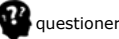


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Coloring

Act V of 1961

on the Criminal Code of the Hungarian People 's Republic

GENERAL PART
THE PURPOSE OF THE CRIMINAL LAW

The task of this law is to protect the state, social and economic order of the Hungarian People's Republic, the person and rights of citizens, and to educate them on the observance of the rules of socialist social coexistence and on civic discipline. To this end, it determines which acts dangerous to society have been committed and what penalties can be applied to their perpetrators.

The task of this law is to protect the state, social and economic order of the Hungarian People's Republic, the person and rights of citizens, and to educate them on the observance of the rules of socialist social coexistence and on civic discipline. To this end, it determines which acts that are dangerous to society are criminal offenses and what penalties can be applied to their perpetrators.

THE CRIME

THE CRIMINAL

- (1)An offense is an act dangerous to society for which the law imposes a penalty and which is committed intentionally or, if the law also punishes negligent commission, negligently.

(1)A criminal offense is an act dangerous to society for which the law imposes a penalty and which is committed intentionally or, if the law also punishes negligent conduct, negligently.
- (2)An act dangerous to society is any activity or omission that violates or endangers the state, social or economic order of the Hungarian People's Republic, the person or the rights of citizens.

(2)Any activity or omission that violates or endangers the state, social or economic order of the Hungarian People's Republic, the person or the rights of citizens is dangerous to society.
- (3)A crime is a crime or misdemeanor, according to the seriousness of its danger to society.

(4)An offense is an intentional offense that is punishable by law for one year or a negligent offense that is punishable by a more severe sentence of more than three years in prison.
- (5)An offense is a criminal offense punishable by a lesser penalty than that specified in paragraph 4.

CHAPTER I
SCOPE OF THE CRIMINAL LAW

Temporal application of criminal law

- (1)The offense shall be tried in accordance with the law in force at the time of the offense.

(1)The offense shall be tried in accordance with the law in force at the time of the offense.
- (2)If, at the time of adjudication, a new criminal law is in force according to which the act is no longer a criminal offense or is subject to a lesser adjudication, the new law shall also apply to the act committed before its entry into force; otherwise, the new penal law has no retroactive effect.

(2)If a new criminal law is in force at the time of adjudication, according to which the act is no longer a criminal offense or is subject to a lesser adjudication, the new law shall also apply to the act committed before its entry into force; otherwise, the new penal law has no retroactive effect.

Territorial and personal scope of criminal law

- (1)Hungarian law must be applied to a crime committed in Hungary, also if a Hungarian citizen commits an act abroad that is a crime committed in accordance with Hungarian law.

(1)Hungarian law shall apply to a criminal offense committed in Hungary, also if a Hungarian citizen commits an offense abroad which is a criminal offense under Hungarian law.
- (2)A crime committed outside the borders of the Hungarian People's Republic, but on a Hungarian warship, a Hungarian military aircraft or a Hungarian merchant ship on the high seas, or on a Hungarian civil aircraft en route, is also considered to be a domestic crime.

- (2) A crime committed outside the borders of the Hungarian People's Republic, but on a Hungarian warship, a Hungarian military aircraft or on a Hungarian merchant ship on the high seas, or on a Hungarian civil aircraft in transit, is also considered to be a domestic crime.
- Hungarian law shall also apply to an act committed by a non - Hungarian citizen abroad, if it is the) is a criminal offense under Hungarian law and is also punishable under the law of the place of the offense, or the) is punishable under Hungarian law as a criminal offense and under the law of the place where it was committed, or
- § 5 b) IX of this Act. and X. and XIII. Chapter II. The offense specified in its title, whether or not it is punishable under the law of the place where the offense was committed, b) IX of this Act. and X. and XIII. Chapter II. An offense as defined in its title, whether or not it is punishable under the law of the place where the offense was committed, provided in both cases that the Attorney General orders the initiation of criminal proceedings.
- § Whether the offense was committed domestically or abroad, a sentence imposed on the basis of a final judgment of a foreign court or pre-trial detention shall be included in the sentence imposed by a Hungarian court for the same act.
- § Whether the offense was committed domestically or abroad, a sentence imposed on the basis of a final judgment of a foreign court or pre-trial detention shall be included in the sentence imposed by a Hungarian court for the same act.
- § The criminalization of persons enjoying diplomatic or other personal immunity is governed by an international treaty (convention) or, failing that, by international practice. The issue of international practice should be based on the statement of the Minister of Justice.

Extradition and asylum

- (1) A citizen of the Hungarian People's Republic may not be extradited to another state, unless an international treaty (convention) provides otherwise.
- § (2) The extradition of a non-Hungarian citizen is justified on the basis of an international treaty (convention), and in the absence thereof, in the case of reciprocity. The issue of reciprocity shall be based on the statement of the Minister of Justice.
- 8 (3) In the case of reciprocity, there is no place for extradition if the act for which extradition is requested is not a criminal offense under either Hungarian law or the law of the requesting state.
- (4) The extradition of a person who is persecuted for his or her democratic conduct, for the liberation of the peoples or for his work for peace must be refused.

II. CHAPTER I CRIMINALITY

The experiment and the preparation

- § 9 Any person who has commenced the intentional execution of a crime but has not completed it shall be punished.
- § 9 A person who has begun but has not completed the intentional commission of a crime shall be punished for an attempt.
- (1) In the case of an attempt, the penalty for the completed offense shall also apply.
- (1) In the case of an attempt, the penalty for the completed offense shall also apply.
- § (2) If the attempt was made on an unsuitable object or device, the penalty may be reduced indefinitely or the penalty may be waived.
- 10 (3) It is not punishable for an attempt whose voluntary resignation has resulted in the non-execution of the crime, nor for those who voluntarily prevented the outcome from occurring. If the act has in itself constituted the legal facts of another offense, the perpetrator's liability for that offense must be established.
- (3) It is not punishable for an attempt whose voluntary resignation has resulted in the non-execution of the crime, nor for those who voluntarily prevented the outcome from occurring. If the act in itself constituted the legal facts of another criminal offense, the perpetrator's liability for that criminal offense must be established.
- (1) If the law provides otherwise, it shall be punished for preparation, who provides the necessary or facilitating conditions for the commission of a crime, acquires the necessary means or props, or makes it suitable for the commission of the crime, calls for it, offers, commits or agrees to commit a joint crime. .
- (1) If the law provides otherwise, it shall be punished for preparation, who provides the necessary or facilitating conditions for the commission of a criminal offense, acquires the necessary means or accessories, or makes it suitable for the commission of the criminal offense, calls for, offers, undertakes or agrees to commit a joint offense. .
- Not punishable for preparation.
- the) whose voluntary resignation has resulted in the commencement of the commission of the offense;
- the) whose voluntary resignation has resulted in the commencement of the commission of the offense;
- § who has withdrawn his previous invitation, offer or undertaking to remedy the offense, or who has sought to persuade the other participants to withdraw from the offense if, for
- 11 (2) b) any reason, the commencement of the commission of the offense has been delayed;
- b) who has withdrawn his previous invitation, offer or undertaking to remedy the offense, or who has sought to persuade the other accomplices to withdraw from the offense if, for
- b) any reason, the commencement of the commission of the offense has been delayed;
- c) who reported the preparation to the authority.
- (3) In the cases of paragraph 2, if the preparatory act has in itself constituted the legal facts of another offense, the offender shall be held liable for that offense.
- (3) In the cases referred to in paragraph 2, if the preparatory act has in itself constituted the legal facts of another criminal offense, the offender shall be held liable for that criminal offense.

The perpetrators of the crime

The perpetrators of the crime

- § 12 For the purposes of the law, the perpetrator is the perpetrator and the accomplice (s), as well as the instigator and the accomplice (parties).
- (1) The perpetrator is the one who commits the facts of the crime as defined by law.
- § (1) The perpetrator is the one who realizes the facts of the crime as defined by law.
- (2) Companions are those who, knowing each other's activities, commit the crime together.
- (2) Co-perpetrators are those who, knowing about each other's activities, commit the crime together.
- (1) An instigator is one who intentionally persuades someone else to commit a crime.
- (1) An instigator is someone who intentionally persuades someone else to commit a crime.
- § 14 (2) A criminal assistant is someone who intentionally assists in committing a crime.
- (2) A criminal assistant is someone who intentionally assists in committing a crime.
- (3) The parties shall also be subject to the penalty imposed on the perpetrator.
- § In the case of several offenders, the circumstance under which one of them is not punishable or is subject to a lesser penalty shall not affect the others, and the circumstance under 15 which one of them shall be subject to a more severe penalty shall affect the other only if that circumstance is he knew when he was committed.

Intentionality and negligence

- § 16 He intentionally commits a crime by committing his act with the consequences of his conduct, or by settling for those consequences.
- § 16 He commits a criminal offense intentionally by carrying out his act with a view to the consequences of his conduct or by accepting those consequences.
- § He commits a crime carelessly if he foresees the consequences of his conduct, but he easily trusts that they will not, as well as one who does not foresee the possibility of these
- 17 consequences because he has missed the attention or caution expected of him.
- § He commits a crime carelessly if he foresees the consequences of his conduct, but he easily trusts that they will not, as well as one who does not foresee the possibility of these
- 17 consequences because he has missed the attention or prudence that can be expected of him.
- § The more serious consequences imposed by law on the result, as a circumstance qualifying for the offense, may be applied if the offender is bound by intent or negligence with respect
- 18 to the result.
- § The more serious consequences imposed by law on the result, as a qualifying circumstance of the offense, can be applied if the perpetrator is charged with intent or negligence with
- 18 regard to the result.

Obstacles to criminality

Grounds precluding criminal liability

- Criminality is excluded:
- the) childhood,
- b) mental illness, mental retardation and confusion,
- c) coercion and threat,
- § 19 d) the mistake

- e) legitimate protection,
- f) the ultimate need,
- g) lack of private initiative,
- h) other reasons specified by law.

Childhood

§ 20 A person who has not yet reached the age of fourteen at the time of the commission of an act shall not be punished.

Mental illness, insanity and confusion

- § (1) He who has committed the act in a state of mental illness, insanity, or confusion of consciousness that has rendered him incapable of recognizing the consequences of his act for society or of acting in accordance with that recognition shall not be punished.
- 21 § (2) If the offender has been limited by his mental illness, weakness or disturbance of consciousness only in recognizing the dangerous consequences of the act for society or in acting in accordance with that recognition, his punishment may be reduced indefinitely.

Liability for a crime committed while intoxicated or intoxicated

Liability for a crime committed while intoxicated or intoxicated

§ 22 The provisions of Section 21 shall not apply to the benefit of a person who has committed an act while intoxicated or intoxicated as a result of his own fault.

Coercion and threat

- § 23 (1) A person who committed an act under the influence of coercion or a threat which rendered him incapable of acting in accordance with his will shall not be punished.
- (2) If the offender has only been constrained by coercion or threat in conduct in accordance with his will, his punishment may be reduced indefinitely.

The mistake

- (1) The offender shall not be held liable for a fact of which he was unaware at the time of the offense.
- § 24 (2) It is not punishable who committed the act on the erroneous assumption that it was not dangerous to society and that there was good reason for that assumption.
- (3) If the error was caused by negligence, the perpetrator is liable for this negligence as established by law.

Legitimate protection

- (1) Whoever committed the act under legitimate protection is not punishable.
- § (2) Acting in a lawful manner is one whose act is necessary to prevent an unlawful attack on or directly threatening the public interest or his or her own person or the person or property of others.
- 25 (3) It is not punishable for one who exceeds the necessary degree of deterrence because he was unable to recognize it out of fright or salvable agitation. And if the perpetrator was only limited by the fright or the excitable excitement in recognizing the necessary degree of defense, his punishment could be reduced indefinitely.

The ultimate need

- (1) Whoever committed the act in a state of emergency is not punishable.
- § (2) He commits an act in a state of emergency who saves the public interest or the person or property of himself or others from an immediate and otherwise unavoidable danger, if the causing of the danger is not attributable to him and did not cause more serious harm than he sought to prevent.
- 26 (3) No ultimate necessity can be established in favor of a person who, by profession, was obliged to take the danger.

Lack of private motion

- § 27 In the cases specified in the Penal Code, the crime may be punished only on a private motion.
- § 27 In the cases specified in the Penal Code, the offense can only be punished on a private motion.
- (1) If the victim has limited legal capacity, his or her legal representative, or if he or she is incapacitated, only his or her legal representative is entitled to submit a private motion.
- § (2) If the offense was committed by the victim's legal representative, the guardianship authority is entitled to submit a private motion in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1).
- 28 (2) If the offense was committed by the victim's legal representative, the guardianship authority is entitled to submit a private motion in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1).
- (3) If the victim entitled to a private motion dies before the deadline for submitting the motion has expired without submitting the private motion, any of his or her relatives shall be entitled to submit a private motion during the time that is still open.
- (1) The private motion shall be filed within thirty days from the date on which the person entitled to the private motion became aware of the identity of the offender.
- (2) The private motion shall be filed within thirty days from the date on which the person entitled to the private motion became aware of the identity of the perpetrator of the offense.
- § (2) In the case of reciprocal grievous bodily harm, defamation or defamation, the other party shall be entitled to make a private motion before the commencement of the closed session prior to the judgment at first instance, provided that the time limit has expired, provided that the sentence has expired. not obsolete.
- 29 (2) In the case of reciprocal grievous bodily harm, defamation or defamation proceedings, the other party shall be entitled to make a private motion before the commencement of the closed session prior to the judgment at first instance, provided that the time limit has expired, provided that not obsolete.
- (3) The private motion cannot be withdrawn.
- (4) A private motion filed against any perpetrator is valid against all perpetrators.

Reasons for decriminalization

- Terminates criminality:
- the) the death of the perpetrator,
- § 30 b) the statute of limitations,
- c) grace
- d) other reasons specified by law.

Limitation of criminal liability

- Criminality expires:
- the) in the case of an offense for which the law also provides for the use of the death penalty, twenty years,
- § 31 b) in the case of a custodial sentence, a period corresponding to the upper limit of the sentence, but not less than three years,
- c) for other offenses, three years
- After.
- Criminality expires:
- the) in the case of an offense for which the law also provides for the use of the death penalty, twenty years,
- § (1) b) in the case of a custodial sentence, a period corresponding to the upper limit of the sentence, but not less than three years,
- 31 c) in the case of an offense, a period corresponding to the upper limit of the sentence, but after at least two years.
- (2) The VII. brought into force by law and 1440/1945. (V. 1.) ME amended and supplemented by [Decree 81/1945. \(II. 5.\) ME Decree on war crimes, crimes against peace and humanity](#) (Chapter X) and crimes against international law of war (Chapter XVII, Title VI).
- Starting date of the limitation period:
- the) in the case of a completed offense, the day on which the offender's act relating to the facts of the offense ended, but if the result did not occur at the same time but later, the date on which the result occurred;
- the) in the case of a completed criminal offense, the date on which the offender's act relating to the facts of the offense came to an end, but, if the result did not occur at the same time but later, the date on which the result occurred;
- § b) in the case of an attempt or preparation, the day on which the perpetrator carried out his / her last activity aimed at the commission of the crime or considered as preparation;
- 32 b)

in the case of an attempt or preparation, the day on which the offender carried out his / her last activity aimed at the commission of the offense or as preparation;

- c) in the case of an offense committed solely by failure to perform a duty, the last day on which the offender could have performed his duty without the consequences provided for in the Penal Code.
- c) in the case of an offense committed solely by failure to perform an obligation, the last day on which the offender could have fulfilled his obligation without the consequences provided for in the Penal Code.

- (1) The limitation period shall be interrupted by any criminal proceedings brought by the authority against the offender for the offense. On the day of the interruption, the limitation period shall begin again.
- § 33 (1) The limitation period shall be interrupted by any criminal proceedings brought by the authority against the offender for the offense. On the day of the interruption, the limitation period shall begin again.
- (2) If the criminal proceedings have been suspended for the purpose of deciding a preliminary issue, the duration of the suspension shall not be included in the limitation period.

III. CHAPTER I PENALTIES AND MEASURES

The penalties

The purpose of the punishment

- § The purpose of the punishment is to apply the legal disadvantage specified in the law due to the crime in order to protect the society, to correct the perpetrator, and to deter the members of the society from committing the crime.
- § The purpose of the punishment is to apply the legal disadvantage specified in the law due to the crime in order to protect the society, to correct the perpetrator, and to deter the members of the society from committing the crime.

The criminal sex

The main penalties are:

First capital punishment,

- (1) Second imprisonment,
- Third repair and educational work,
- 4th fine.

The additional penalties are as follows:

First ban on public affairs,

Second ban on occupation,

- § 35 Third ban,
- Third driving disqualification,
- 4th expulsion,
- (2) 4th ban,
- 5th confiscation of property,
- 5th expulsion,
- 6th fine.
- 6th confiscation of property,
- 7th fine.

The death penalty

- (1) The death penalty can only be applied to anyone who has reached the age of twenty at the time the crime is committed.
- (1) The death penalty can only be applied to anyone who has reached the age of twenty at the time the crime is committed.
- (2) In addition to the death penalty, only confiscation of property may be used as an ancillary punishment.
- § 36 (3) In the case of the application of the death penalty, with the entry into force of the judgment, all the legal consequences that the law attaches to the prohibition from public affairs are established (Section 48).
- (4) The death penalty can be commuted from pardon to imprisonment for up to twenty years. In this case, the court decides on the imposition of additional penalties, with the exception of confiscation of property, afterwards.
- (4) The death penalty can be commuted from pardon to life imprisonment or up to twenty years in prison. In this case, the court decides on the imposition of additional penalties, with the exception of confiscation of property, afterwards.

Imprisonment

- § Imprisonment shall be imposed for a specified period; minimum duration thirty days; its maximum duration is fifteen years, in the case of aggregation or total punishment twenty years.
- § Imprisonment lasts for life or for a definite period of time. The minimum term of imprisonment for a fixed term shall be thirty days, the maximum duration shall be fifteen years, and in the case of aggregate or total punishment, twenty years.
- (1) Imprisonment shall be carried out in a prison or penitentiary.
There are four degrees of imprisonment. These:
the) tightened prison,
- (1) b) prison,
- c) enhanced penitentiary workplace,
- d) penitentiary workplace.
- Imprisonment
the) prison,
- § 38 (1) b) in a fierce prison,
- c) you are in jail
- d) carried out in prison.
- (2) A person sentenced to imprisonment is obliged to perform the assigned work and is therefore entitled to remuneration.
- (2) The court decides in its judgment on the degree to which the custodial sentence should be carried out.
- (3) The order of the prison is stricter than the order of the penitentiary workplace.
- (3) A person sentenced to imprisonment is obliged to perform the assigned work and is therefore entitled to remuneration.
- (4) The modalities and order of the execution of a custodial sentence shall be determined by the penitentiary rules.
- Tightened prison is the punishment if
the) the convicted person has been sentenced to imprisonment twice before committing the intentional offense and ten years have not elapsed since his or her last sentence or cessation of enforceability, and if the nature or way of life of the offense he or she has committed violates the rules of social coexistence. § (3) point c)];
- 38 / A. § b) the death penalty has been commuted from grace to imprisonment;
- c) imprisonment in more serious cases of homicide and robbery [253. § (2) and § 299 (3) - (4)], respectively
- d) imposed for a crime against the state or for peace and against humanity (Chapters IX-X) - with the exception of the incitement specified in Section 127 (1) and the failure to report (Section 132).
- Imprisonment shall be carried out in a prison if
the) the convicted person has been sentenced to life imprisonment or the death penalty has been commuted from pardon to imprisonment;
- b) the convicted person has been sentenced twice to imprisonment for an intentional criminal offense prior to the commission of the intentional offense and five years have not yet elapsed since the last sentence was issued or ceased to be enforceable;
- 38 / A. § c) it can be established from the way of life of the person convicted of an intentional crime or the nature of the crime committed by him or her that he or she is in conflict with the rules of social coexistence;
- d) imprisonment in more serious cases of homicide and robbery [253. § (2) and § 299 (3) - (4)], respectively

of the VII. brought into force by law and 1440/1945. (V. 1.) ME amended and supplemented by [Decree 81/1945. \(II. 5.\) ME decree](#) , it was imposed for a war crime as well as a e) crime against the state or against peace and humanity (Chapters IX and X) - Section 127 (1) except for failure to comply with the obligation to report and the obligation to report (Section 132).

Prison is the punishment if

- 38 / the) the convicted person has already been sentenced to imprisonment for an intentional crime before the commission of the intentional crime and ten years have not yet elapsed
B. § between its issuance or cessation of enforceability and the commission of another crime [Article 39]. § (2)] or imprisonment
b) was applied for failure to comply with the obligation to report or report specified in Section 127 (1) (Section 132), or
c) was imposed for more than three years for an intentional crime.

Imprisonment shall be carried out in a remand prison if

- 38 / the) the sentenced person has already been sentenced to imprisonment for an intentional criminal offense before the commission of the intentional offense and five years have not
B. § yet elapsed from its commencement or termination of its enforceability to the commission of the offense, or
b) for an intentional crime for a period exceeding three years, respectively
c) imposed for failure to provoke or report the obligation specified in Section 127 (1) (Section 132).

38 / C. § Stricter penitentiary workplace is the punishment imposed for an intentional crime - according to 38 / A. or 38 / B. § not covered - in case of imprisonment.

Imprisonment shall be carried out in prison if punishable

38 / the) imposed for an intentional offense - 38 / A. and 38 / B. § except in the case of;

- C. § the convicted person has already been sentenced to imprisonment for an intentional criminal offense prior to the commission of the intentional offense and five years have not yet
b) elapsed from the time it was issued or ceased to be enforceable until the commission of the offense.

38 / D. § Penitentiary workplace is the penalty for imprisonment for a negligent crime.

Imprisonment should be carried out in prison if punishable

38 / D. § the) due to a negligent crime, or

b) imposed for an intentional misdemeanor - 38 / C. §.

(1) In exceptional circumstances, the court may, in exceptional circumstances, order a degree of stricter or less severe enforcement.

(1) Circumstances governing the imposition of a penalty [Article 64]. § (1)] - in particular with regard to the personal circumstances of the offender, the motive for the offense and the manner in which the offense was committed - the court may, in justified cases, designate a degree of stricter or less severe enforcement.

38 / A stricter degree is particularly appropriate if the offense is alternatively punishable by death, the convicted person's lifestyle is depraved, or if the circumstances of the negligent
/ (2) offense indicate that the offender is dangerous to society, while a lesser degree may be assigned if the offense is , or given the convicted person 's personal circumstances, the
E. motive for the crime and the manner in which it was committed, it can be reasonably assumed that re - education can be achieved at a milder stage of execution.

§ (2) In the case of impeccable conduct and above-average work during the execution of a sentence, the court having jurisdiction over parole may order that the remainder of the sentence be served to a lesser degree.

(3) In the case of impeccable conduct and above-average work during the execution of the sentence, the court competent for parole may transfer the sentenced person to a lesser degree of execution for the remainder of the sentence.

(1) A person sentenced to imprisonment may be released by the court on parole if he or she has served at least two-thirds of his or her sentence and it can be reasonably assumed that the purpose of the sentence can be achieved without further deprivation of liberty.

A person sentenced to a fixed term of imprisonment may be released by the court on parole if

(1) - in the case of an intentional criminal offense, at least three quarters of his sentence,

- in the case of a negligent offense, at least two-thirds of his sentence

he argued and it can be reasonably assumed that the purpose of the punishment could be achieved without further deprivation of liberty.

(2) A person sentenced for an intentional crime may have been sentenced to three quarters of the sentence if he or she has previously been sentenced to imprisonment for an intentional crime and has not yet served ten years from the time it was served or ceases to be enforceable until another offense was committed.

Cannot be released on parole

the) who has been sentenced to imprisonment for an intentional criminal offense prior to the commission of the intentional criminal offense and five years have not yet elapsed
§ between its commencement or cessation of enforceability and the commission of the criminal offense;

39 (2) b) convicted of an intentional crime if it can be established from his or her lifestyle or the nature of the crime he or she has committed that he or she is in conflict with the rules of social coexistence;

c) who has been sentenced to imprisonment for an offense committed before the end of the execution of the custodial sentence;

d) who has not yet completed at least six months 'imprisonment for a criminal offense or at least three months' imprisonment for a misdemeanor;

e) who was sentenced to deportation.

May not be released on parole:

the) who has not yet completed at least three months of his imprisonment;

(3) b) who has been sentenced to deportation;

c) who has been sentenced to imprisonment twice before committing the intentional offense and has not yet served ten years since his or her last sentence or ceased to be enforceable, and who, by reason of the nature of his or her offense or his or her way of life, is subject to the rules of social coexistence.

