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**EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW**  
**(VENICE COMMISSION)**

**ARMENIA**

**CRIMINAL CODE  
AS OF 23 MAY 2018 (\*)**

(\*) Translation provided by the Armenian authorities

**CRIMINAL CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA**

(Adopted on 18 April 2003)

**GENERAL PART****SECTION 1  
CRIMINAL STATUTE****CHAPTER 1  
TASKS AND PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LEGISLATION****Article 1. Criminal legislation of the Republic of Armenia**

1. The criminal legislation of the Republic of Armenia consists of this Code. New laws that envisage criminal liability shall be included in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia.
2. The Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and on principles and norms of international law.

**Article 2. Tasks of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia**

1. Tasks of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia shall be as follows: to protect human and citizens' rights and freedoms from criminal encroachments, rights of legal entities, property, environment, public order and security, constitutional order, peace and safety of humanity, as well as to prevent crimes.
2. For the purpose of implementing these tasks, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia stipulates the ground for criminal liability and the principles of criminal legislation, determines what acts dangerous to the public are deemed to be crimes and defines the types of punishment and other criminal-law enforcement measures for commission thereof.

**Article 3. Ground for criminal liability**

The sole ground for criminal liability is criminal offence, i.e. the commission of an act that contains all elements of *corpus delicti* provided for in the criminal statute.

**Article 4. Principles of criminal legislation**

The Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia is based on the principles of legality, equality before the law, inevitability of liability, personal liability, fault based liability, individualisation of justice and liability and humanism.

**Article 5. Principle of legality**

1. The criminality of an act, its punishability and other criminal law effects shall be determined only by the criminal statute.
2. Application of the criminal statute by analogy shall be prohibited.

**Article 6. Principle of equality before the law**

Persons having committed a criminal offence shall be equal before the law and shall be subject to criminal liability, irrespective of gender, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion, world outlook, political and other views, membership to national minority, property status, birth, disability or other circumstances of personal or social nature.

*(Article 6 edited by HO-3-N of 5 February 2013)*

**Article 7. Principle of inevitability of liability**

1. Each person having committed a criminal offence shall be subject to punishment or other criminal-law enforcement provided for in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia.
2. Release from criminal liability and punishment shall be available only in case of grounds and conditions provided for in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia.

**Article 8. Principle of personal liability**

A person shall be subject to criminal liability only for the criminal offence committed by himself or herself.

**Article 9. Principle of fault-based liability**

1. A person shall be subject to criminal liability only for action or inaction dangerous to the public and for consequences — dangerous to the public — in respect of which his or her guilt is established by the competent court.
2. Objective incrimination, i.e. criminal liability for causing harm without guilt, shall be prohibited.

**Article 10. Principle of individualisation of justice and liability**

1. Punishment and other criminal-law enforcement measures applied to a person having committed a criminal offence must be fair, i.e. appropriate to the gravity of criminal offence, circumstances under which it has been committed, personality of the criminal, must be necessary and sufficient to correct him or her and prevent new crimes.
2. It shall be forbidden to try a person twice for the same crime.

*(Article 10 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004)*

**Article 11. Principle of humanism**

1. The Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia shall serve to ensure physical, mental, material, ecological and other types of safety of a human being.
2. No one shall be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

**CHAPTER 2*****OPERATION OF CRIMINAL STATUTE IN TIME AND SPACE*****Article 12. Operation of criminal statute in time**

1. Criminality and punishability of an act shall be determined by the criminal statute in force at the time of commission thereof.
2. Time of committing a criminal offence shall be deemed to be the time of committing an action (inaction) dangerous to the public, irrespective of the moment the consequences ensue.

**Article 13. Retroactive effect of criminal statute**

1. The statute removing criminality of an act, mitigating punishment or otherwise ameliorating the conditions of a person having committed a criminal offence has a retroactive effect, i.e. applies to persons having committed such an act — before the entry into force of that statute, including to those who serve or have served their punishment, but have conviction.
2. The statute defining criminality of an act, aggravating the punishment or otherwise deteriorating the condition of a person having committed a criminal offence has no retroactive effect.
3. The statute partially mitigating liability and meanwhile aggravating liability has retroactive effect only in respect of the part that mitigates liability.

**Article 14. Operation of criminal statute in respect of persons having committed a criminal offence within the territory of the Republic of Armenia**

1. A person having committed a criminal offence within the territory of the Republic of Armenia shall be subject to liability under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia.
2. A criminal offence shall be considered as committed within the territory of the Republic of Armenia when it has been:
  - (1) commenced, continued or finished within the territory of the Republic of Armenia;
  - (2) committed in complicity with persons who were engaged in criminal activity within the territory of another State.
3. The liability of a person who commits a criminal offence within the territory of the Republic of Armenia and other states shall ensue under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, where he or she was brought to liability within the territory of the Republic of Armenia and unless otherwise provided for by international treaties of the Republic of Armenia.

4. A person having committed a criminal offence on board a ship under the flag of the Republic of Armenia or carrying distinguishing emblem of the Republic of Armenia or on board a flying airplane or other air device — irrespective of its location — shall be subject to criminal liability under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, unless otherwise provided for by international treaties of the Republic of Armenia. A person having committed a criminal offence on board the military ship or airplane of the Republic of Armenia — irrespective of its location — shall be also subject to liability under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia.

5. Where foreign diplomatic representatives and other persons enjoying diplomatic immunity commit a criminal offence within the territory of the Republic of Armenia, the issue of subjecting them to criminal liability shall be settled in accordance with norms of international law.

***(Article 14 supplemented by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004)***

**Article 15. Operation of criminal statute in respect of persons having committed a criminal offence outside the territory of the Republic of Armenia**

1. Citizens of the Republic of Armenia and stateless persons permanently residing in the Republic of Armenia, having committed a criminal offence outside the territory of the Republic of Armenia, shall be subject to criminal liability under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, where the act committed by them is recognised as a crime under the legislation of the state where the crime was committed and where they were not sentenced in another state. When sentencing the aforementioned persons, the punishment may not exceed the upper threshold of punishment provided for by the law of the foreign state in the territory of which the criminal offence was committed.

2. Citizens of the Republic of Armenia being outside the territory of the Republic of Armenia and stateless persons permanently residing in the Republic of Armenia shall be subject to criminal liability under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia for committing criminal offences provided for in Articles 190, 200, 201, 311-313, 384, 386-391, 393 to 397 of this Code, regardless of whether that act is provided for or is not provided for by the Criminal Code of the state where the criminal offence was committed.

3. Foreign nationals and stateless persons not permanently residing in the Republic of Armenia, having committed a criminal offence outside the territory of the Republic of Armenia, shall be subject to criminal liability under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, where they have committed:

(1) crimes which are provided for by international treaties of the Republic of Armenia;

(2) grave or particularly grave crimes which are against the interests of the Republic of Armenia or rights and freedoms of citizens of the Republic of Armenia.

4. Norms stipulated in part 3 of this Article shall apply, where foreign nationals and stateless persons not permanently residing in the Republic of Armenia have not been convicted of the

crime concerned in another state and are subject to criminal liability in the territory of the Republic of Armenia.

***(Article 15 supplemented by HO-18-N of 9 February 2012)***

**Article 16. Extradition of persons having committed a criminal offence**

1. Nationals of the Republic of Armenia having committed a crime in the territory of another country shall not be extradited to another foreign country, except for cases provided for by international treaties ratified by the Republic of Armenia.

2. According to international treaties of the Republic of Armenia, foreign nationals and stateless persons having committed a criminal offence outside the territory of the Republic of Armenia and being in the Republic of Armenia may be extradited to a foreign state for subjecting to criminal liability or serving the punishment.

3. Persons specified in part 2 of this Article shall not be extradited to a foreign state, where there are good reasons to believe that extradition has been requested for inquest or punishment due to their race, religion, nationality, membership to a certain social group or political opinion.

No one shall be extradited to a foreign state where there is a serious risk that he or she may be subjected to tortures or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

4. Where laws of the state requesting the extradition of persons having committed a criminal offence envisage death penalty for the crime concerned, the extradition thereof may be rejected, if the requesting party does not provide sufficient guarantees to the requested party that death sentence shall not be applied.

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

***(Article 16 supplemented by HO-3-N of 5 February 2013)***

**Article 17. Legal effects arising from a person's conviction outside the territory of the Republic of Armenia**

1. The criminal judgement of the court of a foreign state may be taken into account when the citizen of the Republic of Armenia, foreign national or stateless person has been convicted for a criminal offence committed outside the territory of the Republic of Armenia and has repeatedly committed a crime in the territory of the Republic of Armenia.

2. In accordance with part 1 of this Article, recidivism, unserved punishment or other legal consequences of the criminal judgement of the court of a foreign state shall be taken into account when qualifying a new criminal offence, imposing a punishment, releasing from criminal liability or punishment.

**SECTION 2  
CRIME**

**CHAPTER 3  
CONCEPT AND TYPES OF CRIME**

**Article 18. The concept of crime**

1. Crime shall be deemed to be an act dangerous to the public, having been committed with guilty mind (mens rea) and which is envisaged by this Code.
2. The action or inaction which, although, may formally contain elements of any act provided for by this Code but due to its little significance does not present social danger, i.e. it has not caused and may not have caused any essential harm to a legal or natural person, the public or the State, shall not be deemed to be a crime.

**Article 19. Types of crimes**

1. According to the nature and degree of danger posed to the public, crimes shall be classified as crimes of minor and medium gravity, grave and particularly grave crimes.
2. Crimes of minor gravity shall be deemed to be intentionally committed acts maximum punishment for which provided for in this Code shall not exceed two years of imprisonment or for which punishment not related to imprisonment is envisaged, as well as negligently committed acts maximum punishment for which provided for in this Code shall not exceed three years of imprisonment.
3. Crimes of medium gravity shall be deemed to be intentionally committed acts for which maximum punishment provided for in this Code shall not exceed five years of imprisonment, as well as negligently committed acts for which maximum punishment provided for in this Code shall not exceed ten years of imprisonment.
4. Grave crimes shall be deemed to be intentionally committed acts for which maximum punishment provided for in this Code shall not exceed ten years of imprisonment.
5. Particularly grave crimes shall be deemed to be intentionally committed acts for which this Code provides for maximum punishment, i.e. more than ten years of imprisonment or life imprisonment.

**Article 20. Combination of crimes**

1. Combination of crimes shall be deemed to be:
  - (1) commission of two or more criminal offences provided for in various Articles or different parts of the same Article of this Code for none of which the person has been sentenced.

(2) an action (inaction) which contains elements of crimes provided for in two or more Articles of this Code.

2. In case of combination of crimes, a person shall be subject to liability for each crime, in accordance with a corresponding Article or part of Article of this Code.

***(Article 20 edited by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

**Article 21. Repetition of Crimes**

***(Article 21 repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

**Article 22. Recidivism**

1. Recidivism shall be deemed to be intentional commission of a criminal offence by the person having been convicted for a criminal offence intentionally committed in the past.

2. Recidivism shall be deemed to be dangerous:

(1) in case of intentionally committing a criminal offence, where a person has been previously sentenced to imprisonment for intentional crime for not less than two times;

(2) in case of committing a grave criminal offence, where a person has been previously sentenced to imprisonment for grave or particularly grave crime;

3. Recidivism shall be deemed to be particularly dangerous:

(1) in case of intentionally committing a criminal offence by a person for which he or she shall be sentenced to imprisonment, if a person has been previously sentenced to imprisonment for not less than three times with any sequence for intentional crime of medium gravity, grave or particularly grave crime;

(2) in case of committing a grave criminal offence by a person for which he or she shall be sentenced to imprisonment, if a person has been previously sentenced to imprisonment twice for grave or particularly grave crime.

(3) in case of committing a particularly grave criminal offence by a person, if a person has been previously sentenced to imprisonment for grave or particularly grave crime.

4. Conviction for those criminal offences that have been expired or cancelled as prescribed by law, as well as criminal offences which have been committed before the person attains the age of eighteen shall not be taken into account when assessing recidivism.

**CHAPTER 4**

***PERSONS SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL LIABILITY***

**Article 23. General conditions for criminal liability**

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



**Article 24. Age for criminal liability**

1. A person who has attained the age of sixteen before committing a criminal offence shall be subject to criminal liability.
2. Persons who have attained the age of fourteen before committing a criminal offence shall be subject to criminal liability for murder (Articles 104-108), intentionally causing of grave or medium-gravity harm to health (Articles 112-116), abduction of people (Article 131), rape (Article 138), violent sexual actions (Article 139), robbery (Article 175), theft (Article 177), larceny (Article 176), extortion (Article 182), illegally taking possession of a vehicle or other means of transport without the aim of unlawful taking (Article 183), intentionally destructing or damaging property in aggravating circumstances (parts 2 and 3 of Article 185), unlawful taking or extortion of weapon, ammunition, explosives or explosive devices (Article 238), unlawful taking or extortion of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances (Article 269), damage of means of transport or communications routes (Article 246), hooliganism (Article 258).
3. Where a person has attained the age provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, but due to mental retardation was not capable of fully realising the nature and significance of his or her act or to control it, he or she shall not be subject to criminal liability.

***(Article 24 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, HO-76-N of 26 May 2008, HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)***

**Article 25. Insanity**

1. A person shall not be subject to criminal liability who was in the state of insanity while committing an act dangerous to the public, i.e. due to chronic mental illness, temporary mental impairment, dementia or other diseased condition could not realise the dangerous nature of his or her action (inaction) or to control it.
2. The court may impose medical coercive measures on a person having committed the act dangerous to the public in the state of insanity.
3. A person who has committed a criminal offence in the state of sanity but, before the delivery of a criminal judgement by the court, has become mentally ill that has deprived him or her of the capability of realising the actual nature and significance of his or her action (inaction) or controlling it also shall not be subject to punishment. The court may apply medical coercive measures on such a person who, after recovery, may be subject to punishment.

