic,

the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 2 Who is permitted to act specified in § 1, using violence, threats, deception, or in collaboration with others,

punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 3 (49) who organizes other people crossing contrary to the Polish border, punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

Rule 264a. (50) § 1 Whoever, with the purpose of making profit or personal, allows or facilitates another person to stay on Polish territory in breach of regulations,

be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 In exceptional cases where the offender has not attained commercial advantage, the court may apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment, and even withdraw from it is imposed.

Chapter XXXIII

Crimes against protection of information

Article 265 § 1 One who discloses or contrary to the provisions of the Act uses the information constituting a state secret, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 If the information specified in § 1, revealed a person acting on behalf or on behalf of a foreign entity, the perpetrator punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

§ 3 Whoever negligently discloses the information specified in § 1, which read in connection with the duties of the public or received authorization the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.

Article 266 § 1 Whoever, contrary to law or agreed at their commitment, discloses or uses information that is read in conjunction with the function performed, their work, public activities, social, economic or scientific,

the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 2 Public official who discloses information to an unauthorized person acting in official or secret information he had received in connection with the performance of official duties, and whose disclosure could damage the legally protected interest,

punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 3 The prosecution of an offense specified in § 1 shall at the request of the victim.

Article 267 § 1 Whoever without authority obtains information not intended for him by opening a sealed letter, connecting to the cable serving to provide information or breaking electronic, magnetic, or other particular its security, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 2 The same punishment shall be, who, in order to obtain information to which he is not entitled, assumes or uses a device podsłuchowym, visual or other special device.

§ 3 The same penalty shall, who obtained the information as specified in § 1 or 2 discloses to another person.

§ 4 The prosecution of an offense specified in § 1-3 shall at the request of the

victim.

Article 268 § 1 Whoever, not being authorized, destroys, damages, removes or changes a record relevant information or otherwise thwarts or significantly impedes a person entitled to become acquainted with her,

the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 2 If the act specified in § 1 applies to the computer recording medium, the offender

punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 3 Whoever, in committing an act specified in § 1 or 2, causing considerable damage to property,

be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 4 The prosecution of an offense specified in § 1-3 shall at the request of the victim.

Rule 268a. (51) § 1 Whoever, not being authorized, destroys, damages, removes, alters or impedes access to computer data or substantially interferes with or prevents the automatic processing, collection or transfer of such data, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 2 The Who, committing an act specified in § 1, causing substantial damage to property,

be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 3 The prosecution of an offense specified in § 1 or 2 is at the request of the victim.

Article 269. (52) § 1 Whoever destroys, damages, removes or changes the data information of particular importance for national defense, public safety, the functioning of government, other state body or institution of state or local government or disrupts or prevents the automatic processing , collection or transfer of such data,

punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

§ 2 The same penalty shall, who commits an act specified in § 1, destroying or exchanging media information, or destroying or damaging the device for automatic processing, collection or transmission of computer data.

Rule 269a. (53) who, not being authorized by the transmission, destruction, removal, damage or change data, significantly disrupts a computer system or telecommunication network,

be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

Rule 269B. (54) § 1 Whoever manufactures, acquires, disposes of, or provides facilities to other persons or computer programs designed to commit an offense referred to in Article. 165 § 1 point 4, Art. 267 § 2, Art. 268a § 1 or § 2 in connection with § 1, art. 269 § 2, or Article. 269a, and the computer passwords, access codes or other data, allowing access to information stored in a computer system or network of ICT,

punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 2 In the event of a conviction for an offense specified in § 1, the court decides the forfeiture of items referred to therein, and may decide to forfeit if they do not constitute property of the perpetrator.

Chapter XXXIV

Offenses against the credibility of the documents

Article 270 § 1 Whoever, in order to use the authentic, Counterfeiting or forging a document and this document uses an authentic,

the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 The same penalty shall be one who fills blank, bearing the signature of others, contrary to the will was signed and on his injury or uses such a document.

§ 3 Whoever makes preparations for the offense specified in § 1, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Article 271 § 1 public officer or other person authorized to issue a document that attests it lied about the facts having legal significance, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years
§ 2 In the case of lesser importance, the perpetrator subject to a fine or the penalty of restriction of liberty.
§ 3 If the perpetrator is allowed act specified in § 1 in order to achieve financial gain or personal punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

Article 272 Whoever phishing untrue statement of insidious misrepresentation of a public official or other person authorized to issue the document, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

Rule 273 Who uses document referred to in Article. 271 or 272, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Rule 274 Who disposes of your own or someone else's document stating the identity, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Article 275 § 1 One who uses a document confirming the identity of another person or his or her right to property or such a document stolen or appropriated it, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years
§ 2 The same punishment shall be those who illegally transported, transferred or sent abroad a document confirming the identity of another person or his or her property rights.