(3) A person sentenced to life imprisonment may be released on parole if he or she has completed at least fifteen years of imprisonment or, in the case of a custodial sentence, at least twenty years, and it can be reasonably assumed that the purpose of the sentence can be achieved without further deprivation of liberty.

(1) The duration of parole shall be the same as the remainder of the custodial sentence imposed.

(1) The duration of parole is the same as the remainder of the custodial sentence, and in the case of life imprisonment, ten years.

(2) During the period of parole, the convicted person is obliged to observe the prescribed rules of conduct.

(3) If the convicted person violates the rules of conduct or is sentenced to correctional or educational work or a fine for an offense committed during the period of parole, the court may terminate the parole.

40 (3) If the convicted person violates the rules of conduct or is sentenced to correctional or educational work or a fine for a crime committed during the period of parole, the court may terminate the parole.

(4) If the convicted person is sentenced to imprisonment for an offense committed during the period of parole, the court shall terminate the parole.

(4) If the convicted person is sentenced to imprisonment for a crime committed during the period of parole, the court shall terminate the parole.

(5) In the case of termination of parole, the time spent on parole shall not be included in the custodial sentence.

§ 41 The rights of the convicted person, which are covered by the disqualification from public affairs, are suspended during the execution of the imprisonment.

Corrective-educational work

§ (1) A person sentenced to correctional education is obliged to perform work of the nature specified by the court, his or her personal freedom may not be restricted otherwise.

42 (2) Between five per cent and twenty per cent of the convicted person's wages shall be deducted in favor of the State, in accordance with the order of the court. The convicted person shall have all the rights granted to the employed person which are not contrary to the purpose of the punishment.

(1) The minimum duration of correctional education is three months, the maximum duration is one year and six months, and in the case of collective and total punishment, two years.

§ 43 (2) Where the Special Part of this Act does not specify the maximum duration of repair and education work, repair and education work may last for one year and six months.

(3) The period during which the convicted person does not perform the work cannot be included in the duration of the correctional education work.

§ (1) If the convict fails to fulfill his or her duty to work without good reason, or behaves in a manner that seriously violates work discipline, the court shall change the remainder of the correctional and educational work to imprisonment.

44 (2) In the case of the conversion of correctional education work to imprisonment, two days of correctional education work corresponds to one day of imprisonment. In such cases, the custodial sentence may be shorter than thirty days.

The fine

§ 45 The lowest amount of the fine is one hundred forints, the highest amount is fifty thousand forints.

A person who has been sentenced to imprisonment and has an adequate earnings, income or assets

(1) the) as an ancillary penalty, a fine shall be imposed if the offense was committed for profit;

b) as an ancillary punishment, a fine may be imposed for any crime if it can be assumed that this will deter the offender more effectively from committing another crime.

A person who has been sentenced to a fixed term of imprisonment and has an adequate earnings, income or assets

§ the) as an ancillary penalty, a fine shall be imposed if the offense was committed for profit;

46 (1) as an ancillary penalty, a fine may be imposed for any criminal offense if it can be assumed that this will deter the offender more effectively from committing another criminal

b) offense.

(2) If the court applies confiscation of property, there is no place to impose a fine.

(1) The fine should be converted into imprisonment for non-payment.

§ 47 (2) During the conversion of a fine into a custodial sentence, one daily imprisonment shall be calculated instead of the amount of twenty-five forints to two hundred forints. The duration of imprisonment in lieu of a fine shall not be less than one day nor more than one year.

Prohibition from public affairs

He was banned from public affairs until the expiration of the prescribed period

the) cannot be an official person;

b) may not participate in the election of members of a public authority, nor serve on the committees of public authorities or in any other body established by them;

(1) c) may not hold a position in a social organization, movement, cooperative or advocacy body and may not, in general, perform public duties;

§ d) you may not practice law;

48 e) cannot achieve military rank;

f) you may not receive a domestic award and permission to accept a foreign award.

(2) A person who is barred from public affairs shall, upon the entry into force of the judgment, lose any pre-existing membership, position, office or office which he or she is precluded from obtaining by virtue of the foregoing provisions.

(3) A person banned from public affairs loses his military rank as well as his domestic honors and the right to bear his foreign honors as the verdict becomes final.

§ A disqualification from public affairs shall be imposed on a person who has been sentenced to imprisonment if, taking into account all the circumstances of the case, he or she proves to 49 be unfit to participate in public affairs.

(1) The minimum duration of a ban from public affairs is one year and the maximum duration is ten years.

§ The period of disqualification from public affairs begins when the judgment becomes final. This period does not include the period during which the rights affected by the

50 (2) disqualification from public affairs are suspended pursuant to Section 41, nor the period during which the convicted person withdraws from the execution of the custodial sentence. If parole has not been terminated, the time spent on parole shall be included in the period of disqualification from public affairs.

Prohibition from occupation

Prohibition of occupation may be imposed on a person who:

the) has committed an offense in breach of the rules of an occupation requiring a professional qualification or as a result of his inexperience in it, or

§ 51 the) has committed an offense as a result of a breach of, or inexperience with, the rules of an occupation for which a profession is sought, or

b) committed an intentional crime using his occupation.

b) committed an intentional crime using his profession.

(1) The minimum duration of disqualification is one year and the maximum is ten years.

§ (2) The provision on the calculation of the duration of a disqualification from public affairs [Article 50 § (2)] shall be applied accordingly in the case of disqualification.

52 (3) The court may make the commencement of the pursuit of a profession requiring a professional qualification conditional on the person being prohibited from proving the skills necessary for his or her profession after the expiry of the period of prohibition, in a specified manner.

Disqualification from driving

52 / In the cases specified by law, a driving disqualification shall be imposed or may be applied against a person who has committed a criminal offense in violation of the traffic rules for A. § driving a vehicle subject to a permit or as a result of inexperience in driving.

52 / B. (1) The minimum duration of driving disqualification is 6 months and the maximum duration is 10 years.

§ (2) The provision on the calculation of the period of disqualification from public affairs and on the attestation of professional competence [Art. § (2) and § 52 (3)] shall be applied accordingly in the case of driving disqualification.

The ban

(1) In cases specified by law, a person sentenced to imprisonment may be banned from one or more villages (cities) or from a part of the country if his stay in these places endangers § the public interest.

53 (2) The minimum duration of the ban is six months and the maximum is five years. The provision on the calculation of the duration of a disqualification from public affairs [Article 50 § (2)] shall be applied accordingly.

Expulsion

§ An offender who is a foreign national shall be expelled from the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic if, taking into account all the circumstances of the case, his or her removal 54 from the country is desirable.

Confiscation of property

In cases specified by law

§ 55 the) confiscation of property is punishable by the death penalty or imprisonment for more than five years;

b) confiscation of property may be applied to imprisonment for more than three years if the protection of society so requires.

In cases specified by law

§ the) confiscation of property is punishable by the death penalty or imprisonment for more than five years;

55 b) confiscation of property may be used, if the protection of society so requires, with imprisonment for more than three years, as well as imprisonment for more than one year for illegal border crossing (203) , smuggling of human beings (204) , refusal to return home (Section 205) and flight abroad (Section 313).

In cases specified by law, and if the offense was committed for profit,

§ 55 the) confiscation of property shall be punishable by the death penalty and imprisonment for a term exceeding three years;

b) confiscation of property may be used, if the protection of society so requires, with imprisonment.

(1) Confiscation of property may be imposed on the perpetrator's entire property, a specified part or proportion of his property, or on certain individually determined property.

§ Confiscation of property may also be ordered in respect of property which the perpetrator has transferred to another person in order to frustrate the confiscation of property, provided 56 that the author was aware of the purpose of the transfer; as well as property transferred by the perpetrator to another person free of charge after the commission of the crime.

(3) As the verdict becomes final, the confiscated property passes to the state.

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Grounds precluding the enforceability of the sentence

It excludes the enforceability of the sentence

the) the death of the convicted person,

§ 57 b) the statute of limitations,

- c) grace
 - d) other reasons specified by law.
- The enforceability of the sentence is precluded by
- a) the death of the sentenced person,
- § 57 b) the statute of limitations,
- c) grace
 - d) other reasons specified by law.
- It excludes the enforceability of the sentence
- the) the death of the convicted person,
- § 57 b) the statute of limitations,
- c) grace
 - d) other reasons specified by law.

Limitation of punishment

- The main penalty expires:
- the) twenty years in the case of the death penalty or imprisonment for at least fifteen years,
 - the) the death penalty and twenty years in the case of life imprisonment or at least fifteen years' imprisonment,
- (1) b) fifteen years' imprisonment for a term of ten years or more but less than 15 years,
- § c) ten years' imprisonment for a term of five years or more but less than ten years,
- 58 d) five years in the case of imprisonment of less than five years,
- e) after three years in the case of correctional education or a fine.
- (2) The penalty payment expires after three years.
- (3) The VII. brought into force by law and 1440/1945. (V. 1.) ME amended and supplemented by [Decree 81/1945. \(II. 5.\) ME](#) , fifteen years' imprisonment or more severe punishment for war crimes, as well as crimes against peace and humanity (Chapter X), and crimes against international law of war (Chapter XVII, Title VI).
- (1) The limitation period for the principal penalty shall begin on the day on which the decision imposing the penalty becomes final. If the custodial sentence has already been taken and the sentenced person escapes during the execution, the limitation period shall begin again on the day of the escape.
- (2) The limitation period for a pecuniary penalty shall begin on the day on which the execution of the custodial sentence is terminated or ceases to be enforceable.
- § (3) The limitation period shall be interrupted by any action taken by the competent authority against the sentenced person to enforce the sentence.
- 59 (4) If, in addition to imprisonment, a pecuniary penalty has been imposed, the measure taken to enforce either the principal penalty or the ancillary penalty shall interrupt the limitation period for both penalties.
- (5) On the day of the interruption, the limitation period shall begin again.

The measures

The warning

- § Without the imposition of a penalty, a warning shall be given to anyone whose act and person, either at the time of the offense or, due to a change in circumstances, at the time of the trial, is of such low danger to society that the lightest punishment under this Act is unnecessary.
- 60

Compulsory treatment

- (1) A person who is not guilty of an act committed in a state of mental illness, insanity or confusion [21. § (1)], the court shall order compulsory medical treatment if it is to be feared that it will commit an act which would otherwise constitute a legal fact of a criminal offense.
- A person who is not guilty of an act committed in a state of mental illness, insanity or confusion [21. § (1)], the court shall order compulsory medical treatment if it is to be feared that it will commit an act which would otherwise constitute a legal fact of a criminal offense. However, in the case of an act which would otherwise constitute a misdemeanor, the court
- § (1) shall refrain from ordering compulsory medical treatment if it is unnecessary for the protection of society, having regard to the personal circumstances of the perpetrator or the gravity and nature of the act.
- 61 (2) Compulsory medical treatment must be provided in a designated health institution or in home care combined with medical treatment.
- (3) The court will terminate involuntary medical treatment if the need no longer exists.

Forced withdrawal treatment

- (1) If the commission of the offense is related to excessive alcohol consumption, the court may order the offender to undergo forced withdrawal treatment.
- § (1) If the commission of the offense is related to excessive alcohol consumption, the court may order the offender to undergo forced detention treatment.
- 62 (2) If the offender has been sentenced to a non-custodial sentence, the detention treatment shall be carried out in a clinic or a closed medical institution.
- (3) If the offender has been sentenced to imprisonment, coercive treatment must be carried out during the execution of the sentence.

The confiscation

- We have to confiscate the thing
- the) which has been or is intended to be used as a means of committing an offense, if it is the property of the offender or otherwise if it endangers public security or public order;
 - the) which has been or is intended to be used as a means of committing an offense, if it is the property of the offender or otherwise if it endangers public security or public order;
- (1) b) which was created by the commission of the crime;
- b) which was created by the commission of the offense;
- c) received by the offender from the owner or, with his consent, from someone else for the offense.
- § 63 c) received by the offender from the owner or, with his consent, from someone else for the offense.
- (2) The press product in which the crime was committed must also be confiscated.
- (2) The press product in which the crime was committed must also be confiscated.
- (3) If the confiscation cannot be ordered or carried out, in the case of paragraph 1 (b) and (c) , the perpetrator may be required to pay the value of the thing.
- (4) Ownership of the confiscated thing passes to the state as the confiscation order becomes final.
- (5) If the preconditions for confiscation are met, it must be ordered even if the perpetrator is not punishable.

ARC. CHAPTER

I IMPOSITION OF PENALTIES

Principles of imposition of punishment

- (1) The punishment - bearing in mind its purpose (Section 34) - shall be imposed within the framework specified by law in such a way that it is adapted to the danger of the crime and the perpetrator to society, the degree of guilt, and other aggravating and mitigating circumstances.
- § (1) The punishment, bearing in mind its purpose (Section 34), shall be imposed within the framework specified by law in such a way as to be commensurate with the danger of the crime and the offender to society, the degree of guilt, and other aggravating and mitigating circumstances.
- 64 (2) The death penalty shall be imposed, taking into account the principles set out in paragraph 1, if the purpose of the penalty cannot be achieved by any other penalty.

The set of sins and the set punishment

- § 65 If the court finds several offenses (set of crimes) against the perpetrator in the same judgment, one penalty (set of penalties) must be imposed for each offense.
- § 65 If the court finds several offenses (set of crimes) against the perpetrator in the same judgment, one penalty (set of penalties) must be imposed for each of the offenses.
- (1) The custodial sentence shall be imposed on the basis of the most severe statutory sentence of the offenses in the criminal record.
- (1) The custodial sentence shall be imposed on the basis of the most severe statutory sentence of the offenses in the criminal record.
- (2) If the law provides for imprisonment for at least two of the offenses in the set of offenses, the maximum term of the most severe imprisonment may be increased by half, but may not exceed twenty years and may not reach the combined content of the penalties imposed for each offense.

- § 66 (2) If the law imposes a fixed term of imprisonment for at least two of the offenses in the set of offenses, the maximum term of the most severe imprisonment may be increased by half, but may not exceed twenty years and may not exceed the combined duration of the penalties imposed for each offense.
- (3) In the case of encounters of two or more offenders to whom the law imposes correctional education as a more severe punishment, the provision of paragraph (2) shall apply mutatis mutandis, provided that the duration of correctional education imposed as a collective punishment shall not exceed two years.
- (3) In the case of the encounter of two or more offenses for which the law imposes correctional education as a more severe punishment, the provision of paragraph (2) shall apply mutatis mutandis, provided that the duration of correctional education imposed as a collective punishment shall not exceed two years.
- (4) Nor may the fine imposed as a set penalty exceed the maximum amount of the fine specified in Section 45.
- (1) An additional penalty is imposed in the case of a set of offenses if the law prescribes the imposition of an additional penalty for any of the offenses in the set of offenses.
- § 67 (1) An additional penalty is imposed in the case of a set of offenses if the law prescribes the imposition of an additional penalty for any of the offenses in the set of offenses.
- (2) In the case of a set penalty, the ancillary penalty may not exceed the maximum amount or duration specified by law.

Reduction of punishment

- (1) Within the framework of paragraph (2), the main penalty established in the Special Part of the Act may be reduced if its minimum amount is too strict, taking into account the purpose of the penalty and the circumstances governing its imposition (Section 64).
- Pursuant to the provision contained in subsection (1), if the minimum amount of the penalty established by law
- (a) ten years' imprisonment, instead of at least five years' imprisonment,
- (b) five years' imprisonment, instead of at least two years' imprisonment,
- (c) two years' imprisonment instead of at least six months' imprisonment,
- § 68 (2) (d) six months' imprisonment, instead of a shorter term of imprisonment or correctional education,
- (d) one year's imprisonment, instead of a shorter term of imprisonment or correctional education,
- (d) one year's imprisonment, instead of a shorter term, imprisonment or, if the offender's personal circumstances, in particular his or her background and the offense committed, its motive and the manner in which it is committed, is too severe, a fine,
- (e) imprisonment of less than six months, instead a maximum of one year of correctional or educational work or a fine may be imposed.
- (e) imprisonment of less than one year, instead, correctional or educational work or a fine may be imposed.
- (3) In the case of attempt and aiding and abetting, if the penalty that may be imposed under paragraph 2 (a) to (d) is too severe, the court shall impose the penalty on the basis of the next paragraph of paragraph 2.
- § 69 In cases where the law allows unlimited mitigation, the court may impose a penalty of not less than any lesser penalty.

Suspension of the sentence

- (1) The court may suspend the execution of a custodial sentence or a fine of up to one year if, having regard to the offender's personal circumstances, in particular his background, and the offense committed, the purpose of the sentence can be achieved without the execution of the sentence.
- The court may suspend the execution of a custodial sentence or a fine of up to one year if, depending on the personal circumstances of the offender, in particular his or her
- (1) background, and the offense committed, the purpose of the sentence can be achieved without the sentence being served.
- (2) In exceptional circumstances, the court may suspend the execution of a custodial sentence of more than one year but not exceeding two years.
- The execution of the fine shall be suspended for a period of one year from the entry into force of the judgment, the execution of a custodial sentence not exceeding one year for a
- (3) period of three years, and the execution of a custodial sentence exceeding one year for five years.
- The execution of the fine may be suspended for a period of one year from the entry into force of the judgment, the execution of a custodial sentence for a misdemeanor for one year to three years, and the execution of a custodial sentence for a criminal offense for one to five years. The probation period shall be determined by the court in years, taking into
- (3) account the personal circumstances of the offender, the gravity, nature, motive and manner of the offense committed, but the probation period may not be shorter than the imprisonment imposed.
- § 70 (4) The suspension shall not extend to fines imposed as ancillary penalties, unless the court provides otherwise.
- Enforcement of the sentence may not be suspended if
- (a) the ban, expulsion or expulsion from public affairs;
- (b) the offender committed the offense before the end of the custodial sentence or during the probation period;
- (b) the offender committed the offense before the execution of the custodial sentence or during the probationary period of the suspension of the execution of the custodial sentence;
- (5) (c) the offender has been sentenced to imprisonment for an intentional crime within five years prior to the commission of the offense, unless the execution of that sentence has been suspended.
- (c) the offender has been sentenced to imprisonment for an intentional offense prior to the commission of the offense and from the commencement of the sentence or the cessation of its enforceability until the commission of another offense
- (c) - five years' imprisonment for an intentional crime,
- in the case of a custodial sentence imposed for an intentional misdemeanor, three years have not yet elapsed, unless the execution of the sentence has been suspended.
- The suspended sentence shall be enforced if
- (a) during the probationary period, it is established that the execution of the sentence has been suspended despite the ground for exclusion set out in Section 70 (5) (b) or (c);
- § 71 (b) the offender is sentenced to imprisonment for a crime committed during the probation period, or the correctional and educational work imposed for such a crime is commuted to imprisonment.
- (b) the offender is sentenced to imprisonment for a crime committed during the probation period, or the correctional and educational work imposed for such a crime is commuted to imprisonment.

The total penalty

- (1) If the offender has been sentenced to more than one custodial sentence or to several correctional and educational work, or to imprisonment and correctional education work, the penalties imposed shall be included in the total penalty.
- (1) If the offender is sentenced to more than one fixed-term imprisonment or several correctional-educational work, or to a fixed-term imprisonment and repair-educational work, the penalties imposed shall be included in the total penalty.
- § 72 (2) Only penalties that have not been served at the time of booking the total penalty can be included in the total penalty. However, if the offender is continuously serving several custodial sentences, it is appropriate to include a total sentence even if one of the sentences has not yet been fully served.
- In the case of imposition of life imprisonment, the fixed-term imprisonment or correction-education work imposed in the previous judgment may not be performed. This provision
- (3) shall also apply if the person sentenced to life imprisonment for a criminal offense committed before the commencement of the sentence is subsequently sentenced to imprisonment or to correctional education. In these cases, the penalties cannot be included in the total penalty.
- (4) If a person sentenced to life imprisonment commits another offense during the execution of the sentence and is therefore not sentenced to death, a disciplinary sanction shall be imposed. In addition, the court may postpone the earliest date of conditional release specified by law for a maximum of five years.
- (1) Penalties of the same sex should be included in the total penalty of the same sex.
- The total penalty shall be determined on the basis of the penalties imposed in each judgment; the duration of the total sentence shall exceed the duration of the most severe sentence
- (2) imposed in each sentence, but shall not exceed the combined duration of the sentences previously imposed and shall not exceed the maximum amount of that sentence imposed by the General Part of the Act.
- § 73 (3) However, if all the offenses were committed before the sentence of the earliest conviction became final, the total penalty should be determined as if all the offenses had been tried in one proceeding and imposed a set penalty (Section 66). In this case, too, the total penalty may not exceed the total duration of the penalties imposed in each judgment.
- (3) However, if all the offenses were committed before the earlier conviction became final, the total penalty should be determined as if all the offenses had been tried in one proceeding and a cumulative penalty had been imposed on them (Section 66). In this case, too, the total penalty may not exceed the total duration of the penalties imposed in each judgment.
- In the case of multiple custodial sentences, the court may suspend the execution of the custodial sentence imposed as a total penalty in the case of Section 73 (3) and only if the
- § 74 (1) conditions for the suspension are met and the execution of all previously imposed custodial sentences has already been suspended by the court. In such cases, the longer of the several probation periods specified in each judgment shall prevail and shall begin on the date on which the last judgment becomes final.
- (2) Imprisonment in lieu of a fine cannot be included in the total penalty due to conversion.
- (1) In the case of the total punishment of imprisonment and correctional education, the total punishment shall be established in custodial sentence.
- (2) Imprisonment correctional and educational work can be included in the total penalty if the imprisonment is to be carried out. In the case of inclusion in the total penalty, the repair-educational work or the part of it that has not yet been performed shall be taken as the basis established to the extent established in Section 44 (2).
- § 75 (3) A custodial sentence which replaces correctional education as a result of a change shall be deemed to have been originally imposed for the purposes of inclusion in the custodial sentence.
- In the case of the aggregation of several correctional work, if the amount of the deduction from wages differs in each judgment, it shall be determined in such a way that it may not

(4) be less than the minimum specified in each judgment and not greater than the maximum specified therein.

§ (1) Additional penalties imposed by separate judgments may not be included in the total penalty. A pecuniary penalty cannot be included in the total penalty even if it has been converted into a custodial sentence.

76 (2) Of the same-sex ancillary penalties imposed by each conviction, with the exception of confiscation of property and fines, only the one which is most detrimental to the offender shall be enforced.

Offsetting pre - trial detention

§ (1) The period of pre-trial detention shall be fully taken into account in the custodial sentence or correctional education imposed. In the case of offsetting, one day of pre-trial detention corresponds to two days of correctional and educational work.

77 (2) With pre-trial detention, the court shall also declare the fine to have been waived up to the appropriate amount in accordance with the conversion provided in Section 47 (2).

CHAPTER V EXEMPTION FROM DISADVANTAGES RELATED TO PENALTIES

Scope of the exemption

- (1) The effect of the immunity is that the convicted person is released from the adverse consequences of the conviction by law, except for civil consequences.
- § 78 (2) The acquitted person shall be deemed to have no criminal record and shall not be liable for any convictions for which he or she has been acquitted.
- (3) If the acquitted person commits another offense, the court may consider as an aggravating circumstance a previous conviction for which he or she has been acquitted.
- (3) If the acquitted person commits another offense, the court may consider as an aggravating circumstance a previous conviction for which he or she has been acquitted.

Method of discharge

- The convicted person may be released:
- § 79 the) by operation of law,
b) on the basis of a court decision,
c) by grace.

