

Chapter XXVI

Offences against the Family and Guardianship

Article 206. Whoever contracts a marriage, despite the fact that he is already married

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

Article 207. § 1. Whoever mentally or physically mistreats a person close to him, or another person being in a permanent or temporary state of dependence to the perpetrator, a minor or a person who is vulnerable because of his mental or physical condition

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

§ 2. If the act specified in § 1 is compounded with a particular cruelty, the perpetrator

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 1 and 10 years.

§ 3. If the consequence of the act specified in § 1 or 2 is a suicide attempt by the injured person on his or her life, the perpetrator

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 2 and 12 years.

Article 208. Whoever induces a minor to become an inveterate drinker by

supplying him with alcoholic beverages, or by facilitating or by urging him to drink such beverages

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

Article 209. § 1. Whoever persistently evades the duty imposed on him by law or by a court judgement to pay for the support of a next of kin or other person and exposes such a person to a situation where they cannot satisfy their essential needs

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

§ 2. The prosecution shall occur on a motion of the injured person, social welfare authority or an appropriate institution.

§ 3. When the injured person has been granted support from an alimony fund, the prosecution shall occur ex officio.

Article 210. § 1. Whoever despite a duty of care to a person under 15 years of age or to a person who is helpless by reason of his mental or physical condition abandons such a person

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 2. . If the consequence of the act is the death of the person specified in § 1, the perpetrator

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 6 months and 8 years.

Article 211. Whoever, contrary to the will of the person appointed to take care of or supervise, abducts or detains a minor person under 15 years of age or a person who is helpless by reason of his mental or physical condition

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

Chapter XXVII

Offences against Honour and Personal Inviolability

Article 212. § 1. Whoever imputes to another person, a group of persons, an institution or organisational unit not having the status of a legal person, such conduct, or characteristics that may discredit them in the face of public opinion or result in a loss of confidence necessary for a given position, occupation or type to activity

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to one year.

§ 2. If the perpetrator commits the act specified in § 1 through the mass media

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

§ 3. When sentencing for an offence specified in §1 or 2, the court may adjudge a supplementary payment in favour of the injured person or of the Polish Red Cross, or of another social purpose designated by the injured person a supplementary payment (nawiazka).

§ 4. The prosecution of the offence specified in § 1 or 2 shall occur upon a

private charge.

Article 213. § 1. The offence specified in Article 212 § 1 is not committed, if the allegation not made in public is true.

§ 2. Whoever raises or publicises a true allegation in defence of a justifiable public interest shall be deemed to have not committed the offence specified in Article 212 § 1 or 2; if the allegation regards private or family life the evidence of truth shall only be carried out when it serves to prevent a danger to someone's life or to prevent demoralisation of a minor.

Article 214. The absence of an offence resulting from a reason specified in Article 213, does not exclude the liability of a perpetrator for the insult, by reason of the manner of announcing or publicising the allegation.

Article 215. On the motion of the injured person the court may order the judgement of conviction to be published.

Article 216. § 1. Whoever insults another person in his presence, or though in his absence but in public, or with the intention that the insult shall reach such a person,

shall be subject to a fine or the penalty of restriction of liberty .

§ 2. Whoever insults another person using the mass media, shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to one year.

§ 3. If the insult was caused by the provocative conduct of the insulted

person, or if the insulted person responded with a breach of the personal inviolability or with a reciprocal insult, the court may waive the imposition of a penalty.

§ 4. In the event of a conviction for the offence specified in § 2, the court may decide to impose a compensatory payment to the benefit of the injured person, the Polish Red Cross or towards another social cause indicated by the injured person.

§ 5. Prosecution shall be by private accusation

Article 217. § 1. Whoever strikes a human being or in another manner breaches his personal inviolability,

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to one year.

§ 2. If the act was caused by the provocative conduct of the injured person or if the injured person responded with an act of the same kind, the court may waive the imposition of a penalty.

§3. Prosecution shall be by private accusation.

Chapter XXVIII

Offences Against the Rights of the Persons Pursuing Paid Work

Article 218. § 1. Whoever, when performing activities in the field of labour law and social insurance, maliciously or persistently infringes on the rights of the employee resulting from a work-contract relationship or social insurance,

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of

deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

§ 2. The person specified in § 1, who refuses to reinstate in work although ordered to do so by an appropriate authority

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to one year.

Article 219. Whoever violates provisions on social insurance by not reporting, even with the consent of the person concerned, the required data or provides false data affecting the right to benefits or the amount thereof

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

Article 220. § 1. Whoever, being responsible for occupational safety and hygiene, does not fulfil the duties involved and by this, exposes an employee to an immediate danger of loss of life or a serious detriment to health,

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 2. If the perpetrator acts unintentionally,

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to one year.

§ 3. The perpetrator who has voluntarily averted the impending danger shall not be subject to the penalty.

Article 221. Whoever, despite his duty does not promptly report to the appropriate authority an accident at work or a case of occupational disease or fails to prepare or present the required documentation

shall be subject to a maximum of 180 times the daily fine or the penalty of restriction of liberty.