Article 276 Whoever destroys, damages, renders useless, conceals or removes a document which not only has the right to dispose of, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Article 277 Whoever boundary markers destroys, damages, removes, moves or makes a false or invisible issue, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Chapter XXXV

Offenses against property

Article 278 § 1 Whoever takes to assume someone else's movables be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years
§ 2 The same penalty shall, without the consent of the person who gets someone else's legitimate computer program in order to achieve financial gain.
§ 3 In the case of lesser importance, the perpetrator the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.
§ 4 If the theft was committed to the detriment of the person nearest the prosecution is at the request of the victim.
5 The provisions of § § 1, 3 and 4 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the theft of energy or the card gives the right to take money from a bank machine.

Article 279 § 1 One who steals from the burglary, be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years
§ 2 If the aggravated burglary was committed to the detriment of the person nearest the prosecution is at the request of the victim.

Article 280 § 1 Whoever steals, using violence against people or threatening the immediate use or its leading man to a state of unconsciousness, or helplessness, be subject to imprisonment from 2 to 12
§ 2 If the perpetrator uses a robbery of firearms, knives or other dangerous object or similar means of neutralizing or otherwise act in a life-threatening directly or jointly with another person who uses a weapon, object, means or method,

punishable by imprisonment for not less than 3 years

Article 281 Whoever, in order to remain in possession of zabránienie things immediately after the theft, violence against the person uses or threatens the immediate use or leads man to a state of unconsciousness, or helplessness, be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

Article 282 Whoever, for the benefit of property, violence, threat of attack against the life or health or a violent attack on property, leads another person to the regulation's own or someone else's property or to cease business be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

Article 283 In case of minor, the perpetrator of an act referred to in Article. 279 § 1, art. 280 § 1, or Article. 281 or 282, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

Article 284 § 1 One who appropriates to itself an affiliate of a mobile or a property right, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years
§ 2 who appropriates the movables entrusted to him, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years
§ 3 In the case of lesser importance or misappropriation of things found, the perpetrator the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.
§ 4 If the appropriation has been detrimental to the nearest person, the prosecution is at the request of the victim.

Article 285 § 1 Whoever, including the telecommunications equipment, put on someone else's phone bill pulses, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years
§ 2 If the act specified in § 1 was committed to the detriment of the person nearest the prosecution is at the request of the victim.

Article 286 § 1 Whoever, in order to gain material benefits, leads another person to the negative self-regulation or someone else's property by placing it in error or exploiting errors or inability to properly understanding przedsiębranego action punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years
§ 2 The same penalty shall be one who seeks advantage in exchange for the return of unlawfully zabránienie things.
§ 3 In the case of lesser importance, the perpetrator the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years
§ 4 If the act specified in § 1-3 was committed to the detriment of the person nearest the prosecution is at the request of the victim.

Article 287 § 1 (55) Whoever, with the purpose of making profit or cause harm to another person, without authorization, affects the automatic processing, collection or transmission of computer data or alter, delete or make a new record of data, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years
§ 2 In the case of lesser importance, the perpetrator the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.
§ 3 If the fraud was committed to the detriment of the person nearest the prosecution is at the request of the victim.

Article 288 § 1 for someone else who destroys, damages or renders unfit for use, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years
§ 2 In the case of lesser importance, the perpetrator the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.

§ 3 The penalty specified in § 1 shall be also the one who breaks or damages the submarine cable or violates the regulations in force at the establishment or repair of such cable.

§ 4 The prosecution of an offense specified in § 1 or 2 is at the request of the victim.

Article 289 § 1 Whoever takes in order to short-term use of someone else's vehicle,

be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 If the perpetrator of an act specified in § 1 overcomes the security of the vehicle prior to its use by an unauthorized person, the vehicle is a property of substantial value, or the offender then abandoned the vehicle in damaged or in such circumstances that there is a danger of loss or damage to the vehicle or its parts or contents ,

punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

§ 3 If the act specified in § 1 was committed by using violence or threatening the immediate use or its leading man to a state of unconsciousness, or helplessness, the perpetrator

be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 4 In the cases referred to in § 1-3, the court may impose a fine addition to imprisonment.

§ 5 If the act specified in § 1-3 was committed to the detriment of the person nearest the prosecution is at the request of the victim.

Article 290 § 1 Who is allowed to assume felling trees in the forest, subject to liability as well as for theft.

§ 2 In the event of conviction for felling trees, or for theft or wyrąbanego trees felled, the court decides in favor of exemplary victim of twice the value of trees.