The statutory exemption

- By virtue of the law, the exemption takes effect:
- the) in the case of a pecuniary penalty, if its enforcement has been suspended, on the day the judgment becomes final;
the) in the case of a fine and correctional education, on the day the judgment becomes final;
- b) in the case of a pecuniary penalty, if its enforcement has not been suspended, on the date of payment or termination of the execution of the substitute penalty or cessation of its enforceability;
- b) in the case of a custodial sentence imposed for a negligent offense, if its execution has been suspended, on the day the judgment becomes final;
- c) in the case of correctional education, on the day of the completion or cessation of the execution of the correctional education or the substitution imprisonment;
- (1) c) in the case of a custodial sentence imposed for an intentional offense, if his execution has been suspended and the court has not granted the convicted person prior release (81 / A. , on the day of the end of the probationary period;
- d) in the case of a custodial sentence, if his execution has been suspended and the probation period has ended without an order for the execution of the sentence, on the day of the expiry of the probation period;
- § 80 d) in the case of a custodial sentence imposed for a negligent criminal offense, on the day on which the sentence is served or ceases to be enforceable;
- e) in the case of a custodial sentence not exceeding one year, if his execution has not been suspended, five years after the sentence has been served or ceased to be enforceable, provided that during this period the convicted person has not committed another offense. In the case of another offense, the provisions of Section 83 shall apply to acquittal.
- e) in the case of a custodial sentence imposed for an intentional misdemeanor, three years after the commencement of the sentence or the cessation of its enforceability, and in the case of a custodial sentence imposed for an intentional offense not exceeding one year, five years after the sentence or the cessation of its enforceability.
- (2) In the case of paragraph 1 (e) , if the penalty is or was imposed for an offense specified in Chapter X, the statutory release shall end ten years after the sentence has been served or ceases to be enforceable.
- (2) In the case of points (b) and (c) of paragraph 1, the exemption shall lapse or cease if the custodial sentence is ordered. In such cases, the exemption shall be governed by the rules relating to imprisonment the enforcement of which has not been suspended.
- (3) The exemption provided for in paragraph 1 (d) shall lapse if the sentence suspended has subsequently been enforced.
- (3) If the convicted person commits another criminal offense before the statutory acquittal has taken place, the acquittal may only take place in conjunction with the immunity for the punishment imposed for the new criminal offense.

Judicial discharge

- The court shall, upon request, grant the convicted person immunity if it is worthwhile and from the day on which the convicted person served the custodial sentence or from the day on which its enforceability ceased.
- (1) the) five years' imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year but not exceeding five years,
b) ten years' imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years but not exceeding fifteen years,
c) in the case of imprisonment for more than fifteen years, fifteen years have already elapsed.
- The court may, on request, grant a conviction for a fixed-term imprisonment of more than one year for an intentional offense, if it so deserves it, and from the date on which the convicted person served the custodial sentence or from the day on which it ceased to be enforceable.
- § 81 (1) the) five years in the case of imprisonment not exceeding five years,
b) ten years' imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years but not exceeding fifteen years,
c) in the case of imprisonment for more than fifteen years, fifteen years have already elapsed.
- (2) Paragraph (1) a) in the case of ten years, b) of the waiting time for fifteen years when the penalty IX. or was imposed for an offense set forth in Chapter X.
- (2) In assessing merit, account shall be taken of the convicted person's way of life since the commencement of the principal sentence and of whether, if he has been able to do so, he has compensated for the harm caused by his act.
- (3) In assessing merit, account shall be taken of the convicted person's way of life since the commencement of the principal sentence and of whether, if he has been able to do so, he has compensated for the harm caused by his act.
- (3) If the court awards the acquitted person to imprisonment for an intentional criminal offense committed before the granting of the release, the release shall lapse with retroactive effect.
- 81 / (1) The court may grant a preliminary acquittal in the judgment if the execution of a custodial sentence of not more than one year imposed for an intentional criminal offense is suspended for a probationary period and the convicted person proves it worthy.
- A. § (2) Pre-trial detention shall lapse if the custodial sentence is ordered or if the sentenced person commits another offense during the probationary period.

Uniformity of the discharge

- § In the case of the imposition of an additional sentence, the convicted person shall not be released or may not be released until the execution of the additional sentences has been completed or their enforceability has ceased. This provision does not apply to disqualification.
- 82 In the case of the imposition of an additional sentence, the convicted person shall not be released or may not be released until the execution of the additional sentences has been completed or their enforceability has ceased. This provision shall not apply to a pecuniary penalty if the exemption is granted by operation of law on the day the judgment becomes final or as a result of a preliminary judicial release, as well as a ban on occupation or driving.
- § 82

Joint discharge

- (1) In the case of several convictions, the effect of the immunity in respect of each sentence may be taken together only if the conditions for each sentence have been fulfilled.
- § (2) If the convicted person is sentenced before the effect of the statutory release to a punishment that is not subject to statutory release, the joint release can only be granted by a court.
- 83 (3) In the case of encounters with imprisonment which have not been suspended, the waiting period is ten years, and if one of the sentences exceeds fifteen years, it is fifteen years.
- (3) In the case of confrontation of fixed-term imprisonment, of which at least two have been imposed for an intentional offense and the convicted person has committed another intentional offense after being convicted of one intentional offense, the waiting period is ten years and one sentence exceeds fifteen years, .

The pardon

§ 84 The Presidential Council of the People's Republic may grant the convicted person pardon even if this is not justified under the preceding provisions.

VI. CHAPTER I SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

The juvenile

- (1) For the purposes of the Penal Code, a juvenile who, at the time the crime was committed, was over the age of fourteen but had not yet reached the age of eighteen.
- § 85 (1) For the purposes of the Penal Code, a juvenile who, at the time of the commission of the offense, was over the age of fourteen but has not yet reached the age of eighteen.
- (2) The IV. The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to young people with the exceptions provided for in this Chapter.

Purpose and conditions of application of educational measures and penalties

- § 86 The educational measure or punishment applied to a juvenile is primarily intended to promote the juvenile's development in the right direction and becoming a useful member of society.
- (1) An upbringing measure should normally be applied to the juvenile.
- § 87 (2) A penalty shall be imposed on a juvenile if the application of the educational measure does not prove expedient or if he or she has reached the age of eighteen at the time of the conviction of the crime.
- (2) A penalty shall be imposed on a juvenile if the application of the educational measure does not prove expedient or if he or she has reached the age of eighteen at the time of the adjudication of the crime.
- (3) An educational measure or punishment may not be applied if a healing measure (Section 101) is ordered.

Educational measures

- The educational measures are as follows:
- § 88 the) reprimand,
b) próbárabocsátás,
c) correctional education.

Judicial reprimand

- § 89 Judicial reprimand consists in the court explaining to the juvenile the danger of the act to society, expressing disapproval of the commission of the crime, and calling on him to refrain from committing acts dangerous to society in the future.
- § 89 Judicial reprimand consists in the court explaining to the juvenile the danger of the act to society, expressing disapproval of the commission of the crime, and calling on him to refrain from committing acts dangerous to society in the future.

The trial release

- (1) In the case of a trial release, the court postpones the final decision for one year and lays down rules of conduct for that period.
- (2) If the juvenile has behaved in an impeccable manner within the set time limit, the court shall establish that the juvenile has passed the test and shall terminate the proceedings without taking any action or punishment.
- § 90 (3) If the juvenile commits an offense within the set time limit or seriously violates the rules of conduct prescribed for him or her, the court shall, even before the expiry of the time limit, order correctional education or impose a penalty.
- (3) If the juvenile commits an offense within the set time limit or seriously violates the rules of conduct prescribed to him or her, the court shall, even before the expiry of the time limit, order correctional education or impose a penalty.
- (4) If the juvenile commits a lesser misconduct during the prescribed period, the court may extend the period once and for a maximum of one year, provided that the probationer has not yet reached the age of eighteen. The extension shall be calculated from the expiry of the first deadline for the trial release.

Correctional education

- (1) Correctional institution education is ordered by the court if the effective education of the juvenile can only be ensured by institutional placement.
- (2) The duration of correctional education is not determined by the court; its minimum duration is one year.
- § 91 (3) Anyone who has spent at least a year in a correctional facility and has given signs of improvement during that time may be dismissed from the institute by the institute council for one year. If the juvenile has acted impeccably during one year, after that the dismissal becomes final, otherwise the court will order the continuation of correctional education.
- (4) A juvenile who has reached the age of eighteen in a correctional facility shall be released from the correctional facility. The court may also provide that such a person may continue his studies at the institution until the end of the school year in which he reached the age of eighteen.

Penalties applicable to juveniles

- § 92 The main punishment against a juvenile may be imprisonment, correctional or educational work, and the additional punishment may be disqualification from public affairs, disqualification from employment, expulsion and expulsion.
- (1) The minimum term of imprisonment that may be imposed on a juvenile is thirty days for any crime.
- (1) The minimum term of imprisonment that may be imposed on a juvenile is thirty days for any offense.
- The maximum term of imprisonment that may be imposed on a juvenile is ten years if the punishment established in the Special Part of the Act is more severe than ten years and the juvenile has reached the age of sixteen at the time the crime was committed. In other cases, the maximum term of imprisonment shall be the same as that laid down in the Special Part of the Act, but not exceeding five years.
- § 93 The maximum term of imprisonment that may be imposed on a juvenile person is fifteen years if the provision of the Special Part of the Act also allows for the death penalty, or ten years if the sentence provided for in the Special Part of the Act is more than ten years, provided that the juvenile reaches the age of 16 at the time of the offense. If the juvenile has not yet reached the age of sixteen at the time the offense is committed and the provision of the Special Part of the Act also allows for the imposition of the death penalty, the maximum term of imprisonment that may be imposed on the juvenile is ten years. In other cases, the maximum term of imprisonment shall be the same as that laid down in the Special Part of the Act, but not exceeding five years.
- (3) For the purpose of calculating the limitation period, the period specified in paragraph 2 shall apply.
- § 94 Correctional education may be applied only to a juvenile who has reached the age of sixteen at the time of the commission of the offense.
- § 94 Corrective-educational work may be applied only to a juvenile who has reached the age of sixteen at the time of the trial of the crime.
- § 95 (1) A fine can only be imposed on a juvenile if he or she has an independent earnings, income or wealth.
- (2) An irrecoverable fine may not be altered or replaced by a measure.
- § 96 Prohibition from public affairs may be imposed on a juvenile only in the case of imprisonment for more than one year.

Execution of a custodial sentence

- (1) During the execution of a custodial sentence, special attention shall be paid to the moral education and education of the juvenile.
- (2) Juvenile imprisonment shall be carried out in a separate penitentiary. However, if the convicted person has reached the age of twenty at the beginning of the sentence, the sentence shall be enforced in accordance with the general rules.
- § 97 (2) Juvenile imprisonment shall be carried out in a separate penitentiary, such as a juvenile prison or a juvenile penitentiary.
- (2) Juvenile imprisonment shall be carried out in a special penitentiary, such as a juvenile prison or a juvenile prison.
- (3) If the sentenced person has reached the age of twenty years during the execution of the sentence, the general rules shall apply to the further execution of the custodial sentence, provided that the remainder of the sentence is longer than one year.
- Prison is the punishment if the juvenile the) sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment for an intentional crime,
- (1) b) has been sentenced to imprisonment or correctional facility for an intentional crime prior to the commission of an intentional crime, or
- 97 / A. § b) has been sentenced to imprisonment or correctional facility for an intentional criminal offense prior to the commission of the intentional offense, or
- c) he pursued a depraved lifestyle.

(2) Penitentiary workplace is the penalty for a custodial sentence not covered by paragraph 1.

(2) Imprisonment shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment not falling under paragraph 1.

If the sentenced person has reached the age of 20 at the beginning of the sentence, his sentence shall be served as follows:

97 / B. (1) the a 97 / A. § (1) in prison [Art. § (1) point b)],

§ (1) b) in other cases in a stricter penitentiary workplace [38. § (1) c)], except

c) convicted of a negligent crime and sentenced in a penitentiary workplace [38. § (1) d)] shall be implemented.

(2) If the sentenced person reaches the age of 20 during the execution of the sentence and the remainder of the sentence exceeds one year, it shall be executed in accordance with paragraph 1.

97 / B. § If the convicted person has already reached the age of twenty at the beginning of the sentence or is serving it during the execution of the sentence, the court shall issue a decision in accordance with Articles 38 / A.-38 / E. § determines the degree of execution of the custodial sentence.

Uniform measure and collective punishment

(1) In the case of several offenses committed by a juvenile, a uniform educational measure shall be applied to all the offenses or a collective punishment shall be imposed.

(1) In the case of multiple offenses committed by a juvenile, a uniform educational measure or a cumulative penalty shall be imposed for all offenses.

§ (2) The custodial sentence - in accordance with the distinction contained in Section 93 (2) - may not exceed fifteen years or seven years and six months of imprisonment, respectively.

98 (3) If a person is charged with an offense committed in an adult age in addition to a crime committed at a young age, there is no place for an educational measure against him or her. In such a case, a set penalty must be imposed.

(3) If a person is charged with an offense committed in adulthood in addition to a crime committed at a young age, there is no place for an educational measure against him or her. In such a case, a set penalty must be imposed.

total Penalty

(1) The total penalty imposed on a juvenile may not exceed fifteen years or seven years and six months' imprisonment, depending on whether the juvenile has reached the age of sixteen or not.

(2) In the case of a meeting between correctional education and imprisonment, imprisonment shall be carried out. In such a case, the court may extend the period of imprisonment by a maximum of one year, taking into account all the circumstances of the case, in particular the individual and personal circumstances of the juvenile.

§ (2) If one of the sentences on which the total sentence is based has been imposed for an offense for which the law also allows for the imposition of the death penalty, the total sentence shall not exceed twenty years or fifteen years' imprisonment, respectively, as defined in paragraph 1.

99 (3) In the case of a meeting between correctional education and correctional education, the court determines whether correctional education or correctional education work is to be carried out. In this case, the duration of the repair and education work can be extended.

(3) In the case of a meeting between correctional education and imprisonment, imprisonment shall be carried out. In such a case, the court may extend the period of imprisonment by a maximum of one year, taking into account all the circumstances of the case, in particular the individual and personal circumstances of the juvenile.

(4) In the case of a meeting between correctional education and correctional education, the court determines whether correctional education or correctional education work is to be carried out. In this case, the duration of the repair and education work can be extended.

Probation supervision

(1) A juvenile who has been put to probation by a court, sentenced to correctional education, or sentenced to imprisonment is under probation.

§ 100 (2) A juvenile who has been released on parole or temporarily released from a correctional facility is also under probation supervision.

(3) During the probation period, the juvenile shall be under the supervision of the designated probationer and shall be bound by the rules of conduct prescribed for him or her.

Healing measures

(1) Compulsory medical treatment or curative education may be ordered as a curative measure against a juvenile.

§ 101 (2) The court will order a healing education if the juvenile is disabled or mentally retarded.

(3) Healing education ends as soon as his need has ceased or when the juvenile has reached the age of eighteen.

Exemption of the juvenile from the disadvantages of a criminal record

(1) If the sentence is not more severe than one year's imprisonment and its execution has not been suspended, the juvenile shall be released from the disadvantages related to the previous criminal record on the day of the execution of the sentence or the cessation of its enforceability.

(1) If the execution of a custodial sentence imposed on a juvenile has been suspended for a probationary period, the sentenced person shall be released from the disadvantages related to the criminal record on the day the judgment becomes final.

§ 102 (2) If the execution of a custodial sentence imposed on a juvenile is suspended for a probationary period, the convicted person shall be released from the disadvantages related to the criminal record on the day the judgment becomes final. The release shall lapse if the sentence is enforced.

(2) If a juvenile has been sentenced to imprisonment for an intentional misdemeanor or to imprisonment for an intentional crime not exceeding one year and the execution of the sentence has not been suspended, the juvenile shall be released from the penalty for damages on the day the sentence is served or ceases to be enforceable.

(3) If the juvenile has served a custodial sentence of more than one year, the court will grant release on request, if appropriate.

(3) If the juvenile has served a custodial sentence of more than one year for an intentional crime, the court may grant release on request, if appropriate.

VII. CHAPTER

I SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR SOLDIERS

The perpetrators

(1) For the purposes of the Penal Code, in addition to the actual members of the armed forces, members of the law enforcement agencies shall also be considered soldiers if required by a separate law.

§ (1) The provisions of the Penal Code relating to soldiers shall apply not only to members of the armed forces but also to members of the armed forces, if so provided by a separate law.

103 (2) The provisions of the Penal Code contained in the preceding Chapters shall apply to soldiers with the exceptions contained in this Chapter.

(3) Section 36 (1) and the provisions for juveniles (Chapter VI) do not apply to soldiers.

(4) Only a soldier can commit a military crime as a perpetrator.

(4) Only a soldier can commit a military crime as a perpetrator.

Reason precluding criminality

(1) A soldier shall not be punished for the act by which his superior performed the service order. This provision shall not apply if the soldier knew that he was committing an offense by carrying out the order.

§ (1) A soldier shall not be punished for the act by which his superior performed the service order. This provision shall not apply if the soldier knew that he was committing an offense by carrying out the order.

104 (2) The commander in charge of the order shall be liable for the crime committed on the order in accordance with the rules applicable to the perpetrator, and the punishment of the subordinate may be reduced indefinitely if he is punishable.

(2) The commander in charge of the order shall be liable for the offense under the order in accordance with the rules applicable to the perpetrator, and the punishment of the subordinate may be reduced indefinitely, if punishable.

Reason for decriminalization

§ An offender shall not be punished for a military offense if the offender's statutory punishment does not exceed one year's imprisonment and one year has elapsed since the perpetrator's actual employment.

§ 105 The perpetrator cannot be punished for a military offense if one year has elapsed since the perpetrator's termination of service.

Criminal adjudication of the crime

Criminal adjudication of the crime

§ For a crime for which the statutory punishment is not more severe than one year's imprisonment, a soldier may be subject to disciplinary punishment instead of punishment if, given all
106 the circumstances of the case, the purpose of the punishment can be achieved in this way.
§ For a misdemeanor, a soldier may be subject to disciplinary punishment instead of punishment if, given all the circumstances of the case, the purpose of the punishment can also be
106 achieved in this way.

Execution of imprisonment in a disciplinary battalion

§ (1) The court shall order the execution of a custodial sentence of more than three months but not more than two years in a disciplinary battalion if the purpose of the sentence can be
107 achieved in this way, taking into account the convict's remaining service.
(2) The Disciplinary Battalion is a military unit in which the purpose of punishment is ensured by depriving convicts of their liberty and rigorous military education.

Execution of imprisonment in a military prison

(1) The court shall order the execution of a custodial sentence imposed on a soldier for a period not exceeding three months in a military detention center if the purpose of the
§ punishment can also be achieved in this way.
108 (1) The court shall order the execution of a custodial sentence of no more than three months for a soldier or a maximum of one year for a professional or auxiliary soldier, if the
purpose of the punishment can be achieved in this way.
(2) Instead of repair and education work, a soldier should be sentenced to one to three months in prison and executed in a military prison.

Military side penalties

The court may impose an additional penalty on a soldier if he has not been banned from public affairs.
§ 109 the) demotion,
b) relegation,
c) you can also apply an exclusion from the next promotion.

The downgrade

§ 110 The demotion shall be applied if the perpetrator, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, is unfit to serve the rank.

Relegation in the rank

(1) Withdrawal in the rank shall be applied if the act of the perpetrator violated the authority of the rank, but the condition for demotion is not met.
(2) Removal is only possible for one lower rank of officer, deputy officer or officer.
§ 111 (2) Withdrawal is only possible in a lower rank.
(3) At the same time as the recall, the court may set the waiting period to be spent in a lower rank at the prescribed or shorter period, but at least one year.
(3) At the same time as the recall, the court determines the waiting period to be spent in a lower rank, ranging from one to two years.

Exclusion from the next promotion

§ 112 (1) Exclusion from promotion shall apply if the professional offender is unworthy of the next promotion without jeopardizing the authority of the rank.
(2) The duration of the exclusion from the next promotion may be set by the court at one or two years, starting at the end of the waiting period for the offender's rank.

The statutory exemption

§ (1) If the sentence is carried out in a disciplinary battalion or military detention center, the convicted person shall be released from the disadvantages related to the criminal record on
113 the day the execution is completed.
(2) The application of military ancillary penalties (Section 109) does not preclude the entry into force of statutory exemption.

VIII. CHAPTER I INTERPRETATIVE PROVISIONS

For the purposes of this Act, an
official person is: a) a member of a state authority, a judge, a prosecutor, a member of a social court; b) a person serving in a state power or state administration body, court,
prosecutor's office, whose activity is related to the proper functioning of the employing body; (c) a person performing public administration duties in the armed forces, a social
organization, an economic or other body, as well as a worker and a volunteer police officer;
state body: state power and state administration bodies, judicial and prosecuting bodies, state economic bodies and all kinds of state institutions;
§ relative: the relative and spouse of the straightforward, the adoptive and foster parent, the adopted and foster child, the brother, the spouse, the life partner and the spouse, the direct
114 relative and brother of the spouse, and the spouse of the brother;
a criminal association is formed when two or more persons commit or agree to commit criminal offenses in an organized manner;
commits the offense on a commercial basis, seeking regular profit by committing offenses of a similar nature;
perpetration in time of war should also mean a time of serious threat to the security of the State;
product is raw material, semi-finished and finished goods; crop is an animal or plant product, the product and the crop are considered to be a living animal as well as a means of
production, whether movable or immovable.
For the purposes of this Act, an
official person is: a) a member of a state authority, a judge, a prosecutor, a member of a social court; b) a person serving in a state power or state administration body, court,
prosecutor's office, whose activity is related to the proper functioning of the employing body; (c) a person performing public administration duties in the armed forces, a social
organization, an economic or other body, as well as a worker and a volunteer police officer;
state body: state power and state administration bodies, judicial and prosecuting bodies, state economic bodies and all kinds of state institutions;
§ relative: the relative and spouse of the straightforward, the adoptive and foster parent, the adopted and foster child, the brother, the spouse, the life partner and the spouse, the direct
114 relative and brother of the spouse, and the spouse of the brother;
a criminal association is formed when two or more persons commit or agree to commit criminal offenses in an organized manner;
commits the offense on a commercial basis, seeking regular gain through the commission of similar offenses;
perpetration in time of war should also mean a time of serious threat to the security of the State;
product is raw material, semi-finished and finished goods; crop is an animal or plant product, the product and the crop are considered to be a living animal as well as a means of
production, whether movable or immovable.
For the purposes of this Act, unless otherwise provided, a
recidivist who has already been sentenced to imprisonment for the same offense intentionally committed before the commission of the offense and has not yet served five years from
§ serving the sentence or cessation of enforceability until the commission of another offense;
115 threat: the prospect of serious harm that is likely to cause serious fear in the person threatened;
armed, when the perpetrator carries a firearm or explosive, and armed when the perpetrator carries a means of extinguishing human life to overcome or prevent resistance.
For the purposes of this Act, unless otherwise provided, a
recidivist who has already been sentenced to imprisonment for the same offense intentionally committed before the commission of the offense and has not yet served five years from
§ serving the sentence or cessation of enforceability to committing another offense.
115 threat: the prospect of serious harm that is likely to cause serious fear in the person threatened;
armed, the offense is committed when the perpetrator carries a firearm or explosive, and armed when the perpetrator carries a means of extinguishing human life in order to overcome
or prevent resistance.

SPECIAL PART

IX. CHAPTER I CRIMES AGAINST THE STATE

IX. CHAPTER I CRIMES AGAINST THE STATE

Conspiracy

- Whoever conspires or engages in conspiracy to overthrow, undermine or weaken the state, social or economic order of the Hungarian People's Republic shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.
- (1) Whoever commits a conspiracy to overthrow the state, social or economic order of the Hungarian People's Republic, or engages in a leading activity in it, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.
- (2) The penalty is imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years if the perpetrator also committed an offense in connection with the conspiracy for which the law provides for imprisonment not exceeding eight years.
- (2) The penalty is imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years if the perpetrator also committed an offense in connection with the conspiracy for which the law provides for imprisonment not exceeding eight years.
- § 116 The penalty is imprisonment for ten to fifteen years or death if the perpetrator has also committed an offense in connection with the conspiracy for which the law provides for imprisonment for more than eight years;
- (3) b) the conspiracy seriously endangered the state, social or economic order;
- c) the conspiracy armed, or
- d) committed during the war.
- The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years or life imprisonment if the offender has also committed an offense in connection with the conspiracy for which the law provides for imprisonment for more than eight years;
- (3) b) the conspiracy seriously endangered the state, social or economic order;
- c) the conspiracy armed, or
- d) committed during the war.
- (1) Whoever participates in or supports a conspiracy specified in Section 116 (1) shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.
- The penalty is imprisonment from five to fifteen years if the offender has also committed an offense in connection with the conspiracy for which the law provides for imprisonment not exceeding eight years;
- (2) the perpetrator has also committed an offense in connection with the conspiracy for which the law provides for imprisonment not exceeding eight years;
- (2) b) the conspiracy seriously endangered the state, social or economic order;
- c) the conspiracy armed, or
- d) committed during the war.
- (3) The penalty is imprisonment for ten to fifteen years or death if the offender has committed an offense in connection with the conspiracy for which the law provides for imprisonment for more than eight years.
- (3) The penalty is imprisonment for ten to fifteen years or life imprisonment if the perpetrator has committed an offense in connection with the conspiracy for which the law provides for imprisonment for more than eight years.
- § 118 Whoever performs a preparatory act for conspiracy shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years, and two to eight years in time of war.
- § 118 Whoever commits a preparatory act for conspiracy shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one year to five years, and two to eight years in time of war.
- § 119 He shall not be punished for conspiracy who voluntarily reported the conspiracy before it came to the attention of the authority.

conspiracy

- 119 / (1) Whoever initiates an organization aimed at undermining or weakening the state, social or economic order of the Hungarian People's Republic, or carries out a leading activity in it, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.
- A. § (2) Whoever participates in or supports the organization referred to in paragraph 1 shall be punishable by one to five years' imprisonment.
- 119 / B. § Whoever performs a preparatory act for organization shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.
- 119 / C. § It is not punishable for an organization who voluntarily reported the organization before it came to the attention of the authority.