Chapter XXIX

Offences against the Functioning of the State and Local Government Institutions

Article 222. § 1. Whoever violates the personal inviolability of a public official, or a person called upon to assist him, or in connection with the performance of official duties

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 2. If the act specified in § 1 has been in response to the inappropriate conduct of a public official or a person called upon to assist him, the court may apply an extraordinary mitigation of the penalty or even renounce its imposition.

Article 223. Whoever, acting jointly and in co-operation with other persons, or using a firearm, knife or other similarly dangerous item or forceful means, commits an active assault on a public functionary or a person called upon to assist him, during or in connection with the performance of official duties

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 1 and 10 years.

Article 224. § 1. Whoever, by using violence or an unlawful threat, affects the

official acts of a government authority, other public authority or local government shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 2. The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone, who uses violence or an illegal threat with the purpose of forcing a public official or a person called upon to assist him, to abstain from a lawful official activity.

§ 3. When the consequence of the act specified in § 2 is the one specified in Article 156 § 1 or in Article 157 § 1, the perpetrator shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

Article 225. § 1. Whoever prevents a person authorised to carry out environmental inspections or a person called upon to assist him from performing his official duty, or makes it difficult to do so

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 2. The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone, who prevents a person authorised to carry out labour inspection or a person called upon to assist him from performing his official duty, or makes it difficult to do so.

Article 226. § 1. Whoever insults a public official or a person called upon to assist him, in the course of and in connection with the performance of official duties shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to one year.

§ 2. The provision of Article 222 § 2 shall be applied accordingly.

§ 3. Whoever publicly insults or humiliates a constitutional authority of the Republic of Poland

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

Article 227. Whoever, by purporting to be a public official or by taking advantage of an erroneous belief of another person concerning this, performs an act connected with a relevant official capacity

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to one year.

Article 228. § 1. Whoever, in connection with the performance of a public function accepts a material or personal benefit or a promise thereof, or demands such a benefit

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 6 months and 8 years.

§ 2. In the event that the act is of a lesser significance, the perpetrator shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

§ 3. If the act specified in § 1 has been committed in connection with a violation of law, the perpetrator

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 1 and 10 years.

§ 4. The penalty specified in § 3 shall be also be imposed on anyone who, in connection with his official capacity, makes the performance of his official duties conditional upon receiving a material benefit.

§ 5. Whoever, in connection with the performance of a public function

accepts a material benefit of considerable value or a promise thereof,

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 2 years and 12 years.

Article 229. § 1. Whoever gives a material or personal benefit or promises to provide it to a person performing public functions

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

§ 2. In the event that the act is of a lesser significance, the perpetrator shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to one year

§ 3. Whoever gives a material or personal benefit to a person performing public functions in order to induce him to disregard his official duties or provides such a benefit for disregarding such a duty

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 6 months and 8 years.

§ 4. The penalty specified in § 3 shall be imposed on any-one who gives a material benefit of considerable value or promises to provide it to a person performing public functions.

Article 230. Whoever, claiming to have influence on a state or local government, undertakes to intercede in the settling of a matter in exchange for a material or personal benefit or for a promise thereof,

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

Article 231. § 1. A public official who, exceeding his authority, or not performing his duty, acts to the detriment of a public or individual interest

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 2. If the perpetrator commits the act specified in § 1 with the purpose of obtaining a material or personal benefit, he

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 1 and 10 years.

§ 3. If the perpetrator of the act specified in § 1 acts unintentionally and causes an essential damage

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty, or deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

§ 4. The provision of § 2 shall not be applied when the act has the features of the prohibited act specified in Article 228.

Chapter XXX

Offences against the Administration of Justice

Article 232. Whoever, by using violence or an illegal threat influences the official functions of a court of justice

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

Article 233. § 1. Whoever, in giving testimony which is to serve as evidence in court proceedings or other proceedings conducted on the basis of a law, gives

false testimony or conceals the truth

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 2. The prerequisite to this liability is that the person obtaining the testimony, acting within his competence, shall have warned the person testifying of the penal liability for false testimony or obtained a relevant pledge from the latter.

§ 3. Whoever, being unaware of the right to refuse testimony or answer to questions, gives false testimony because of fear of penal liability threatening himself or his next of kin, shall not be liable to the penalty.

§ 4. Whoever, acting as an expert, expert witness or translator, provides a false opinion or translation to be used as in proceedings specified in § 1

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 5. The court may apply an extraordinary mitigation of the penalty, or even waive its imposition if:

- 1) the false testimony, opinion or translation concerns circumstances which cannot affect the outcome of the case,
- 2) the perpetrator voluntarily corrects the false testimony, opinion or translation before even a decision which is not final and valid has been rendered in the case.

§ 6. The provisions of § 1-3 and 5 shall be applied accordingly to a person providing a false statement if a provision of a law provides for the possibility of obtaining a statement under the threat of penal liability.