**Article 26. Limited sanity**

1. A sane person, who while committing a criminal offence due to mental impairment could not fully realise the actual nature of his or her action (inaction) and the social danger thereof or control it, shall be subject to criminal liability.

2. Limited sanity as a mitigating circumstance shall be taken into account when imposing a punishment and may serve as a ground for imposing medical coercive measures together with punishment.

**Article 27. Criminal liability of persons committed a criminal offence in the state of drunkenness**

1. A person having committed a criminal offence in the state of intoxication due to alcohol, narcotic drugs or other soporific substances shall not be released from criminal liability.
2. The court may impose medical compulsory measures together with punishment on an alcohol addict, drug or poison addict having committed a criminal offence, where a danger of committing a new crime due to addiction thereof exists.

**CHAPTER 5  
GUILT**

**Article 28. Forms of guilt**

1. Guilt shall be manifested intentionally or negligently.
2. An act committed negligently shall be deemed to be a crime, where it is especially provided for in the Special Part of this Code.

**Article 29. Intentional commission of a criminal offence**

1. A criminal offence committed intentionally may be manifested in direct intention or indirect intention.
2. A criminal offence shall be deemed to be committed with direct intention, where a person has realised his or her action (inaction) as being dangerous to the public, has foreseen its dangerous consequences for the public and has desired ensuing thereof.
3. A criminal offence shall be deemed to be committed with indirect intention, where a person has realised his or her action (inaction) as being dangerous to the public, has foreseen the possibility of occurrence of dangerous consequences for the public and did not desire those consequences, but has knowingly allowed them to occur.
4. Where the statute does not connect criminal liability for completed crimes with occurrence of certain consequences of a criminal offence, a criminal offence shall be deemed to be intentionally committed, where a person committing it has realised his or her act as being dangerous to the public and has desired to commit it.
5. A person shall be subject to criminal liability for aggravating circumstances of intentional crime, where he or she has realised those circumstances.

**Article 30. Commission of a criminal offence negligently**

1. A criminal offence committed negligently may be manifested in self-confidence or inadvertent negligence.

2. A criminal offence shall be deemed to be committed with self-confidence, where a person has foreseen the possibility of occurrence of consequences of his or her action (inaction) dangerous to the public, but without sufficient grounds has self-confidently hoped that they would be prevented.

3. A criminal offence shall be deemed to be committed with inadvertent negligence, where a person has not foreseen the possibility of occurrence of consequences of his or her action (inaction) dangerous to the public, but in the situation concerned ought to have and could have foreseen them.

**Article 31. Causing harm without guilt**

1. An act shall be deemed to be committed without guilt, where a person has not realised and could not realise in the situation concerned his or her action (inaction) as being dangerous to the public or has not foreseen the possibility of occurrence of consequences dangerous to the public and ought not to have or could not have foreseen them in the situation concerned.

2. An act shall be deemed to be committed without guilt also in cases when a person has foreseen the possibility of occurrence of consequences of his or her action (inaction) as being dangerous to the public, did not desire the occurrence thereof but, due to incompatibility of his or her psychological and physiological characteristics with extreme conditions or neuropsychic load, could not prevent the occurrence thereof.

**Article 32. Liability for crime with two forms of guilt**

Where the statute provides for stricter liability for intentional crime negligently causing serious consequences, a person shall be subject to liability for those consequences only in cases when he or she has foreseen the possibility of occurrence of consequences of his or her action (inaction) as being dangerous to the public but without sufficient grounds has self-confidently hoped that they would be prevented or has not foreseen the possibility of occurrence of consequences of his or her action (inaction) as being dangerous to the public, though ought to have and could have foreseen them in the situation concerned. Such a criminal offence shall be deemed to be committed intentionally.

**CHAPTER 6**

***COMPLETED OR INCHOATE CRIMES***

**Article 33. Completed and inchoate crimes**

1. A completed crime shall be deemed to be an act which contains all the elements of corpus delicti provided for in this Code.
2. An inchoate crime shall be deemed to be an attempted crime and preparation for grave or particularly grave crimes.
3. Liability for preparation of a crime and the attempted crime shall be ensued under the same Article of the Special Part of this Code, as for a completed crime — referring to Articles 34 or 35 of this Code.

**Article 34. Attempted crime**

An attempted crime shall be deemed to be an action (inaction) committed with direct intention which is directly aimed at committing a criminal offence, where the crime has not been completed for circumstances beyond the person's control.

**Article 35. Preparation of crime**

Preparation of crime shall be deemed to be acquisition or adaptation of means or tools for committing a criminal offence with direct intention, as well as intentional creation of other conditions, where the crime has not been completed for circumstances beyond the person's control.

**Article 36. Voluntary renunciation of criminal purpose**

1. Voluntary renunciation of criminal purpose shall be deemed to be termination of preparation of a crime or an attempted crime or an action (inaction) immediately aimed at committing a criminal offence by a person, where he or she has realised the possibility of completing the crime.
2. A person having voluntarily renounced criminal purpose to complete a crime shall not be subject to criminal liability, unless his or her act actually committed contains other corpus delicti.
3. An organiser, inciter or abettor of a crime shall not be subject to criminal liability in the event of voluntary renunciation of criminal purpose, where he or she, by informing state authorities or through other measures undertaken, has prevented the perpetrator from completing the crime.
4. Where actions specified in part 3 of this Article have not resulted in the prevention of a crime committed by a perpetrator, the measures undertaken may be taken into account as a circumstance mitigating liability and punishment when imposing punishment.

**CHAPTER 7  
COMPLICITY**

**Article 37. Concept of complicity**

Complicity shall be deemed to be intentional joint participation of two or more persons in the commission of an intentional crime.

**Article 38. Types of accomplices**

1. Organiser, inciter and abettor together with the perpetrator shall be deemed to be accomplices.
2. A perpetrator shall be deemed to be the person who has directly committed a criminal offence or has immediately participated in the commission thereof jointly with other persons (joint perpetrators), as well as has committed the criminal offence through the use of other persons who, by virtue of law, shall not be subject to criminal liability or have committed the criminal offence negligently.
3. An organiser shall be deemed to be the person who has organised or directed the commission of criminal offence, as well as has established an organised group or a criminal organisation or has directed them.
4. An inciter shall be deemed to be the person who has incited another person to commit a criminal offence through persuasion, financial incentive, threat or other means.
5. An abettor shall be deemed to be the person who has assisted in the commission of a crime through provision of advice, instructions, information or means, tools or elimination of obstacles, as well as the person who has initially promised to conceal the criminal, means or instruments of crime, traces of crime or items obtained from a crime, as well as the person who has initially promised to acquire or realise such items.

***(Article 38 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004)***

**Article 39. Liability of accomplices**

1. Joint perpetrators shall be subject to liability for a crime under the same Article of the Special Part of this Code.
2. An organiser, inciter and abettor shall be subject to liability under the Article that envisages the criminal offence committed referring to Article 38 of this Code, except for cases when they were joint perpetrators of a crime simultaneously.
3. A person not considered as a special subject of the crime, referred to in the Article of the Special Part of this Code, who has participated in the commission of a criminal offence provided for by that Article, may be subject to liability for the crime concerned only as an organiser, inciter or abettor.
4. In the event the perpetrator does not complete the crime for circumstances beyond his or her control, other accomplices shall be subject to liability for preparation of a crime or complicity in the attempted crime.

5. Where an organiser, inciter or abettor fail in accomplishing their actions for circumstances beyond their control, the liability of those persons shall ensue for preparation of relevant crime.
6. Accomplices shall be subject to liability only for those aggravating circumstances of the crime of which they realised.
7. When subjecting accomplices to liability, the nature and level of participation in crime of each thereof shall be taken into account.

**Article 40. Any excess on the part of accomplice**

1. Any excess on the part of an accomplice shall be deemed to be commission of a criminal offence by a person who exceeds the intention of other accomplices.
2. Other accomplices shall not be subject to liability for any excess on the part of the accomplice.

**Article 41. Commission of criminal offence by a group of persons, organised group or criminal organisation**

1. A criminal offence shall be deemed to be committed by a group of persons acting without conspiracy, where joint perpetrators have participated therein who have not initially agreed to commit the criminal offence jointly.
2. A criminal offence shall be deemed to be committed by a group of persons acting in a conspiracy, where joint perpetrators have participated therein who, prior to the commencement of a crime, have agreed to commit the criminal offence jointly.
3. A criminal offence shall be deemed to be committed by an organised group, where it has been committed by a stable group of persons who have initially united to commit one or several criminal offences.
4. A criminal offence shall be deemed to be committed by a criminal organisation, where it has been committed by a group established, consolidated, organised for committing grave or particularly grave criminal offences or by uniting organised groups established for the same purposes, as well as where it has been committed by a member (members) of such organisation for achievement of its criminal purposes, as well as by a person not considered as a member of such organisation upon the instruction of a criminal organisation.
5. A person having established or directed an organised group, a criminal organisation shall be subject to liability for establishing or directing an organised group or criminal organisation in cases provided for in relevant Articles of this Code, as well as for all criminal offences committed thereby, where those were involved by his or her intention. Other persons involved in a criminal organisation shall be subject to liability for participating in that organisation and for criminal offences the preparation or commission whereof they have participated in.
6. Liability of persons listed in this Article shall ensue without reference to Article 38 of this Code.

**CHAPTER 8**  
**CIRCUMSTANCES EXCLUDING CRIMINALITY OF ACT**

**Article 42. Necessary defence**

1. An action shall not be deemed to be a crime, where it has been committed under necessary defence, i.e. when defending life, health and rights of a defender or other person, or interests of the State or the public from encroachment — dangerous to the public — or a real threat thereof through causing harm to an encroacher which was not in the excess of necessary defence.

2. While being defended from violence dangerous to human life or from an encroachment accompanied by a real threat of such violence, any harm, including death, may be caused.

3. A person shall be entitled to the right of necessary defence, regardless of the possibility to avoid encroachment or apply to the support of other persons or state authorities and of professional and other special competences and official position.

4. Excess of necessary defence shall be deemed to be intentional actions which, obviously for a defender, do not correspond to the nature and extent of danger of encroachment.

An act committed in the excess of necessary defence shall be deemed to be a crime, where it is especially provided for in the Special Part of this Code.

5. Discharge of weapons or any other means or objects for the purpose of being defended from the attack of an armed person or an armed group of persons and for preventing illegal and forced intrusion into a residence or other premises, regardless of the gravity of harm caused to the encroacher, shall not be considered as an excess of necessary defence and shall not result in criminal liability.

***(Article 42 supplemented by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004)***

**Article 43. Causing harm while apprehending a person having committed a criminal offence**

1. An action whereby harm was caused to a person having committed a criminal offence while apprehending him for the purpose of transferring him or her to competent authorities and precluding the possibility of committing a new act dangerous to the public shall not be considered as a crime, where it did not go beyond measures necessary for that.

2. Excess of measures necessary for apprehending a person having committed a criminal offence shall be deemed to be an obvious disproportion to the danger of an act and of person having committed it, as well as with circumstances of apprehending as a result of which a person was caused harm that was not conditioned by the necessity of apprehending.

3. An act committed with excess of necessary measures for apprehending a person having committed a criminal offence shall be deemed to be a crime, where it is particularly provided for in the Special Part of this Code.

4. In addition to especially authorised persons, the victim and other persons shall also be entitled to apprehend a person having committed a criminal offence.

**Article 44. Extreme necessity**

1. Causing harm to the interests protected under the criminal statute in the state of extreme necessity, i.e. for the purpose of eliminating an immediate danger to the life, health, rights and lawful interests of the person concerned or other persons, to the interests of the public and the State shall not be deemed to be a crime, where that danger was impossible to eliminate with other means and the extreme necessity was not exceeded.

2. Causing harm intentionally that is obviously disproportionate to the nature and degree of an imminent danger and to circumstances of eliminating the danger shall be deemed to be an excess of extreme necessity, where equal or greater harm compared to the prevented harm was caused to the interests protected by law.

**Article 45. Physical or mental coercion**

1. Causing harm through physical or mental coercion to the interests protected under criminal statute shall not be deemed to be a crime, where, as a result thereof, a person could not control his or her actions (inaction).

2. The issue of criminal liability in cases when a harm is caused through mental as well as physical coercion to the interests protected under the criminal statute which does not deprive a person of the capability to control his or her actions, shall be settled, having regard to the provision of Article 44 of this Code.

**Article 46. Justified risk**

1. Causing harm to the interests protected under the criminal statute in the course of the justified risk taken to achieve socially useful aim shall not be deemed to be a crime.

2. The risk shall be deemed to be justified, where the mentioned aim could not be achieved without actions (inaction) not related to the risk, and a person running a risk has undertaken necessary measures to prevent the act of causing harm to the interests protected under the criminal statute.

3. The risk shall not be deemed to be justified, where it was obviously accompanied by danger of death of third persons and by threat of ecological or social disaster.

**Article 47. Execution of order or executive order**

1. Causing harm to the interests protected under the criminal statute by a person who has acted in pursuance of an order or executive order binding thereon — issued under the prescribed procedure shall not be deemed to be a crime. A person having issued illegal order or executive order shall be subject to liability for causing such harm.



2. A person having committed an intentional criminal offence upon obvious illegal order or executive order shall be subject to liability on general grounds.
3. Non-execution of an obvious illegal order or executive order shall exclude criminal liability.