Rebellion

- (1) Whoever organizes or leads a mass riot aimed at overthrowing or weakening the state or social order of the Hungarian People's Republic shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.
- The penalty is imprisonment for ten to fifteen years or death if the rebellion led to a serious disturbance of public order;
- (2) b) armed with rebellion, or
- c) committed during the war.
- The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years or life imprisonment if the rebellion led to a serious disturbance of public order;
- (2) b) armed with rebellion, or
- c) committed during the war.
- (1) Whoever participates in or supports the rebellion specified in section 120 shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years.
- (1) Whoever participates in or supports the rebellion specified in section 120 shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.
- The penalty is imprisonment from two to eight years if the rebellion led to a serious disturbance of public order;
- (2) the rebellion was carried out armed.
- The penalty is imprisonment from five to twelve years if the perpetrator was armed in the rebellion;
- (3) the rebellion was committed during a war.
- § 121 Whoever commits an act of preparation for rebellion shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years, and two to eight years in time of war.
- § 122 Whoever performs a preparatory act for rebellion is punishable by one to five years in prison, and two to eight years in war.
- § It is not punishable under section 121 who, before having had a grave consequence, stopped the rebellion voluntarily or at the request of the authority, and left the scene permanently.
- 123

sabotage

- (1) Whoever causes significant disadvantage in the performance of his or her activities, service or failure to perform his or her duties or fails to perform his or her duties in order to undermine or weaken the state, social or economic order of the Hungarian People's Republic shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.
- The penalty is imprisonment for ten to fifteen years or death if the offense caused a particularly serious disadvantage;
- (2) the crime was committed during the war.
- § 124 The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years or life imprisonment if the offense caused a particularly serious disadvantage;
- (2) the crime was committed during the war.
- (3) Whoever performs a preparatory act for damages is punishable by imprisonment for six months to five years, and two to eight years in time of war.
- (3) Whoever commits a preparatory act for damages is punishable by one to five years in prison, and two to eight years in time of war.

Destruction

- Whoever destroys, renders unusable or destroys for five years, in order to weaken the state, social or economic order of the Hungarian People's Republic, a public utility, production, public or communications plant or equipment, public building or structure, product or crop stock, munitions or other property of similar importance shall be punishable by up to twelve years' imprisonment.
- The penalty is imprisonment for ten to fifteen years or death if the offense caused a particularly serious disadvantage;
- (2) b) in a manner which poses a public threat to the offense, or
- c) committed during the war.
- § 125 The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years or life imprisonment if the offense caused a particularly serious disadvantage;

- (2) b) the offense constitutes a danger to the public, or
- c) committed during the war.

(3) Whoever commits a preparatory act of destruction shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years, and two to eight years in time of war.

(3) Whoever commits a preparatory act of destruction shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one year to five years, in time of war from two years to eight years.

outrage

(1) Whoever kills a member of a state authority, a person holding a managerial position in a state body or social organization, for his or her activities in the interest of socialism shall be punished by imprisonment or death for a term of ten to fifteen years.

(1) Whoever kills a member of a state authority, a person holding a managerial position in a state body or social organization, for his or her activities in the interest of socialism shall be punished by imprisonment or death for a term of ten to fifteen years or for life.

§ 126 (2) Whoever commits serious bodily harm against the persons referred to in paragraph 1 for a reason specified therein shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years, if the bodily injury caused death, shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of ten to fifteen years or death.

(2) Whoever commits serious bodily harm against the persons referred to in paragraph 1 on the grounds set out therein shall be punishable by five to twelve years' imprisonment if the bodily injury caused death, ten years and fifteen years' imprisonment or death.

(3) Whoever carries out a preparatory act for an assassination shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years, and two to eight years in time of war.

(3) Whoever commits an act of preparation for an assassination shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one year to five years, in time of war from two years to eight years.

stimulation

Who in front of others

the) the Hungarian nation,

b) the Hungarian People's Republic, its state order, one of the basic institutions of the state order, the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic, one of its principles,

(1) c) other international relations of the Hungarian People's Republic aimed at federal, friendship or cooperation,

d) commits an act inciting hatred against any group, person or person and, because of their socialist beliefs, against certain groups or persons, shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of six months to five years.

d) commits an act capable of inciting hatred against a group, person or race and, because of their socialist beliefs, against certain groups or persons, shall be punishable by one to five years' imprisonment.

The penalty is imprisonment from two to eight years if

§ 127 the) the arousal was committed through the press or reproduction, or otherwise in public;

(2) the) excitement through the press or reproduction, or otherwise in public, or

b) the offense - in the case of point c) - led to the disruption of the international relations of the Hungarian People's Republic.

b) committed as a recidivist;

c) the criminal offense - in the case of paragraph (1) (c) - led to the disruption of the international relations of the Hungarian People's Republic.

(3) Whoever commits a preparatory act for incitement within the meaning of paragraph 2 (a) shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three years, six months to five years in time of war.

(3) Whoever commits a preparatory act for incitement within the meaning of paragraph 2 (a) shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three years, one to five years in time of war.

(4) For the purposes of this section, a person who has been sentenced to imprisonment for another offense specified in this Chapter and who has not yet served five years from the commencement of the punishment or the cessation of its enforceability until the commission of another offense shall also be recidivist.

§ 128 Whoever abuses another for his activities in the interest of socialism shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years.

§ 128 Whoever abuses another for his activities in the interest of socialism shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

high treason

A Hungarian citizen who contacts, enters into an alliance or co-operates with a foreign government or a foreign organization or their representative in order to violate the

(1) independence, territorial integrity, political, economic, national defense or other important interests of the Hungarian People's Republic shall be shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of up to one year.

The penalty is imprisonment for ten to fifteen years or death if

the) the crime led to serious consequences;

(2) b) the offense is performed using public service or an official mandate, or

§ 129 c) committed during the war.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years or life imprisonment if

(2) the) the crime had serious consequences;

b) the offense is committed using public service or official authority, or

c) committed during the war.

(3) Whoever commits a preparatory act for treason shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years, and two to eight years in time of war.

(3) Whoever commits a preparatory act of treason shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one year to five years, and two to eight years in time of war.

Support the enemy

(1) Anyone who comes into contact with the enemy, assists or harms his or her own or the Allied armed forces in order to weaken the military power of the Hungarian People's Republic during a war shall be punished by imprisonment for ten to fifteen years or death.

§ 130 (1) Anyone who comes into contact with the enemy, assists or harms his or her own or the Allied armed forces in order to weaken the military power of the Hungarian People's Republic during a war shall be punished by imprisonment or death for a term of ten to fifteen years or for life.

(2) Whoever commits a preparatory act for an offense set forth in paragraph 1 shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

(2) Whoever commits a preparatory act for an offense set forth in paragraph 1 shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

Espionage

(1) Whoever offers or undertakes intelligence activities for a foreign government, a foreign organization or their agent shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

(2) Whoever acquires, collects or provides data that can be used to the detriment of the Hungarian People's Republic for the purpose of making the data known to a foreign government, foreign organization or their agent shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years.

The penalty shall be between ten years and fifteen years' imprisonment or death if the espionage referred to in paragraph 2 is committed.

the) with regard to state secrets,

(3) b) regularly or as a member of a spy organization, or

§ 131 c) committed during the war.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years or life imprisonment if the espionage referred to in paragraph 2 is committed.

the) with regard to state secrets,

(3) b) regularly or as a member of a spy organization, or

c) committed during the war.

(4) Whoever commits a preparatory act of espionage shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years, and five to twelve years in time of war.

(5) A Hungarian citizen who has been recruited by a foreign spy organization shall not be punished if, before engaging in any espionage activity, he or she reports voluntarily to the authority immediately - if the recruitment took place abroad, immediately upon arrival in Hungary and fully discloses his / her relationship with the spy organization.

Failure to notify

Whoever becomes credible becomes aware that conspiracy, rebellion, harm, destruction, assassination, treason, enemy support, or espionage

the) is being committed, or

(1) b) such an offense, which has not yet

- § 132 been uncovered, has been committed and shall not be reported to the authority as soon as it is possible, and shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- Whoever becomes credible becomes aware that conspiracy, organization, rebellion, harm, destruction, assassination, treason, enemy support, or espionage
- (1) the) is being committed, or
- b) such an offense has not yet been uncovered and shall not be reported to the authority as soon as it is able to do so and shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- (2) A relative of the offender shall not be punished under paragraph 1 (b) .

Crimes committed against another socialist state

Crimes against another socialist state

§ 133 Whoever commits an offense specified in this Chapter to the detriment of another socialist state shall be punished by the punishment specified therein.

§ 133 Whoever commits an offense set forth in this Chapter to the detriment of another socialist state shall be punished by the punishment set forth therein.

Penalties side

§ 134 In the case of the offenses specified in this Chapter, confiscation of property and disqualification are also possible as ancillary penalties.

§ 134 In the case of the offenses specified in this Chapter, confiscation of property and disqualification may also be used as ancillary penalties.

War and anti-people crimes

134 / A. § Separate legislation on war and anti-popular crimes [Act VII of 1945 by law, 1440/1945. (V. 1.) ME amended and supplemented by [Decree 81/1945. \(II. 5.\) ME decree](#)].

CHAPTER X

CRIMES AGAINST PEACE AND HUMANITY

CHAPTER X

CRIMES AGAINST PEACE AND HUMANITY

Incitement to war

- (1) Whoever incites war or otherwise engages in war publicity shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.
- (2) The penalty is imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years if the crime was committed through the press or reproduction, or otherwise in public.
- § 135 (2) The penalty is imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years if the crime was committed through the press or reproduction, or otherwise in public.
- (3) Whoever commits a preparatory act to incite war is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.

He has sinned against the freedom of the peoples

It is a crime against the freedom of peoples

§ 136 A Hungarian citizen who voluntarily joins an armed corps organized to oppress the peoples is punishable by six to five years in prison.

§ 136 A Hungarian citizen who voluntarily joins an armed corps organized to oppress the peoples is punishable by one to five years in prison.

Genocide

- For the purpose of the total or partial extermination of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group
- the) kills a member of the group
- b) forces the group into living conditions that threaten it or individual members,
- (1) c) take measures to prevent births within the group,
- d) takes children in the group to another group,
- shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of ten to fifteen years or death.
- § 137 For the purpose of the total or partial extermination of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group
- the) kills a member of the group
- b) forces the group into living conditions that threaten it or individual members,
- (1) c) take measures to prevent births within the group,
- d) takes children in the group to another group,
- shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of ten to fifteen years or life imprisonment.
- (2) Whoever carries out a preparatory act for genocide is punishable by two to eight years' imprisonment.

Offense against a national, ethnic, racial or religious group

Offense against a national, ethnic, racial or religious group

§ 138 Whoever causes serious bodily or mental harm as a result of belonging to a national, ethnic, racial or religious group shall be punishable by two to eight years' imprisonment.

War cruelty

- (1) Anyone who, in time of war, in violation of international law, treats the vulnerable civilian population, refugees, the wounded, the sick, members of the armed forces who have
- § already laid down their weapons, and prisoners of war in inhumane treatment shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.
- 139 (2) The penalty is imprisonment for ten to fifteen years or death if the crime caused death.
- (2) The penalty is imprisonment for ten to fifteen years or life imprisonment or death if the crime caused death.

War destruction

§ Anyone who, in time of war, in an area of operation, in violation of international law, destroys, renders unusable or damages property of significant value or quantity, in particular a

140 cultural, scientific or social facility, without military necessity, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

Abuse of the Red Cross

- § 141 Whoever abuses the Red Cross badge or commits an act of violence against a person or thing under its protection is punishable by one year, six months to five years in time of war.
- § Whoever abuses the Red Cross badge or commits an act of violence against a person or thing under its protection shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one year and one
- 141 to five years in time of war.

Penalties side

§ 142 In the case of the offenses specified in this Chapter, confiscation of property and disqualification are also possible as ancillary penalties.

§ 142 In the case of the offenses specified in this Chapter, confiscation of property and disqualification may also be used as ancillary penalties.

It is a crime against the order of the election

XI. CHAPTER I

CRIMES AGAINST THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND THE JUSTICE

XI. CHAPTER

AGAINST THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND Crimes

It is a crime against the order of election

Who in the election of members of parliament or members of councils

- the) obstructs or influences a voter in the exercise of his or her right to vote by means of violence, threats, deception or the granting or promise of an advantage,
- (1) b) exercises the right to vote in spite of the law, or commits an act aimed at the exercise of the right to vote or the election of a person who does not have the right to vote,
- c) uses violence or causes disadvantage due to the exercise of the right to vote, the exercise of a certain direction or abstention,
- d) commits an act which violates the secrecy of the election or the voting of another person,
- shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- (2) Whoever falsifies the result in the election of members of parliament or members of councils by falsification of public documents or in any other way shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years.
- (2) Whoever falsifies the result in the election of members of parliament or members of councils by falsification of public documents or in any other way shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

Official crimes

Office crimes

Office abuse

§ An official who, in order to cause unlawful disadvantage or gain an unlawful advantage for himself or for another, violates his official duties, exceeds his authority or otherwise abuses his official position, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

Abuse in formal proceedings

§ 145 An official who abuses another in the course of his office shall be punishable by up to one year's imprisonment.

forced interrogation

§ 146 An official who uses an unlawful means to extract a confession or statement shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years.

§ 146 An official who uses illegal means to extract a confession or statement is punishable by one to five years in prison.

Unlawful detention

- (1) An official who illegally captures, arrests or detains someone is punishable by up to three years in prison.
- The penalty is imprisonment for a term of six months to five years if the offense was committed for a vile reason or purpose;
- (2) b) the offense involved the harassment of the victim, or
- c) led to serious consequences.
- The penalty is one to five years' imprisonment if the offense was committed for a vile reason or purpose;
- (2) b) the offense involved the afflicting of the victim, or
- c) led to serious consequences.

Office crime patronage

§ An official who, in the exercise of his office, commits an act intended to frustrate the outcome of criminal proceedings or who is deprived of a lawful sentence shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years.

§ An official who, in the exercise of his office, commits an act intended to frustrate the outcome of criminal proceedings or who is removed from lawful punishment shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

Claiming or accepting an undue advantage

- (1) An official who, in breach of his official duties, misuse of powers or other abuse of office, offers or undertakes an advantage granted or promised to him or to another person, or therefore claims, accepts or accepts an advantage for himself or herself or another, or accepts the advantage agrees to be sentenced to six months to five years in prison.
- An official who, in breach of his official duties, misuse of powers or other abuse of office, offers or undertakes an advantage granted or promised to him or with the knowledge of another person, or therefore claims, accepts or accepts an advantage for himself or for another person, or accepts the advantage agrees to be sentenced to one to five years in prison.
- The penalty shall be between two and eight years' imprisonment if the offense referred to in paragraph 1 is
- (2) the) an official called upon to act on major matters, or
- b) committed by another official in respect of a more important duty.
- The penalty shall be two to eight years' imprisonment if the offense referred to in paragraph 1 is
- (2) the) an official called upon to act on major matters, or
- b) committed by another official in respect of a more important duty.
- The official person who
- the) offers or undertakes to perform an official duty for an advantage given or promised to him or to another person with his knowledge, or therefore demands or requests an advantage for himself or another person,
- b) accepts, in connection with his official activities, an advantage which may affect his official activities to the detriment of the public interest or agrees with the recipient of such an advantage,
- shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.

Office bribery

- (1) Any person who initiates or seeks to initiate an official with or without an advantage given or promised to another in breach of his or her official duties, misuse of powers or other abuse of office shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- The penalty shall be six months to five years' imprisonment if the offense referred to in paragraph 1 is
- (2) the) against an official who is called upon to act on major matters, or
- b) committed in respect of a more important duty vis-à-vis another official.
- The penalty shall be one to five years' imprisonment if the offense referred to in paragraph 1 is
- (2) the) against an official who is called upon to act on major matters, or
- b) committed in respect of a more important duty vis-à-vis another official.
- Whoever grants or promises to an official or, in view of another, to another, an advantage in connection with the official's official activity which may affect the official's official function to the detriment of the public interest shall be punishable by up to two years' imprisonment.
- (2) It is not punishable for a person who gave or promised an advantage on the initiative of an official if, in case of reluctance, he could fear unjustified disadvantage.

Influence trading

Business influence trading

- (1) Whoever claims, asks for or accepts an advantage for himself or for another in order to exercise his real or feigned influence over an official person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.
- The penalty is imprisonment for a term of six months to five years if trafficked
- (2) the) at the time the act was committed, it was stated or gave the impression that it would bribe or favor an official;
- b) he committed himself as an official when the act was committed or his influence exercised.
- The penalty is imprisonment for one to five years if you are involved in influencing
- (2) the) at the time the act was committed, it was stated or gave the impression that it would bribe or favor an official;
- b) he committed himself as an official when the act was committed or his influence exercised.
- (3) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime was committed in a commercial manner.

(3) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime was committed in a commercial manner.

Confiscation

- § (1) It is necessary to confiscate the thing which is in 149-153. § was the subject of the given pecuniary advantage.
- 154 (2) If the property advantage was not the object of the thing, or the confiscation of the thing cannot be ordered or carried out, the perpetrator must be ordered to pay an amount equal to the value of the benefit.

Crimes against the official

Offenses against an official

Violence against an official

- (1) Whoever obstructs an official in the performance of his or her official duties by force or threat, compels him or her to take action or abuses him or her in the course of his or her official proceedings, or shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.
- (2) Anyone who organizes or leads a consortium to commit an offense as defined in paragraph 1 shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of six months to five years and a member of the consortium by up to three years.
- (2) Whoever organizes or leads a grouping to commit an offense referred to in paragraph 1 shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years and a member of the grouping for a term not exceeding three years.
- The penalty is imprisonment for a term of six months to five years if
- § (3) the) the perpetrator is recidivist;
- 155 b) the offender referred to in paragraph 1 or a member of the grouping referred to in paragraph 2 was armed;
- c) a member of the grouping has also committed one of the acts specified in paragraph 1.
- The penalty is one to five years' imprisonment if
- the) the perpetrator is recidivist;
- (3) b) the perpetrator of the offense referred to in paragraph 1 or a member of the grouping referred to in paragraph 2 was armed;
- c) a member of the grouping has also committed one of the acts specified in paragraph 1;
- d) the offender has also committed harassment (Section 219) in connection with the offense specified in subsection (1).
- (4) The organizer or leader of a grouping shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if he has also committed any of the acts specified in paragraph 1 or if he or any member of the grouping has been armed.
- Employees of public transport companies, employees of telecommunications companies and security personnel, civil servants performing public security services, civil guards
- (1) performing public duties, defense counsel in criminal proceedings and, to the extent specified by law, a doctor for the application of Section 155 it enjoys the same criminal
- § protection as officials.
- 156 (1) Employees of public transport and telecommunications companies performing and providing security services, as well as military personnel performing security services, civil guards performing public duties, a defense counsel in criminal proceedings and a doctor within the scope of the law shall be subject to the same criminal law. protection as an official.
- (2) The provisions of Section 155 shall also apply if one of the acts referred to therein is committed against a person ordered or intended to protect or support an official.
- § A member of a grouping shall not be penalized under § 155 (2) if, before committing an act other than the grouping, he or she has left the grouping voluntarily or by invitation and
- 157 has left the site permanently.

Violation of authority or official

- (1) Whoever claims, rumors or uses a term directly referring to a fact which is likely to undermine confidence in the operation of the authority or official or to undermine the honor of the official shall be punishable by up to one year's imprisonment.
- § (2) A person who uses a term or other act against an authority or official in connection with the performance of his or her official activities which is likely to undermine trust in the authority or the honor of the official shall also be punished.
- 158 (3) The penalty is imprisonment for up to three years if the crime was committed through the press or reproduction, or otherwise in public.
- (3) The penalty is imprisonment for up to three years if the crime was committed through the press or reproduction, or otherwise in public.
- (4) The perpetrator cannot be punished if the alleged fact proved to be true. However, proof of reality is valid only if the assertion or rumor of the fact or the use of a term directly referring to it is justified by the public interest or the legitimate interest of anyone.

§ 159 Criminal proceedings for violation of an authority or official (Section 158) are only possible on the basis of a report from a body specified by law.

Breach of state secrecy and professional secrecy

State Secret Insult

- Who
- (1) the) unauthorized acquisition of a state secret,
- b) unauthorized use of a state secret in his knowledge or possession, making it available to an unauthorized person or inaccessible to a competent person, if a more serious crime has not been committed, it shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years.
- Who
- (1) the) unauthorized acquisition of a state secret,
- b) unauthorized use of a state secret in his knowledge or possession, making it available to an unauthorized person or inaccessible to a competent person, if a more serious crime has not been committed, it shall be punishable by one to five years' imprisonment.
- Penalty
- § (1) the) imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if the offense was committed with respect to a particularly important state secret or caused serious harm;
- 160 (2) the) imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if the offense was committed in the context of a particularly important state secret or caused serious harm;
- b) imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years if the state secret has become available to an unauthorized foreign person.
- (3) A person who negligently commits a breach of state secrecy shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one year and, in the cases of subsection (2), for a term of two years or six months to five years, as the case may be.
- (3) Whoever commits a breach of state secrecy shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of one year or, in the cases of paragraph 2, two years or one year to five years, as the case may be.
- (4) Whoever commits a preparatory act for a breach of state secrecy within the meaning of paragraph 2 shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three years or six months to five years, as the case may be.
- (4) Whoever commits a preparatory act for a breach of state secrecy within the meaning of paragraph 2 shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three years or one year to five years, as the case may be.

Breach of professional secrecy

- Who
- (1) the) unauthorized access to a trade secret, or
- b) make unauthorized use of, or make available to an unauthorized person, a trade secret of which he has become aware or is in his possession, if a more serious crime has not been committed, it shall be punishable by up to one year's imprisonment.
- Who
- (1) the) unauthorized access to a trade secret, or
- b) make unauthorized use of, or make available to an unauthorized person, a trade secret of which he has become aware or is in his possession, if a more serious crime has not been committed, it is punishable by up to one year of imprisonment.
- § 161 (2) The penalty is imprisonment for up to three years if the crime caused serious harm.
- (2) The penalty is imprisonment for up to three years if the offense caused serious harm.
- Penalty
- the) six months to five years' imprisonment if the offense is covered by professional secrecy,
- the) one to five years' imprisonment if the offense is covered by professional secrecy,
- (3)

- b) imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if the offense results in military service secrecy
- b) imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if the offense results in military service secrecy has become accessible to an unauthorized foreign person.

Failure to report a breach of state secrecy

Whoever becomes credible becomes aware of a breach of state secrecy
(the) is committed, or

- § 162 (1) b) they have committed such an intentional crime which has not yet been uncovered,
b) they have committed such an intentional crime which has not yet been uncovered,
and failing to report this to the authority as soon as he is able to do so shall be punishable by up to one year's imprisonment.
(2) A relative of the offender shall not be punished under paragraph 1 (b) .

The concept of state secrecy and professional secrecy

- (1) State data is all data the disclosure of which endangers the security or other important interests of the Hungarian People's Republic.
§ (2) In all cases, information declared to be so by law or a provision based on law shall be considered a state secret.
163 (3) Professional secrecy is data concerning a state body, social organization or cooperative, as well as information about their operation, the disclosure of which to an unauthorized person endangers the smooth operation of state bodies, social organizations or cooperatives or the order of state administration, national defense, justice or management.

Crimes against the duty of defense

Offenses against the obligation to protect

Breach of the obligation to apply

- § 164 A conscript who fails to declare his or her conscription in time of war shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.
§ A conscript who fails to appear before the authorities for military registration or enlistment in time of war, or who fails to fulfill his other obligations related to conscription, shall be
165 punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.