Article 234. Whoever, before an agency responsible for prosecuting or judging offences, contraventions or disciplinary transgressions, falsely accuses another person of committing an offence, a contravention or a disciplinary

transgression

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

Article 235. Whoever, by fabricating false evidence or by other deceitful measures, directs a prosecution against a specific person for an offence, a contravention or a disciplinary transgression or undertakes such measures in the course of proceedings,

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

Article 236. § 1. Whoever conceals evidence of the innocence of a person suspected of committing an offence, a contravention or a disciplinary transgression,

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

§ 2. Whoever conceals evidence of innocence because of fear of penal liability threatening himself or his next of kin, shall not be subjected to a penalty.

Article 237. The provisions of Article 233 § 5 section 2 shall be applied accordingly to the offences specified in Article 234, Article 235 and in Article 236 § 1.

Article 238. Whoever informs an agency responsible for the prosecution, of an offence knowing that the offence has not been committed,

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

Article 239. § 1. Whoever obstructs or frustrates a penal proceedings by aiding a perpetrator to evade penal liability, and especially whoever hides the perpetrator, or obliterates physical evidence of the offence or undergoes a penalty for a sentenced person

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

§ 2. Whoever hides a person who is his next of kin, shall not be subject to a penalty.

§ 3. The court may apply an extraordinary mitigation of the penalty and even waive its imposition if the perpetrator has rendered assistance to a person who is his next of kin, or acted on account of fear of a penal liability threatening himself or his next of kin.

Article 240. § 1. Whoever, having reliable information concerning a punishable preparation or attempt, or commission of a prohibited act specified in Article 118, 127, 128, 130, 134, 140, 148, 163, 166 or 252, does not promptly inform an agency responsible for prosecuting such offences

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 2. Whoever abstained from informing, having sufficient knowledge to assume that an agency competent to prosecute knew of the prohibited act specified in § 1, planned, attempted or committed, shall be deemed to have not committed an offence specified in § 1; whoever prevented the commission of a prepared or attempted prohibited act shall also be deemed to have not committed an offence specified in § 1.

§ 3. Whoever abstained from informing because of fear of a penal liability threatening himself or his next of kin, shall also not be subject to penalty.

Article 241. § 1. Whoever publicly disseminates, without permission, information from preparatory proceedings before they have been disclosed in court proceedings

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

§ 2. The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone, who publicly disseminates information from a court trial conducted in camera.

Article 242. § 1. Whoever, having been deprived of liberty by virtue of a court decision or by a lawful order issued by another state agency, regains his liberty illegally

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

§ 2. Whoever, utilising a ticket of leave from a penal establishment or from custody without supervision, does not return, without a justifiable reason, within three days at the latest of the prescribed deadline

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to one year.

§ 3. Whoever, utilising a leave from the serving of the penalty of deprivation of liberty, does not return to the penal establishment, without a justifiable cause, within three days at the latest of the prescribed deadline,

shall be subject to the penalty specified in § 2.

§ 4. If the perpetrator of the act specified in § 1 acts in co-operation with other persons, uses violence or threatens to use it, or damages the place of confinement,

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

Article 243. Whoever liberates or otherwise facilitates the escape of a person deprived of liberty by virtue of a court decision or by a lawful order issued by another state agency

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

Article 244. Whoever does not comply with a court's interdiction on occupying specified post, pursuing specified profession or activity or operating motor vehicles, or does not carry out a court's order concerning the publication of a decision in the manner prescribed in such order

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to one year.

Article 245. Whoever uses violence or unlawful threat with a purpose of influencing a witness, expert witness, translator prosecutor or the accused or consequently breaches personal inviolability of such a person

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

Article 246. A public official or anyone acting under his orders for the

purpose of obtaining specific testimony, explanations, information or a statement, uses force, unlawful threat, or otherwise torments another person either physically or psychologically

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 1 and 10 years.

Article 247. § 1. Whoever torments either physically or psychologically a person deprived of liberty

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months to 5 years.

§ 2. If the perpetrator acts with particular cruelty, he

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 1 and 10 years.

§ 3. A public official who, despite his duties, allows the act specified in § 1 or 2 to be committed, shall be subject to the penalty specified in these provisions.

Chapter XXXI

Offences against Elections and Referenda

Article 248. Whoever, in connection with elections to the Sejm, Senate, election of the President of the Republic of Poland, local elections or referendum:

- 1) prepares a list of candidates or voters not including eligible persons or including those who are not eligible,
- 2) uses deceit in order to improperly prepare an electoral roll,

- 3) damages, hides or forge election reports or other election documents,
 - 4) interferes with the collecting or counting votes,
 - 5) commits an abuse during preparation of a list with signatures of citizens who put forward candidates for elections or initiate a referendum
- shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

Article 249. Whoever, by using violence, unlawful threats or deceit interferes with:

- 1) a gathering preceding a vote,
- 2) the free exercise of the right to stand for election or to vote therein,
- 3) the voting or counting of votes

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

Article 250. Whoever, using violence, unlawful threats or by exploiting a situation of dependence, influences the way of voting by an eligible person, or forces such a person to vote or deters such a person from voting

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

Article 251. Whoever, in violation of the rules of secrecy on voting, acquires knowledge of other person's way of voting, contrary to the will of such a voter,

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

CHAPTER XXXII

Offences against Public Order

Article 252. § 1. Whoever takes or detains a hostage with the purpose of forcing a state or local government authority, an institution or organisation, legal or natural person, or a group of persons to act in a specified manner

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 1 and 10 years.