Article 291 § 1 Whoever obtained by the criminal act or help to acquire its disposal, or this thing is taking or helping to hide her, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 In the case of lesser importance, the perpetrator the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.

Article 292 § 1 Whoever thing that on the basis of the accompanying circumstances should and can assume that was obtained by criminal act, acquires or helping to dispose of her or this thing is taking or helping to hide her, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 2 In the case of high value goods referred to in § 1, the perpetrator be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

Article 293 § 1 The provisions of Article. 291 and 292 shall apply mutatis mutandis to a computer program.

§ 2 The court may rule on the forfeiture of items specified in § 1 and Article. 291 and 292, even if it did not constitute property of the perpetrator.

Article 294 § 1 Whoever allowed the offense specified in Article. 278 § 1 or 2, Art. 284 § 1 or 2, Art. 285 § 1, art. 286 § 1, art. 287 § 1, art. 288 § 1 or 3, or Article. 291 § 1, in relation to property of high value,

be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 2 The same penalty shall be subject to the offender, which allows for the offenses listed in § 1 in respect of goods of special importance to culture.

Article 295 § 1 In view of the offender referred to in Article. 278, 284-289, 291, 292 or 294, who voluntarily repair the damage in whole or returned to the vehicle or having particular importance for the culture intact, the court may apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment, and even withdraw from it is imposed.

§ 2 In view of the offender mentioned in § 1, which voluntarily repaired the damage for the most part, the court may apply extraordinary mitigation of

punishment.

Chapter XXXVI

Offenses against the economic revolution

Article 296 § 1 Whoever, being required under a provision of law, decision or agreement of the competent authority to deal with issues of property or business of a natural person, legal or organizational entity not having legal personality granted by the abuse of power or failure to comply with the duty of its duty, it causes substantial damage to property,

be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 If the offender referred to in § 1 acts in order to gain material benefits, punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

§ 3 If the perpetrator of the offense specified in § 1 or 2, causing damage to property in large sizes,

be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 4 If the perpetrator of the offense specified in § 1 or 3 of unintentional, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 5 is not subject to penalties, who prior to the initiation of criminal proceedings in their entirety voluntarily repaired the damage.

Rule 296a. (56) § 1 Whoever, acting as a leading position in the organizational unit implementing business or having, by virtue of their position or performance of duties, significant influence on decision-making related to the activities of such entity, the property or personal advantage or the in exchange for a promise to conduct liable to cause material injury to the body or by an act of unfair competition or preferential action to be inadmissible to the purchaser or recipient of goods, services or benefits,

be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 The same punishment shall be, who, in the cases referred to in § 1, provides, or promises to provide material or personal benefit.

§ 3 In the case of lesser importance, the perpetrator of an act specified in § 1 or 2

the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 4 If the perpetrator of an act specified in § 1 does considerable damage to property,

punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

§ 5 does not punishable by the offender set out in § 2 or § 3 in connection with § 2, if the material or personal benefit or the promise thereof were accepted, and the perpetrator informed of the fact the body responsible for law enforcement and disclose all material circumstances of the offense before this authority is aware of it.

Rule 296b. (57) § 1 Whoever, by organizing professional sports or participating in them, the property or personal advantage or its promise in exchange for fraudulent conduct, which may affect the outcome of these professions, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 The same punishment shall be, who, in the cases referred to in § 1, provides, or promises to provide material or personal benefit.

§ 3 In the case of lesser importance, the perpetrator of an act specified in § 1 or 2

the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 4 It is punishable by the offender as defined in § 2 or § 3 in connection with § 2, if the material or personal benefit or the promise thereof were accepted, and the perpetrator informed of the fact the body responsible for law enforcement and disclose all material circumstances of the offense before this authority is aware of it.

Article 297. (58) § 1 Whoever, in order to obtain for themselves or someone else from the bank, or organizational unit pursuing like economic activities under the Act or the authority or institutions with public funds - the loan, the loan payment, warranties, guarantees, letters of credit, grants, subsidies, confirmed by a bank

obligation of a surety or guarantee or the like to provide money for a specific business purpose, an electronic payment instrument or contract, shall counterfeit, forged, testifying untruthfully or dishonest or unreliable document, written statement of the facts importance for obtaining the said financial assistance, the payment instrument or contract,

be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 The same penalty shall be one who despite ciężarem obligation does not notify the proper person if a situation arises that may impact on preventing or reducing the amount of granted financial support referred to in § 1, or a public contract or the opportunity to continue to use the electronic payment instrument.