### **SECTION 3 PUNISHMENT**

#### **CHAPTER 9 CONCEPT, PURPOSES AND TYPES OF PUNISHMENT**

##### **Article 48. Concept and purposes of punishment**

1. Punishment is a state coercive measure imposed upon the criminal judgement of the court on behalf of the State on a person found guilty of crime and is expressed by deprivation or restriction of that person's rights and freedoms as provided for by law.
2. The purpose of punishment is to restore social justice, correct the person subjected to punishment, as well as to prevent crimes.

##### **Article 49. Types of punishment**

Types of punishment shall be as follows:

- (1) fine;
- (2) deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities;
- (3) public works;
- (4) deprivation of special or military rank, category, degree or qualification class;
- (4.1) restriction in military service;
- (5) property confiscation;
- (6) ***(sub-point repealed by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***
- (7) detention;
- (8) confinement in a disciplinary battalion;
- (9) fixed-term imprisonment;
- (10) life imprisonment.

***(Article 49 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, supplemented by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

##### **Article 50. Main and supplementary punishments**

1. Fine, public works, restriction in military service, detention, confinement in a disciplinary battalion, fixed-term imprisonment and life imprisonment shall be applied only as main punishments.

2. Deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities shall be applied both as a main and supplementary punishment.
3. Deprivation of special or military rank, category, degree or qualification class, as well as property confiscation shall be applied only as supplementary punishments.
4. Only one main punishment may be imposed in respect of one crime. One or more supplementary punishments may be joined with the main punishment as and in cases provided for in this Code.
5. Property confiscation and deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities as supplementary punishments may be imposed only in cases provided for in this Code.

***(Article 50 edited and amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, supplemented by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

#### **Article 51. Fine**

1. Fine shall be a pecuniary penalty that is imposed for criminal offences of minor and medium gravity in cases provided for in the Special Part of this Code and to the extent envisaged in this Code in the amount of thirty-fold to three-thousand-fold of the minimum salary defined by law in the Republic of Armenia (hereinafter referred to as "the minimum salary") at the moment of imposing punishment.
2. The court shall determine the amount of fine, taking into account the gravity of crime and the property status of the person being convicted.
3. If the person condemned is unable to immediately and fully pay the imposed fine, the court shall define a maximum of one-year term for paying the fine or shall allow to pay the fine in instalments within the same time limit or shall replace the fine by public works. In case of postponing payment or paying the fine in instalments, a schedule for fine payment, as well as the amount of fine to be paid in each instalment are defined. The referred privilege shall be repealed by court judgement, where the convict fails to perform the obligations under the fine payment schedule. Where the convict fails to perform the obligations under the fine payment schedule, the fine or the unpaid amount of the fine shall be replaced by community service as prescribed by part 4 of this Article.
4. In case of impossibility to pay the fine, the court shall replace the fine or unpaid part of the fine by public works against a minimum salary for three hours of public works, and in case of maliciously evading payment of fine — against a minimum salary for five hours of public works. Where the result of calculation made for replacing the fine or unpaid part of the fine with public works exceeds two thousand two hundred hours, two thousand two hundred hours shall be imposed. Rounding up the time values as a result of calculation made for replacing the fine or unpaid part of the fine with public works shall be done in favour of the convict.
5. The convict maliciously evading payment of the fine shall be deemed to be the convict, who:

(1) has not submitted the receipt of payment of the fine to the authorised body within ten working days following entry into legal force of the judicial act, except for cases provided for by part 3 of this Article;

(2) has violated the procedure and terms for postponing payment of the fine or paying the fine in instalments.

***(Article 51 edited and amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, amended by HO-149-N of 10 June 2009, amended, edited by HO-59-N of 1 March 2017)***

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

1. Deprivation of the right to hold certain positions shall be considered as a prohibition to hold certain positions within state and local self-government bodies, organisations, whereas deprivation of the right to engage in certain activities — a prohibition to engage in certain activities related to the nature of criminal offence committed.

2. Deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities as a main punishment shall be defined for a term of two to seven years for intentional crimes and for a term of one to five years for negligent crimes, whereas as a supplementary punishment — for a term of one to three years.

3. Deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities may be imposed in cases when the court, based on the nature of the crime committed by a criminal during his or her term of office or the time of being engaged in certain activities, finds it impossible to preserve his or her right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities.

4. While imposing deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities together with confinement in a disciplinary battalion, detention or fixed-term imprisonment as a supplementary punishment, the term of supplementary punishment shall cover the whole period of serving the main punishment; moreover, the term of supplementary punishment shall be calculated after serving the main punishment. In other cases, the term of supplementary punishment shall be calculated from the moment the criminal judgement enters into legal force.

**Article 53. Deprivation of special or military rank, category, degree or qualification class**

When convicting a person for a grave or particularly grave crime the court, based on the data characterising the criminal, may deprive him or her of a special or military rank, category, degree or qualification class.

**Article 53.1. Restriction in military service**

1. Restriction in military service is the type of punishment administered to a serviceman holding the rank of an officer or a junior officer, for the offences of minor or medium gravity against the order of the military service, according to which that person may not be appointed to a position higher than his or her current position (including a position with higher remuneration) for a term of three months to three years, he or she may not be conferred upon the next higher rank, as well as the term, as prescribed by law, for conferring the next military rank shall be suspended, with deduction of up to 20 percent from the amount of monetary remuneration.

2. The court may set an additional obligation to a serviceman to participate in educational or training courses for the term of serving that punishment or for a term less.

3. The restriction in military service may not be imposed, where there is a combination of criminal offences or judgements, and a punishment concerning deprivation of liberty or deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or deprivation of the right to be engaged in a certain activity, may be imposed or is imposed for one of the crimes committed.

4. While serving the punishment of restriction in military service, in case of imposing a punishment towards a serviceman concerning deprivation of liberty as prescribed by part 6 of Article 66 or by Article 67 of this Code, or releasing from the military service by a serviceman on grounds prescribed by law, the restriction in military service by the court is substituted by a fine, by calculating one month of the restriction in military service against thirty-fold of the minimum salary.

***(Article 53.1 supplemented by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 54. Public works**

1. Public works shall be considered as implementation of socially useful works by the convict free of charge imposed by the court and in the place determined by the competent authority.

2. Public works may be imposed on persons having committed crimes of minor or medium gravity and sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum term of two years.

2.1. Public works shall be imposed for a term of two hundred and seventy hours to two thousand two hundred hours.

2.2. The minimum term defined in part 2.1 of this Article shall not extend to the cases of replacing the fine or unpaid part of the fine with public works under the **procedure** established by part 4 of Article 51 of this Code.

3. Public works shall be imposed as a type of punishment alternative to a fixed-term imprisonment after receiving the executive order to enforce the criminal judgement entered into force within a period of twenty days in case of submitting a written application by the convict and in cases provided for in part 4 of Article 51 of this Code.

***(sentence deleted by HO-59-N of 1 March 2017)***

3.1. When examining the application, the court shall take into account the degree of danger posed to the public and nature of the crime committed by the convict, data describing the personality of the convict, the absence of a claim on compensating for damage caused or the fact of compensation, as well as other facts that will justify the substantiation and fairness of replacing imprisonment imposed on the person with public works from the perspective of implementation of the goals of the punishment.

4. Public works shall not be imposed on persons recognized as disabled of the first or second group, persons below the age of sixteen and those having attained the retirement age at the moment of delivering the criminal judgement, pregnant women and military servicemen in compulsory military service.

5. In case of malicious evasion from performing public works, the court shall replace the unperformed part of public works by detention or fixed-term imprisonment by calculating one day of detention or fixed-term imprisonment against three hours of public works.

***(Article 54 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, edited, amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, edited, supplemented, amended by HO-59-N of 1 March 2017)***

#### **Article 55. Property confiscation**

1. Property confiscation shall be considered as forced and uncompensated taking of property or a part thereof owned by the convict — to be placed under State ownership.

2. The court shall determine the size of property confiscation, taking into consideration the size of the property damage caused by the crime, as well as the size of property obtained through a crime. The size of property confiscation may not exceed the size of the damage caused by the crime or the size of benefit obtained through a crime.

3. Property confiscation may be imposed for grave and particularly grave criminal offences committed with mercenary motives in cases envisaged by the Special Part of this Code.

4. ***(part repealed by HO-114-N of 21 June 2014)***

5. ***(part repealed by HO-114-N of 21 June 2014)***

5.1. ***(part repealed by HO-114-N of 21 June 2014)***

6. Property necessary for a convict or persons under his or her care shall not be subject to confiscation, pursuant to the list that is established by law.

7. ***(part repealed by HO-114-N of 21 June 2014)***

***(Article 55 edited by HO-206-N of 28 November 2006, supplemented by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011, amended by HO-114-N of 21 June 2014)***

**Article 56. Correctional works**

*(Article repealed by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)*

**Article 57. Detention**

1. Detention shall be considered as holding the convict in strict isolation from the society in a correctional institution in the form of confinement. Detention may be imposed for criminal offences of minor and medium gravity in cases provided for in the Special Part of this Code for a term of fifteen days to three months and only in cases when detention as a measure of restraint has not been imposed.

2. Detention shall not be imposed on persons who, at the moment of delivering the criminal judgement, are below the age of sixteen or on pregnant women or on persons having a child below the age of eight under the custody thereof.

3. *(part repealed by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)*

*(Article 57 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, amended, edited by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, amended by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)*

**Article 58. Confinement in a disciplinary battalion**

1. Confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of three months to three years for military servicemen in fixed-term military service, having committed a criminal offence, may be imposed for criminal offences of minor and medium gravity in cases provided for in the Special Part of this Code, as well as in cases when the court, taking into account the circumstances of the case and the personality of the convict, shall find it appropriate to apply confinement in a disciplinary battalion, instead of imprisonment for a maximum term of three years, for the same term.

2. Confinement in a disciplinary battalion instead of imprisonment may not be imposed on persons having previously served their punishment in form of imprisonment.

*(Article 58 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, HO-275-N of 28 November 2007)*

**Article 59. Fixed-term imprisonment**

1. Fixed-term imprisonment in a correctional institution shall be considered as isolation of convict from the society in the form of confinement for a definite term.

2. Imprisonment shall be defined for a term of three months to twenty years.

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

4. While imposing punishment by combination of crimes, in case of adding terms of imprisonment in full or partially, the maximum term of imprisonment may not exceed twenty-five years, whereas by combination of judgements — thirty years.

*(Article 59 amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)*

**Article 60. Life imprisonment**

1. Life imprisonment shall be considered as unlimited isolation of the convict from the society in the form of confinement in a correctional institution which, in cases provided for in this Code, may be imposed for particularly grave crimes.
2. Life imprisonment may not be imposed on persons below the age of eighteen at the moment of committing a criminal offence, women who are pregnant at the moment of committing a criminal offence or at the moment of delivering the judgement.

**CHAPTER 10**  
***IMPOSITION OF PUNISHMENT***

**Article 61. General principles for imposition of punishment**

1. A fair punishment shall be imposed on a person found guilty for a crime which shall be determined within the scope of the relevant Article of the Special Part of this Code, having regard to the provisions of the General Part of this Code.
2. The type and size of punishment shall be determined by the nature and degree of danger of a crime posed to the public, by features characterising the personality of the criminal, including circumstances mitigating or aggravating liability and punishment.
3. The stricter punishment from those envisaged for a crime shall be imposed, where the less strict type thereof may not serve the purposes of punishment.

**Article 62. Circumstances mitigating liability and punishment**

1. Circumstances mitigating liability and punishment shall be as follows:
  - (1) commission of a criminal offence of minor and medium gravity for the first time by casual coincidence of circumstances.
  - (2) minority of a criminal at the moment of committing a criminal offence.
  - (3) pregnancy of a criminal at the moment of committing a criminal offence or imposing a punishment.
  - (4) existence of a child under the age of fourteen under the custody of a criminal at the moment of imposing a punishment.
  - (5) commission of a criminal offence as a result of hard living conditions or on the basis of compassion.
  - (6) commission of a criminal offence by breaching conditions of lawfulness of necessary defence, apprehending a person having committed a criminal offence, extreme necessity, justified risk, execution of order or executive order.
  - (7) illegal or immoral behaviour of the victim that has given rise to crime.
  - (8) commission of a criminal offence under threat or coercion or financial, service or other dependence.

(9) surrender by acknowledging guilt, assisting in detection of crime, in unmasking of other participants of crime, in searching the property obtained by crime.

(10) provision of medical or other assistance immediately after the crime, voluntary compensation or elimination of property damage and moral damage caused by the crime, other activities intended to settle the damage caused to the victim.

2. When imposing a punishment, the court may also take into account other mitigating circumstances which are not specified in part 1 of this Article.

3. Where any circumstance specified in part 1 of this Article is envisaged by the relevant Article of the Special Part of this Code as an element of crime, it may not be taken into account again as a circumstance mitigating liability and punishment.

### **Article 63. Circumstances aggravating liability and punishment**

1. Circumstances aggravating liability and punishment shall be as follows:

(1) recidivism, commission of a criminal offence as a craft;

(2) causing grave consequences by a crime;

(3) commission of a criminal offence being involved in a group of persons, an organised group or a criminal organisation;

(4) particularly active role in the commission of a crime;

(5) involvement of persons, who obviously for the offender, suffer from mental disorder or are in the state of drunkenness, as well as those not having attained the age for criminal liability, into the commission of a criminal offence;

(6) commission of a criminal offence for national, racial or religious hatred, religious fanaticism, revenge for other persons' lawful actions;

(7) commission of a criminal offence for the purpose of concealing another crime or facilitating the commission thereof;

(8) commission of a criminal offence against a woman obviously pregnant for the criminal, as well as an infant, other unprotected or helpless person or a person dependent from the criminal;

(9) commission of a criminal offence against a person or his or her wife or husband or close relative that is connected with the discharge of official or public duty thereby;

(10) commission of a criminal offence by a person who whereby has broken his or her military or professional oath;

(11) commission of a criminal offence with a particular cruelty, exposing the victim to mockery or torments;

(12) commission of a criminal offence in a manner dangerous to the public;

(13) commission of a criminal offence during martial law or state of emergency, natural or social disaster, as well as during mass disorders;



(14) commission of a criminal offence under the influence of alcohol, narcotic drugs or other soporific substances.