§ 2. If the consequence of the act specified in § 1 is the death of a person or a serious detriment to health, the perpetrator

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 2 and 12 years.

§ 3. Whoever makes preparations for the offence specified in § 1, shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 4. Whoever abandoned the intent to extort or releases the hostage shall not be subject to the penalty for the offence specified in § 1.

Article 253. § 1. Whoever conducts white slavery (trade in humans) even with their consent

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a minimum term of 3 years.

§ 2. Whoever, in order to gain material benefits, organises the adoption of children in violation of the law,

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

Article 254. § 1. Whoever actively takes part in a riot knowing that its participants jointly commit a violent assault on a person or property

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 2. If the result of the violent assault is the death of a person or a serious detriment to their health, the participant in the riot specified in § 1,

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

Article 255. § 1. Whoever publicly incites to the commission of an offence, shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

§ 2. Whoever publicly incites to the commission of a crime shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 3. Whoever publicly praises the commission of an offence, shall be subject to a maximum of 180 times the daily fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to one year.

Article 256. Whoever publicly promotes a fascist or other totalitarian system of state or incites hatred based on national, ethnic, race or religious differences or for reason of lack of any religious denomination

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

Article 257. Whoever publicly insults a group within the population or a particular person because of his national, ethnic, race or religious affiliation or because of his lack of any religious denomination or for these reasons breaches the personal inviolability of another individual

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

Article 258. § 1. Whoever participates in an organised group or association having for its purpose the commission of offences

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 2. If the group or association specified in § 1 has the characteristics of an armed organisation, the perpetrator

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

§ 3. Whoever sets up the group or association specified in § 1 or 2 or leads such a group or association

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 6 months and 8 years.

Article 259. Whoever voluntarily abandoned the participation in the group or association and disclosed to an authority responsible for prosecuting offences all the essential circumstances of the committed act or has voluntarily averted the impending danger shall not be subject to the penalty for the offence specified in Article 258.

Article 260. Whoever, by using violence or an unlawful threat prevents the conducting of a lawful meeting, gathering or march, or disperses such a meeting, gathering or march,

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

Article 261. Whoever profanes a monument or other public place commemorating a historic event or honour a person

shall be subject to a fine or the penalty of restriction of liberty .

Article 262. § 1. Whoever profanes a corpse, human ashes or a place of repose of the dead

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

§ 2. Whoever causes a spoliation of a corpse, grave or another place of repose of the dead

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 6 months and 8 years.

Article 263. § 1. Whoever, without the required licence, manufactures or trades in firearms or ammunition

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 1 and 10 years.

§ 2. Whoever, without the required licence, possesses a firearm or ammunition

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 6 months and 8 years.

§ 3. Whoever, holding a licence for a firearm or ammunition makes available or passes such a firearm or ammunition to an unauthorised person

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

§ 4. Whoever unintentionally causes the loss of firearms or ammunition which has been lawfully placed at his disposal

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to one year.

Article 264. § 1. Whoever crosses the border of the Republic of Poland in violation of the relevant regulations

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

§ 2. Whoever commits the act specified in § 1, with the use of violence, threats or deceit or in co-operation with other persons

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 3. Whoever organises the crossing of the border of the Republic of Poland for other persons, in violation of the relevant regulations

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

Chapter XXXIII

Offences against the Protection of Information

Article 265. § 1. Whoever discloses or, in violation of the law, uses information which constitutes a state secret shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

§ 2. If the information specified in § 1 has been disclosed to a person acting in the name of or for a foreign entity, the perpetrator shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 6 months and 8 years.

§ 3. Whoever unintentionally discloses the information specified in § 1, with which he has become acquainted in the performance of his official function or authorisation delegated to him shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to one year.

Article 266. § 1. Whoever, in violation of the law or obligation he has undertaken, discloses or uses information with which he has become acquainted with in connection with the function or work performed, or public, community, economic or scientific activity pursued shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

§ 2. A public official who discloses to an unauthorised person information which is an official secret or information with which he has become acquainted in

the performance of his official duties and whose disclosure can endanger a legally protected interest

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 3. The prosecution of the offence specified in § 1 shall occur on a motion of the injured person.

Article 267. § 1. Whoever, without being authorised to do so, acquires information not destined for him, by opening a sealed letter, or connecting to a wire that transmits information or by breaching electronic, magnetic or other special protection for that information

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

§ 2. The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone, who, in order to acquire information to which he is not authorised to access, installs or uses tapping, visual detection or other special equipment.