§ 3 is not subject to penalties, who prior to the initiation of criminal proceedings prevented the use of voluntary financial support or payment instrument, as defined in § 1, resigned from the grant or contract, or satisfied the victim claims.

Article 298 § 1 Whoever, in order to obtain compensation for the contract, the underlying causes incident to the payment of such compensation,

be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 does not punishable, who prior to the initiation of criminal proceedings prevented the payment of compensation on a voluntary basis.

Article 299 § 1 (59) Who means of payment, securities or foreign exchange, property rights, or of movable or immovable, from the benefits of committing a prohibited act, adopt, transmit or exports abroad, helping to move their ownership or possession or take other actions that may frustrate or significantly hinder the finding of a leap of origin or where to put their detection, seizure or forfeiture decision,

punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

§ 2 (60) The penalty specified in § 1 shall be subject, who, being an employee of the bank, financial institution or credit card, or other entity, which under the laws of the duty of registration of transactions and those carrying out the transaction, the cash, contrary to the regulations, money or Other foreign exchange, make transfers or conversions, or adopt them in other circumstances, the very reasonable suspicion that they are the subject of an act specified in § 1, or provides other services to conceal their transcendental origin or services to protect against seizure.

§ 3 Whoever, being responsible in the bank, financial institution or credit for informing the board or the financial supervisory authority to conduct financial transactions, does not make this immediately in the form prescribed by law, although the operation of the financial circumstances raise a reasonable suspicion that it is a source of their origin as defined in § 1,

punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 4 penalty specified in § 3 of the subject, who is in the bank, financial institution or credit card, being responsible for determining the person entitled to receive the information referred to in § 3, or a person entitled to grant, meets the applicable laws.

§ 5 If the perpetrator is allowed act specified in § 1 or 2, acting in concert with others,

be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 6 penalty specified in § 5 shall be subject to the offender, if committing an act specified in § 1 or 2, achieves a significant economic advantage.

§ 7 (61) In the event of a conviction for an offense specified in § 1 or 2, the court decides the forfeiture of items derived directly or indirectly from the crime, as well as the benefits of this crime, or their equivalent, even if they did not constitute property of the perpetrator. Forfeiture is not predicated in whole or in part if the object, benefit or its equivalent shall be repaid the victim or other entity.

§ 8 not be punished for an offense specified in § 1-4, who voluntarily disclosed to the body responsible for law enforcement information about individuals involved in the offense and the circumstances of its commission, if it prevented the commission of another crime, if the offender has made efforts to disclose the information and circumstances, the court shall apply extraordinary mitigation of

punishment.

official letters

Article 300 § 1 Whoever, in the event of his insolvency or imminent insolvency, or hinders the autonomy to satisfy their creditors in that it removes, conceals, disposes of, forgives, destroys, actually or apparently charge or damage the components of its assets,

punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 2 who, in order to thwart the execution of a court or other authority of the state, rendering, or the autonomy to satisfy their creditors in that it removes, conceals, disposes of, forgives, destroys, actually or apparently charge or damage the components of their assets seized or threatened seizure,

be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 3 If the act specified in § 1 have caused injury to several creditors, the perpetrator

punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

§ 4 If the injured is not the Treasury, the prosecution of crimes specified in § 1 shall at the request of the victim.

Article 301 § 1 A person who, pre-empt some of the creditors the debtor or the satisfaction of their claims is limited by the fact that forms the basis of the new law an economic unit and its components over to his property,

be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 The same penalty shall, while a debtor who leads several creditors to the bankruptcy or insolvency.

§ 3 Who being the debtor of several creditors in a negligent manner leads to the bankruptcy or insolvency, in particular, by squandering the components of assets, incurring liabilities or transactions, of course, contrary to the principles of management,

the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Article 302 § 1 Whoever, in the event of imminent insolvency or bankruptcy of him, unable to satisfy all creditors, whether secured or pays only certain, but operates to the detriment of others,

the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 2 Who is a creditor grants or promises to provide a material benefit for the action to the detriment of other creditors in connection with bankruptcy, or seeking to avoid bankruptcy,

punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 3 The same punishment shall be a creditor who, in connection with a specific procedure in § 2, the advantage for the action to the detriment of other creditors, or such benefits requires.

Article 303 § 1 One who causes injury to a natural person, legal or organizational unit not having legal personality, by failing to file or conduct business in a way that it unreliable or inconsistent with the truth, in particular, destroying, removing, concealing, disguising or documents relating to this activity,

punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 2 If the offender referred to in § 1, causing substantial damage to property, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 3 In the case of minor, the offender referred to in § 1

the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.

§ 4 If the injured is not the Treasury, the prosecution of crimes specified in § 1-3 shall at the request of the victim.