2. The court, based on the nature of the crime, may consider circumstances, specified in points 10 and 14 of part 1 of this Article, as not aggravating.

3. When imposing punishment, the court may not take into account other circumstances not envisaged in part 1 of this Article.

4. Where any circumstance specified in part 1 of this Article is envisaged by the relevant Article of the Special Part of this Code as an element of crime, it may not be taken into account again as a circumstance aggravating liability and punishment.

**Article 64. Imposition of punishment milder than that provided for by law**

1. In case of exceptional circumstances related to motives and purposes of a criminal offence, the role of a criminal, the behaviour thereof while and after committing the criminal offence and other circumstances that essentially reduce the level of danger of a criminal offence posed to the public, as well as where a member of the collective offence actively assists in detecting the criminal offence committed by the group, a punishment milder than the minimum size of punishment provided for by the relevant Article of the Special Part of this Code or a milder punishment than that provided for in that Article may be imposed, or a supplementary punishment, provided as binding, may be not applied.

2. Separate mitigating circumstances, as well as the combination of those circumstances may be considered as exceptional.

**Article 65. Imposition of punishment for inchoate crime**

1. When imposing punishment for an inchoate crime, the nature of actions committed by the criminal and the degree of danger thereof posed to the public, degree of implementation of criminal intention and the circumstances as a result of which the crime was not completed, shall be taken into account.

2. The term of punishment in the form of imprisonment for preparation of crime may not exceed half of the maximum term of punishment envisaged in the form of fixed-term imprisonment provided for in the relevant Article or a part thereof referred to in the Special Part of this Code.

3. The term of punishment in the form of imprisonment for an attempted crime may not exceed three quarter of the maximum term of punishment envisaged in the form of fixed-term imprisonment provided for in the relevant Article or a part thereof referred to in the Special Part of this Code .

4. Life imprisonment shall not be imposed for the preparation of a crime or for the attempted crime.

4.1. The rules provided for in parts 2 and 3 of this Article shall not be applied when imposing punishment in the cases of recidivism and recidivism that is dangerous and particularly dangerous.

***(Article 65 amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

**Article 66. Imposition of punishment by combination of offences**

1. By imposing individual punishment (main and supplementary) for each crime by combination of criminal offences, the court shall determine the final punishment by adding the imposed punishments in full or partially.

2. Where the combination of criminal offences includes only minor criminal offences, the final punishment shall be imposed by adding the punishments in full or partially. Moreover, the final punishment may not exceed 5 years.

3. Where the combination of criminal offences includes only criminal offences of medium gravity or criminal offences of medium and minor gravity, the final punishment shall be imposed by adding the punishments in full or partially. Moreover, the final punishment in the form of imprisonment may not exceed ten years.

4. Where the combination of criminal offences includes grave or particularly grave criminal offences, the final punishment shall be imposed by adding the punishments in full or partially. Moreover, the final punishment in the form of imprisonment may not exceed twenty-five years. Where the court imposes life imprisonment for one of the criminal offences included in the combination, the final main punishment shall be determined by absorption.

5. Supplementary punishments imposed for criminal offences forming the combination may be joined to the main punishment imposed by the combination of criminal offences. In case of adding supplementary punishments in full or partially, the final supplementary punishment may not exceed the maximum term or size determined for the type of punishment concerned in the General Part of this Code.

6. The punishment shall be imposed by the rules of this Article, where, following a criminal judgement, it is found that the convict is guilty also for another criminal offence that he or she committed prior to the criminal judgement delivered for the first case. In this case, the served part of the punishment imposed by the first criminal judgement shall be set-off against the term of the final punishment.

***(Article 66 edited, amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

**Article 67. Imposition of punishment by combination of criminal judgements**

1. Where the convict has committed a new crime, following the criminal judgement but prior to serving the punishment in full, the court shall add in full or partially the unserved part of the punishment imposed by the previous criminal judgement to the punishment imposed by the new criminal judgement.

2. The final punishment imposed by combination of criminal judgements, where it is not related with imprisonment, may not exceed the maximum size defined in the General Part of this Code with regard to the types of punishment concerned.
3. The final punishment in the form of imprisonment by the combination of criminal judgements may not exceed thirty years.
4. The final punishment by the combination of criminal judgements should be severer than both the punishment imposed for a new crime and the unserved part of the punishment imposed by the previous criminal judgement.
5. When imposing punishment by the combination of criminal judgements, the cumulation of supplementary punishments shall be carried out by the rules defined by Article 66 of this Code.
6. Where the convict serving life imprisonment commits a new criminal offence, a new imposed punishment shall be absorbed by life imprisonment.

***(Article 67 amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

**Article 67.1. Imposition of punishment in case of recidivism**

1. When imposing punishment in the case of recidivism, dangerous recidivism and particularly dangerous recidivism, the quantity, nature and gravity of committed crimes, the circumstances as a result of which the former punishment was not sufficient for correcting the guilty, as well as the nature, gravity and consequences of the crime, shall be taken into account.
2. The punishment imposed for recidivism may not be less than half of the maximum punishment provided for by sanction in the relevant Article of the Special Part of this Code. The punishment imposed for recidivism may not be less than two thirds of the maximum punishment provided for by sanction in the relevant Article of the Special Part of this Code. The punishment imposed for particularly dangerous recidivism may not be less than three quarter of the maximum punishment provided for by sanction in the relevant Article of the Special Part of this Code.

***(Article 67.1 supplemented by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

**Article 68. Determination of terms of punishment by adding them**

1. While adding punishments in full or partially by the combination of offences and by combination of criminal judgements, one day of imprisonment shall be equal to:
  - (1) one day of detention or confinement in a disciplinary battalion.
  - (2) ***(sub-point repealed by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***
  - (3) three hours of public works.
2. While adding punishments in the form of fine, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities, deprivation of special or military rank, category, degree or qualification class and property confiscation to confinement in a disciplinary battalion, detention, imprisonment, they shall be executed separately.

***(Article 68 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 69. Calculation of terms of punishment and the set-off thereof**

1. The terms of deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities, confinement in a disciplinary battalion, imprisonment shall be calculated by months and years. The term of public works shall be calculated by hours. The term of detention shall be calculated by days and months.
2. While replacing or adding punishments specified in part 1 of this Article, as well as setting-off the punishment, the terms may be calculated by days.
3. Before the entry into force of the criminal judgement, the term of detention shall be set-off against the punishment imposed in the form of imprisonment, confinement in a disciplinary battalion by calculating one day against one day, whereas in case of public works — one day against three hours.
4. Before the entry into force of the criminal judgement, during holding under detention or serving the punishment imposed in the form of imprisonment — upon the criminal judgement of the court — for a criminal offence committed in another State, in case of extradition of a person based on Article 16 of this Code, one day shall be calculated against one day.
5. Before the trial, the court, while imposing punishment on a person under detention in the form of fine, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities, taking into account the term of detention, shall mitigate the imposed punishment or fully exempt from serving the punishment.
6. The term of applying medical coercive measures on a person who became mentally ill after the commission of a criminal offence shall be set-off against the term of punishment.

***(Article 69 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 70. Conditional non-application of punishment**

1. Where the court, by imposing punishment in the form of detention, imprisonment or confinement in a disciplinary battalion, comes to a conclusion that the convict is capable of being corrected without serving the term of punishment, may decide on conditional non-application of the punishment.
2. In case of conditional non-application of punishment, the court shall take into account the features characterising the personality of the criminal, the circumstances mitigating and aggravating liability and punishment.
3. In case of conditional non-application of punishment, the court shall define a probation period for a term of one to five years.
4. In case of conditional non-application of punishment in the form of imprisonment, supplementary punishments may be imposed, except for property confiscation.

5. When taking a decision on conditional non-application of punishment, the court may impose certain duties on the convict, i.e. not to change the place of permanent residence, take a course of treatment from alcohol and drug addiction, venereal disease or toxicomania, provide his or her family with financial assistance. With or without mediation of a competent authority supervising the convict's behaviour, the court may impose also other duties on the convict contributing to correction thereof or replace them.

6. Where the convict maliciously evades, during the probation period, the performance of duties imposed thereon by the court upon conditional non-application of punishment, with mediation of a competent authority supervising the convict's behaviour, as well as in case of committing a negligent criminal offence or an intentional criminal offence of minor gravity, the court shall settle the issue of cancelling the decision on conditional non-application of punishment.

7. Where a person commits an intentional criminal offence of medium gravity, grave or particularly grave intentional criminal offence during the probation period, the court shall cancel the decision on conditional non-application of punishment and impose punishment by the rules provided for in Article 67 of this Code. Punishment shall be imposed by the same rules also for committing a new negligent criminal offence or an intentional criminal offence of minor gravity, where the court cancels the decision on conditional non-application of punishment.

***(Article 70 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, amended, supplemented by HO-180-N of 15 November 2006)***

**Article 71. Procedure and conditions for execution of punishment**

The procedure and conditions for execution of punishment shall be determined by law.

**SECTION 4**

**RELEASING FROM CRIMINAL LIABILITY AND PUNISHMENT**

**CHAPTER 11**

***RELEASING FROM CRIMINAL LIABILITY***

**Article 72. Releasing from criminal liability in the event of active repentance**

1. A person having committed a criminal offence of minor or medium gravity for the first time may be released from criminal liability, where, following the commission of a criminal offence, he or she has voluntarily surrendered by acknowledging guilt, has assisted in disclosing the crime, has compensated or otherwise settled the damage caused as a result of the crime.

2. A person having committed another type of criminal offence shall be released from criminal liability in cases expressly provided for in an Article of the Special Part of this Code.

**(Article 72 amended by HO-214-N of 23 June 2011)**

**Article 73. Releasing from criminal liability in the event of reconciliation with the victim**

A person having committed an offence of minor gravity may be released from criminal liability, where he or she has reconciled with the victim and has compensated or otherwise settled the damage caused to him or her.

**Article 74. Releasing from criminal liability in the event of a change of situation**

A person having committed a criminal offence of minor or medium gravity for the first time may be released from criminal liability, where it becomes clear that — owing to a change of situation — the person concerned or the act committed by him or her have ceased to be dangerous to the public.

**Article 75. Releasing from criminal liability due to expiration of the statute of limitations**

1. A person shall be released from criminal liability, where the following terms have elapsed from the day when the criminal offence is regarded as completed:

- (1) two years from the day when a criminal offence of minor gravity is regarded as completed;
- (2) five years from the day when a criminal offence of medium gravity is regarded as completed;
- (3) ten years from the day when a grave criminal offence is regarded as completed;
- (4) fifteen years from the day when a particularly grave criminal offence is regarded as completed.

2. The statute of limitations shall be calculated from the day when a criminal offence is regarded as completed till the moment when the criminal judgment enters into legal force. In case of a continuous crime, the statute of limitations shall be calculated from the moment of termination of the act, whereas in case of a continuing crime – from the moment of committing the last act.

3. The running of the statute of limitations shall be interrupted, where — before expiration of the mentioned terms — the person commits a new criminal offence of medium gravity, a new grave or a particularly grave criminal offence. In this case, the statute of limitations shall be calculated from the moment when the new criminal offence is regarded as completed.

4. The running of the statute of limitations shall be suspended, where a person evades investigation or trial. In this case, the running of the statute of limitations shall resume from the moment of arresting the person or his or her surrender by acknowledging guilt. Moreover, a

person may not be subjected to criminal liability, if ten years have elapsed from the day when a criminal offence of minor or medium gravity is regarded as completed, and twenty years from the day when a grave or particularly grave criminal offence is regarded as completed, and the running of the statute of limitations has not been interrupted by a new crime.

5. The issue of application of the statute of limitations with regard to a person who has committed a criminal offence punishable by life imprisonment, shall be settled by the court. Where the court finds it impossible to release a person from criminal liability due to expiry of the statute of limitations, life imprisonment shall not be applied.

6. No statute of limitations shall be applied with regard to persons having committed criminal offences against peace and safety of humanity as provided for in Articles 384, 386-391, 393-397 of this Code. No statute of limitations shall be applied also with regard to persons having committed criminal offences provided for in international treaties of the Republic of Armenia, where a prohibition of application of a statute of limitations is laid down in those treaties.

7. The calculation of the statute of limitations for a person having committed a criminal offence provided for in Articles 132.2 and 168 of this Code, as well as a criminal offence against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of a minor victim as provided for in Articles 138-142 of this Code shall start from the moment the victim attains 18 years.

***(Article 75 amended, supplemented by HO-103-N of 1 June 2006, supplemented by HO-112-N of 12 November 2013)***

## CHAPTER 12

### ***RELEASING FROM PUNISHMENT***

#### **Article 76. Conditional early release**

1. A person who serves a punishment in the form of imprisonment or confinement in a disciplinary battalion may, upon serving the minimum term of punishment defined under part 3 of this Article, benefit from conditional early release, where, upon consideration of the reports of the Penitentiary Service and the Probation Service on circumstances provided for by parts 1.1 and 1.2 of this Article and the motion of a commander of a disciplinary battalion, the court comes to the conclusion that — in order to be corrected — the convict does not need to serve the remaining part of the imposed punishment, as:

- (1) he or she has behaved properly while serving the punishment, and
- (2) it is not very likely that the convict will commit a new criminal offence.