§ 3. The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone, who imparts to another person the information obtained in the manner specified in § 1 or 2 discloses to another person.

§ 4. The prosecution of the offence specified in § 1 – 3 shall occur on a motion of the injured person.

Article 268. § 1. Whoever, not being himself authorised to do so, destroys, damages, deletes or alters a record of essential information or otherwise prevents or makes it significantly difficult for an authorised person to obtain knowledge of that information, shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of

deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

§ 2. If the act specified in § 1 concerns the record on an electronic information carrier, the perpetrator

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 3. Whoever, by committing an act specified in § 1 or 2, causes a significant loss of property

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

§ 4. The prosecution of the offence specified in § 1-3 shall occur on a motion of the injured person.

Article 269. § 1. Whoever destroys, deletes or changes a record on an electronic information carrier, having a particular significance for national defence, transport safety, operation of the government or other state authority or local government, or interferes with or prevents automatic collection and transmission of such information

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 6 months and 8 years.

§ 2. The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone, who commits the act specified in § 1 by damaging a device used for the automatic processing, collection or transmission of information.

Chapter XXXIV

Offence against the Credibility of Documents

Article 270. § 1. Whoever, with the purpose of using it as authentic, forges, or counterfeits or alters a document or uses such a document as authentic shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months to 5 years.

§ 2. The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone, who fills in a form bearing someone else's signature, contrary to the will of the signatory and to his detriment. or indeed uses such a document.

§ 3. Whoever makes preparations for the offence specified in § 1, shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

Article 271. § 1. A public official or other person authorised to issue a document, who certifies an untruth therein, with regard to a circumstance having a legal significance shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

§ 2. In the event that the act is of a lesser significance, the perpetrator shall be subject to a fine or the penalty of restriction of liberty .

§ 3. If the perpetrator commits the act specified in § 1 in order to gain material or personal benefit, he shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 6 months and 8 years.

Article 272. Whoever procures an attestation of an untruth by deceitfully

misleading a public official or another person authorised to issue such a document shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years

Article 273. Whoever uses the document specified in Article 271 or 272, shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

Article 274. Whoever sells his own identity document or such a document of another person shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

Article 275. § 1. Whoever uses a document certifying the identity of another or the property rights, or steals, or appropriates such a document shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

§ 2. The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone, who unlawfully transports or carries across the border, or sends abroad a document certifying the identity or property rights of another person.

Article 276. Whoever destroys, damages or renders unfit for use, or conceals, or removes a document to which he has no exclusive right of disposition shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

Article 277. Whoever destroys, damages, removes or renders invisible boundary marks or sets false borders shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

Chapter XXXV

Offences against Property

Article 278. § 1. Whoever, with the purpose of appropriating, wilfully takes someone else's movable property shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

§ 2. The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone, who without the permission of the authorised person, acquires someone else's computer software, with the purpose of gaining material benefit.

§ 3. In the event that the act is of a lesser significance, the perpetrator shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to one year.

§ 4. If the theft has been committed to the detriment of a next of kin, the prosecution shall occur upon a motion from the injured person.

§ 5. The provisions of § 1, 3 and 4 shall be applied accordingly to stealing energy or a card enabling the collection of money from a bank automatic cash dispenser [automatic teller machine].

Article 279. § 1. Whoever commits a burglary shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 1 and 10 years.

§ 2. If the burglary has been committed to the detriment of a next of kin, the prosecution shall occur on a motion of the injured person.

Article 280. § 1. Whoever commits theft with the use of violence against a person or through threatening the immediate use of violence or by causing a person to become unconscious or helpless

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 2 and 12 years.

§ 2. If the perpetrator of a robbery uses a firearm, knife, or any other dangerous item or paralysing means, or acts in another manner immediately threatening life or acts in co-operation with another person using such a firearm, item or means or manner

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a minimum term of 3 years.

Article 281. Whoever, with the purpose of maintaining possession of the stolen property, immediately after committing a theft uses violence against a person or threatens its immediate use, or causes a person to become unconscious or helpless

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 1 and 10 years.

Article 282. Whoever, with the purpose of gaining a material benefit, by using violence or threatening the life or health of a person, or threatening a violent attack against property, causes another person to dispose his own property or property of other persons, or causes a person to cease operating their business shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 1 and 10 years.

Article 283. In the event of that the act is of a lesser significance, the perpetrator of the act specified in Article 279 § 1, Article 280 § 1 or in Article 281 or 282 shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

Article 284. § 1. Whoever appropriates someone else's movable property or property rights

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 2. Whoever appropriates a movable property entrusted to him

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months to 5 years.

§ 3. . In the event that the act is of a lesser significance, or appropriation of an item found, the perpetrator

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to one year.

§ 4. If the appropriation has been committed to the detriment of a next of kin, the prosecution shall occur on a motion of the injured person.