Article 304 Whoever, exploiting the forced position of another natural person, legal or organizational entity not having legal personality, provides her a contract requiring it to provide a disproportionate benefit from each other, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

Article 305 § 1 Whoever, in order to gain material benefits, thwarts or impedes a public tender or enter into an agreement with another person to the detriment of

the owner of the property or person or institution on whose behalf the tender is made,

punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 2 The same penalty shall, who in conjunction with the public tender disseminate information or omits material facts relevant to the contract to be allotted or enter into an agreement with another person, to the detriment of the owner of the property or person or institution on whose behalf the tender is being made.

§ 3 If the injured is not the Treasury, the prosecution of crimes specified in § 1 or 2 is at the request of the victim.

Article 306 Whoever removes, Counterfeiting or forging identification, date of manufacture or the date of the suitability of the goods or equipment, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

Article 307 § 1 In view of the offender referred to in Article. 296 or 299-305, which voluntarily repaired the damage in its entirety, the court may apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment, and even withdraw from it is imposed.

§ 2 In view of the offender mentioned in § 1, which voluntarily repaired the damage for the most part, the court may apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment.

Rule 308 for the offenses specified in this section corresponds to the debtor or the creditor, who, under the rule of law, the decision of the competent authority, or the actual performance of the contract, deals with issues of property of another legal person, individual, group or entity not having legal personality .

Article 309 In case of conviction for an offense under Article. 296 § 3, Art. 297 § 1, or Article. 299, passed a fine addition to a custodial sentence can quantify up to 2,000 times the daily rate.

Chapter XXXVII

Offenses against the rotation of money and securities

Article 310 § 1 Whoever converts Counterfeiting or Polish or foreign currency, the currency or other document authorizing them to receive a sum of money or with the payment of principal, interest, share in the profits or declare participation in the company or the money or other means of payment of such a document removes the sign for redemption, punishable by imprisonment for not less than 5 years or penalty of 25 years imprisonment.

§ 2 Who's money, other means of payment or a document referred to in § 1 of the wilderness or circulate it in such order shall be preserved, transported, transferred, or send help to the disposal or concealment, be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 3 In the case of lesser importance, the court may use extraordinary mitigation of punishment.

§ 4 Whoever makes preparation to commit an offense specified in § 1 or 2, be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

Article 311 Whoever, in the documentation relating to those securities, disseminate false information or omits information on the state property of the tenderer, which is essential for the acquisition, disposal of securities, an increase or a reduction in the contribution punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

Rule 312 Who lets go into circulation counterfeit or forged money, other means of payment or document referred to in Article. 310 § 1, which he himself had received as true, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to one year.

Article 313 § 1 Whoever, in order to use or releasing into circulation, counterfeiting or transforming an official mark of a valuable trade or removes a sign of such redemption, punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years

§ 2 The same punishment shall be imposed, the official who has forged a valuable character, converted or removed a sign of redemption from the wilderness in the circulation, it acquires or uses or stores to releasing into circulation.

Article 314. (62) Who, for use in business transactions, counterfeiting or transforming trade official, who held authorization or test, or the public use of items bearing counterfeit marks, or przerobionymi, the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

Article 315 § 1 Whoever, for use in business transactions, counterfeiting or transforming utility metering or legalized Leads the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years
§ 2 The same penalty shall, who counterfeited or forged, or assay measurement tool in the course of using this tool or for use in the course of stores.

Article 316 § 1 The money, valuable documents and counterfeit marks, rewritten or removed from the sign of redemption, and forged or used measurement tools, as well as items used to commit the crimes specified in this chapter shall be forfeited, even though not a property of the perpetrator.
§ 2 fake or processed marks the official referred to in Article. 314 should be removed, even if it was to be combined with the destruction of the object.

MILITARY PART

Chapter XXXVIII

General provisions for soldiers

Article 317 § 1 The provisions of general and specific parts of the Code apply to the soldiers, if part of the military does not contain provisions different.

§ 2 The provisions of Article. 356-363 and, in case they commit a specific crime, general provisions for the soldiers also apply mutatis mutandis to the staff of the army.

§ 3 The provisions of the military shall apply mutatis mutandis to other persons, unless a statute so provides.

Rule 318 does not commit a crime soldier who commits a prohibited act which is making the order unless the order doing intentionally commits an offense.

Article 319 § 1 does not commit a crime soldier, when in the case of disobedience or resistance shall apply the measures necessary to enforce obedience to orders, to which he was entitled to release if the circumstances require immediate countermeasures, and obedience to orders can not be achieved in other ways .