In case of conditional early release from serving the punishment, the convict shall not be exempt from additional punishment imposed against him or her.

1.1. The following circumstances shall be taken into account when assessing the proper conduct of the convict:

- (1) existence of incentive while serving the punishment;

- (2) existence of disciplinary penalty while serving the punishment;
- (3) participation in educational programmes, athletic and cultural events or amateur unions of convicts while serving the punishment, where there has been such a possibility;
- (4) working for at least three months while serving the punishment, where there has been a possibility to work, or where not working has not been conditioned by the health problems of the convict;
- (5) other circumstances for assessing the proper conduct of the convict.

1.2. The following shall be taken into account when assessing the likelihood for the convict to commit a new crime:

- (1) age of the convict, age of the convict at the time of committing the crime;
- (2) nature of the crime and danger posed to the public;
- (3) existence of recidivism;
- (4) his or her attitude towards the criminal offence committed;
- (5) compensation of damage caused by the crime or settlement in any other way or undertaking an obligation in writing to compensate the damage caused or settle in any other way;
- (6) his or her attitude towards criminal subculture;
- (7) certain inclinations, possible addictions, preferences;
- (8) participation in re-socialisation, including personal development activities;
- (9) contact with the family or outside world or the existence of persons under care;
- (10) social environment;
- (11) state of health, including state of mental health, being in mandatory treatment and the result of mandatory treatment;
- (12) other circumstances for assessing the likelihood for the convict to commit a new crime.

2. When applying conditional early release, the court may impose on a person the duties provided for in part 5 of Article 70 of this Code, which the person must fulfil during the unserved part of the punishment. Where the convict has not yet compensated or settled in other way the real damage caused to the victim, the court shall impose such a duty on the convict.

3. Conditional early release may be applied only if the convict has actually served:

- (1) not less than one third of a punishment imposed for a crime of minor or medium gravity;
- (2) not less than half of a punishment imposed for a grave crime;
- (3) not less than two third of a punishment imposed for a particularly grave crime other than the crimes provided for in point 4 of this part, as well as of a punishment imposed on a person having previously benefited from conditional early release (where the conditional early release has been cancelled on grounds provided for in part 6 of this Article).
- (4) not less than three quarter of a punishment imposed for crimes provided for in part 2 of Article 104, part 3 of Article 138, part 3 of Article 139, part 3 of Article 175, parts 2 and 3 of Article 217, part 3 of Article 218, parts 2 and 3 of Article 221, part 1 of Article 222, part 3 of



Article 266, part 3 of Article 269, part 1 of Article 299, Article 305, part 2 of Article 384, part 2 of Article 387, part 2 of Article 388, Article 389, parts 1 and 3 of Article 390, part 3 of Article 391, Articles 392, 393 and 394 of this Code.

(5) in case of life imprisonment — not less than twenty years of imprisonment.

4. The actually served term of a punishment in the form of imprisonment and confinement in a disciplinary battalion may not be less than three months.

**5. (part repealed by HO-62-N of 1 March 2017)**

**5.1. (part repealed by HO-332-N of 23 May 2018)**

5.2. In case of taking a decision on conditional early release from serving the punishment, the court shall establish a probation period in the amount of the unserved part of the punishment during which the person is under the supervision of the competent body.

5.3. In case of taking a decision on conditional early release of a person sentenced to life imprisonment from serving the punishment, the court shall establish a probation period for a term of ten years.

6. Where, during the probation period, a convict:

(1) maliciously evades fulfilling the duties imposed on him or her by the court at the time of conditional early release, the court shall, upon the motion of the body carrying out surveillance over the convict's conduct, take a decision on cancelling the conditional early release and executing the unserved part of the punishment;

(2) commits a negligent criminal offence, the issue of maintaining or cancelling the conditional early release shall be settled by the court;

(3) commits an intentional criminal offence, the court shall impose a punishment on him or her under the rules provided for in Article 67 of this Code. Punishment shall be imposed under the same rules, where a negligent criminal offence has been committed, and the court cancels the conditional early release.

7. Where a person serving life imprisonment has committed a new intentional criminal offence for which imprisonment is imposed, the running of the term specified in point 5 of part 3 of this Article shall be suspended till the expiry of the term of the new punishment.

**(Article 76 supplemented by HO-26 of 5 November 2003, amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, HO-33-N of 15 December 2005, HO-68-N of 25 May 2006, HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, HO-275-N of 28 November 2007, supplemented by HO-69-N of 1 March 2011, edited, supplemented, amended by HO-62-N of 1 March 2017, amended by HO-332-N of 23 May 2018)**

**Article 77. Replacing the unserved part of a punishment by a milder punishment**

1. The court may replace the unserved part of the punishment of a person serving imprisonment for a crime of minor or medium gravity by a milder form of punishment, taking into account the circumstances provided for in parts 1.1 and 1.2 of Article 76 of this Code and

the reports of the Penitentiary Service and Probation Service regarding thereto. In case of replacing the unserved part of a punishment by a milder form of punishment, a convict shall not be exempt from additional punishment imposed against him or her.

2. The unserved part of a punishment may be replaced by a milder form of punishment after the convict has actually served not less than one third of the punishment.

3. When replacing the unserved part of a punishment by a milder punishment, the court may choose any milder form of punishment in accordance with those specified in Article 49 of this Code, within the limits provided for by this Code for each form of punishment.

***(Article 77 supplemented by HO-62-N of 1 March 2017, supplemented by HO-49-N of 17 May 2016, edited by HO-332-N of 23 May 2018)***

**Article 78. Postponing the serving of the punishment by pregnant women or persons having a child under the age of three, or releasing them from punishment**

1. The court may postpone the serving of the punishment by pregnant women or persons — having a child under the age of three — sentenced to imprisonment, except for persons sentenced to imprisonment for a term of more than five years for grave and particularly grave crimes, or release them from punishment within the limits of the term during which a woman is released from work due to pregnancy, delivery, as well as a child's attainment of the age of three.

2. Where, in cases provided for in part 1 of this Article, the convict abandons the child or has given him or her up to a children's home or evades taking care of and bringing him or her up, for which he or she has been warned in a written form by a body carrying out surveillance over him or her, the court may, upon the motion of such body, send the convict to serve the punishment imposed by the criminal judgment.

3. After the child reaches the age of three or in case of his or her death, the court may, taking into account the conduct of the convict, release the convict from serving the punishment, or replace the punishment by a milder form of punishment, or send the convict to serve the unserved part of the punishment. In that case, the court may set-off, in full or in part, the unserved term of the punishment against the term of serving the punishment.

4. Where the convict has committed a new criminal offence during the period of release from serving the punishment, the court shall impose a punishment on him or her under the rules provided for in Article 67 of this Code.

**Article 79. Releasing from punishment due to severe illness**

1. Where, while serving the punishment, a person has acquired a mental disorder that has deprived him or her of the ability to realise the actual nature and significance of his or her

actions (inaction) or to direct them, the court shall release him or her from serving the punishment. The court may impose medical coercive measures on such a person.

2. Where a person, following the commission of a criminal offence or delivery of a criminal judgment, has acquired another severe illness which prevents him or her from serving the punishment, the court may release him or her from serving the punishment, taking into account the gravity of the criminal offence committed, the personality of the convict, the nature of the illness and other circumstances.

3. Persons referred to in parts 1 and 2 of this Article may, upon recovery, be subjected to criminal liability and punishment, provided that the statutes of limitations laid down in Articles 75 and 81 of this Code have not expired.

4. A military serviceman sentenced to confinement in a disciplinary battalion shall be released from punishment in case of such an illness due to which he is considered ineligible for military service.

**Article 80. Releasing from punishment due to extraordinary circumstances**

A person convicted of a crime of minor or medium gravity may be released from punishment, where further serving of the punishment may result in grave consequences for the sentenced person or his or her family due to a fire, manmade or natural disaster, severe illness or death of the only member of the family capable to work, or other extraordinary circumstances.

*(Article 80 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004)*

**Article 81. Releasing from punishment due to expiry of the limitations period of a criminal judgment of conviction**

1. A person convicted of a crime shall be exempt from serving the punishment where, after taking legal effect, the criminal judgment of conviction has not been executed in the following terms:

- (1) two years in case of being convicted of a crime of minor gravity;
- (2) five years in case of being convicted of a crime of medium gravity;
- (3) ten years in case of being convicted of a grave crime;
- (4) fifteen years in case of being convicted of a particularly grave crime.

2. The running of the limitations period shall be interrupted, where, before expiry of the mentioned terms, a person commits a new intentional criminal offence. In this case, the limitations period shall be calculated from the day of committing a new criminal offence.

3. The running of the limitations period shall be suspended, where the convict evades serving the punishment. In this case, the running of the limitations period shall resume upon the arrest of the person or his or her surrender by acknowledging guilt. Moreover, a criminal judgment of conviction may not be executed, where ten years have passed since the delivery of a criminal judgment for a crime of minor or medium gravity, and twenty years have passed since

the delivery of a criminal judgment for a grave or particularly grave crime, and the running of the limitations period has not been interrupted by a new crime.

4. The issue of application of the limitations period with regard to a person sentenced to life imprisonment, shall be settled by the court. Where the court finds it impossible to apply the statute of limitations, life imprisonment shall be replaced by fixed-term imprisonment.

5. No limitations period shall be applied with regard to persons convicted of crimes against peace and safety of humanity as provided for in Articles 384, 386-391, 393-397 of this Code.

## **CHAPTER 13**

### ***AMNESTY, PARDON, CONVICTION***

#### **Article 82. Amnesty**

A person having committed a criminal offence may, upon an act of amnesty adopted by the legislative body, be released from criminal liability, and a convict may be released from both the main and supplementary punishments in full or in part, or the unserved part of a punishment may be replaced by a milder form of punishment, or the conviction may be cancelled.

#### **Article 83. Pardon**

A person convicted of a crime may, upon an act of pardon, be released from both the main and supplementary punishments in full or in part, or the unserved part of the punishment may be replaced by a milder form of punishment, or the conviction may be cancelled.

***(Article 83 amended by HO-150-N of 7 March 2018)***

#### **Article 84. Conviction**

1. A person shall be considered to have conviction from the day when the criminal judgment of conviction takes legal effect up to the moment when the conviction expires or is cancelled.

2. Conviction shall, in accordance with this Code, be taken into account in case of recidivism and when imposing a punishment.

3. Persons who have been sentenced by a criminal judgment of the court without a punishment being imposed, or have been released from serving the punishment by a criminal judgment of the court, or have served their punishment for such an act the criminality and punishability of which are removed by law, shall be considered to have no conviction.

4. Conviction shall expire:

(1) following the probation period, in case of conditional non-application of punishment;

(2) one year after serving the imposed punishment, for persons sentenced to a punishment milder than imprisonment;

(3) three years after serving the punishment, for persons sentenced to imprisonment for a crime of minor or medium gravity;

(4) five years after serving the punishment, for persons sentenced to imprisonment for a grave crime;

(5) eight years after serving the punishment, for persons sentenced to imprisonment for a particularly grave crime.

5. Where a person has benefited from conditional early release as prescribed by law, or the unserved part of a punishment has been replaced by a milder punishment, the term of expiry of conviction shall be calculated from the moment of releasing from serving the main and supplementary punishments.

6. Where, after serving the imposed punishment, a person has demonstrated unimpeachable conduct, the court may, upon his or her request, cancel the conviction before the term of expiry of conviction elapses, but not earlier than the expiry of half of that term. When cancelling the conviction, the court may also take into account the advisory report submitted by the State Probation Service on cancelling the conviction, based on the claim of the court.

7. Where a person commits a new criminal offence before expiry of the conviction, the term of its expiry shall be interrupted. The term of expiry of the conviction for the first crime shall be calculated again after actually serving the punishment (main and supplementary) for the last crime. In that case, the person shall be considered to be convicted of both crimes before the term for expiry of the conviction for the graver crime elapses.

8. Cancellation or expiry of conviction shall eliminate all legal effects related to the conviction. This norm shall not prevent the provision for restrictions by law for holding positions of a judge, prosecutor, officer of the Investigative Committee, officer of the Special Investigation Service, police officer, penitentiary officer, officer of the national security bodies to hold positions of member of the Commission for Prevention of Corruption.

***(Article 84 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, supplemented by HO-127-N of 22 February 2007, HO-256-N of 28 November 2007, HO-33-N of 19 May 2015, HO-49-N of 17 May 2016, HO-102-N of 9 June 2017)***

## **SECTION 5**

### **PECULIARITIES OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY AND PUNISHMENT OF MINORS**

## **CHAPTER 14**

### **PECULIARITIES OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY AND PUNISHMENT OF MINORS**

#### **Article 85. Criminal liability and punishment of minors**

1. Minors shall be subjected to criminal liability, and punishment shall be imposed on them in accordance with the provisions of this Code, having regard to the rules provided for in this Section.

2. A punishment or educational coercive measures may be imposed on minors having committed a criminal offence.

**Article 86. Types of punishment**

Types of punishment imposed on minors shall be as follows:

- (1) fine.
- (2) public works.
- (3) detention.
- (4) fixed-term imprisonment.

**Article 87. Fine**

1. A fine shall be applied in case of availability of a minor's own earnings or property which may be levied in execution.
2. A fine shall be imposed in the amount of ten-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary prescribed in the Republic of Armenia at the time of imposing a punishment.

**Article 88. Detention**

Detention — for a term of fifteen days to two months — shall be imposed on a minor having attained the age of sixteen at the time of delivering the criminal judgment.