Article 285, § 1. Whoever connecting into a telecommunication device triggers telephone impulses charged to someone else's invoice

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 2. If the act specified in § 1 has been committed to the detriment of a next of kin, the prosecution shall occur on a motion of the injured person.

Article 286. § 1. Whoever, with the purpose of gaining a material benefit, causes another person to disadvantageously dispose of his own or someone else's property by misleading him, or by taking advantage of a mistake or inability to adequately understand the action undertaken

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 6 months and 8 years.

§ 2. The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone, who demands a material benefit in return for an unlawfully acquired item.

§ 3. In the event that the act is of a lesser significance, the perpetrator shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

§ 4. If the act specified in § 1-3 has been committed to the detriment of a next of kin, the prosecution shall occur on a motion of the injured person.

Article 287. § 1. Whoever, in order to gain material benefits, affects automatic processing or transmitting information, or changes or deletes record or introduces a new record on an electronic information carrier, without being authorised to do so,

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

§ 2. In the event that the act is of a lesser significance, the perpetrator shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to one year.

§ 3. If the fraud has been committed to the detriment of a next of kin, the prosecution shall occur on a motion of the injured person.

Article 288. § 1. Whoever destroys, damages or renders unfit for use an item belonging to someone else

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

§ 2. In the event that the act is of a lesser significance, the perpetrator shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to one year.

§ 3, The penalty specified in § 1 shall be also be imposed on anyone who cuts or damages an undersea cable, or infringes the regulations binding on the laying or repair of such a cable.

§ 4 The prosecution of the offence specified in § 1 or 2 shall occur on a motion of the injured person.

Article 289. § 1. Whoever takes a motor vehicle which is someone else's property, with the purpose of using it for a short period of time

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

§ 2. If the perpetrator of the act specified in § 1 disables a security device protecting the vehicle from the use by an unauthorised person, or the vehicle represents a property of considerable value, or if the perpetrator subsequently abandon the vehicle in a damaged condition or in such circumstances that there is a danger that the vehicle, its parts or contents will be lost or damaged, he

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 6 months and 8 years.

§ 3. If the act specified in § 1 has been perpetrated with the use of violence or threatening the immediate use thereof, or by causing a person to become unconscious or helpless, the perpetrator

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 1 and 10 years.

§ 4. In the cases specified in § 1 –3 the court may also decide to impose a fine along with the penalty of deprivation of liberty.

§ 5. If the act specified in § 1 - 3 has been committed to the detriment of the next of kin, the prosecution shall occur on a motion of the injured person.

Article 290. § 1. Whoever, with a purpose of appropriating felled trees in a forest

shall be liable as if for the commission of theft.

§ 2. When sentencing for the felling of trees or for the theft of felled or windfall trees the court shall decide on a supplementary payment to the injured of double the value of the trees.

Article 291. § 1. Whoever acquires property obtained by means of a

prohibited act, or assists in its disposition, or receives such property or assists in the concealment thereof

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

§ 2. In the event that the act is of a lesser significance, the perpetrator

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to one year.

Article 292. § 1. Whoever acquires or assists in the disposition of property which he should and could assume, on the basis of the attendant circumstances, to be obtained by means of a prohibited act, or receives such property or assists in the concealment thereof

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

§ 2. If the property referred to in § 1 is of considerable value, the perpetrator

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

Article 293. § 1. The provisions of Article 291 and 292 shall be applied accordingly to computer software.

§ 2. The court may decide on the forfeiture of the item specified in § 1 and in Articles 291 and 292, even though it may not be the property of the perpetrator.

Article 294. § 1. Whoever commits the offence specified in Article 278 § 1 or 2, Article 284 § 1 or 2, Article 285 § 1, Article 286 § 1, Article 287 § 1, Article 288 §

1 or 3, or in Article 291 § 1, with regard to property of considerable value

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 1 and 10 years.

§ 2. The same punishment shall be imposed on the perpetrator who commits the offence specified in § 1 with regard to a property of significant cultural value.

Article 295. § 1. The court may apply an extraordinary mitigation of the penalty and even renounce its imposition, if the penalty with respect to the perpetrator of the offence specified in Article 278, 284-289, 291, 292 or 294, who has voluntarily compensated in full for any damage caused, or returned undamaged the vehicle or the property of significant cultural value.

§ 2. With regard to the perpetrator of the offence specified in § 1, who voluntarily repaired a significant part of the damage, the court may apply an extraordinary mitigation of the penalty.

Chapter XXXVI

Offences against Business Transactions

Article 296. § 1. Whoever, while under an obligation resulting from provisions of law, a decision of a competent authority or a contract to manage the property or business of a natural or legal person, or an organizational unit which is not a legal person, by exceeding powers granted to him or by failing to perform his duties, causes it to suffer considerable material damage,

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3

months and 5 years.

§ 2. If the perpetrator of the offence specified in § 1 acts in order to gain a material benefit he

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 6 months and 8 years.

§ 3. If the perpetrator of the offence specified in § 1 or 2 causes significant material damage of great extent he

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 1 and 10 years.