§ 2 If you need to cross the borders of a final court may apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment.

Article 320 With respect to an offender referred to in the military part, which at the time the act was unable to perform military service, the court may apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment, and even withdraw from it is imposed.

Article 321 In the case provided for in Article. 10 § 4, the court may rule rather than educational or correctional measures referred to in that provision, refer the offender to the competent commander to impose penalties provided for in the military disciplinary rules.

Article 322 § 1 The penalty applicable to the soldiers is also a military jail, the military detention sentence shall apply mutatis mutandis the provisions of the imprisonment.

§ 2 The penalty lasts briefly military custody a month, the longest 2 years; imposes on it in months and years.

§ 3 The penalty of detention in the military is intended for that prison, while

servicing a sentence are also condemned the military training.

Article 323 § 1 The soldiers do not apply to provision of Art. 34 § 2 item 1 and 2
§ 2 At the time of his imprisonment condemned restrictions on freedom:

1) may be appointed to a higher rank or appointed to a higher grade,
2) can not participate in ceremonies and parades organized military unit or units of participation.

§ 3 restricting the freedom of vengeance against the soldier's other than essential services, or performed in a professional candidate for the soldier, the court decides to remain in a certain place at the end of classes for the tattoo business for 2 days a week and may rule on deducting from 5 to 15% of monthly salary specified by the court for a social purpose.

§ 4 The soldiers of compulsory military service are held to imprisonment in a separate military unit according to the principles set out in the Penal Code enforcement.

§ 5 If sentenced to imprisonment for, according to the principles set out in § 1-4, at the time of accession to comply in whole or in part, ceased to be a soldier or in the case provided for in Article. 317 § 2, an employee of the army, the court turns to the fine to imprisonment judged according to general principles.

Article 324 § 1 The means of criminal law applicable to the soldiers are also punishable by detention or imprisonment of the military from 3 months to 5 years

1) (63) (Withdrawn)
2) expulsion from the professional military service,
3) degradation.

§ 2 In the conscript soldiers did not rule on criminal measures mentioned in Art. 39 item 7

punishable by detention or imprisonment of the military from 3 months to 5 years
punishable by detention or imprisonment of the military from 3 months to 5 years
Article 325. (64) (repealed).

Article 326 § 1 Expulsion from the professional military service includes immediate removal from service and the loss of badges and awards of honor awarded by the competent commander.

§ 2 The court may decide the expulsion of the professional military service if the offender with an offense intentionally grossly abused their powers, or was that a further act that jeopardizes the essential services of property protected by law.

Article 327 § 1 degradation involves the loss of military rank held and return to the level of the serial.

§ 2 The court may decide in the event of degradation of conviction for an intentional crime, if the type of action, manner and circumstances of its commission to believe that the offender has lost the characteristics required to hold the military rank, especially in the case of action to achieve financial gain.

Article 328. (65) The court may decide only to the degradation of a person who at the time of the offense was a soldier, even if it ceased to be the rule at the time.

Article 329 If the offense is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding 5 years, and the penalty imposed would not be stricter than 2 years of imprisonment, the court may in relation to the soldier's military rule for the arrest.

Article 330 If the penalty imposed for the offense of military detention would not be stricter than the year, the court may rule against the soldier to imprisonment.

Article 331 derogation from punishment, the court may request the competent commander of the imposition of disciplinary penalty provided in military disciplinary rules.

Article 332. (66) § 1 In case the decision as overlapping criminal deprivation of

civil rights and the degradation or expulsion from the professional military court decides only disqualification.

§ 2 If the decision for overlapping offenses degradation and expulsion from the professional military court decides only degradation.

Article 333 § 1 Using conditional discontinuance of criminal proceedings against the soldier, the court may also be sent to the commander of the punishment provided for in the military disciplinary rules.

§ 2 The court may also take criminal proceedings if the offender has flagrantly violated the rules of military discipline.

Article 334 § 1 In imposing the duties of a soldier or by applying the measures provided for in Articles. 67 or 72, take into account the conditions of military service.

§ 2 ruling against the soldier's supervision, the court may delegate the exercise of military operations supervision curator, manager or supervisor designated by the soldier.

Rule 335 by suspending enforcement of the penalty to the soldier, the court may order the measures provided for in Articles. 323 § 2

Article 336 § 1 The Court may postpone the conscript soldier penalty of imprisonment not exceeding 6 months pending the completion of service.

§ 2 The court may order the execution of a deferred sentence if convicted in the period of deferment flagrantly violated the law or the rules of military discipline.

§ 3 The court after hearing the opinion of the unit commander may waive the penalty of imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, if the deferral period lasted at least 6 months, and a soldier during this period he distinguished himself in the performance of official duties or showed courage.