Disobedience to a summons

- (1) A conscript who fails to comply with a military conscription order is punishable by one year, six months to five years in time of war.
§ 166 (1) A conscript who fails to comply with a military conscription order shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one year and one to five years in time of war.
(2) Whoever commits the offense through negligence shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or three years, as defined in paragraph 1.
(2) Whoever commits the offense through negligence shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or three years, as defined in paragraph 1.

Avoidance of military service

- A conscript who, for the purpose of permanently withdrawing from military service,
(1) the notification or appearance obligation, or
b) failure to comply with the summons shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
A conscript who, for the purpose specified in paragraph 1,
(2) the mutilate your body, damage your health, pretend to be ill or engage in other deceptive behavior,
§ 167 (2) b) refuses to perform his military service,
shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years.
A conscript who, for the purpose specified in paragraph 1,
(2) the mutilate your body, damage your health, pretend to be ill or engage in other deceptive behavior,
b) refuses to perform his military service,
shall be punishable by one to five years' imprisonment.
(3) In time of war, the offender set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.
(3) In time of war, the perpetrator of the offense set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of five to fifteen years.
(4) A conscript who has committed any of the acts specified in paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively, for the purpose of temporarily withdrawing from military service or reducing his fitness for duty, for one year, during a war, for six months to five years. shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of
(4) A conscript who has committed any of the acts specified in paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively, for the purpose of temporarily withdrawing from military service or reducing his fitness for duty, for one year, in time of war, for one to five years. shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of

Obstruction of military service

- (1) Who commits an act intended to frustrate the conscript under Articles 164-166. §, shall be punishable by the penalty specified in these sections.
§ 168 (2) Whoever commits an act the purpose of which is to deprive another person of the performance of his or her military service in the manner specified in Section 167 shall be punished by the punishment specified therein, in accordance with the discrimination specified therein.

Breach of duty of duty

Breach of civil protection obligations

- (1) Whoever fails to perform his duties in connection with the provision of air defense service in time of war shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.
(1) Whoever fails to fulfill his obligation to provide civil protection in time of war shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.
§ 169 (2) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime caused a serious danger.
(2) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime posed a serious threat.
(3) Whoever negligently commits an offense under paragraph 2 shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.
(3) Whoever negligently commits an offense under paragraph 2 shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

Breach of duty to defend

- § 170 A person obliged to perform defense work who seriously violates this obligation - by absenteeism or otherwise - shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.

Breach of material service obligation

- § 171 Whoever seriously violates or circumvents his obligation to defend himself in a material service during a war shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

Crimes against justice

Crimes against justice

False accusation

- Who else before authority
(the) falsely accuses you of committing a crime, or
(1) the) falsely accuses of a criminal offense, or
b) evidence of a criminal offense against him shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of six months to five years.
b) against him with evidence of a criminal offense, shall be punishable by one to five years' imprisonment.
The punishment if the false accusation related to a crime whose perpetrator is the law
§ 172 (2) the) threatens to imprisonment for more than five years, from two to eight years,

b) he also faces the death penalty of five to fifteen years in prison.

The punishment if the false accusation related to a crime whose perpetrator is prohibited by law

(2) the) threatens to imprisonment for more than five years, from two to eight years,

b) he also faces the death penalty of five to fifteen years in prison.

(3) Whoever negligently commits the offense of a false charge as defined in this section shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

(3) Whoever negligently commits the offense of a false accusation as defined in this section shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

§ Whoever falsely accuses another person of committing a disciplinary offense or misdemeanor or fabricates evidence of such an offense shall be punishable by up to one year's imprisonment.

§ If criminal, disciplinary or infringement proceedings (main proceedings) have been instituted as a result of a false accusation, criminal proceedings for a false accusation may be instituted until it is completed if the authority before which the main proceedings are pending reports the false accusation. Except in the case of such notice, the limitation period shall begin on the date of termination of the main proceedings.

Misleading authority

§ Whoever makes an application to an authority which is the basis for criminal proceedings and which he knows to be untrue, if the case of Section 172 does not exist, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

False testimony

(1) Whoever makes a false statement before a court or other authority concerning a material circumstance of the case, or who omits such circumstance, shall be punished in accordance with the following paragraphs.

Punishment of perjury in a criminal case

the) imprisonment for up to three years if it related to a crime the perpetrator of which is threatened by law with correctional or educational work or a fine;

the) imprisonment for up to three years if it related to a crime the perpetrator of which is threatened by law with correctional or educational work or a fine;

b) imprisonment for a term of six months to five years if it related to a crime the perpetrator of which is threatened by law with imprisonment not exceeding five years;

§ (2) b) one to five years 'imprisonment if it related to a criminal offense punishable by up to five years' imprisonment by law;

176 c) imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if it related to a crime the perpetrator of which is threatened by law with imprisonment for more than five years;

c) imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if it concerned a criminal offense the offender of which is punishable by a term of imprisonment of more than five years;

d) imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years if it related to a crime whose perpetrator is also threatened with the death penalty by law.

d) imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years if it related to a crime whose perpetrator is also threatened with the death penalty by law.

(3) False testimony in a civil case is punishable by up to three years in prison.

(4) Whoever negligently commits the crime of perjury as defined in this section shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

(4) Whoever negligently commits the offense of perjury as defined in this section shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

§ 177 Whoever makes false testimony before an authority acting in a disciplinary, offense or other matter shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

§ (1) An expert who submits a false expert opinion on a material circumstance of the case, as well as an interpreter and a translator who submits a false translation, shall be punished in accordance with the distinction specified in Sections 176 and 177, respectively.

178 (2) If the expert or interpreter or translator commits the act specified in Section 177 negligently, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

§ Disciplinary proceedings against state bodies and cooperatives, other proceedings regulated by the Labor Code, and finally testimony given during arbitration proceedings are subject to the same criminal law testimony as testimony given before the authority.

179 For the purpose of perjury, as long as the case in which the perjury was made (main proceedings) has not been concluded, criminal proceedings may be instituted only if the court or other authority before which the main proceedings are pending, make a report. Except in the case of such a report, the limitation period for perjury begins to run on the day on which the main proceedings are concluded.

Not punishable for perjury:

the) who would have accused himself or a relative of having committed a crime if the reality had been revealed;

§ (1) the) who, if the reality had been revealed, would have accused himself or a relative of committing a crime;

181 b) who is exempted on other grounds, or whose interrogation is precluded by law, but who has not been warned of this right before being interrogated.

(2) The penalty may be reduced indefinitely - in cases deserving special consideration, it may be waived - against the person who withdrew the false confession or statement before the final conclusion of the main proceedings.

Persuasion to give false testimony

§ Whoever seeks to incite false testimony in a criminal or civil case shall be punishable by up to six months' imprisonment for two years, and whoever does so in a case pending before a disciplinary, offense or other authority.

Silence of an ambulance

(1) Whoever does not disclose a fact or evidence on which the acquittal of a person subject to criminal proceedings or the release of an innocent convict may depend on the person subject to the proceedings, his lawyer or the authority shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years.

§ (1) Whoever does not disclose a fact or evidence on which the acquittal of a person subject to criminal proceedings or the release of an innocent convict may depend to the person subject to the proceedings, his lawyer or the authority shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

183 The following shall not be penalized under paragraph 1:

the) who, by disclosing the fact or evidence referred to in paragraph 1, has accused himself or a relative of committing a criminal offense;

(2) the) who would have accused himself or a relative of committing a criminal offense by disclosing the fact or evidence referred to in paragraph 1;

b) whose examination as a witness is precluded by law.

complicity

Who, without agreeing with the offender before the offense,

the) assists the perpetrator in escaping persecution by the authority,

(1) b) helps to thwart the success of criminal proceedings,

c) contributes to securing the benefit of the crime,

shall be punishable by up to one year's imprisonment.

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The punishment is six months to five years in prison if you support the crime

(2) the) conspiracy, rebellion, harm, destruction, assassination, treason, aiding or abetting an enemy, or

b) committed for the purpose of obtaining a pecuniary advantage.

The penalty is one to five years in prison if you support the crime

(2) the) conspiracy, organization, rebellion, harm, destruction, assassination, treason, enemy support or the act of espionage, or

b) committed for the purpose of obtaining a pecuniary advantage.

(3) A person who has committed complicity under paragraph 1 (a) in the interests of a relative shall not be punished.

prisoner Escape

§ Whoever escapes from the custody of the authority during criminal proceedings or the execution of a sentence shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

Börtönzendülés

- (1) A prisoner who, together with others, engages in open opposition to the order or discipline of a penitentiary institution shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.
It is punishable by five to twelve years' imprisonment
- (2) the initiator, organizer or leader of the prison riot;
b) a participant in a prison riot who, during the riot, committed an act of violence against a person who opposed the offense.
It is punishable by imprisonment for ten to fifteen years or death
- (3) the initiator, organizer or leader of the prison riot, if the opposition has led to a particularly serious consequence;
b) a participant in a prison riot whose act committed during the riot caused the death of another or other particularly serious consequences.
It is punishable by imprisonment for ten to fifteen years or life imprisonment
- (3) the initiator, organizer or leader of the prison riot, if the opposition has led to a particularly serious consequence;
b) a participant in a prison riot whose act committed during the riot caused the death of another or other particularly serious consequences.
- (4) Whoever carries out a preparatory act for imprisonment shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.
- (5) In the case of paragraph 1, there shall be an unlimited reduction of the penalty against the offender who has voluntarily or at the request of the authority terminated the offense.

Criminal offense

It is a criminal offense

- (1) A lawyer who, in order to cause unjustified disadvantage to his client, breaches his duty in his profession shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- (2) The penalty is imprisonment for a term of six months to five years if the crime was committed for profit.
- (2) The penalty is one to five years' imprisonment if the offense was committed for profit.
- (3) For the purposes of the preceding paragraphs, a candidate lawyer and any other person entitled to legal representation by virtue of his profession shall be treated in the same way as a lawyer.

Pettifoggery

- Who, without being entitled to such an activity, for consideration
- (1) the represents another before a court or other authority,
b) making a petition or document for another is punishable by up to one year of correctional or educational work or a fine.
- The penalty is up to one year in prison if the offender
- (2) the engaged in logging on a commercial basis, or
b) a person barred from practicing as a lawyer (candidate lawyer).

twisted off

- (1) Unauthorized removal, tampering with or tampering with the seal used by the official in the affixing of the lock, or opening of the room for the storage of things under lock, shall be punishable by up to six months' imprisonment.
- (2) Anyone who removes a seized or locked thing from further enforcement is punishable by up to one year in prison.

XII. CHAPTER

I CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC SECURITY AND PUBLIC ORDER

XII. CHAPTER

IX CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC SECURITY AND PUBLIC ORDER

Közveszélyokozás

- (1) Whoever causes a public danger by arson, flooding, explosive, radiant, or other destructive effects of a substance or energy shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years. He who is prevented from averting such a public danger or mitigating its consequences shall also be punished.
Penalty.
- (2) the imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years if the offense was committed in conspiracy;
b) imprisonment or death for ten to fifteen years if the crime caused particularly great harm to social property.
- The penalty is imprisonment from five to fifteen years if
- (2) the the offense was committed in a conspiracy, or
b) the crime caused particularly great damage.
- (3) Whoever commits the crime negligently shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three years, especially six months to five years in the case of particularly serious damage.
- (3) Whoever commits the offense through negligence is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment, especially in the case of particularly serious damage.
- (4) Whoever performs a preparatory act to commit a public threat is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- (5) The punishment of the perpetrator who voluntarily eliminated the public danger before it had harmful consequences can be mitigated indefinitely.

Disruption of a public service installation

- (1) Anyone who significantly disrupts the operation of a public service facility by damaging its equipment or otherwise is liable to imprisonment for a term of six months to five years.
- (1) Anyone who significantly disrupts the operation of a public service facility by damaging its equipment or otherwise shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.
Penalty
the) imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if the offense was committed in conspiracy;
- (2) the) imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if the offense was committed in conspiracy;
b) imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years if the offense caused particularly great harm or inconvenience.
b) imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years if the offense caused particularly great harm or inconvenience.
- (3) Whoever commits the crime negligently shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three years, especially in the case of great harm or inconvenience, from six months to five years.
- (3) Whoever commits the offense through negligence shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three years, especially in the case of great harm or inconvenience, from one year to five years.
- (4) For the purposes of this §: public service plants are utilities, telecommunications plants and plants producing munitions, energy or raw materials for plant use.

Crime against traffic safety

Unlawful seizure of aircraft

- (1) Whoever endangers the safety of road traffic by damaging the road or its accessories or a vehicle intended for public transport, by placing an obstacle on the traffic route, by a misleading sign or the like, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years.
- (1) Anyone who unlawfully obtains or exercises control over the aircraft by means of violence, threats or by unconscious or defenseless on board an aircraft shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.
- (2) The penalty is imprisonment for five to fifteen years if the crime caused particularly great harm.
- (2) The penalty is imprisonment for ten to fifteen years or life imprisonment if the perpetrator caused the death of another or others in connection with the crime.
- (3) Whoever commits the crime negligently shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three years, especially in the case of particularly great harm, from six months to five years.
- (3) Whoever commits a preparatory act for the unlawful seizure of an aircraft shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

Offenses against road safety

- (1) Who, by rail, air or water transport, by damaging plant equipment or a vehicle, by obstructing a traffic route, by giving a misleading signal, by using force or a threat against the driver of a vehicle, or by any other means, or by rail, air or water if a more serious crime has not been committed, it is punishable by two to eight years' imprisonment.

- Penalty
192 (2) the imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years if the offense caused particularly serious harm;
/ A. b) imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years if the offense caused death.
§ (3) Whoever commits the offense through negligence shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of three years, one year to five years in the case of serious bodily injury, and two years to eight years in the case of death or particularly serious harm.
(4) If the offense is committed in breach of the rules governing the occupation of rail, air or water transport, driving disqualification is also an ancillary penalty.
(5) The penalty may be reduced indefinitely - in a case that deserves special consideration, it may be waived - against anyone who voluntarily eliminated the danger before it had a detrimental effect.

Whoever endangers the safety of road traffic by damaging the road, its accessories, the road sign or the road vehicle, creating an obstacle on the traffic route, changing the road sign, or using violence or a threat against the driver of the road vehicle if a more serious crime has not been committed shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of between two and eight years.

- Penalty
192 (2) the imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years if the offense caused particularly serious harm,
/ B. b) imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years if the offense caused death.
§ (3) Whoever negligently endangers road safety with the offense set out in paragraph 1 shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of three years, one year to five years in the case of serious bodily injury and two years to eight years in the case of death or particularly serious harm.
(4) The penalty may be reduced indefinitely - in a case that deserves special consideration, it may be waived - against anyone who voluntarily eliminated the danger before it had a detrimental effect.

Road hazard

- (1) Whoever endangers the safety of rail, air or water transport by damaging plant equipment or a vehicle, by placing an obstacle on the traffic route, by a misleading signal or in any other similar manner, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.
(1) Whoever intentionally endangers the life, physical integrity or health of others or others by violating the rules of the road shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.
§ (2) The penalty is imprisonment for five to fifteen years if the crime caused particularly great harm.
193 Penalty
(2) the imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if the offense caused serious bodily harm;
b) imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years if the offense resulted in death.
(3) Whoever commits the crime negligently is punishable by imprisonment from six months to five years, especially in the case of particularly great harm, from two years to eight years.
(3) Driving disqualification should be used as an additional penalty.

Driving while intoxicated

Causing a fatal road accident

- § Whoever drives a railway, air or water vehicle, or a motor vehicle on the road under the influence of alcohol, or who transfers the driving of the vehicle or motor vehicle to a person who
194 is under the influence of alcohol, has not been sentenced to six months' imprisonment or shall be punishable by up to one year of correctional and educational work.
(1) Whoever carelessly causes the death of another person in violation of the rules of the road, if no more serious crime has been committed, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.
§ The penalty is imprisonment from two to eight years if
194 (2) the offender has committed the offense by driving a vehicle or machine on the road under the influence of alcohol, or
b) the crime caused the deaths of several people or caused a mass accident.
(3) As a side penalty, there is also a ban on driving.

Traffic offenses

- (1) Whoever negligently causes serious bodily harm to another person or others by violating the rules of the road, if a more serious crime has not been committed, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years.
194 / A. The penalty is up to three years' imprisonment if
§ (2) the offender has committed the offense by driving a vehicle or machine on the road under the influence of alcohol, or
b) the offense has caused permanent physical disability or serious damage to health, or a mass accident or particularly serious damage.
(3) As a side penalty, there is also a ban on driving.
Who
the) drives a railway vehicle, aircraft, power-driven craft, or road vehicle or machine in a state affected by alcoholic beverages,
b) transfer the driving of a railway vehicle, aircraft, power-driven vessel, or road-powered vehicle or work machine to a person who is under the influence of alcohol,
194 (1) c) - as the driver of a vehicle involved in a road accident, does not stop at the place of the accident or leaves it without fulfilling his statutory duty in order to withdraw from the
/ B. procedure,
§ d) inadvertently endangers the life, physical integrity or health of another person or others in breach of road traffic rules if the act, taking into account all circumstances, including in particular the nature of the offense, the nature of the offense, the degree of danger and the offender's previous traffic behavior, seriously violated traffic discipline, if a more serious crime has not been committed, it shall be punishable by up to one year's imprisonment or correctional education.
(2) As a side penalty, there is also a ban on driving.
194 / C. § A 192 / A. and 193-194 / B. §, provisions for pedestrians and passengers cannot be considered traffic rules.

Misuse of explosives, explosives, firearms or ammunition

- (1) Whoever makes, acquires or possesses explosives, explosives and devices for the use of such substances or substances without authorization, and who transfers such substances or substances to a person not authorized to keep them, shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of six months to five years.
§ (1) Whoever makes, acquires or possesses an explosive, explosive or device for the use of such a substance or substance without a permit, and who transfers such a substance or substance to a person not authorized to keep it, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.
(2) A person who violates or circumvents the provisions concerning the production, possession, transfer or circulation of a firearm or ammunition shall also be punished.

Offense committed with a harmful consumer good

Offense committed with a harmful consumer good

- (1) Whoever makes or keeps an article intended for public consumption for the purpose of placing it on the market, which is harmful to health, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.
§ (2) Whoever places the article referred to in paragraph 1 on the market shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
196 (3) Whoever commits the offense set forth in paragraph 2 through negligence shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or by correctional education.
(3) Whoever commits the offense set forth in paragraph 2 through negligence shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or by correctional education.

Kütmérgezés

An offense against the environment

- (1) Whoever researches, springs, water mains or other water reservoirs whose water is used as drinking water, contaminates it with a substance harmful to health, or otherwise renders its water unfit for consumption is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
(1) Whoever pollutes the protected objects of the human environment in such a way as to cause harm or damage in such a way as to significantly adversely affect human life or health shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment if no more serious crime has been committed.
§ (2) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime endangered human life.
197 (2) The punishment is imprisonment from two to eight years if the crime endangered human life.
(2) The penalty is one to five years' imprisonment if the crime endangered human life.

- (3) Whoever commits the offense through negligence shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and, in the case of paragraph 2, up to three years.
- (3) Whoever commits the offense through negligence shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and, in the case of paragraph 2, three years.
- (3) Whoever commits the act specified in paragraph 2 negligently shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

Drug abuse

- (1) Whoever prepares, acquires, keeps or places on the market a drug suitable for pathological pleasure in violation or circumvention of official regulations shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.
- (1) Whoever prepares, acquires, keeps, markets, imports, exports or transfers a drug suitable for pathological pleasure in violation or circumvention of official regulations shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.
- The penalty is up to three years in prison if you commit the crime
- (2) the) commercial basis,
- b) as a relapse, or
- c) committed in a conspiracy.
- § 198 The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the offense is committed
- the) commercial basis,
- b) as recidivist,
- (2) c) criminal conspiracy,
- obsession
- d) committed with a significant amount or value of drugs.
- (3) Whoever carries out a preparatory act for drug abuse is punishable by up to six months' imprisonment.
- (4) The drug for which drug abuse has been committed must be confiscated. There is room for confiscation even if the drug is not the property of the perpetrator.

Violation of epidemic rules

- (1) Anyone who violates or circumvents the rules of quarantine, epidemiological supervision or control ordered to prevent the introduction or spread of an infectious disease subject to the quarantine obligation shall be punished by imprisonment for one year or correctional education.
- § 199 (2) Anyone who violates or circumvents the rules of segregation, epidemiological supervision or control ordered to prevent the further spread of the epidemic at the time of the epidemic shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months or repair and education for a year.
- (3) Anyone who violates or circumvents the rules on quarantine and other restrictions or supervision imposed to prevent the introduction and removal or spread of infectious animal diseases or dangerous pests destroying plants shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months or repair and education for one year.

Quackery

- (1) Anyone who, without being entitled to do so, engages in activities that are part of a medical practice for remuneration or on a regular basis shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.
- § (2) The penalty is imprisonment for up to three years if the crime was committed by pretending to be eligible for medical practice.
- 200 (2) The punishment is imprisonment for up to three years if the crime was committed by pretending to be entitled to medical practice.
- (3) For the purposes of this §, a person who has obtained a medical degree obtained at a domestic university or at a foreign university and has been duly naturalized shall be deemed to be entitled to medical practice, provided that he or she is not subject to a final judgment prohibiting medical practice.

Poison abuse

- § Any person who unlawfully prepares, acquires, holds or places on the market a poison without authorization and who fails to take the measures prescribed to prevent the misuse of the
- 201 poison or endanger other persons shall be punishable by up to six months' imprisonment.

Signal Limit Counterfeiting

- § (1) Anyone who destroys, damages, renders unrecognizable, overturns, removes or relocates an official landmark shall be punishable by up to one year's imprisonment.
- 202 (2) A person who engages in the activity described in paragraph 1 in respect of a sign or border guard facility erected in connection with surveying or cartographic work ordered by a civil or military authority shall also be punished.

Prohibited border crossing

- (1) Whoever crosses the border without a permit, with a travel document obtained by misleading the authority, or in any other unauthorized manner, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years.
- (1) Whoever crosses the border without a permit, with a travel document obtained by misleading the authority, or in any other unauthorized manner, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.
- The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if you commit the crime
- (2) the) committed armed;
- b) committed by three or more persons together.
- The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the offense is committed
- (2) the) committed armed;
- b) committed by three or more persons together.
- § 203 (3) The penalty is imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years if the crime was committed by unlawful deportation of an aircraft.
- (3) The penalty is imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years if the offense was committed by unlawful deportation of an aircraft.
- (4) Whoever commits a preparatory act for a prohibited border crossing shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two years and, in the case of paragraph 3, by six months to five years.
- (4) Whoever commits a preparatory act for a prohibited border crossing shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two years and, in the case of paragraph 3, by one to five years.
- (5) Imprisonment of up to one year shall be punishable by the offender referred to in paragraph 1 if the offense is of lesser gravity, having regard to the motive, the purpose and the other circumstances of the case.
- (5) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year shall be punishable by the offender referred to in paragraph 1 if the offense is of a lesser gravity, having regard to the motive, purpose and other circumstances of the case.
- (6) Confiscation of property and disqualification are also an ancillary punishment for the perpetrator of a prohibited border crossing.

human Smuggling

- § Whoever provides business-like assistance, offers or conspiracy to cross a prohibited border, if a more serious crime has not been committed, shall be punished by imprisonment for a
- 204 term of two to eight years. As an ancillary punishment, confiscation of property and prohibition also have a place.
- § Anyone who provides business-like assistance, offers or conspiracy to engage in a prohibited border crossing, if no more serious crime has been committed, shall be punished by
- 204 imprisonment for a term of two to eight years. As an ancillary punishment, confiscation of property and prohibition also have a place.

Refusal to return home

- § Anyone who has left the country in a lawful manner and does not return to its territory despite an official invitation, or otherwise expresses his or her determination to remain abroad
- 205 permanently, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years. Confiscation of property is also an ancillary punishment.
- § Anyone who has left the country in a lawful manner and does not return to its territory despite an official invitation, or otherwise expresses his or her determination to remain abroad
- 205 permanently, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years. Confiscation of property is also an ancillary punishment.

Failure to report a prohibited border crossing or human trafficking

He who is credible becomes aware of that

the) a prohibited border crossing qualifying in accordance with Section 203 (2) or (3), respectively, or

- b) committing human trafficking, or
§ (1) c) a soldier on actual duty prepares for a prohibited border crossing, or
206 such crimes, which have not yet been uncovered, have been committed and will not be reported to the authority as soon as it is possible, and will be punishable by up to one
d) year in prison.
d) such crimes have not yet been uncovered and shall be reported to the authority as soon as it is able to do so and shall be punishable by up to one year's imprisonment.
(2) A relative of the offender shall not be punished under paragraph 1.