**Article 89. Imprisonment**

1. *(part repealed by HO-67-N of 24 December 2004)*

2. Imprisonment shall be imposed on minors:

- (1) for a maximum term of one year for a crime of minor gravity, and for a maximum term of three years for a crime of medium gravity;
- (2) for a maximum term of seven years for a grave or particularly grave criminal offence committed before attaining the age of sixteen;
- (3) for a maximum term of ten years for a grave or particularly grave criminal offence committed at the age of sixteen up to attaining the age of eighteen.

*(Article 89 supplemented by HO-67-N of 24 December 2004)*

**Article 90. Imposing a punishment**

1. When imposing a punishment on a minor, his or her living and upbringing conditions, degree of mental development, health condition, other specific characteristics of a person, as well as influence of other persons on him or her shall be taken into account.
2. Imprisonment — by way of cumulation of crimes — for persons having committed a criminal offence of medium gravity, a grave or particularly grave criminal offence before attaining the age of sixteen, may not exceed seven years.

3. Imprisonment — by way of cumulation of crimes — for persons having committed a criminal offence of medium gravity, a grave or particularly grave criminal offence at the age of sixteen up to attaining the age of eighteen, may not exceed ten years.

4. A final punishment imposed in the form of imprisonment by way of cumulation of criminal judgments, may not exceed twelve years.

**Article 91. Releasing from criminal liability by applying educational coercive measures**

1. A minor having committed a criminal offence of minor or medium gravity for the first time may be released by the court from criminal liability, where the court finds that his or her correction is possible by applying educational coercive measures.

2. The court may impose on a minor the following educational coercive measures:

(1) warning;

(2) placing under supervision of parents or their substitutes or local self-government bodies or a competent authority carrying out surveillance over the convict's behaviour, for a maximum term of six months.

(3) imposing a duty to settle the damage caused, within the time-limit defined by the court;

(4) restricting the leisure freedom and imposing special conduct requirements, for a maximum term of six months.

3. Upon the motion of the competent authority carrying out surveillance over a convict's conduct, the court may impose other educational coercive measures on a minor.

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

5. Where a minor regularly evades an educational coercive measure, the materials shall, upon the motion of the local self-government body or the competent authority carrying out surveillance over the convict's conduct, be delivered to the court to cancel the imposed measure and to settle the issue of subjecting the minor to criminal liability.

6. When committing a new criminal offence, a minor shall not be subject to criminal liability for the previous crime if, with regard to the latter, an educational coercive measure was applied in respect of him or her.

**Article 92. Essence of educational coercive measures**

1. Warning is the explanation to a minor of the damage caused by his or her act, as well as of the consequences of repeated commission of criminal offences provided for in this Code.

2. Placing under supervision is the imposition of a duty — of educational influence over a minor and of supervising his or her conduct — on parents or their substitutes or the local self-government body or the competent authority carrying out surveillance over the convict's conduct.

3. The duty to settle the caused damage shall be imposed, taking into account the property status and the existence of relevant working skills of a minor.

4. Restricting the leisure freedom and imposing special requirements for a minor's conduct may provide for a prohibition pertaining to visiting certain places, certain forms of leisure, including driving mechanical means of transport, a restriction of the right to be outside home after certain hours of a day, to travel to other places without the consent of the local self-government body. A minor may also be required to return to an educational institution or to be admitted to employment upon the motion of the local self-government body.

**Article 93. Releasing from punishment by placing in a teaching and educational or medical and educational institution**

1. A minor having committed a criminal offence of minor or medium gravity may be released from punishment, where the court finds that the goals of punishment may be achieved by placing him or her in a special teaching and educational or medical and educational institution for minors.

2. Placement in a special teaching and educational or medical and educational institution shall be imposed for a maximum term of three years, but not more than attaining majority.

3. Staying in the institutions specified in part 1 or 2 of this Article may be early terminated, where the court, upon the motion of the head of the teaching and educational or medical and educational institution, finds that the minor does not need to further serve the measure concerned.

**Article 94. Conditional early release**

1. Conditional early release may be applied with regard to a person having committed a criminal offence at the age of minority and sentenced to imprisonment, where the convict has actually served:

(1) not less than a quarter of a punishment imposed for a crime of minor or medium gravity;

(2) not less than one third of a punishment imposed for a grave crime;

(3) not less than half of a punishment imposed for a particularly grave crime.

2. When examining the issue of conditional early release, the requirements and circumstances defined in parts 1, 1.1 and 1.2 of Article 76 of this Code shall be taken into account insofar as they are applicable for minor convicts in their essence.

***(Article 94 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, supplemented by HO-67-N of 24 December 2004, HO-62-N of 1 March 2017)***



**Article 95. Releasing from criminal liability or punishment due to expiration of the statute of limitations**

When releasing a person having committed a criminal offence before attaining the age of eighteen from criminal liability or punishment due to expiration of the statute of limitations, the statutes of limitations provided for in Articles 75 and 81 of this Code shall be reduced by half, respectively.

**Article 96. Expiry of conviction**

1. After serving a non-custodial punishment, the conviction of a person shall be considered to have expired.

2. Terms for the expiry of conviction as provided for in Article 84 of this Code shall be reduced for persons having committed a criminal offence before attaining the age of eighteen and shall be respectively equal to:

- (1) one year following the serving of an imprisonment for a crime of medium gravity;
- (2) three years following the serving of an imprisonment for a grave crime;
- (3) five years following the serving of an imprisonment for a particularly grave crime.

**SECTION 6**

**OTHER CRIMINAL-LAW ENFORCEMENT MEASURES**

*(title edited by HO-114-N of 21 June 2014)*

**CHAPTER 15**

**MEDICAL COERCIVE MEASURES AND PROPERTY CONFISCATION**

*(title supplemented by HO-114-N of 21 June 2014)*

**Article 97. Ground for application of medical coercive measures**

1. The court may impose medical coercive measures on a person who:

- (1) has committed the act provided for in an Article of the Special Part of this Code in the state of insanity;
- (2) following commission of a criminal offence, acquired a mental disorder which makes imposition or execution of a punishment impossible;
- (3) has committed a criminal offence in the state of limited sanity;
- (4) has committed a criminal offence and has been declared a person who needs treatment from alcoholism or drug addiction.

2. Medical coercive measures shall be imposed on persons specified in part 1 of this Article only in cases when mental disorders are associated with a possibility of inflicting other essential damage by those persons, or with being dangerous to themselves or to other persons.

3. The procedure for application of medical coercive measures shall be defined by law.

4. The court may submit to health care authorities the necessary materials relating to persons specified in part 1 of this Article, who do not present a danger by their mental state, for settling the issue of treatment of those persons or of sending them to a psychiatric institution.

***(Article 97 amended by HO-186-N of 7 October 2009)***

**Article 98. Types of medical coercive measures**

1. Types of medical coercive measures shall be as follows:

- (1) outpatient surveillance by a psychiatrist, and compulsory treatment;
- (2) compulsory treatment in a general psychiatric department of psychiatric institutions;
- (3) compulsory treatment in a special psychiatric department of a psychiatric hospital.

2. The court may, together with a punishment, impose outpatient surveillance by a psychiatrist and compulsory treatment on persons convicted of a criminal offence committed in a state of mental disorder not excluding sanity, but needing treatment from alcoholism , drug addiction or toxicomania or mental disorder not excluding sanity.

***(Article 98 edited by HO-186-N of 7 October 2009)***

**Article 99. Outpatient surveillance by a psychiatrist and compulsory treatment**

Outpatient surveillance by a psychiatrist and compulsory treatment may be imposed, where a person, considering his or her mental state, does not need to be placed in a psychiatric hospital.

**Article 100. Compulsory treatment in psychiatric institutions**

1. Compulsory treatment in a general psychiatric department of psychiatric institutions may be imposed upon a court order, where a person's state of mental disorder requires treatment, care and surveillance conditions which are feasible only in an inpatient setting.

2. Compulsory treatment in a special psychiatric department of a psychiatric hospital may be imposed upon a court order on a person who — considering his or her mental state — is dangerous to himself or herself and to others and requires permanent surveillance.

***(Article 100 edited by HO-186-N of 7 October 2009)***

**Article 101. Imposing, changing and terminating medical coercive measures**

1. When imposing medical coercive measures, the court shall take into account the mental illness of a person, the nature of the act committed by him or her and the degree of the danger that it poses to the public.

2. In case of a person's recovery or change of the nature of his or her illness, where there is no longer a need to apply a medical coercive measure, the court shall, based on the opinion of the medical institution, take a decision on terminating application of medical coercive measures.

3. Based on the opinion of the medical institution, the court may also take a decision on changing the type of the medical coercive measure.

**Article 102. Setting-off the term of application of medical coercive measures**

When imposing a punishment or resuming the serving of a punishment in case of recovery of a person who acquired a mental disorder after committing a criminal offence, the term of application of compulsory treatment with respect to him or her in a psychiatric institution shall be set-off against the term of the punishment, by calculating one day of being in a psychiatric institution against one day of imprisonment.

*(Article 102 amended by HO-186-N of 7 October 2009)*

**Article 103. Medical coercive measures combined with the execution of a punishment**

1. In cases provided for in part 2 of Article 98 of this Code, medical coercive measures shall be applied according to the place of serving the imprisonment, whereas with respect to persons sentenced to other types of punishment — at institutions of health care authorities delivering outpatient psychiatric assistance.

2. Termination of application of a medical coercive measure combined with the execution of a punishment shall be effected by the court, upon the motion of the body executing the punishment, based on the opinion of the Psychiatric Committee.

*(Article 103 amended by HO-186-N of 7 October 2009)*

**Article 103.1. Confiscation**

1. Any property directly or indirectly generated or received as a result of committing a crime, income or other types of benefits received from the use of that property, tools and means used or intended to be used for the commission of such crime, as a result whereof property has been received, the property designed for terrorism financing, income or other types of benefits received from the use of that property, objects of smuggling transferred through the border of the Republic of Armenia by smuggling as provided for by Articles 215.1, 235.1, 267.1 of this Code, and in the absence thereof — the property equivalent thereto, except for the property of a conscientious third person, property necessary for the compensation of damages caused to the victim or civil plaintiff by crime, shall be subject to levying in favour of the State.

2. Within the meaning of this Code, conscientious third person shall be deemed to be a person who, while transferring the property to another person, did not know and could not know that this property would be used or was intended to be used for criminal purposes, as well as a person who has acquired property, but did not know and could not know that this property had been obtained from a crime.

3. Where there is a dispute on the property subject to levy between the victim and the conscientious third party, that property may be levied through civil procedure.

4. Within the meaning of this Article, as well as in cases provided for by other Articles of this Code — of those Articles as well, any type of material goods, movable and immovable objects of civil rights, including financial (monetary) means, securities and property rights or documents certifying the property rights or interests or other means, interests derived from the property or accrued thereto, dividends or other income, as well as related and patent rights.

***(Article 103.1 supplemented by HO-114-N of 21 June 2014, amended by HO-83-N of 16 May 2016)***

**SPECIAL PART**

**SECTION 7  
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON**

**CHAPTER 16  
CRIMES AGAINST LIFE AND HEALTH**

**Article 104. Murder**

1. Murder — unlawfully and intentionally depriving another person of life — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years.

2. Murder —

(1) of two or more persons;

(1.1) of a person reporting on a case of corruption or a violation in respect of conflict of interests, or rules of ethics or incompatibility requirements, or other restrictions or declaration, or other harm to public interests or the threat thereof;

(2) of a person or his or her close relative in connection with performing his or her service or public duty by that person;

(3) accompanied with kidnapping or hostage-taking;

(4) of an obviously pregnant woman;

(5) with particular cruelty;

(6) in a way dangerous to the life of many people;

(7) by a group of persons or an organised group;

(8) with mercenary motives, upon an order, as well as accompanied by extortion, robbery or racketeering;

(9) accompanied by terrorism;

(10) out of hooliganism;

(10.1) committed during mass disorders by a participant thereof;

(11) to conceal another criminal offence or to facilitate the commission thereof;

(12) accompanied by rape or violent sexual actions;

(13) with motives of national, racial or religious hatred or religious fanaticism;

(14) for the purpose of using the parts or tissues of the body of the victim;

(15) ***(point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of twelve to twenty years, or by life imprisonment.

***(Article 104 supplemented by HO-53-N of 18 March 2009, amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011, supplemented by HO-102-N of 9 June 2017)***

**Article 105. Murder committed in the heat of passion**

1. Murder committed in the sudden heat of passion caused by a long-lasting depression in connection with violence, ridicule, serious insult or other illegal or immoral actions (inaction) on the part of the victim, as well as illegal or immoral conduct periodically demonstrated by the victim —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years.

2. Murder of two or more persons in the heat of passion —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a maximum term of six years.