§ 4 The court may exempt from the penalty described in § 3, even when the period of suspension lasted less if there a case for the more important reasons.

§ 5 exemption from punishment in accordance with § 3 or 4 entails the blurring of the conviction under the law and if convicted the sentence to a fine or a penal measure, the blurring of the conviction may not occur prior to the death penalty or penal measure.

§ 6 The provisions of § 1-5 shall apply mutatis mutandis to a person called to military service.

Article 337 In the conscript soldier who has been convicted of any offense referred to in part the military committed during the service, a fine, to imprisonment or imprisonment of not more than year, the court may order that the blurring of the conviction after you move it to the reserve, if penalty or penal measure has been ordered executed.

Chapter XXXIX

Offenses against the obligation of military service

Article 338 § 1 soldier who arbitrarily leaves his unit or the designated place of residence or elsewhere remains arbitrary, punishable by a military detention or imprisonment for 3 years

§ 2 If the absence of the perpetrator of an act specified in § 1 has not lasted longer than 14 days, the offender subject to the penalty of restriction of liberty, until the military detention or imprisonment of up to one year.

§ 3 The prosecution of an offense specified in § 2 is at the request of the commander of the unit.

§ 4. (67) The provisions of § 1 and 2 shall not apply to professional soldiers, regular military service and WORTAL compulsory military service, as well as reserve officers and noncommissioned officers held military exercises.

Article 339 § 1 soldier who for the permanent repeal of the military service leaves his unit or the designated place of residence or in which the outside remains be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 If the perpetrator is allowed to desert together with other soldiers or taking weapons,

punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

§ 3 The soldier who deserted during the escape abroad or abroad, fail to return to the country,

be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 4 The soldier, who is preparing for an offense specified in § 1-3, punishable by military custody or imprisonment for up to 2 years

Article 340 If the offender referred to in Article. 339 voluntarily returned, and his absence lasted no longer than 14 days, the court may apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment.

Article 341 § 1 A soldier who refuses military service obligation or the exercise of this service,

punishable by a military detention or imprisonment for 3 years

§ 2 The same penalty shall soldier other than essential services, which persistently fails to fulfill an obligation arising from it.

§ 3 The prosecution of an offense specified in § 2 is at the request of the commander of the unit.

Article 342 § 1 soldier who in order to complete or partial withdrawal of military service or from the obligation arising from this service:

1) causes or permits himself to someone else caused him due to set out in Article. 156 § 1, or Article. 157 § 1,

2) uses deception to mislead military authority, punishable by a military detention or imprisonment for 3 years

§ 2 In the case of lesser importance, the perpetrator subject to the penalty of restriction of liberty, until the military detention or imprisonment of up to one year.

Chapter XL

Offenses against the rules of military discipline

Article 343 § 1 soldier who does not or refuses to obey the order or carry out an order in contravention of its content,

punishable by a military detention or imprisonment for 3 years

§ 2 If the perpetrator of an act specified in § 1 acts together with other soldiers, or collected in the presence of soldiers or consequence of an act specified in § 1 is significant material injury or other serious injury, the offender

be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 3 The soldier who enters into an agreement with the other soldiers for the offense specified in § 1 or 2,

subject to the penalty of restriction of liberty, military detention or imprisonment for 2 years

§ 4 The prosecution of an offense specified in § 1 or 3 occurs at the request of the commander of the unit.

Article 344 § 1 does not commit an offense referred to in Article. 343 soldier who refuses to comply with an order recommending a criminal offense, or does not perform it.

§ 2 If you execute the order referred to in § 1, in contravention of its content in order to significantly reduce the harmfulness of the act, the court may apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment or to withdraw from it is imposed.

Article 345 § 1 soldier who allowed an active attack on the superior, punishable by a military detention or imprisonment for 3 years

§ 2 If the perpetrator is allowed active attacks in the performance of official duties by the supervisor or jointly with other soldiers, or in the presence of soldiers gathered,

punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

§ 3 If the perpetrator of an act specified in § 1 or 2, use weapons like a knife or other dangerous object,

be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 4 penalty provided for in § 3, subject to the perpetrator of an act specified in § 1 or 2, if the consequence is the effect referred to in Article. 156 or 157 § 1

Article 346 § 1 soldier who uses violence or unlawful threat to hinder business manager in the act or to compel the superior to take or refrain from business activities,

punishable by a military detention or imprisonment for 3 years

§ 2 If the perpetrator acts with other soldiers, or in the presence of soldiers gathered,

be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

Article 347 § 1 soldier who insults his superior,
subject to the penalty of restriction of liberty, military detention or imprisonment for 2 years

§ 2 The prosecution is at the request of the victim or the commander of the unit.