Abuse of the right of association

§ Anyone who participates in the management or organization of an association whose operation has not been noted by the competent supervisory body shall be punished by
207 imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

Forbidden return

- § (1) Anyone who, during the period of the prohibition, goes to a municipality (city) or a part of the territory of the country from which the court has banned him or her shall be punished
208 by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.
(2) The penalty is up to one year in prison if the perpetrator is recidivist.

Offense related to aliens policing

Offense related to the police of foreigners

- § (1) Anyone who violates the rules on the notification, application or stay of aliens in the country, despite being summoned or repeatedly, is punishable by up to six months'
209 imprisonment.
(2) The penalty is up to one year in prison if the perpetrator is recidivist.

Press Crimes

Sajtóbüncselekmények

- § 210 Whoever demands, asks or accepts an advantage for himself or others in return for silencing or publishing something in the press is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
Who
the) prints, otherwise produces or distributes a press product without a license, the printing, production or distribution of which requires a license,
§ the press product does not or incorrectly indicate the place and time of production, the printing house or publishing company, the person responsible for publishing or the editor-in-
211 chief (imprint),
b) distributes a press product which has been ordered to be seized or confiscated or which lacks the imprint required by law,
shall be punishable by up to one year's imprisonment.
Who
§ the) as a person obliged to disclose, the obligation to rectify established by a final judgment is not fulfilled or is not fulfilled in the manner or within the time limit specified in the
212 judgment,
b) in his request for rectification (complaint) he claims an untrue fact concerning an essential circumstance, provided that the fact appears in the rectification,
shall be punishable by a fine.

Statistical crime

Statistical crime

§ Anyone who provides inaccurate or false statistics, or who provides inaccurate information in connection with the provision of data, or who refuses to provide statistical data or
213 information related thereto, shall be punished by imprisonment or correctional education for up to one year.

Public dangerous work avoidance

- (1) A person who is able to work and who pursues a work-avoiding lifestyle is punishable by up to two years' imprisonment.
(1) A person who is able to work and who pursues a work-avoiding lifestyle is punishable by up to one year's imprisonment.
(2) The penalty is imprisonment for up to three years if the offender is a repeat offender; in this case, there is also room for prohibition as an ancillary penalty.
§ For the purposes of this section, a person who has been sentenced to imprisonment for committing a crime of perseverance or fencing, committing a crime of perseverance or
214 (3) fencing and serving no more than five years of serving that sentence shall cease to do so. a.
For the purposes of this section, a person who has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for committing a crime of perseverance or fencing, and shall be deprived of another
(3) year of serving or enforcing that punishment shall be recidivist. a.

Organization of prohibited gambling

- (1) Whoever regularly organizes or provides premises for illicit gambling is punishable by up to two years' imprisonment.
(1) Whoever regularly organizes or provides premises for illicit gambling is punishable by up to one year of imprisonment.
§ 215 (2) The penalty is imprisonment for up to three years if the offender is a repeat offender; in this case, there is also room for prohibition as an ancillary penalty.
(3) Section 214 (3) shall apply to the determination of recidivism.

Incitement against law or official regulation

- (1) Whoever incites disobedience to others against the law or other legislation or an order of the authority shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.
§ 216 (2) The penalty is imprisonment for a term of six months to five years if the incitement was committed through the press or reproduction, or otherwise in public.
(2) The penalty is imprisonment for one to five years if the incitement was committed through the press or reproduction, or otherwise in public.

Community Violation

- § Whoever has established the facts specified in Section 127 (1) in such a way that his act is punishable by a lesser term of imprisonment for up to two years for community violation,
217 taking into account all the circumstances of the case, in particular the motive of the offense, the offender's personal circumstances.
§ Whoever has established the facts specified in Section 127 (1) in such a way that his act is punishable by a lesser term of imprisonment for up to two years for a community violation,
217 taking into account all the circumstances of the case, in particular the motive of the crime, the offense, the offender's personal circumstances.

scare-mongering

- (1) Whoever asserts or rumors in front of others of a false fact or fact distorted in such a way as to disturb public order or adversely affect the economic situation shall be punished by
§ imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.
218 (2) The penalty is imprisonment for a term of six months to five years if the crime was committed through the press or reproduction, or otherwise in public.
(2) The penalty is imprisonment for a term of one to five years if the crime was committed through the press or reproduction, or otherwise in public.

truculence

- (1) Whoever commits anti-communal conduct in a public place that is capable of causing outrage or alarm to others, or inciting resentment or alarm in others by his anti-community
conduct in a non-public place, if a more serious crime has not been committed, shall be punishable by up to two years' imprisonment.
(1) Whoever commits anti-community conduct in a public place that is likely to offend or frighten others, or commits offense or fright in others with his anti-community conduct in a
non-public place, if no more serious crime has been committed, is punishable by up to two years' imprisonment.
The penalty is up to three years' imprisonment if
§ the) the offense is recidivist, or
219 the) the offense is recidivist, or
(2)

- b) committed by three or more persons, or
 - c) the offense was capable of severely disturbing public order.
 - c) the offense was capable of seriously disturbing public order.
- (3) There is also a place for banning as an ancillary punishment.

Public document forgery

- Who
- the) makes a false authentic instrument or falsifies the contents of an authentic instrument,
- b) uses a false public document drawn up by another or falsified by another, or in the name of another,
- § 220 contributes to the recording of false information, facts or statements concerning the substance of someone's rights or legal relations,
- (2) The offenses specified in paragraph 1 may be the subject of both domestic and foreign authentic instruments.
- c) (2) The offenses specified in paragraph 1 may be the subject of both domestic and foreign authentic instruments.
- (3) Whoever negligently commits the forgery of authentic instruments provided for in paragraph 1 (c) shall be liable to a fine.
- shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- An official who abuses his official authority
- § 221 the) makes a false authentic instrument or falsifies the contents of an authentic instrument,
- b) falsely introduces a material fact into the authentic instrument prepared by him,
- shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years.
- An official who abuses his official authority
- § 221 the) makes a false authentic instrument or falsifies the contents of an authentic instrument,
- b) falsely introduces a material fact into the authentic instrument prepared by him,
- shall be punishable by one to five years' imprisonment.

Forgery of private documents

§ 222 Anyone who uses a false or forged private document to prove the existence, alteration or termination of a right or obligation shall be punishable by up to one year's imprisonment.

Misuse of a document

- § (1) Whoever unlawfully obtains, destroys, damages or conceals an authentic instrument which is not, or not exclusively of his own, from another without his consent, shall be punishable by up to two years' imprisonment.
- 223 (2) Whoever, to the detriment of another, commits the activity described in the preceding paragraph in respect of a private document shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

XIII. CHAPTER I CRIMES AGAINST THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Crimes violating the order of farming

XIII. CHAPTER I CRIMES AGAINST THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Crimes against the order of farming

Breach of management obligations

- (1) Any person who breaches his or her obligation to produce, use, market, report, make available, keep in stock or handle a product or crop under a statutory or statutory provision and thereby causes significant economic disadvantage shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- The penalty is imprisonment for six months to five years if you commit the crime
- (2) the) as recidivist,
- b) committed to a significant quantity or value of a product or crop.
- The penalty is one to five years in prison if you commit the crime
- § (2) the) as recidivist,
- 224 b) committed to a significant quantity or value of a product or crop.
- (3) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime seriously harmed the interests of the national economy.
- (3) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime seriously harmed the interests of the national economy.
- (4) Whoever commits the crime negligently shall be punished by a fine, in the case of a serious violation of the interests of the national economy, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or by correctional and educational work.
- (4) Whoever commits the crime negligently is punishable by a fine, imprisonment for up to one year in the case of serious damage to the interests of the national economy, or correctional and educational work.

Wasteful farming

- (1) An employee of a state body, social organization or cooperative entitled to independent action, who seriously or regularly violates the requirements of sound management and engages in economic activity involving significant waste of money, materials, energy or labor, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.
- (1) An employee of a state body, social organization, cooperative or association entitled to independent action, who seriously or regularly violates the requirements of sound management, causes significant economic disadvantage, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.
- § (2) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime seriously harmed the interests of the national economy.
- 225 (2) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime seriously harmed the interests of the national economy.
- (3) Whoever commits a crime through negligence shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or by correctional education, and punishment by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years in the event of serious damage to the interests of the national economy.
- (3) Whoever commits the crime negligently is punishable by up to one year's imprisonment or correctional education, and in the case of serious damage to the interests of the national economy, up to three years' imprisonment.

Irresponsible indebtedness

- 225 / Whoever undertakes an unsecured obligation significantly exceeding the funds available to a state body, social organization, cooperative or association, and thereby causes economic disadvantage, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.
- A. §

Deception of the organs of the national economy

- (1) Any person who, for the purpose of obtaining an investment or loan approval or approving a business plan, or influencing the allocation of fixed or current assets or setting a price, or obtaining a foreign exchange authority permit, misrepresents, conceals or otherwise misleads the competent economic body shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment.
- (1) Whoever deceives the competent body of the national economy and thereby causes significant economic disadvantage, if no more serious crime has been committed, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.
- § (2) The penalty is imprisonment for a term of six months to five years if the crime caused significant economic disadvantage.
- 226 (2) The penalty is imprisonment for one to five years if the crime caused significant economic disadvantage.
- (3) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime seriously harmed the interests of the national economy.
- (3) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime seriously harmed the interests of the national economy.
- (4) Whoever takes unfavorable action against a worker who provides factual information to the body referred to in paragraph 1 shall be punishable by up to one year's imprisonment or correctional education.

Obstacles to economic control and data collection

Anyone who misleads or otherwise refuses the body authorized to carry out economic control or data collection by providing false information about management, concealing data or
§ (1) otherwise refusing to provide the required data or reporting shall regularly fail to keep the required accounting records or shall not regularly indicate the required data in reality. or
227 seeks to frustrate the inspection in any other way shall be punishable by up to one year's imprisonment or correctional education.
(2) The same shall be penalized for any action taken to the detriment of a worker who provides factual information to the body referred to in paragraph 1.
§ Whoever regularly fails to keep the accounting records prescribed by law or a provision issued on the basis of law, or who seeks to frustrate economic, financial or price control in any
227 other way, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

It is a crime against investment and financial discipline

Abuse of invention

§ (1) Whoever publishes an invention or other usable technical solution abroad or publishes it domestically without the permission required by law, if a more serious crime has not been
228 committed, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.
(2) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime seriously harmed the interests of the national economy.

It is a crime to violate investment and financial discipline

Whoever breaches or circumvents an obligation or prohibition laid down in the legislation on the credit system, cash flow and investments and renovations by:
the) directly or indirectly, provides or uses unauthorized credit,
b) use the loan granted for a specific purpose or the means for the purpose of a specific investment or renovation differently from the purpose,
(1) c) carry out an investment without a permit, an investment or renovation with assets from an unauthorized source, or a renovation with other means,
d) withdraws the collateral of the loan in whole or in part, prevents the enforcement of the collateral of the loan (lien, mortgage, lawful priority right, assignment, guarantee, etc.) or
otherwise fails to satisfy the creditor from the collateral,
e) provides for the payment of wages not at the expense of the wage base or not at the expense of the wage base,
§ shall be punishable by up to one year's imprisonment.
229 Whoever breaches or circumvents an obligation or prohibition laid down in the legislation on the credit system, cash flow, investment and renovation by:
the) provides or uses, directly or indirectly, an unauthorized loan, uses a loan for a specific purpose or assets for a specific investment purpose, uses an investment not with funds
(1) from the allocated source, and thus with the order of investments and financial management significantly infringes or jeopardizes its interests;
b) withdrawing the collateral of the loan in whole or in part, impeding the enforcement of the collateral of the loan or otherwise failing to satisfy the creditor from the collateral shall
be punishable by up to one year of imprisonment.
(2) The penalty is imprisonment for up to three years if the offense seriously infringed the interests of the order of investment and financial management.
(2) The penalty is up to three years' imprisonment if the offense seriously infringed the interests of the order of investment and financial management.
229 / A. § Whoever issues or distributes an unsecured check if no more serious crime has been committed is punishable by up to one year in prison.

Placing a poor quality industrial product on the market

A senior or quality control employee of an industrial or commercial company or cooperative who arranges for the placing on the market of low-quality industrial products as a high-
(1) quality product, or does not prevent it from being placed on the market, even though it is his duty,
unless a serious crime has been committed shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of up to one year.
An employee of an industrial or commercial company or cooperative in a senior position or performing quality control who sells, puts into service or places on the market a good
(1) quality industrial product or an agricultural product for which quality requirements are laid down by a binding state standard. or its sale, putting into service or placing on the
market, although this would be an obligation by reason of his or her job, shall not be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment if a more serious criminal offense has not been
§ committed.
230 (2) The penalty is imprisonment for up to three years if the offense is committed for a significant quantity or value of an industrial product.
(2) The penalty is imprisonment for one to five years if the crime seriously harmed the interests of the national economy.
(3) The punishment is imprisonment for six months to five years if the crime seriously harmed the interests of the national economy.
(3) Whoever commits the offense through negligence shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or by correctional education, in the case of subsection (2) by
imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.
(4) Whoever commits the offense negligently shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year in the case of subsection (2) or by correctional education, and by imprisonment for
up to three years in the case of subsection (3).
(1) Anyone who violates the rules for determining the quality of industrial products, if as a result a significant quantity or value of industrial products is marketed in a higher quality class
than required by the Hungarian National Standard or other mandatory regulation, is punishable by up to one year of imprisonment or repair work.
§ A person who violates the rules for determining the quality of industrial products or agricultural products and as a result sells, puts into service or places on the market a significant
231 (1) quantity or value of industrial products or agricultural products in a higher quality class than required by a mandatory state standard for three years shall be punishable by a term of
imprisonment of
(2) The penalty is imprisonment for up to three years if the crime seriously violated the interests of the national economy.
(2) The penalty is imprisonment for one to five years if the crime seriously harmed the interests of the national economy.
(1) An industrial product for which the quality requirements are established by the National Standard of the Hungarian People's Republic is of poor quality if it does not meet the lowest
quality requirements specified in the Standard.
(1) An industrial product or agricultural crop for which quality requirements are laid down by a binding national standard is of poor quality if it does not meet the minimum quality
requirements laid down in that standard.
(2) If the quality of the industrial product is not determined by the National Standard of the Hungarian People's Republic, it is of poor quality if it does not meet the lowest quality
requirements specified in the technical regulation approved by the superior or otherwise competent body.
§ If the quality of an industrial product in foreign trade is determined on the basis of a non-binding state standard, it is of poor quality if it does not comply with the terms of the
232 contract, provided that it is not suitable for performing the contract at all or causing significant economic disadvantage. .
(3) If the quality of the industrial product in foreign trade is not determined on the basis of the National Standard of the Hungarian People's Republic, it is of poor quality if it does not
comply with the terms of the contract, provided that it is not suitable for performing the contract or causing significant economic disadvantage.
(3) Except in the cases referred to in the preceding paragraphs, an industrial product which has not been used for its intended purpose or whose use has been significantly reduced shall
be of poor quality.
(4) Except in the cases referred to in the preceding paragraphs, an industrial product which is not fit for its intended use or which has significantly reduced its usefulness is of poor
quality.

Fake quality certification

§ (1) Anyone who certifies false information about the quality of a product or crop in a quality certificate or other document certifying quality shall be punished by imprisonment for a
term not exceeding three years.
233 (2) Whoever commits the crime carelessly is punishable by up to one year in prison or correctional education.
(2) Whoever commits the crime negligently is punishable by up to one year in prison or correctional education.

Placing on the market of a product (crop) bearing a false indication

§ A person who places a product or crop on the market with a quality mark, standard mark or other indication which it does not comply with, or does not place it under the designation of
234 a genuine but other producer, or takes measures to place it on the market if a more serious offense has not been committed, shall be punishable by up to 1 year of imprisonment or
correctional education.
§ A person who places a product or crop on the market with a quality mark, standard mark or other indication which it does not comply with, or does not place it on the market with a
234 designation other than the real producer, or arranges for it to be placed on the market if no serious offense has been committed, three shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of
up to one year.

Bribery

- (1) Whoever seeks, demands or accepts an advantage for a breach of duty in a position with a public company, other public economic body or cooperative shall be punished by
imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.
(1) Anyone who claims an advantage for a breach of duty in a position or office held by a state body, cooperative or association, asks for or accepts it - if it is not an official person -
(1) shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.

- The penalty is imprisonment for a term of six months to five years if
- (2) the perpetrator is recidivist;
- b) the offense caused significant economic disadvantage.
- § The penalty is one to five years' imprisonment if
- 235 (2) the perpetrator is recidivist,
- b) the offense caused significant economic disadvantage.
- (3) The provisions of Section 154 shall also apply in the case of bribery.
- Whoever initiates or seeks to violate the duty of a person specified in subsection (1) with an advantage given or promised to him or her in respect of another from his or her job or
- (3) position shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.
- (4) A person entitled to take independent action as defined in paragraph 1 who demands, requests or accepts an advantage in the performance of his or her duties or position shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.
- (5) The provisions of Section 154 shall also apply in the case of bribery.

Influence trading

- (1) Anyone who claims, requests or accepts an advantage over himself or another person in order to exercise real or feigned influence over a person specified in Section 235 (1) shall
- 235 / be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, unless a more serious criminal offense has been committed.
- A. § (2) The penalty is imprisonment for up to three years if the crime is committed in a commercial manner.
- (3) The provisions of Section 154 shall also apply to this Section.

profiteering

- Who
- (1) the engages in commercial activities or maintains an industrial enterprise without a proper license,
- b) engages in economically unjustified intermediate trade in the goods or trades in them in another way suitable for price increase,
- shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- The punishment is six months to five years in prison if the deal
- the) commercial basis,
- b) as recidivist,
- (2) c) criminal conspiracy,
- d) committed for a significant quantity or value of goods,
- e) it was disguised as if the economic activity involved had been carried out in the normal course of the business of a public undertaking, other public undertaking or cooperative.
- § The penalty is one to five years in prison if the deal
- 236 the) commercial basis,
- b) as recidivist,
- (2) c) criminal conspiracy,
- d) committed for a significant quantity or value of goods,
- e) committed in connection with an offense (§ 247) or a customs offense (§ 249) infringing foreign exchange management,
- f) it was disguised as if the economic activity involved had been carried out in the normal course of the business of a public undertaking, other public undertaking or cooperative.
- (3) The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if the conduct seriously infringed the interests of the national economy, and in this case the offense also qualifies under paragraph 2, the sentence shall be imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.
- (3) The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if the conduct seriously infringed the interests of the national economy, and in this case the offense also qualifies under paragraph 2, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.
- (4) In the cases of paragraphs 2 and 3, confiscation of property against recidivism may also be prohibited as an ancillary penalty.

Unauthorized foreign trade activity

- (1) Whoever engages in foreign trade without proper authorization is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- (2) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime seriously harmed the interests of the national economy.
- § (2) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime seriously harmed the interests of the national economy.
- 237 (3) Whoever commits the crime negligently shall be punished by a fine, in the case of a serious violation of the interests of the national economy, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or by correctional and educational work.
- (3) Whoever commits the crime negligently is punishable by a fine, imprisonment for up to one year in the case of serious damage to the interests of the national economy, or correctional and educational work.

Unlicensed foreign trade activity

- (1) A person entitled to foreign trade activity who carries out foreign trade activity without a permit based on law or a provision issued on the basis of law, and thereby infringes or
- 237 / endangers the interests of foreign trade, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year.
- A. § (2) The punishment is imprisonment for up to three years if the crime seriously endangered the interests of the national economy.

Árdrágítás

- Who
- (1) the) a price higher than the official price for the goods,
- b) and, in the absence of an official price, demands, concludes or accepts a price which includes a profit in excess of a fair profit,
- shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- Who
- the) demands, concludes or accepts a price higher than the official price or otherwise binding on it, or
- (1) in the absence of an official price, setting or maintaining the price of the goods in such a way or to such an extent that it includes profits made unfairly or in excess of a
- b) reasonable profit,
- shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- The penalty is six months to five years in prison if the price increase
- the) commercial basis,
- (2) b) as recidivist,
- c) criminal conspiracy,
- § d) committed to a significant quantity or value of goods.
- 238 The penalty is one to five years in prison if the price increase
- the) commercial basis,
- (2) b) as recidivist,
- c) criminal conspiracy,
- d) committed to a significant quantity or value of goods.
- (3) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime seriously harmed the interests of the national economy.
- (3) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime seriously harmed the interests of the national economy.
- (4) In the cases of subsections (2) and (3), confiscation of property is an ancillary punishment, and if recidivism is committed in a business-like manner, it is also prohibited.
- (5) Whoever commits the crime negligently shall be punished by a fine.
- (5) Whoever commits the crime negligently shall be punished by a fine.
- (6) Paragraph 1 (b) shall not apply to the act of a person who does not exceed the target price set by the authority.
- (7) Paragraph 1 (a) also covers the act of anyone who demands, concludes or accepts a price for goods that is higher than the official price of the goods.

Harm to customers

- (1) Anyone who engages in activities that are detrimental to customers by making false measurements, counting or degrading the quality of goods in the retail trade shall be punishable by up to one year's imprisonment.
- (1) Anyone who engages in activities that are detrimental to consumers by making false measurements, calculations or deteriorating the quality of the goods when they are placed on the market directly to consumers shall be punishable by up to one year's imprisonment if no more serious criminal offense has been committed.
- The penalty is up to three years in prison if you commit the crime
- § 239 (2) the) commercial basis,
b) committed as a recidivist, or
c) the offense involved significant harm to customers.
- The penalty is up to three years in prison if you commit the crime
- (2) the) commercial basis,
b) committed as a recidivist, or
c) the crime involved significant harm to customers.

Public supply crime

Short-sighted crime

- Who is detrimental to the interests of local care
- the) destroys, disables, conceals, conceals or uses the stock of a product or crop in its possession, notwithstanding the prohibition of law or in violation of the rules of normal management,
- (1) b) procures a product or crop in excess of its needs, making it difficult for others to obtain it,
c) obtains or conducts a license to procure, place on the market or transport a product or crop by deceptive conduct, shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- The penalty is imprisonment for six months to five years if you commit the crime
- § 240 (2) the) as recidivist,
b) committed to a significant quantity or value of a product or crop.
- The penalty is one to five years in prison if you commit the crime
- (2) the) as recidivist,
b) committed to a significant quantity or value of a product or crop.
- (3) In the cases of paragraph 2, confiscation of property is also an ancillary penalty.
- (4) Whoever commits the crime negligently shall be punished by a fine.
- (4) Whoever commits the crime negligently shall be punished by a fine.