*(Article 105 edited by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004)*

**Article 106. Murder of a newborn child by the mother**

Murder of a newborn child by the mother during the delivery or immediately thereafter, as well as in the state of depression or in the state of mental disorder not excluding sanity —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

**Article 107. Murder in excess of measures necessary for apprehending a person having committed a criminal offence**

Murder — in excess of measures necessary for apprehending a person having committed a criminal offence — of a person having committed a criminal offence —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

**Article 108. Murder in excess of necessary defence**

Murder in excess of necessary defence —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

**Article 109. Causing death by negligence**

1. Causing death by negligence —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. Causing the death of two or more persons by negligence —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

**Article 110. Causing somebody to commit suicide**

1. Recklessly or negligently causing a person to commit suicide or attempted suicide by threat, cruel treatment or periodically degrading the dignity of the person —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act which was committed against a person in material or other dependence from the criminal —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

**Article 111. Inducement to suicide**

Inducement to suicide — stimulating decisiveness in a person to commit suicide by way of persuasion, deception or any other means, where a person has put an end to his or her life through suicide or has committed attempted suicide — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

**Article 112. Intentionally causing grave harm to health**

1. Intentionally causing a bodily injury or other grave harm to another person's health, which is dangerous to the life or has resulted in the loss of eye-sight, speech, hearing or any organ or any function of an organ, or was expressed by irreversible defacement, as well as has caused other harm to the health dangerous to life, or has resulted in the disruption thereof accompanied by constant loss of not less than one third of the general working capacity or full loss of professional working capacity obvious for the criminal, or has resulted in miscarriage, mental illness, drug addiction or toxicomania —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

2. The same offence committed —

(1) against two or more persons;

(2) against a person or his or her close relative in connection with performing his or her service or public duty by that person;

(3) ***(point 3 repealed by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004)***

(4) with particular cruelty;

(5) in a way dangerous to the life of many people;

(6) by a group of persons or an organised group;

(7) with mercenary motives;

(8) accompanied by terrorism;

(9) out of hooliganism;

(10) to conceal another criminal offence or to facilitate the commission thereof;

(11) accompanied by rape or violent sexual actions;

(12) with motives of national, racial or religious hatred or religious fanaticism;

(13) for the purpose of using the parts or tissues of the body of the victim;

(14) by negligently causing the death of the victim —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

***(Article 112 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004)***

**Article 113. Intentionally causing medium gravity harm to health**

1. Intentionally causing a bodily injury or other harm to another person's health, which is not dangerous to life and has not resulted in the consequences provided for in Article 112 of this Code, but has caused persistent health disruption or a significant constant loss of less than one third of the general working capacity —

shall be punished by detention for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a maximum term of three years.

2. The same act committed —

(1) against two or more persons;

(2) against a person or his or her close relative in connection with performing his or her service or public duty by that person;

(3) by a group of persons or an organised group;

(4) with mercenary motives;

(5) with particular cruelty;

(6) out of hooliganism;

(7) with motives of national, racial or religious hatred or religious fanaticism —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

**Article 114. Causing grave or medium gravity harm to health in the heat of passion**

1. Causing medium gravity harm to another person's health, which was committed in the sudden heat of passion caused by violence, ridicule, serious insult or other illegal, immoral action (inaction) on the part of the victim, or in a state of long-lasting depression in connection with a periodic illegal or immoral conduct demonstrated by the victim —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of fifty-fold to one-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a term of maximum two months, or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. Causing grave harm to another's health, which was committed in circumstances specified in part 1 of this Article —

shall be punished by detention for a term of two to three months, or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

*(Article 114 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)*

**Article 115. Causing grave or medium gravity harm to health in excess of measures necessary for apprehending a person having committed a criminal offence**

1. Causing medium gravity harm — in excess of measures necessary for apprehending a person having committed a criminal offence — to the health of a person having committed a criminal offence —



shall be punished by a fine in the amount of fifty-fold to one-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a maximum term of two months, or by imprisonment for a maximum term of one year.

2. Causing grave harm — in excess of measures necessary for apprehending a person having committed a criminal offence — to the health of a person having committed a criminal offence

—

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a maximum term of two years.

***(Article 115 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 116. Causing grave and medium gravity harm to health in excess of necessary defence**

1. Causing medium gravity harm to another person's health in excess of necessary defence

—

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of fifty-fold to one-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a term of maximum two months, or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year.

2. Causing grave harm to another person's health in excess of necessary defence —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

***(Article 116 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 117. Intentionally causing light harm to health**

Intentionally causing a bodily injury or other harm to another person's health, which has resulted in short-term health disruption or insignificant constant loss of the general working capacity —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of fifty-fold to one-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a term of maximum two months.

***(Article 117 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 118. Battery**

Battery or other violent actions that have not resulted in consequences provided for in Article 117 of this Code —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a term of maximum two months.

***(Article 118 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 119. Causing severe physical pain or mental suffering**

*(title edited by HO-69-N of 9 June 2015)*

1. Intentionally causing severe physical pain or mental suffering to a person, where this has not caused the consequences provided for by Articles 112 and 113 of this Code, and where the elements of crime provided for by Article 309.1 of this Code are missing — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same actions committed

(1) against two or more persons;

(2) against a person or his or her close relative in connection with performing his or her service or public duty by that person;

(3) against a minor or a person in material or other dependence from the criminal, as well as a person kidnapped or taken as a hostage;

(4) against an obviously pregnant woman;

(5) by a group of persons or an organised group;

(6) with particular cruelty;

(7) with motives of national, racial or religious hatred or religious fanaticism — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

*(Article 119 edited by HO-69-N of 9 June 2015)*

**Article 120. Negligently causing grave harm to health**

1. Negligently causing grave harm to another person's health —

shall be punished by a fine in the maximum amount of two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a term of one to two months.

2. Negligently causing grave harm to the health of two or more persons —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

*(Article 120 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)*

**Article 121. Negligently causing medium gravity harm to health**

1. Negligently causing medium gravity harm to another person's health —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of fifty-fold to one-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months.

2. Negligently causing medium gravity harm to the health of two or more persons —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary, or by imprisonment for a maximum term of one year.

*(Article 121 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)*

**Article 122. Performing illegal abortion**

1. Performing illegal abortion by a person having an appropriate higher medical education —

shall be punished by a fine in the maximum amount of one-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a term of maximum one month, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. Performing illegal abortion by a person not having an appropriate higher medical education

—

shall be punished by a fine in the maximum amount of two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

3. Actions provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article that have negligently caused the death of the victim or grave harm to his or her health —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 122 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

**Article 123. Infecting with human immunodeficiency virus**

1. Subjecting another person to an obvious danger of infecting with human immunodeficiency virus —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a term of maximum two months, or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year.

2. Intentionally or self-confidently infecting another person with human immunodeficiency virus by a person who was aware of his or her disease —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

3. The act provided for in part 2 of this Article committed:

(1) against two or more persons;

(2) against a minor;

(3) against an obviously pregnant woman —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

***(Article 123 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 124. Infecting with a venereal disease or other sexually transmitted diseases**

1. Infecting another person with a venereal disease or other sexually transmitted diseases by a person who was aware of his or her disease —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a term of one to three months.

2. The same act committed:

(1) against two or more persons;

(2) against a minor;

(3) against an obviously pregnant woman —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

***(Article 124 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

#### **Article 125. Violation of transplant surgery rules**

1. Violation of the conditions and procedure provided for by law for harvesting a part or tissues of human body or transplantation, which has negligently caused grave or medium gravity harm to the health of the person donating or receiving parts or tissues of human body —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act that has negligently caused the death of the victim —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

#### **Article 125.1. Illegal circulation of human organs and/or tissues**

1. Illegally obtaining, transferring, as well as realising human organs and/or tissues —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to six years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of seven to nine years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article committed —

(1) by an organised group or

(2) by use of official position —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of nine to twelve years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 125.1 supplemented by HO-161-N of 21 March 2018)***

**Article 126. Forcing to donate parts or tissues of body**  
***(Article repealed by HO-69-N of 1 March 2011)***

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

1. Subjecting a person to medical or scientific experiments without the free expression of his or her will and informed and properly formulated consent —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a maximum term of three years.

2. The same act committed —

(1) against a person in a helpless situation;

(2) against a person in material or other dependence from the criminal;

(3) against a minor —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to three years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a maximum term of three years.

3. The same act which has been committed by an organised group or has negligently caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a maximum term of three years.

**Article 127.1. Conducting eugenic experiments**

1. Eugenic experiments — performing any action aimed at selection of a person — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act committed —

(1) against a person in a helpless situation;

(2) against a minor;

(3) by an organised group —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to eight years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The same act which has negligently caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of seven to twelve years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 127.1 supplemented by HO-161-N of 21 March 2018)***

### **Article 127.2. Reproductive cloning of a person**

1. Reproductive cloning of a person — performing any action aimed at genetically creating a clone of a deceased or living person by artificial means —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to eight years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which has been committed:

(1) for the purpose of using the parts or organs or tissues of a cloned being or

(2) for mercenary purposes or

(3) by an organised group or

(4) by use of official position —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of nine to twelve years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 127.2 supplemented by HO-161-N of 21 March 2018)***

### **Article 128. Leaving in danger**

1. Failure to render necessary and obviously urgent assistance to a person in a situation dangerous to life, or failure to inform the appropriate authorities of the necessity to provide assistance, where the criminal was not obliged to take care of the victim and he or she was not the one to put him or her in a situation dangerous to life —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of fifty-fold to one-hundred-fold of the minimum salary.

2. Leaving a person — who is in a situation dangerous to life or health and is deprived of the possibility to undertake self-preservation measures — in a helpless situation, where the criminal had a real possibility to provide assistance to that person and was obliged to take care of him or her, or he or she was the one to put him or her in a situation dangerous to life —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to one-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a maximum term of two months.

3. The act provided for in part 2 of this Article, which has caused death or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-and-fifty-fold to two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a maximum term of three months, or by imprisonment for a maximum term of three years.

***(Article 128 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 129. Failure to render assistance to a patient**

1. Failure, without good reason, to provide assistance by a person who was obliged to provide such assistance, where grave or medium gravity harm was negligently caused to the patient's health —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of fifty-fold to one-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a term of one to two months.

2. The same act that has negligently caused the death of the patient —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 129 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 130. Failure to perform or improper performance of professional duties by medical and support personnel**

1. Failure to perform or improper performance of professional duties by medical and support personnel due to inadvertent or unconscientious attitude to their duties, where grave or medium gravity harm was caused to the health of the patient under treatment —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a term of maximum three months.

2. The same act that has negligently caused the death of the patient under treatment or infection with human immunodeficiency virus —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

**Article 130.1. Impeding the professional, as well as non-professional auxiliary activities of medical workers**

1. Impeding the professional, as well as non-professional auxiliary activities of a medical worker, which were carried out by means of exercise violence against the medical worker not dangerous to life or health or with a threat to use violence —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary.

2. Impeding the professional, as well as non-professional auxiliary activities of a medical worker, which were carried out by means of exercise violence against the medical worker not dangerous to life or health or with a threat to use violence —

shall be punished by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

***(Article 130.1 supplemented by HO-89-N of 17 January 2018)***

## CHAPTER 17

### ***CRIMES AGAINST LIBERTY, HONOUR AND DIGNITY OF PERSON***

#### **Article 131. Kidnapping**

1. Covert or overt kidnapping by deception, abuse of confidence, use or threat to use violence, where there are no elements of the crime provided for in Article 218 of this Code — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

2. The same act committed —

(1) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy —

(2) by use or threat of use of violence dangerous to life or health;

(3) by use of weapon or objects used as a weapon;

(4) against a minor;

(5) against an obviously pregnant woman;

(6) against two or more persons;

(7) with mercenary motives;

8) ***(point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

3. The actions provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which —

(1) have been committed by an organised group;

(2) have negligently caused the death of the victim or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of seven to ten years.

***(Article 131 amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

#### **Article 132. Trafficking in or exploitation of human beings**

1. Engaging a person in prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, or putting or keeping in slavery or situation similar to slavery by use or threat of use of violence not dangerous to life or health or by other forms of compulsion, by kidnapping, deception or abuse of confidence, using the vulnerability of the situation or giving or receiving payments or benefits or promising such to get the consent of a person supervising him or her —



shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to eight years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years, with or without confiscation of property.

2. The same offence committed —

(1) against two or more persons;

(2) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy —

(3) by use of official position;

(4) by use or threat of use of violence dangerous to life or health;

(5) against an obviously pregnant woman;

(6) by organising the transportation of a person by crossing the state border of the Republic of Armenia —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of seven to twelve years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years, with or without confiscation of property.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which —

(1) has been committed by an organised group;

(2) has negligently caused the death of the victim or other grave consequences —

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

4. According to this Article, as well as Article 132.2 of this Code, exploitation of the prostitution of another person or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, putting in slavery or situation similar to slavery, trade, harvesting of human organs or tissues shall be deemed to be exploitation.

5. The victims of the criminal offences provided for by this Article, as well as by Article 132.2 of this Code shall be released from criminal liability for the crimes of minor or medium gravity in the commitment whereof they were involved in the course of trafficking or exploitation against them and committed those acts under coercion.

***(Article 132 edited, supplemented by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, edited by HO-103-N of 1 June 2006, amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, amended, supplemented by HO-220-N of 18 November 2009, edited by HO-69-N of 1 March 2011)***

**Article 132<sup>1</sup>. Engaging a person in prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, or putting or keeping in slavery or situation similar to slavery**

***(Article repealed by HO-69-N of 1 March 2011)***

**Article 132<sup>2</sup>. Trafficking or exploitation of a child or a person deprived of the possibility to realise the nature and significance of his or her act or to direct it as a result of mental disorder**

1. Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child or a person deprived — as a result of a mental disorder — of the possibility to fully or partially realise the nature and significance of his or her act or to direct it, for the purpose of exploitation, as well as exploitation or putting or keeping in the state of exploitation of such persons —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of seven to ten years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years, with or without confiscation of property.

2. The same offence committed —

(1) against two or more persons;

(2) by a group of persons acting in a conspiracy;

(3) by use of official position;

(4) by use of violence or threat thereof —

(5) by abduction;

(6) against an obviously pregnant woman;

(7) by organising the transportation of a person by crossing the state border of the Republic of Armenia —

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

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which —

(1) has been committed by an organised group;

(2) has negligently caused the death of the victim or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of twelve to fifteen years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years, with or without confiscation of property.