§ 4. If the perpetrator of the offence specified in § 1 or 3 acts unintentionally he

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 5. Whoever had voluntarily compensated full damage caused, prior to instituting criminal proceedings, shall not be liable to punishment.

Article 297. § 1. Whoever, in order to obtain a loan, bank loan, loan guarantee, grant, subsidy or public procurement order for himself or for another person, submits false documents or documents attesting untruth, or dishonest statements regarding their circumstances that are of significance for the obtaining of such a loan, bank loan, loan guarantee, grant, subsidy or a public procurement order

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

§ 2. The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who, despite of his obligation, does not notify a competent authority or institution of the occurrence of

circumstances, which can have an effect on withholding or limiting the amount of a loan, bank loan, loan guarantee, grant, subsidy or a public procurement order.

§ 3. Whoever had voluntarily prevented, prior to the institution of criminal proceedings, using a loan, bank loan, loan guarantee, grant, subsidy or a public procurement order obtained in a manner specified in § 1 or 2, or compensated the claim of the injured, shall not be liable for punishment.

Article 298. § 1. Whoever, in order to obtain compensation under an insurance contract, causes an event which provides grounds for a compensation payment

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

§ 2. Who had voluntarily prevented the payment of compensation, prior to instituting criminal proceedings, shall not be liable to punishment..

Article 299. § 1. Whoever receives, transfers or transports abroad, assists in its transfer of title or possession of legal tenders, securities or other foreign currency values, property rights or real or movable property obtained from the profits of offences committed by other persons, and particularly those relating to production of or trafficking narcotics or psychotropic drugs, smuggling, counterfeiting money or securities, robbery or committing other offences against property of considerable value, extortion or trade in arms, ammunition, explosives or fissile materials, or takes other action which can prevent, or make significantly more difficult, determination of their criminal origin or place of deposition, detection or forfeiture

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

§ 2. The punishment specified in § 1 shall be imposed on any-one who, being an employee of a bank, financial or credit institution, unlawfully receives in cash significant amounts of money or foreign currency, transfers or converts them, receives them under other circumstances arousing justifiable suspicion as to their origin from acts specified in § 1, or else provides services to conceal its unlawful origin or in securing them against seizure.

§ 3. Whoever, being responsible in a bank, financial or credit institution for informing the management or financial supervising authority about undertaking a financial operation, does not do so promptly in the form provided for in law, in spite of the fact that surrounding circumstances of the financial operation are indicative of a justifiable suspicion as to the origin [of the amounts involved], being as specified in § 1

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 4. The punishment specified in § 3 shall be imposed on any-one who, being responsible in a bank, financial or credit institution for appointing a person authorised to receive information specified in § 3, or providing it to an authorised person, does not observe the provisions in force.

§ 5. If the perpetrator commits the act specified in § 1 or 2 acting in co-operation with other persons, he

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 1 and 10 years.

§ 6. The punishment specified in § 5 shall be imposed on a perpetrator who, by committing the act specified in § 1 or 2, gains considerable material benefit.

§ 7. In the event of conviction for the offence specified in § 1 or 2, the court shall decide on the forfeiture of items derived either directly or indirectly, even though they are not the property of the perpetrator.

§ 8. Whoever voluntarily disclosed before a law enforcement agency, information about persons taking part in the perpetration of an offence or about the circumstances of an offence: if it prevented the perpetration of another offence, he shall not be liable to the penalty for the offence specified in § 1-4: If the perpetrator undertook efforts leading to the disclosure of this information and circumstances, the court may apply extraordinary mitigation of punishment.

Article 300. § 1. Whoever, in case of threatened insolvency or bankruptcy, prevents or reduces the satisfaction of his creditor through removing, concealing, selling, donating, destroying or by actually or purportedly encumbering his assets shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 2. Whoever, in order to prevent the execution of a ruling by a court or other public authority, prevents or fails to fully compensate his creditor through removing, concealing, selling, donating, destroying or by actually or purportedly encumbering his assets forfeited or under threat of forfeiture

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

§ 3. If the act specified in § 1 caused damage to many creditors, the perpetrator

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 6 months and 8 years.

§ 4. If the injured party is not the State Treasury, the prosecution of the

offence specified in § 1 shall occur on a motion of the injured person.

Article 301. § 1. Whoever, while being a debtor to several creditors, prevents or reduces the satisfaction of through the establishment of a new business entity, under legal regulations, and transfer his assets into it

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

§ 2. The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone, who while being a debtor to several creditors brings about his bankruptcy or insolvency.

§ 3. Whoever, while being a debtor to several creditors recklessly brings about his bankruptcy or insolvency, particularly through wasting assets, contracting liabilities or concluding transactions openly contradicting principles of good management

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

Article 302. § 1. Whoever in the event of threatened insolvency or bankruptcy, is not able to satisfy all his creditors, repays or satisfies only some of them, thereby acting to the detriment of others

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

§ 2. Whoever gives or promises to give a material profit to a creditor in return for actions detrimental to other creditors in connection with bankruptcy proceedings or bankruptcy-prevention proceedings

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 3. The same punishment shall be imposed on a creditor who in connection with proceedings specified in § 2 receives material profit in return for actions detrimental to other creditors, or who demands such a profit.