Counterfeiting of money and stamps

Counterfeit money

- Who
- the) imitates or counterfeits currency in circulation for the purpose of circulation,
- (1) b) obtains money imitated or counterfeited by another for the purpose of marketing, or
c) placing counterfeit or falsified money on the market shall be punishable by two to eight years' imprisonment.
- The penalty is five to twelve years in prison if counterfeiting
- § 241 (2) the) criminal conspiracy,
b) committed for a large amount or value of money.
- The penalty is imprisonment for a term of six months to five years if the counterfeit is the subject of a bill of exchange or if the amount or value of the counterfeit is otherwise insignificant.
- (3) The penalty is one to five years' imprisonment if the counterfeit is the subject of a bill of exchange or if the amount or value of the counterfeit is insignificant.
- (4) In the case of counterfeiting, confiscation of property is also an ancillary penalty.
- (1) If, in the case of Section 241 (1) (c) , the perpetrator has lawfully obtained the counterfeit or forged money as genuine or unadulterated and counterfeited or forged, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one year or correctional education.
- § 242 (2) The penalty is imprisonment for up to three years if the crime was committed for a large amount or value of money.
- (2) The penalty is imprisonment for up to three years if the crime was committed for a large amount or value of money.
- § 243 Whoever performs a preparatory act for counterfeiting is punishable by up to one year of imprisonment or correctional education.
- For the purposes of § 241 shall be deemed to be varied so withdrawn from circulation money currency in circulation imitation in order to bring the money in circulation appearance,
- (1) should be regarded as use of a signal, or the removal of money forgery, which is used to indicate that the money is only valid for countries specified further also reducing the precious metal content of money.
- § 244 (2) A 241-243. For the purposes of §§, money shall mean metal or paper money and banknotes.
- (3) Securities issued by the state and, if subject to public trading, other securities intended for the bearer are treated in the same way as paper money.
- (4) Foreign money or securities enjoy the same protection as domestic ones.

stamp forgery

- (1) Anyone who imitates or falsifies a stamp for the purpose of marketing or use, or who obtains a stamp imitated or falsified by another for the same purpose, shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- (2) Anyone who places on the market or uses a counterfeit, forged or already used stamp as genuine or unused should be punished in the same way.
- The penalty is imprisonment for six months to five years if the counterfeiting is stamped
- § 245 (3) the) criminal conspiracy,
b) committed on a large quantity or value stamp.
- The penalty is one to five years in prison if the stamp is counterfeited
- (3) the) criminal conspiracy,
b) committed on a large quantity or value stamp.
- (4) The penalty is imprisonment for up to one year if the quantity or value of the stamp used or placed on the market is not significant.
- For the purposes of Section 245, stamp:
- the) stamps intended for postal or financial use, in circulation, withdrawn or not yet stamped,
b) valuables in circulation, in circulation, withdrawn or not yet included, postal postage stamps, occasional and other overprints, international reply fees, postal identification cards, and any inscriptions or indications used by the post office in connection with remuneration .
- § 246 (1) c) the strictly accounted public administration form, with or without a stamp,
d) an official ticket or seal used to secure a tax, to prove the nature and content of a metal, to receive, quality or quantity of a material, or used by a financial authority or medium,
e) stamps and seals used by the metrological authority to prove the verification and testing of a measuring instrument and to indicate the capacity of barrels.
- For the purposes of Section 245, placing on the market shall mean placing on the market for the purpose of collecting stamps, and forgery shall mean any unauthorized alteration of the stamp for the purpose of collecting.
- (3) A foreign stamp enjoys the same protection as a domestic one.

Financial crimes

It is a crime against foreign exchange management

Financial crimes



Original text

A büntetés három évig, háború idején szabadságvesztés, ha az önkényes meghaladt.

[Contribute a better translation](#)

It is a crime against foreign exchange management

- (1) Anyone who violates or circumvents any of the obligations or prohibitions set out in the legislation on foreign exchange management and on the possession and circulation of precious metals and precious metals shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.
The penalty is imprisonment for six months to five years if you commit the crime
- (2) the) commercial basis,
b) as recidivist,
c) committed in connection with a significant value.
The penalty is one to five years in prison if you commit the crime
- § 247 (2) the) commercial basis,
b) as recidivist,
c) committed in connection with a significant value.
- (3) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the offense seriously violated the interests of foreign exchange management.
- (3) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime seriously harmed the interests of foreign exchange management.
- (4) In the cases of paragraphs 2 and 3, confiscation and disqualification shall also be allowed as ancillary penalties.
- (5) Whoever commits a crime negligently in connection with a significant value shall be punished by a fine.
- (5) Whoever commits the offense negligently in connection with a significant value shall be punished by a fine.

Tax evasion

- Who
the) misrepresents or omits a fact (data) relevant to the determination of his / her tax liability before the authority, and by this or other deceptive conduct reduces the tax revenue,
the) misrepresents or omits a fact (data) relevant to the determination of the tax liability before the authority and reduces the tax revenue by doing so or by other deceptive conduct,
- (1) b) by deception, the authority avails itself of a tax exemption or tax relief to which it is not entitled,
§ 248 b) obtains a tax exemption or relief by deceiving the authority,
c) a crop or product which is the subject of excise duty, in the absence of a condition laid down by law or without an official permit, acquires, hides or contributes to the disposal of a crop or product which is exempt from excise control or otherwise withdrawn for financial gain, shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- (2) The penalty is imprisonment for six months to five years if the perpetrator is a repeat offender.
- (2) The penalty is one to five years in prison if the perpetrator is a repeat offender.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, tax shall also mean tax.

Vámbűntett

- Who
the) makes a false declaration before the authority (smuggling) of goods removed from customs control or of materially relevant circumstances of the customs goods,
- § 249 b) acquires, conceals or facilitates the disposal of smuggled customs goods for financial gain (customs economy), shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- (2) The penalty is imprisonment for six months to five years if the perpetrator is a repeat offender.
- (2) The penalty is one to five years in prison if the perpetrator is a repeat offender.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEIZURE

- (1) Violation of business obligations, trading, price increase, public supply offense and offense against foreign exchange management, and in the case of the offense of tax fraud specified in Section 248 (1) (c) , the money or other thing in the possession of the offender for which the offense is committed. committed must be confiscated.
- (1) In the case of a breach of business obligations, trading, price increase, a public supply crime and a crime against foreign exchange management, as well as a tax fraud offense as defined in Section 248 (1) (c) , the offender shall use the money or other property for which committed must be confiscated.
- (2) Confiscation is also possible if the money or other thing is not the property of the perpetrator, but the owner knew in advance about the commission of the crime.
- (2) Confiscation is also possible if the money or other thing is not the property of the perpetrator, but the owner knew in advance about the commission of the crime.
- § 250 (3) In the case of a customs offense, the goods in respect of which the customs offense was committed shall be confiscated; goods owned by a public body or cooperative may not be confiscated.
- (4) If the money or other thing for which the crime was committed cannot be confiscated, the perpetrator must be ordered to pay the value subject to confiscation.
- (4) If the money or other thing for which the crime was committed cannot be confiscated, the perpetrator must be ordered to pay the value subject to confiscation.
- (5) The court may waive the confiscation or order to pay the value subject to confiscation if it would cause an unfair disadvantage to the perpetrator disproportionate to the gravity of the crime.
- (5) The court may waive the confiscation or order to pay the value subject to confiscation if it would cause an unfair disadvantage to the perpetrator disproportionate to the gravity of the crime.

Accusation

- Violation of farming obligations (Section 224), wasteful farming (Section 225), deception of the organs of the national economy (Section 226), obstruction of economic control and data collection (Section 227), misuse of inventions (Section 228), investment and financial discipline (§ 229), placing on the market of a poor quality industrial product (§ 230-232), unauthorized foreign trade activity (§ 237), tax fraud (§ 248) and customs offense (§ 249) criminal proceedings may be instituted only on the basis of a report of a body specified by law.
- § 251

INTERPRETATIVE PROVISIONS

- For the purposes of this Chapter
- § 252 First official price means the price officially established or applicable by virtue of an official order;
Second goods are to be understood as meaning services of an industrial or other economic nature, and prices are to be understood as the consideration (fee) for such a service and, in general, any consideration for property (services).

XIV. CHAPTER

I CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

Crimes against life, physical integrity and health

XIV. CHAPTER

I CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

Crimes against life, limb and health

Homicide

- (1) Whoever kills someone else is punishable by five to fifteen years in prison.
The penalty is imprisonment for ten to fifteen years or death if the offense is committed
- the) particularly cruel, premeditated or life-threatening,
- (2) b) for profit or for other vile reasons or purposes,
c) against an official during his official proceedings or for
d) committed on several people or as relapses.
- The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years or life imprisonment if the offense is
- § 253 the) particularly cruel, premeditated or life-threatening,

- (2) b) for profit or for other vile reasons or purposes,
 - c) against an official during his official proceedings or for
 - d) committed on several people or as relapses.
- (3) Whoever commits a preparatory act for murder is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- (4) Whoever commits the carnage carelessly shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years.
- (4) Whoever commits the murder negligently shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

Homicide committed in a strong upheaval

- § 254 Whoever kills another, if his intention to kill arose in a strong agitation for a justifiable reason, and even committed the crime in that state, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.
- § 254 Whoever kills someone else, if his intention to kill arose in a strong arousal for a justifiable reason, and even committed the crime in this state, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

Contributing to suicide

- (1) Whoever persuades someone else to commit suicide, or assists another person to commit suicide if the suicide has been committed or attempted, is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- § 255 The penalty is imprisonment for six months to five years if the suicide is committed
- (2) the) juvenile;
 - b) a person whose mental illness, insanity, or disturbance of consciousness is limited in judging the act.

Abortion

- (1) Whoever expels another fetus shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.
 - The penalty is imprisonment for a term of six months to five years if the) the perpetrator is recidivist;
- (2) b) the offense is business-like
 - c) committed without the woman's consent;
 - d) the crime caused serious bodily harm.
 - The penalty is one to five years' imprisonment if the) the perpetrator is recidivist;
- § 256 (2) b) the crime is business-like
 - c) committed without the woman's consent;
 - d) the crime caused serious bodily harm.
- (3) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime caused death.
- (3) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime resulted in death.
- (4) A woman who drives or drives a fetus is punishable by up to six months in prison.
- (5) It is not punishable for the abortion of a fetus who performs or performs the termination of the pregnancy in accordance with the permit issued by a body designated for that purpose by law.

Assault

- Whoever damages another person's physical integrity or health, if the injury or illness has healed within eight days, is punishable by up to one year's imprisonment or correctional
- (1) education (minor bodily harm) and up to three years' imprisonment (serious bodily harm).).
 - The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of three years compared to the discrimination described in paragraph 1 or six months to five years if the bodily harm is the) with particular cruelty, or
- (2) b) as a relapse, or
 - c) the grievous bodily harm was committed for a vile reason.
 - The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of three years compared to the discrimination described in paragraph 1, or one to five years if the bodily harm is the) with particular cruelty, or
- (2) b) as a relapse, or
 - c) the grievous bodily harm was committed for a vile reason.
- § 257 (3) The penalty is imprisonment for a term of six months to five years if the bodily injury resulted in permanent physical disability or serious deterioration in health.
 - The penalty is one to five years' imprisonment if
- (3) the) harassment (§ 219) was also committed in connection with the serious bodily injury,
 - b) the bodily injury caused permanent bodily disability or serious deterioration in health.
- (4) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime caused death.
- (4) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime resulted in death.
- (5) A person who commits a serious bodily injury negligently shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or correctional education, in the case of subsection (3) by imprisonment for up to two years.
- (6) For the purposes of this section, a person who has previously been murdered [Article 253 § (1) and (2)] or convicted of a murder committed in strong agitation (§ 254).
- (6) For the purposes of this section, a person who has previously been murdered [Article 253 § (1) and (2)] or was convicted of the offense of homicide committed in strong agitation (§ 254).
- (7) In the case of a minor bodily injury, criminal proceedings under paragraph 1 shall be limited to private motion.

Occupational hazards

- (1) Whoever negligently endangers the life, physical integrity or health of one or more people by violating the rules of their occupation shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.
 - Penalty the) imprisonment for a term of six months to five years if the offense caused serious bodily harm;
- (2) the) one to five years' imprisonment if the offense caused serious bodily harm;
 - b) imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime caused death.
 - b) imprisonment for two to eight years if the crime resulted in death.
- § 258 (3) If the offender has intentionally caused the imminent danger, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of six months to five years, two years to eight years and five years to twelve years in comparison with the discrimination made in the preceding paragraphs.
- (3) If the offender has intentionally caused the imminent danger, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of one year to five years, two years to eight years and five years to twelve years, as compared with the discrimination made in the preceding paragraphs.
- (4) Traffic rules for driving vehicles and rules for the use and handling of firearms for the purposes of this section are occupational rules.
- (4) For the purposes of this section, occupational rules also include rules on the use and handling of firearms.

Failure to provide assistance

- (1) Anyone who does not provide the assistance expected of him or her injured, injured or a person who has found himself or herself in a situation directly endangering his or her life or physical integrity shall be punishable by up to one year's imprisonment.
- (2) The punishment is up to three years in prison if the victim died and his life could have been saved by the assistance.
 - The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of three years, or six months to five years, as compared with the discrimination provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2, if the offender,
- § 259 (3) through negligent or innocent conduct, endangered the injury, the accident or a situation directly endangering his life or physical integrity. or if the offender was obliged to provide assistance by reason of his occupation or otherwise.

- The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of three years, or one to five years, as compared with the discrimination provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2, if the offender, through
(3) negligent or innocent conduct, committed a situation directly endangering the injury, accident or life or bodily integrity. or if the offender was obliged to provide assistance by reason of his occupation or otherwise.
(4) The last sentence of paragraph 3 shall not apply to a person who was required to provide assistance solely on the basis of traffic rules.

Failure to provide care

§ A person who, due to his or her condition or old age, fails to fulfill his or her care obligation to a person who is unable to take care of himself or herself, if this endangers the life,
260 physical integrity or health of the person in need of care, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.

Crimes against human freedom and dignity

Crimes against human freedom and dignity

Coercion

§ Whoever unlawfully compels another person to do, not do or tolerate something by force or threat, if the act involved significant harm to his interests, unless another crime has been
261 committed, is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.

§ Whoever unlawfully compels someone else to do, not do or tolerate something by force or threat, if the act involved significant harm to his interests, unless another crime was
261 committed, is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.

Violation of personal liberty

- (1) Whoever unlawfully deprives another of his personal liberty shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

The penalty is up to three years' imprisonment if

the) the offense for a vile reason or purpose,

the) the offense is for a vile reason or purpose,

§ 262 (2) b) committed under the pretense of official quality or commission,

c) the offense involved the harassment of the victim, or

c) the offense involved the afflicting of the victim, or

d) led to serious consequences.

Magánlaksértés

A person who, without good reason, enters or remains

- (1) in a dwelling, dwelling or other fenced area of another person against his or her will or by deception, also who prevents another from entering his or her dwelling, other room or

fenced area,

shall be punishable by up to one year's imprisonment.

§ The penalty is up to three years' imprisonment if the offense is private

263 the) violence or threats,

- (2) b) using or pretending to be an official quality or mandate,

c) night

d) committed armed, or

e) committed by several persons together.

Breach of privacy

(1) Anyone who, without good reason, discloses a private secret learned in the course of his or her occupation or public assignment shall be punished by up to six months of
§ correctional or educational work or a fine.

264 (2) The penalty is imprisonment for up to one year if the offense caused serious harm.

(2) The penalty is imprisonment for up to one year if the offense caused serious harm.

Violation of letter secrecy, investigation of telecommunication secrets

Whoever opens or obtains a letter, sealed document or telegram from another in order to know its contents, or who passes it on to another for that purpose, is

§ 265 (1) also the person who scans a communication transmitted by telephone or other telecommunication device with a
six-month correctional or fine punishable.

(2) The penalty is imprisonment for up to one year if the perpetrator has revealed the secret learned.

Defamation

- (1) Whoever claims or rumors of a fact that may be used to defame someone else, or uses a term directly referring to such a fact, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not
exceeding six months or by work of correctional education for a period of one year.

§ The penalty is up to one year in prison for defamation

266 the) for a vile reason,

- (2) b) by the press or reproduction, or otherwise before the general public, or

c) caused a serious disadvantage.

libel

- (1) Anyone who, in the case of Section 266, uses a term or commits another act that is capable of undermining honor shall be punished by a fine.

The penalty is imprisonment for up to six months or correctional education for up to one year if the defamation is committed.

§ the) for a vile reason,

§ 267 (2) b) in a strikingly rough way,

c) by the press or reproduction, or otherwise before the general public, or

d) caused a serious disadvantage.

Contempt for the dead or their memory

§ 268 Contempt for the deceased or his memory, in accordance with the distinction set out in sections 266 and 267, is punishable by the penalty specified therein.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

PROOF OF REALITY

§ A 266-268. §, the perpetrator cannot be punished for the crimes specified in § if the fact capable of undermining the honor proved to be true. However, proof of reality is valid only if
269 the assertion, rumor of a fact capable of undermining honor, or the use of a term directly referring to it, is justified by the public interest or the legitimate interest of anyone.

§ A 266-268. §, the perpetrator cannot be punished for a criminal offense specified in §§ if the fact capable of undermining honor has been proved to be true. However, proof of reality is
269 valid only if the assertion, rumor of a fact capable of undermining honor, or the use of a term directly referring to it, is justified by the public interest or the legitimate interest of anyone.

Private motion and wish

- (1) Section 263 (1) and Sections 264-268. Criminal proceedings for offenses specified in §§ may only be instituted on a private motion.

§ (1) Section 263 (1) and Sections 264-268. §, criminal proceedings for offenses specified in § 1 may only be instituted on a private motion.

270 (2) In the case of Section 268, any relative is entitled to submit a private motion.

Criminal proceedings for defamation or defamation of a person enjoying diplomatic or other personal immunity shall be admissible only at the request of the victim through

(3) diplomatic channels.

XV. CHAPTER AGAINST THE FAMILY, YOUTH AND a sexual crime

Crimes against the family and youth

XV. CHAPTER 2 CRIMES AGAINST FAMILY, YOUTH AND GENDER MORALITY

Crimes against the family and youth

Double marriage

§ 271 Anyone who remarries during the marriage or who marries a person in a marriage is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.

Offense against family work

Offense against family work

- (1) Anyone who changes their other family status, in particular by exchanging a child or smuggling into another family, is punishable by up to one year's imprisonment.
- (2) The punishment is imprisonment for up to three years if the offense was committed in the course of the occupation of an employee of a parental, educational, care or healing institution.
- § 272 (2) The penalty is imprisonment for up to three years if the offense was committed in the course of the occupation of an employee of a parental, educational, care or healing institution.
- (3) If the person referred to in paragraph 2 commits the offense through negligence, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or by correctional education.
- (3) If the person referred to in paragraph 2 commits the offense through negligence, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or by correctional education.

Changing the placement of a minor

§ 273 Whoever takes a minor placed on the basis of an official decision from the person with whom he or she has been placed by the authority without his or her consent, or hides or conceals the minor and fails to enforce that official decision, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year.

Crime against youth

- § 274 (1) A person who seriously endangers the minor's physical, mental or moral development is obliged to educate, supervise or care for the minor and is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- (2) If a more serious crime has not been committed, an adult who attempts or persuades a minor to commit a crime or to continue a depraved lifestyle is also punishable.
- (2) If a more serious crime has not been committed, an adult who attempts or persuades a minor to commit a criminal offense or to continue a depraved lifestyle is also punishable.

Failure to pay maintenance

- (1) Anyone who fails to fulfill his or her maintenance obligation under a statutory and enforceable official decision through no fault of his or her own shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or correctional education.
- (2) A person who is obliged by a court to maintain a child by a final decision, albeit without establishing paternity, and fails to fulfill this obligation through no fault of his or her own will also be punished.
- § 275 The penalty is up to three years in prison if the offender the) recidivist;
- (3) b) has not fulfilled his or her maintenance obligation due to his or her habit of avoiding work, drinking or otherwise depraved;
- c) by failing to pay his maintenance obligation, he exposed the maintenance creditor to serious deprivation.
- (4) It is not punishable for failure to pay a maintenance obligation to a person who has fulfilled his obligation until the judgment at first instance.

Crimes against sexual morality

Offenses against sexual morality

Violent sexual intercourse

- (1) Anyone who coerces a woman to have sex outside of a marital community, or with a direct threat to life or physical integrity, is also punishable by two to eight years' imprisonment for using a woman's state of protection or intent to have sex.
- § 276 The penalty is imprisonment from five to twelve years if the) the victim was under the education, supervision, care or medical treatment of the offender at the time the offense was committed;
- (2) the) the victim was under the education, supervision, care or medical treatment of the offender at the time the offense was committed;
- b) on the same occasion with the same woman, two or more men had intercourse knowing of each other's actions.
- (3) If the perpetrator and the victim marry before the judgment at first instance is given, the penalty may be reduced indefinitely in the case of paragraphs 1 and 2 (a) .

Violence against the public area

- (1) Whoever forces a person other than a cohabiting cohabitant by force or a direct threat to life or bodily integrity to endure or tolerate stigma is also punishable by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years, as long as any person who uses his or her inability to protect or express his or her will.
- (1) Whoever forces a person other than a cohabiting cohabitant by force or by direct threat to life or physical integrity to endure or tolerate stigma is also punishable by imprisonment for a term of one to five years by anyone who uses his or her state of incapacity for protection or expression of will.
- § 277 (2) The punishment is imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if the victim was under the education, supervision, care or medical treatment of the offender at the time the crime was committed.
- (2) The punishment is imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if the victim was under the education, supervision, care or medical treatment of the offender at the time the crime was committed.
- (3) If the perpetrator and the victim marry before the first-instance verdict is handed down, the sentence can be reduced indefinitely.

Unsorted nature

- (1) A perpetrator of same-sex racism, if committed with violence or with a direct threat to life or limb, or with the victim's state of inability to protect or express his or her will, is punishable by six months to five years' imprisonment.
- § 278 (1) A perpetrator of same-sex racism, if committed with violence or a direct threat to life or limb, or using the victim's state of inability to protect or express his or her will, is punishable by one to five years' imprisonment.
- (2) The punishment is imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if the victim was under the education, supervision, care or medical treatment of the offender at the time the crime was committed.
- (2) The punishment is imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if the victim was under the education, supervision, care or medical treatment of the offender at the time the crime was committed.
- It is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment
- § 279 the) a person who has attained the age of twenty years and who has already attained the age of fourteen years but has not yet attained the age of twenties commits an unnatural race against nature,
- b) who commits racism against nature in a way that offends others.

Seduction

- (1) Whoever has intercourse with a person under the age of fourteen, commits an act of nature or otherwise, shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years.
- § 280 (1) Whoever has intercourse with a person under the age of fourteen, commits an act of nature or otherwise, shall be punishable by one to five years' imprisonment.
- (2) The penalty is imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if the victim was under the education, supervision, care or medical treatment of the offender at the time the crime was committed.
- (2) The punishment is imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if the victim was under the education, supervision, care or medical treatment of the offender at the time the offense was committed.
- (1) Whoever has a person under the age of fourteen to have intercourse, natural or any other racial offense shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years.
- (1) Whoever has a person under the age of fourteen to have intercourse, natural or any other racial offense shall be punishable by one to five years' imprisonment.
- § 281 (2) Whoever seeks to persuade a person referred to in paragraph 1 to have intercourse, to commit an act of nature or any other kind of imprisonment shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- (3) The punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years or six months to five years if the victim of the offense specified in paragraphs 1 and 2, respectively, is a relative of the offender or, at the time of the offense, under education, supervision, care or medical treatment. standing.
- (3) The punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years or one year to five years if the victim of the offense specified in paragraphs 1 and 2, respectively, is a relative of the offender or, at the time the offense is committed, under education, supervision, care or treatment. standing.

Incest

- (1) Whoever has intercourse with a relative in the direct, commits an act of nature or otherwise, is punishable by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years.
- § 282 (1) Whoever has intercourse with a relative in the direct, commits an act of nature or otherwise, is punishable by one to five years' imprisonment.
- (2) A relative in the ascending line shall not be punished if he or she has not yet reached the age of eighteen at the time the act is committed.
- (3) Whoever has intercourse with his brother, commits an act of nature or otherwise, is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.

Businesslike lust

- § 283 (1) Anyone who engages in sexual intercourse, unnatural or other racism in a commercial manner is punishable by up to one year in prison.
- (2) The penalty is up to three years in prison if the perpetrator is recidivist. The relapse is governed by the provisions of Section 214 (3).

Encouraging business-like lust

- § 284 Anyone who incites others to business-like lust is punishable by six to five years in prison.
- § 284 Anyone who incites others to do business-like lust is punishable by one to five years in prison.

Promoting business-like enthusiasm

- § 285 (1) Whoever makes his apartment available to another for business-like pleasure is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- (2) It is also punishable to maintain or run a brothel, or to provide the financial means necessary for its maintenance, or to participate in the provision of financial means.

pimping

- (1) Anyone who maintains, in whole or in part, a person who engages in business-like lust shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- § 286 (2) The penalty is imprisonment for six months to five years if the perpetrator is a repeat offender. The relapse is governed by the provisions of Section 214 (3).
- (2) The penalty is one to five years in prison if the perpetrator is a repeat offender. The relapse is governed by the provisions of Section 214 (3).

Fence

- (1) Whoever acquires someone out of wedlock for sexual intercourse, against nature or for any other racial purpose for gain is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- The penalty is imprisonment for six months to five years if the offender
- (2) the) deals with fencing on a commercial basis, or
- b) recidivist. The relapse is governed by the provisions of Section 214 (3).
- The penalty is one to five years in prison if the offender
- § 287 (2) the) deals with fencing on a commercial basis, or
- b) recidivist. The relapse is governed by the provisions of Section 214 (3).
- The punishment is from two to eight years imprisonment if the fence
- (3) the) committed the offender to the detriment of a relative of the offender, or of a person under his or her upbringing, supervision or care, or under the age of twenty;
- b) committed with fraud, violence, or a direct threat to life or limb.
- (4) Anyone who conspires to commit a fence qualifying under paragraph 2 (a) shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.