Article 348 The provisions of Article. 345-347 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the soldier who allowed the act in terms of these regulations is not a soldier his superiors in the performance of his duties.

Article 349 The provisions of this chapter shall apply accordingly if the prohibited act was committed against a soldier allied countries, and the latter ensures reciprocity.

Chapter XLI

Offenses against the rules of conduct with subordinates

Article 350 § 1 soldier who degrades or insults a subordinate,
subject to the penalty of restriction of liberty, military detention or imprisonment for 2 years

§ 2 The prosecution is at the request of the victim or the commander of the unit.

Article 351 The soldier who hit a subordinate or otherwise violates its inviolability,
punishable by military custody or imprisonment for up to 2 years

Article 352 § 1 soldier who mistreats a physically or mentally over subordinates,
be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years

§ 2 If the act specified in § 1 is connected with the use of particular cruelty, the perpetrator

be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

§ 3 If the consequence of an act specified in § 1 or 2 is a victim of encroachment on their lives, the offender

be subject to imprisonment from 2 to 12

Article 353 The provisions of Article. 350-352 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the soldier who allowed the act in relation to those provisions of the younger soldier's degree or equal level with a shorter period of military service.

Chapter XLII

Offenses against the rules of the handling of weapons and armed military equipment

Article 354 § 1 soldier who carelessly handles military weapons, ammunition, explosives or other means of struggle or their careless use and thus inadvertently cause a breach of organ injury or impairment to health of another person,
punishable by a military detention or imprisonment for 3 years

§ 2 If the consequence of an act specified in § 1 is the death of another person or serious damage to her health, the perpetrator

punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

Article 355 § 1 soldier, armed with a leading vehicle, even inadvertently violates the principle of safety in land, water or air, and inadvertently causes an accident

where another person sustained bodily injury as defined in Article. 157 § 1 or the damage was substantial damage to property,
punishable by a military detention or imprisonment for 3 years
§ 2 If the accident referred to in § 1 is the death of another person or serious damage to her health, the perpetrator
punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years
§ The provisions of Article 3. 42 and 178 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Chapter XLIII

Offenses against the principles of service

Article 356 § 1 soldier who, having appointed him to the service or while in service, violates the obligation under the provision or ordinance regulating the flow of this service, which poses an immediate danger of injury, which would prevent the designated service,
subject to the penalty of restriction of liberty, military detention or imprisonment for 3 years
§ 2 If the offense is a consequence of the damage referred to in § 1, the perpetrator
be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years
§ 3 The prosecution of an offense specified in § 1 shall at the request of the commander of the unit.

Article 357 § 1 soldier who, after appointment to the service or while in service, puts in a state of intoxication of alcohol or other remedy,
subject to the penalty of restriction of liberty, military detention or imprisonment for 2 years
§ 2 The prosecution is at the request of the commander of the unit.

Chapter XLIV

Military offenses against property

Article 358 § 1 soldier who willfully has weapons, ammunition, explosives or other means of struggle,
punishable by a military detention or imprisonment for 3 years
§ 2 soldier who willfully take arms, ammunition, explosives or other means of struggle,
be subject to imprisonment from one to 10 years

Article 359 The soldier, who, completing no obligation or exceeding the powers of protection or supervision of weapons, ammunition, explosives or other means of struggle, whether intentionally or unintentionally cause the loss,

punishable by detention or imprisonment of the military from 3 months to 5 years
Article 360 § 1 soldier who guns, ammunition, explosives or other means to fight destroys, damages or renders unfit for use,
the penalty of restriction of liberty, military detention or imprisonment for 2 years
§ 2 If the perpetrator of an act specified in § 1 of the causes significant damage to property,
punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years

Article 361 § 1 soldier who willfully uses a military aircraft or water for the purpose of having no connection with the service,
be subject to imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years
§ 2 In the case of lesser importance, the perpetrator
the penalty of restriction of liberty, military detention or imprisonment of a year.

Article 362 § 1 soldier who willfully uses a motor vehicle the military to the detriment of the interests of the service or for the purpose of making profit,
the penalty of restriction of liberty, military detention or imprisonment for 2 years
§ 2 In the case of lesser importance, the perpetrator
subject to a fine or the penalty of restriction of liberty.

Article 363 § 1 soldier who willfully dispose of the subject of its own facilities, in particular the subject of such transferred, pledged or lend it to another person,
the penalty of restriction of liberty or imprisonment of up to 2 years

§ 2 The prosecution is at the request of the commander of the unit.



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