Article 303. § 1. Whoever causes material damage to a natural or legal person or an organisational unit which is not a legal person, by failing to document business activities or by documenting it in an dishonest or false manner, particularly by destroying, removing, concealing, altering or falsifying documents regarding such activities

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 2. If the perpetrator of the offence specified in § 1 causes a considerable material damage

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

§ 3. In the event that the act is of a lesser significance, the perpetrator of the offence specified in § 1

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to one year.

§ 4. If the injured party is not the State Treasury, the prosecution of the offence specified in § 1-3 shall occur on a motion of the injured person.

Article 304. Whoever, taking advantage of another natural or legal person or organisational unit which is not a legal person, being under constraint, concludes with him a contract imposing upon [such an entity] an obligation to furnish a consideration, that is obviously incommensurate with the benefits provided

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

Article 305. § 1. Whoever, in order to gain a material profit, prevents or obstructs a public tender or enters into co-operation with another person, to the detriment of the owner of property or a person or institution for which the tender is to be held

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 2. The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who in connection with a public tender dissipates false information or withholds circumstances of significant importance to the tender result, or enters into an understanding with another person to the detriment of the owner of property or a person or institution for which the tender is to be held

§ 3. If the injured party is other than the State Treasury, the prosecution of the offence specified in § 1 or 2 shall occur on a motion of the injured person.

Article 306. Whoever removes, alters or falsifies identification marks, date of manufacture or date to which a product or equipment is fit to use

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

Article 307. § 1. With regard to the perpetrator of the offence specified in Article 296 or 299-305, who voluntarily compensates in full for the damage caused, the court may apply an extraordinary mitigation of the penalty or even renounce its imposition.

§ 2. With regard to the perpetrator of the offence specified in § 1, who voluntarily repaired a significant part of the damage, the court may apply an

extraordinary mitigation of the penalty.

Article 308. Responsibility for the offences le for offences specified in this Chapter, as a debtor or a creditor, lies with anyone who, pursuant to legal provision, decision of a competent authority, contract or actual performance who manages the assets of another legal or natural person, a group of persons or entities, which do not have the status of legal person..

Article 309. In the event of sentencing for the offence specified in Article 296 § 3, Article 297 § 1 or Article 299, a fine may be imposed along with the penalty of deprivation of liberty imposed up to a maximum 2000 times the daily fine.

Chapter XXXVII

Offences against the Circulation of Money and Securities

Article 310. § 1. Whoever counterfeits or alters Polish or foreign money, other legal tender, or a document which entitles one to obtain a sum of money or contains an obligation to pay capital, interest, share of profits, or verifies a share in a company, or whoever removes a sign of cancellation from money, other legal tender or from such document

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a minimum term of 5 years or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for 25 years.

§ 2. Whoever releases into circulation money or other legal tender or document as specified in § 1 or for such purpose receives, stores, transports,

carries, dispatches it or assists in selling or concealing it

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 1 and 10 years.

§ 3. In the event that the act is of a lesser significance, the court may apply an extraordinary mitigation of the penalty.

§ 4. Whoever makes preparations to commit the offence specified in § 1 or 2

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

Article 311. Whoever, in the documentation relating to trade in securities, dissipates false information or conceals information about the standing of the offeror, which is of essential importance for the purchasing, selling of securities or increasing or decreasing the holding

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

Article 312. Whoever introduces into circulation counterfeit or altered money which he himself received as genuine or the document specified in Article 310

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to one year.

Article 313. § 1. Whoever, with the purpose of using or introducing into circulation counterfeits or alters an official mark of value or from such a sign removes an indication of cancellation

shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years.

§ 2. The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone, who introduces into circulation a counterfeit or altered official mark of value or one from which an indication of cancellation has been removed, or acquires, uses, or stores such with the purpose of uttering it into circulation.

Article 314. Whoever, with the purpose of using it in economic transactions counterfeits or alters an official mark designed to certify an authorisation, payments of fiscal charges or the result of an examination, or uses in economic transactions objects bearing such counterfeit or altered marks,

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

Article 315. § 1. Whoever, with the purpose of using it in economic transactions, counterfeits or tampers with a certified measuring or testing instrument

shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.

§ 2. The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone, who uses in economic transactions a counterfeit or altered measuring or testing instrument or stores the same with the purpose of using it in economic transactions.

Article 316. § 1. Money, documents or marks of value which are counterfeit, altered or from which the marks of cancellation have been removed or altered measuring instruments, as well as instruments used in commission of the offences specified in this Chapter are subject to forfeiture even if they are not the property of the perpetrator.

§ 2. Counterfeit or altered official marks as specified in Article 314 must be removed even though the removal results in the destruction of the item bearing them.