It is a shameful crime

Shameful offense

- § 288 (1) Anyone who places an offensive object on the market, lends it on a commercial basis, makes it available to the public, promotes its turnover or seeks to promote it, or produces or acquires such an object for the purpose of placing it on the market or making it available to the public
- (2) If a more serious crime has not been committed, a person who commits an indecent act several times in the presence of others shall be punished in the same way.
- (2) If a more serious crime has not been committed, a person who commits an indecent act several times in the presence of others will be punished in the same way.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

PRIVATE INITIATIVE

- § 289 In the case of Section 276 (1) and Section 277 (1), criminal proceedings are only available on a private motion, unless other offenses to be prosecuted ex officio have also been committed in connection with the offense. If the victim is a minor, the private motion may also be submitted by the guardianship authority.
- § 289 In the case of Section 276 (1) and Section 277 (1), criminal proceedings are only available on a private motion, unless other offenses to be prosecuted ex officio have also been committed in connection with the criminal offense. If the victim is a minor, the private motion may also be submitted by the guardianship authority.

Interpretative provision

- § 290 A 276-278. § for the purposes of § a person under the age of twelve shall be deemed incapable of protection.

XVI. CHAPTER

I CRIMES AGAINST SOCIAL PROPERTY

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONAL PROPERTY

XVI. CHAPTER

I CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Theft

- § 291 He who takes a foreign thing from someone else in order to steal it illegally commits theft.
- (1) He who takes a foreign thing from someone else in order to steal it illegally commits theft.
- § 291 (2) Theft is also committed by anyone who takes an alien vehicle from someone else for unauthorized use or acquires such an unlawfully seized vehicle for unauthorized use.

Embezzlement

- § 292 Whoever unlawfully misappropriates or possesses a foreign thing entrusted to him commits embezzlement.

Fraud

§ 293 Whoever makes a mistake or is mistaken for something else in order to gain an unlawful profit, thereby committing fraud.

Misappropriation

§ 294 A person who has been entrusted with the management of foreign property and who, in breach of his duty under that assignment, causes damage to property, commits dishonest treatment.

Punishment for theft, embezzlement, fraud and dishonesty damaging social property

- (1) Whoever commits theft, embezzlement, fraud or dishonesty damaging social property shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years.
The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if you commit the crime
the) as recidivist,
- § 295 (2) b) criminal conspiracy,
c) committed at the scene of a public danger.
Penalty
- (3) the) imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years if the offense caused particularly great harm;
b) imprisonment or death for a period of ten to fifteen years if the crime committed in a conspiracy or as a recidivism caused particularly great harm.

Penalties for theft, embezzlement, fraud and dishonesty

- (1) Whoever commits theft, embezzlement, fraud or dishonesty shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
The penalty is imprisonment for a term of six months to five years if
the theft
First unauthorized intrusion into a room or confined space, or breaking a lock or device for storage, or opening it with a false or stolen key,
Second taking advantage of another's inability to prevent the crime,
Third by pickpocketing,
the) 4th at the scene of a public danger,
5th on the territory or in a vehicle of a public transport undertaking,
- (2) 6th to the detriment of a person living in a common household or common household with the thief or working in a common workplace,
7th as an agent of a public utility or by pretending to do so,
b) theft or fraud as an official, by using that character or by pretending to be an official mandate or character,
c) unfaithful treatment in the management of foreign property on the basis of an official mandate or approval (guardian, guardian),
theft, embezzlement, fraud or dishonesty
d) First as a relapse, or
Second committed in a conspiracy.
The penalty is one to five years' imprisonment if
theft as defined in Section 291 (1)
First unauthorized intrusion into a room or fenced area, or breaking of a lock or device for storage, or opening it with a false or stolen key,
Second taking advantage of someone else's inability to prevent the crime,
Third by pickpocketing,
the) 4th in the territory or vehicle available to passengers by a public transport undertaking,
5th to the detriment of a person living in a common household or common household with the thief or working in a common workplace,
6th as an agent of a public utility or by pretending to be such an agent,
7th in a self-service commercial unit,
- § 296 b) theft or fraud as defined in Section 291 (1) as an official person, by using this character or by pretending to be an official mandate or character,
c) unfaithful treatment in the management of foreign property on the basis of an official mandate or approval (guardian, guardian),
- (2) theft, embezzlement, fraud or dishonesty
First as recidivist,
d) Second criminal conspiracy,
Third at the scene of a public danger,
e) theft, embezzlement, fraud or dishonesty as defined in paragraph 291 (1) in respect of significant value or causing significant damage,
theft as defined in Section 291 (2)
First unauthorized intrusion into a room or fenced area belonging to it,
f) Second in groups, respectively
Third committed in such a way that damage to the vehicle was also committed in connection with the crime, or
forgery of public documents (Sections 220, 221) or forgery of private documents (Section 222) has also been committed in order to facilitate or conceal the commission of
g) embezzlement, fraud or dishonesty.
- (3) The penalty is imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if the theft, embezzlement, fraud or dishonesty was committed in recidivism and the offense falls under a more serious classification due to other circumstances.
The penalty is imprisonment for a term of two to eight years in the case of theft, embezzlement, fraud or dishonesty as defined in Section 291 (1), if
the) the offense was committed in a recidivism or in a conspiracy and is considered more serious by other circumstances;
- (3) b) the offender has previously been sentenced twice to imprisonment for theft, embezzlement, fraud, dishonesty or robbery as defined in Section 291 (1) and five years have not yet elapsed since his last sentence was served or ceased to be enforceable.
Penalty
- (4) the) imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years if theft, embezzlement, fraud or dishonesty specified in Section 291 (1) is of particularly high value or causes particularly great harm,
b) imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years if the theft, embezzlement, fraud or dishonesty specified in Section 291 (1) has been committed as a recidivist or in a criminal association and in respect of particularly high value or causing particularly great harm.

Unlawful acquisition

Whoever steals the found foreign thing or does not hand it over to the authority or to the person who lost it within eight days, as well as who steals or does not return the foreign thing
§ 297 accidentally or mistakenly within eight days, with a
term of imprisonment of six months or a year of correction -an educational work, and if the criminal damage to social property is punishable by up to one year's imprisonment or
correctional-educational work.

§ 297 Whoever steals the found foreign thing or does not hand it over to the authority or to the person who lost it within eight days, as well as who steals or does not return the foreign thing
accidentally or mistakenly within eight days, with imprisonment for up to six months or up to one year punishable by correctional-educational work.

Sloppy treatment

- (1) Anyone who has been entrusted with the management or supervision of social property and who negligently damages property by violating or neglecting his or her duty under this assignment shall be punishable by up to one year's imprisonment.
- (1) A person who has been entrusted with the management or supervision of social property and who negligently damages property by violating or neglecting his or her duty under the mandate shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or by correctional education.
- § 298 (2) The penalty is imprisonment for up to three years if the crime caused particularly great harm.
- (2) A person who carries out the management of another person's property on the basis of an official assignment or approval (guardian, guardian) and who negligently damages the property in violation of his or her duty is also punishable by up to one year's imprisonment or repair and educational work.
- (3) Whoever manages the property of another person on the basis of an official mandate or approval (guardian, guardian) and in the course of which negligently damages the property in violation of his or her duty, is punishable by up to one year of imprisonment or correctional education.

(3) The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years if the offense referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 respectively has caused particularly serious harm.

Robbery

(1) Whoever takes a foreign thing for the purpose of unlawful theft by using violence or direct threat to life or bodily integrity, or placing someone in an unconscious or defenseless state, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

(2) Robbery is also when a thief uses violence or a direct threat to life or bodily integrity to keep a thing.

§ The punishment is five to twelve years in prison if robbery

299 (3) the) as a relapse, or

b) committed in a conspiracy.

(4) The penalty is imprisonment for ten to fifteen years or death if the robbery caused particularly great harm to social property.

(4) The penalty is imprisonment for ten to fifteen years if the robbery was committed with particularly high value.

Blackmail

(1) Whoever, by force or threat of coercion, compels someone else to do, does not do or tolerate something, and thereby causes harm, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years.

(1) Whoever, by force or threat of coercion, compels someone else to do, does not do or tolerate something, and thereby causes harm, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

§ The punishment is two to eight years in prison if blackmailed

300 the) as recidivist,

(2) b) criminal conspiracy,

c) threatened with murder, bodily harm, arson or other similar serious harm, or

d) as an official by using that character or by pretending to have an official mandate or quality.

receiving stolen goods

(1) Whoever obtains, hides or contributes to the alienation of property derived from theft, embezzlement, fraud, misappropriation, robbery, extortion or organism for financial gain shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.

The penalty is six months to five years imprisonment if the farm

the) commercial basis,

(2) b) as recidivist,

c) committed in a conspiracy.

The punishment is one to five years in prison if the farm

the) commercial basis,

(2) b) as recidivist,

§ c) you are in a guilty association

301 d) significant value.

(3) The penalty is imprisonment for a term of six months to five years if the farm was committed to the detriment of socially owned property.

(3) The penalty is imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if the organ farm was committed with a particularly high value, or an organ committed as a recidivist or in a criminal conspiracy is considered more serious by other circumstances.

The penalty is imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if the offense is committed in violation of social property.

the) commercial basis,

(4) b) as recidivist,

c) in a criminal conspiracy, or

d) particularly in terms of high value.

abuse

(1) Whoever causes damage by destroying or damaging a foreign property shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two years and, if the property is socially owned, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

(1) Whoever causes damage by destroying or damaging another's property is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.

The penalty, as set out in paragraph 1, shall be imprisonment for a term of three years or six months to five years if:

(2) the) the offender is recidivist, or

b) the vandalism was committed in a covenant of sin.

The penalty is one to five years' imprisonment if

the) the offense as a recidivist, or

§ b) committed in a conspiracy,

302 c) the offense caused significant harm, or

(2) d) harassment in connection with the commission of an offense (219. also implemented).

(3) The punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if the damage caused particularly great harm.

(4) Whoever negligently commits damage to the detriment of social property shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or correctional and educational work in the case of significant damage, and by imprisonment for up to three years in the case of particularly great damage.

(3) The penalty is imprisonment for two to eight years if the vandalism caused particularly great harm.

(4) Whoever commits a crime negligently to the detriment of social property shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year or by correctional and educational work, especially imprisonment for up to three years in the case of great harm.

Less serious crimes

Misdemeanors against property

Imprisonment or correctional education for up to one year shall be punishable by the perpetrator of theft, embezzlement, fraud, dishonesty, organ or damage to social property or (1) personal property if the circumstances of the case (in particular the extent of the damage, the offender's personal circumstances, the offender's motive for the offense and the manner in which it was committed).

§ (2) The penalty is up to six months of correctional or educational work or a fine if the less serious offense is misappropriation, negligent treatment, or negligent vandalism.

303 The provisions of this section shall not apply if any of the qualifying circumstances set out in sections 295, 296, 301 or 302 apply. In the case of theft and fraud damaging social property, the classification under this section is also excluded by the existence of the qualifying circumstance contained in Section 296.

(1) Imprisonment or correctional education for up to one year shall be punishable by the perpetrator of theft, embezzlement, fraud, dishonesty, organ or vandalism if all the circumstances of the case (in particular the extent of the damage, the personal circumstances of the offender, the motive and the manner of the offense), the act is of lesser weight, provided that one of the qualifying circumstances specified in § 296, 301 or 302 does not exist.

2. A person who commits theft, embezzlement, fraud, dishonesty or damage in respect of a value not exceeding the infringement threshold or causing damage not exceeding the infringement threshold shall be punished in accordance with paragraph 1, and A qualifying circumstance specified in Section 296 (2) a) -f) and Section 302 (2) a) -c) applies.

§ A person who:

303 the) theft, embezzlement, fraud, misappropriation, robbery, extortion, acquisition, concealment or alienation of property derived from the criminal offense of the economy for

(3) the) property gain not exceeding the threshold,

b) acquires, hides or contributes to the alienation of a thing arising from an infringement of property rules for the purpose of property gain and a qualifying circumstance specified in Section 301 (2) a) -c) exists.

Unauthorized use

§ 304 Whoever takes a foreign vehicle without intent to steal it in order to use it illegally is punishable by up to one year of imprisonment or repair-education work.

self-righteousness

- § (1) Whoever, in order to enforce a legitimate or presumed legitimate claim of property, compels someone else by force or threat to do something, does not do or tolerate something, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or by correctional education.
- 305 (2) Self-judgment is not realized if the use of force or threat is a permissible means of enforcing a claim.

usurpation

- Who
the) describes his other intellectual creation, invention, innovation or industrial design as his own, thereby causing harm to the rightholder,
- § abuse or employment in a public undertaking, other public undertaking or cooperative, makes the exploitation or validation of another's intellectual creation, invention, innovation or
- 306 b) industrial design conditional on his being remunerated, whether by co-authorship or otherwise, for a fee or profit or gain therefrom; .
- shall be punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.

Usury

- (1) Anyone who exploits the deprived or dependent position, inexperience, frivolity or intellectual weakness of another person concludes or obtains remuneration that significantly exceeds the value of his or her own service shall be punishable by up to one year's imprisonment.
- The penalty is up to three years in prison if you commit the crime
- § (2) the) commercially, or
- 307 b) committed as a recidivist.
- The penalty is up to three years in prison if you commit the crime
- (2) the) commercially, or
- b) committed as a recidivist.

Failure to report a crime involving social property

Failure to report a crime against social property

- (1) A creditor who becomes aware that an intentional crime involving social property is being committed or has not yet been exposed to such a crime and does not report it to the authority as soon as he or she can do so shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.
- § (1) A creditor who becomes aware that an intentional crime damaging social property is being committed, or has committed such an offense that has not yet been uncovered, and does
- 308 not report it to the authority as soon as he or she can, is punishable by up to one year in prison.
- (2) A relative of the offender shall not be punished under paragraph 1.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACTING TREATMENT

- § The penalty may be reduced indefinitely, in which case it may be waived, in cases of special merit, if the perpetrator of theft, embezzlement, fraud, dishonesty, vandalism, misconduct, misappropriation or negligent treatment compensates for the damage before the act is discovered, and report the act to the authority.
- 309

private Motion

- (1) In the case of unlawful use (Section 304) and self-determination (Section 305), criminal proceedings are only available on a private motion.
- Self-determination (305. In the case of
- § (1) theft, embezzlement, fraud, dishonesty, ill-treatment, misappropriation, misappropriation or negligent treatment, criminal proceedings are only available on a private motion if the
- 310 victim is the perpetrator. relative (Section 114).
- (2) In the case of theft, embezzlement, fraud, dishonesty, organ harvesting, vandalism, misappropriation or negligent treatment affecting the property of persons, criminal proceedings are only available on a private motion if the victim is a relative of the offender (Section 114).

INTERPRETATIVE PROVISIONS

- For the purposes of this Chapter,
- First enhanced criminal law protection of social property covers the property of the state, cooperatives, social organizations and associations, as well as foreign property in their use, management or disposal, including social property of other socialist countries in the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic;
- First social property is the property of the state, cooperatives, social organizations and associations, as well as foreign property in their use, management or disposal, including the social property of another socialist country;
- § a person who has been sentenced to imprisonment for an intentional offense as defined in this Chapter and who has not yet served five years from the commencement of the
- 311 Second sentence or the cessation of its enforceability to the commission of another offense;
- Second a person who has been sentenced to imprisonment for an intentional offense as defined in this Chapter and who has not yet served five years from the commencement of the sentence or the cessation of its enforceability to the commission of another offense;
- Third electricity and other economically usable energy must also be understood.
- 4th in the case of several intentional offenses committed and prosecuted jointly by the same offender, the value in respect of which they committed those offenses and the damage caused by those offenses of significant value or significant damage and of particularly high value or particularly serious damage; should be integrated in order to establish

Offenses against military service

XVII. CHAPTER I MILITARY CRIMES

XVII. CHAPTER I MILITARY CRIMES

Offenses against military service

Escape

- (1) Whoever arbitrarily resigns from his military service, or leaves his place of service, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years.
- Penalty
- § 312 (2) the) imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if the crime is committed with several soldiers,
- b) ten years to fifteen years in prison or death if the crime was committed in time of war.
- (3) Anyone who agrees with several soldiers to commit an escape jointly is punishable by imprisonment for one year and two to eight years in time of war for preparation.
- (1) Whoever arbitrarily withdraws from his military service, leaves his place of employment or absences there, shall be punishable by one to five years' imprisonment.
- (2) The penalty
- § 312 the) imprisonment for a term of two to eight years if the crime is committed jointly with several soldiers,
- imprisonment or death of ten to fifteen years or life imprisonment if the crime was committed in time of war.
- b) (3) Anyone who agrees with several soldiers to commit an escape jointly is punishable by imprisonment for one year and two to eight years in time of war for preparation.

Escape abroad

- (1) Whoever flees abroad (Section 312) shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.
- The penalty is imprisonment for ten to fifteen years or death if the offense is committed
- the) armed,
- (2) b) together with several soldiers,
- c) using service activity, or
- d) committed during the war.

- The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years or life imprisonment if the offense is the) armed,
- (2) b) together with several soldiers,
c) using service activity, or
d) committed during the war.
- § 313 (3) Whoever commits a preparatory act for an offense set forth in paragraph 1 shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of six months to five years and, in time of war, by five years to twelve years.
- (3) Whoever commits an act of preparation for an offense set forth in paragraph 1 shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years and, in time of war, of five to twelve years.
- (4) Anyone who becomes credited with the knowledge that an escape abroad is being prepared or that such an offense has not yet been uncovered and does not report it to the authority as soon as he or she can do so shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.
- (4) Confiscation of property is also an ancillary punishment for the perpetrator of an escape abroad.
- (5) Anyone who becomes credited with the knowledge that an escape abroad is being prepared or that such an offense has not yet been uncovered and does not report it to the authority as soon as he or she can do so shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.
- (5) Anyone who becomes credible and becomes aware that such an offense is being committed or has not yet been uncovered, and who does not report it to the authority as soon as he can, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

Arbitrary departure

- (1) Anyone who arbitrarily leaves or is absent from office and whose absence exceeds twenty-four hours shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one year, six months to five years in time of war.
- § 314 (1) Whoever arbitrarily leaves or is absent from office and is absent for more than twenty-four hours shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one year, one to five years in time of war.
- (2) The penalty is imprisonment for three years, two to eight years in time of war, if the duration of the arbitrary absence exceeded six days.

Escape from military service

- (1) Whoever makes himself permanently unfit to perform his military service by mutilating his body or damaging his health, or for the purpose of permanently withdrawing from his military service, pretending to be ill or using other means of imprisonment, imprisonment for six months to five years, ten years to fifteen years of war or punishable by death.
- (1) Whoever makes himself permanently unfit to perform his military service by mutilating his body or damaging his health, or for the purpose of permanently withdrawing from his military service, pretending to be ill or using other means of imprisonment, with imprisonment for one to five years, ten years or fifteen in time of war shall be punishable by life imprisonment or death.
- § 315 (2) If the act specified in paragraph 1 involved or was intended only as a temporary evasion of military service, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one year, six months to five years in time of war.
- (2) If the act specified in paragraph 1 involved or was intended only as a temporary evasion of military service, the punishment shall be imprisonment for one year, in time of war for one to five years.

The violation of the appendix

Riot

- (1) Whoever, together with several soldiers, participates in an open opposition to the service order of the superior, or to the order or discipline in general, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.
- It is punishable by five to twelve years' imprisonment
- (2) the) the initiator, organizer and leader of the rebellion;
b) a participant in a rebellion who, during the rebellion, has committed an act of violence against the superior or against another person who opposes the rebellion.
- It is punishable by imprisonment for ten to fifteen years or death
- (3) the) the initiator, organizer and leader of the riot, if the opposition has led to particularly serious consequences;
b) a participant in a rebellion whose act committed during the rebellion caused the death of another or led to other particularly serious consequences.
- It is punishable by imprisonment for ten to fifteen years or life imprisonment
- § 316 (3) the) the initiator, organizer and leader of the riot, if the opposition has led to particularly serious consequences;
b) a participant in a rebellion whose act committed during the rebellion caused the death of another or led to other particularly serious consequences.
- (4) In time of war, the penalty shall be five years to twelve years 'imprisonment in the case of paragraph 1, imprisonment in the case of paragraphs 2 and 3, and, in the case of paragraph 1 in combat situations, ten years to fifteen years' imprisonment or death. .
- (5) In the case of paragraph 1, there shall be an unrestricted reduction of the penalty against the offender who ceased the offense voluntarily or at the request of the authority.
- (6) Whoever performs a preparatory act for rebellion shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years, in time of war or in a state of combat of two to eight years.
- (6) Whoever performs a preparatory act for rebellion shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years, in time of war or in a state of war from two to eight years.
- (7) Whoever fails to prevent the preparation or commission of a riot of which he becomes aware and fails to report it to the authority without delay shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

Disobedience to orders

- (1) Whoever fails to comply with the service order shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.
- The sentence is imprisonment for a term of six months to five years, and two to eight years in time of war, if disobedience
- (2) the) in the presence of other subordinates by express refusal to perform the service order or in any other offensive manner;
b) there was a significant disadvantage or threat to service or discipline.
- The punishment is one to five years, in time of war two to eight years, if disobedience
- § 317 (2) the) in the presence of other subordinates by express refusal to perform the service order or in any other offensive manner;
b) there was a significant disadvantage or threat to service or discipline.
- (3) Anyone who fails to comply with the battle order is punishable by ten years to fifteen years in prison or death.
- (3) Anyone who fails to comply with the battle order is punishable by imprisonment or death for a term of ten to fifteen years or life imprisonment.
- (4) Whoever commits the offense through negligence shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one year in the case specified in paragraph 2 (b) , three years in time of war or combat, and in the case of paragraph 3 from six months to five years.
- (4) A person who commits an offense through negligence shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one year in the case specified in paragraph 2 (b) , three years in time of war or combat, and one year to five years in the case of paragraph 3.

Violence against superiors and service media

- (1) Whoever commits or threatens to use violence or commands resistance against the superior or the superior, guard or other medium during his service shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to five years and two to eight years in time of war.
- (1) Whoever commits or threatens to use violence or threatens to resist the superior, or a superior, guard or other medium of service in the course of his service, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years and two to eight years in time of war.
- The penalty is imprisonment from two to eight years, in time of war from five to twelve years, if
- the) the offense was committed with a gun or a combination of several;
the) the offense was committed with a gun or a combination of several;
- (2) b) the offender was at the same time disobedient to a service order;
b) the offense was at the same time disobedient to a service order;
- c) the offense resulted in bodily injury or a significant disadvantage or threat to service or discipline.
- § 318 c) the offense resulted in bodily injury or a significant disadvantage or threat to service or discipline.
- (3) The penalty is imprisonment from five to twelve years if the crime caused the death of the victim.
- (3) The penalty is imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years if the crime caused the death of the victim.

The penalty is imprisonment for ten to fifteen years or death if
(4) the offender has also committed intentional homicide, or
b) the crime was committed in combat.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years or life imprisonment if
(4) the offense also involved intentional homicide, or
b) the crime was committed in combat.

Violation of official authority

- (1) Anyone who violates the authority of his superior or his superior, guard or other medium during his service shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.
The penalty is imprisonment for six months to five years if you commit the crime
(2) the strikingly rough,
§ 319 b) committed in front of other soldiers or otherwise in public.
The penalty is one to five years in prison if you commit the crime
(2) the strikingly rough,
b) committed in front of other soldiers or otherwise in public.

incitement

- (1) Whoever incites dissatisfaction among soldiers with the superior, the service order, or the order or discipline in general, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.
The penalty is imprisonment for a term of six months to five years if
§ (2) the concealment was committed in the course of a duty;
320 b) the concealment caused a significant disadvantage to service or discipline.
The penalty is one to five years' imprisonment if
(2) the concealment was committed in the course of a duty;
b) the concealment caused a significant disadvantage to service or discipline.

His superiors have committed crimes

The crimes of the superior

Subordinate violation

- (1) Whoever violates his subordinate in his human dignity shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.
The penalty is up to one year in prison if you commit the crime
the conspicuously for a gross or vile reason,
(2) b) to the detriment of the same person,
c) committed to the detriment of several subordinates.
The penalty is up to one year in prison if you commit the crime
the conspicuously for a gross or vile reason,
§ 321 (2) b) to the detriment of the same person,
c) committed to the detriment of several subordinates.
The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of six months to five years if the offense referred to in paragraph 2
the severe physical or mental suffering, or
(3) b) caused bodily harm, or
c) the offense caused a significant disadvantage to the service.
(3)