***(Article 132<sup>2</sup> supplemented by HO-69-N of 1 March 2011)***

**Article 132.3. Using the service of a person in a state of exploitation**

1. Using the service of a person in a state of exploitation, where being in the state of exploitation of that person is obvious for the user of the service and where the elements of crime provided for in Articles 132 or 132.2 of this Code are absent in the acts of a person having committed a crime —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act committed —

- (1) against an obviously minor;
- (2) against a person deprived — as a result of a mental disorder — of the possibility to fully or partially realise the nature and significance of his or her act or to direct it;
- (3) against an obviously pregnant woman;
- (4) against two or more persons —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The person having voluntarily communicated information on a victim to the law-enforcement authorities of the Republic of Armenia shall be exempt from criminal liability provided for in this Article, unless the act actually committed thereby contains other *corpus delicti*.

***(Article 132<sup>3</sup> supplemented by HO-69-N of 1 March 2011)***

**Article 133. Illegal deprivation of liberty**

1. Illegally depriving a person of liberty, which is not related to kidnapping — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act committed —

- (1) by a group of persons acting in a conspiracy;
- (2) by use or threat of use of violence dangerous to life or health;
- (3) by use of weapon or objects used as a weapon;
- (4) against a minor;
- (5) against an obviously pregnant woman;
- (6) against two or more persons;
- (7) with mercenary motives —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to five years.

3. The actions provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which —

- (1) have been committed by an organised group;
  - (2) have negligently caused the death of the victim or other grave consequences —
- shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

***(Article 133 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 134. Illegal placing or keeping in a psychiatric hospital**

1. Illegal placing or keeping in a psychiatric hospital — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same action which —

- (1) has been committed with mercenary motives;
- (2) has been committed by use of official position;

(3) has negligently caused the death of the victim or other grave consequences — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

**Article 135. Defamation**

*(Article repealed by HO-98-N of 18 May 2010)*

**Article 136. Insult**

*(Article repealed by HO-98-N of 18 May 2010)*

**Article 137. Threat of murder, of causing grave harm to health, or of property destruction**

1. Threat of murder, of causing grave harm to health, or of destruction of large amount of property, where there has been a real risk of realising such threat — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of fifty-fold to one-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a term of maximum two months, or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. In this Article, large amount means the amount of five-hundred-fold to three-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime.

*(Article 137 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)*

**CHAPTER 18**

**CRIMES AGAINST SEXUAL INTEGRITY AND SEXUAL FREEDOM**

**Article 138. Rape**

1. Rape — sexual intercourse of a man with a woman against her will, by use or threat or use of violence against her or another person, or by taking advantage of the woman's helpless situation —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to six years.

2. Rape that —

(1) has been committed by a group of persons;

(2) has been committed with particular cruelty against the victim or another person;

(3) has been committed against a minor;

(4) has negligently caused the death of the victim or other grave consequences —

(5) *(point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)*

(6) against an obviously pregnant woman;

(7) has been committed by use of or threat to use weapon or objects used as a weapon;

(8) has been committed by an officer of a relevant institution against a person serving the punishment at a correctional institution, a person kept in a detention facility or an arrest facility, a person kept in a disciplinary battalion, a military servant in a military unit, a person receiving treatment or undergoing examination at a medical institution or any person otherwise deprived of liberty in cases and by the procedure prescribed by law;

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which has been committed —

(1) against a person below the age of eighteen by a parent, or a teacher or an employee of an educational or medical or pedagogical institution, or any other person in charge of his or her upbringing or care;

(2) against a person not having attained the age of fourteen —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

4. Within the meaning of Articles 138 and 139 of this Code, a person shall be deemed to be in a helpless situation, where he or she by virtue of certain circumstances has been permanently or temporarily deprived of the possibility to offer resistance to the offender or to acknowledge or understand the essence of the action being committed against him or her, as well as a person below the age of 12.

***(Article 138 amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011, supplemented, edited by HO-112-N of 12 November 2013)***

#### **Article 139. Violent sexual actions**

1. Homosexuality or other sexual actions against the will of the victim, by use or threat of use of violence against him or her or another person, or by taking advantage of the victim's helpless situation —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to six years.

2. The same actions which —

(1) have been committed by a group of persons;

(2) have been committed with particular cruelty against the victim or another person;

(3) have been committed against a minor;

(4) have negligently caused the death of the victim or other grave consequences —

***(5) (point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

(6) against an obviously pregnant woman;

(7) has been committed by use of or threat to use weapon or objects used as a weapon;

(8) has been committed by an officer of a relevant institution against a person serving the punishment at a correctional institution, a person kept in a detention facility or an arrest facility, a person kept in a disciplinary battalion, a military servant in a military unit, a person receiving

treatment or undergoing examination at a medical institution or any person otherwise deprived of liberty in cases and by the procedure prescribed by law;  
shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which has been committed —

(1) against a person below the age of eighteen by a parent, or a teacher or an employee of an educational or medical or pedagogical institution, or any other person in charge of his or her upbringing or care;

(2) against a person not having attained the age of fourteen —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 139 amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011, edited, supplemented by HO-112-N of 12 November 2013)***

**Article 140. Compelling to sexual intercourse or actions of sexual nature**

***(title edited by HO-112-N of 12 November 2013)***

1. Compelling a person to sexual intercourse or actions of sexual, including homosexual nature, through blackmail, threat to destruct, damage or take property, or by taking advantage of the victim's material or other dependence, where there are no elements of crime provided for in Articles 132 and 132.2 —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to three years.

2. The action provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article that has been committed against a person obviously below the age of sixteen —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

***(Article 140 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, edited by HO-112-N of 12 November 2013)***

**Article 141. Sexual intercourse with a person below the age of sixteen and actions of sexual nature committed with a person below the age of sixteen**

***(title edited by HO-112-N of 12 November 2013)***

1. Sexual intercourse or other sexual actions with a person obviously below the age of sixteen by a person having attained the age of eighteen, where there are no elements of the criminal offences provided for in Article 138, 139 or 140 of this Code —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article committed —

(1) against a person not having attained the age of twenty-one;

(2) by a group of persons;

(3) by the same person, periodically —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which has been committed —

(1) against a person below the age of eighteen by a parent, or a teacher or an employee of an educational or medical or pedagogical institution, or any other person in charge of his or her upbringing or care;

(2) against a person not having attained the age of fourteen;

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 141 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, edited by HO-112-N of 12 November 2013)***

**Article 142. Lecherous actions**

1. Committing lecherous actions against a person obviously below the age of sixteen by a person having attained the age of eighteen or against a person below the age of fourteen by a person having attained the age of sixteen —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article committed —

(1) by use of violence or threat thereof dangerous to life or health by a person having attained the age of sixteen;

(2) against a person obviously below the age of sixteen by a person having attained the age of twenty-one;

(3) against a person below the age of fourteen by a person having attained the age of eighteen;

(4) by the same person, periodically;

(5) by a group of persons;

(6) through electronic communication network —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which has been committed —

(1) against a person below the age of eighteen by a parent, or a teacher or an employee of an educational or medical or pedagogical institution, or any other person in charge of his or her upbringing or care;

(2) against a person not having attained the age of twelve —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

**(Article 142 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, edited by HO-112-N of 12 November 2013)**

**CHAPTER 19**  
**CRIMES AGAINST HUMAN AND CITIZEN'S**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS**

**Article 143. Violation of human and citizens' legal equality**

**(Title edited by HO-3-N of 5 February 2013)**

1. Direct or indirect violation of human and citizen's rights and freedoms based on sex, race, skin colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion, world view, political or other views, belonging to a national minority, property status, birth, disability, age, or other personal or social circumstances which have harmed human and citizen's rights and lawful interests —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act committed by use of official position —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

**(Article 143 edited, amended by HO-3-N of 5 February 2013)**

**Article 144. Illegal collection, storage, use or dissemination of information on private or family life**

Use of information constituting personal or family secret of a person without his or her consent, or dissemination of such information by public speeches, publicly demonstrated works or through mass media, or collection or storage of such information, unless those are provided for by law —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a term of one to two months.

**(Article 144 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)**

**Article 145. Disclosure of medical secret**

1. Disclosure of information on a patient's disease or the results of medical examination by medical and support personnel without professional or official exigency —



shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of two to five years, or by detention for a term of one to two months.

2. The actions provided for in part 1 of this Article that have negligently caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

**Article 146. Breach of secrecy of correspondence, telephone conversations, postal, telegram or other communications**

1. Breach of secrecy of correspondence, telephone conversations, postal, telegram or other communications —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of fifty-fold to one-hundred-fold of the minimum salary.

2. The same act committed by use of official position —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of two to five years, or by detention for a term of one to two months.

***(Article 146 edited by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, amended by HO-3-N of 5 February 2013)***

**Article 147. Violating the inviolability of residence**

1. Illegal entry into a person's residence against his or her will —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of fifty-fold to one-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months.

2. The same actions committed by use or threat of use of violence —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article that has been committed by use of official position —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of two to five years, or by detention for a term of one to two months, or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 147 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 148. Refusing to provide information to a person**

Illegal refusal by an official to provide documents or materials to a person, which directly affect his or her rights and lawful interests and have been collected in the prescribed manner, or

provision of such information to a person in an incomplete or intentionally distorted manner, where this has impaired the rights and lawful interests of the person concerned — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary.

**Article 149. Obstructing exercise of the right of suffrage, the activities of electoral commissions or exercise of the powers of persons taking part in an election**

1. Obstructing free exercise of a citizen's right of suffrage or right to a referendum, or the activities of electoral or referendum commissions, as well as exercise of the powers of a member of an electoral or referendum commission or of an initiative group, candidate or his or her proxy, observer, mass media representative, authorised person of a political party (alliance of political parties) —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of seven-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of one to three five years.

2. The same acts which —

(1) have been committed by a threat to damage a property;

(2) have been committed by motivating materially;

(3) have been accompanied by use or threat of use of violence;

(4) have been committed by using official position;

(5) have been committed by a group of persons;

(6) have been accompanied by depriving a person of liberty —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years.

***(Article 149 edited, supplemented by HO-2-N of 22 December 2006, edited by HO-166-N of 26 May 2011, amended, supplemented by HO-160-N of 20 October 2016, amended by HO-320-N of 4 May 2018)***

**Article 149.1. Compelling to conduct a campaign or refuse to conduct a campaign**

1. Compelling to conduct an election or referendum campaign or refuse to conduct an election or referendum campaign —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of seven-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary, or by imprisonment for a term of six months to one year, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years.

2. The same act which —

(1) has been committed by use of service or other dependence;

(2) has been committed by use of official position;

(3) has been accompanied by use or threat of use of violence;

(4) has been committed by a group of persons;

(5) has been accompanied by depriving a person of liberty —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to five years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years.

***(Article 149.1 supplemented by HO-320-N of 4 May 2018)***

**Article 150. Rigging election or voting results**

1. Obvious miscalculation of votes during a referendum or elections, or approval of election results, including protocols, the copies thereof, other election documents and their excerpts with obviously incorrect data, illegal taking of a ballot box, entry of obviously incorrect data into a computer, change of the entered data, as well as rigging election or voting results in any other way, or failure — for that purpose — to provide election documents to higher election authorities within the prescribed period —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years.

2. The same act committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to five years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 150 edited by HO-2-N of 22 December 2006, amended by HO-57-N of 25 May 2016, supplemented by HO-160-N of 20 October 2016, amended, supplemented by HO-320-N of 4 May 2018)***

**Article 151. Dissemination of defamatory information concerning a candidate, political party (alliance of political parties) during the conduct of elections**

***(Article repealed by HO-57-N of 25 May 2016)***

**Article 152. Violation of the procedure for drawing up lists of electors, providing them to citizens and political parties and for their publication**

Violation of the procedure established for providing lists of electors to citizens or political parties, failure to provide them, or failure to publish them through the established procedure by an official responsible for drawing up lists of electors —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-thousand-fold to one-thousand-five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary.

Forgery — by violating the procedure established for drawing up lists of electors — by an official responsible for drawing up lists of electors —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to five years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 152 edited by HO-2-N of 22 December 2006, HO-166-N of 26 May 2011)***

**Article 153. Voting more than once or instead of another person**

Voting more than once or instead of another person by submitting false data, false documents or in any other manner —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years.

***(Article 153 edited by HO-2-N of 22 December 2006, amended, supplemented by HO-160-N of 20 October 2016, amended by HO-320-N of 4 May 2018)***

**Article 154. Breaching the secrecy of ballot**

Compelling an elector to disclose the result of voting for the purpose of breaching the secrecy of ballot, checking a ballot paper cast for the purpose of disclosing the result of voting, entering a polling booth (room), as well as breaching the secrecy of ballot in any other manner —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to seven-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, or by imprisonment for a term of two to three years.

***(Article 154 amended by HO-2-N of 22 December 2006, edited by HO-166-N of 26 May 2011)***

**Article 154<sup>1</sup>. Preparation of forged electoral ballot papers or ballot envelopes, stamps, coupons or delivery or distribution of obviously forged electoral ballot papers or ballot envelopes, stamps, coupons**

***(title supplemented by HO-57-N of 25 May 2016)***

1. Preparation of forged electoral ballot papers or ballot envelopes, stamps, coupons or delivery or distribution of obviously forged ballot papers or ballot envelopes, stamps, coupons in any other manner with personal motives or out of group interests —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years.

2. The same act committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to ten years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years, with or without confiscation of property.

***(Article 154<sup>1</sup> supplemented by HO-2-N of 22 December 2006, supplemented, amended by HO-57-N of 25 May 2016, supplemented by HO-160-N of 20 October 2016, amended by HO-320-N of 4 May 2018)***

**Article 154.2. Taking bribes from candidates, political parties (alliances of political parties), referendum campaign initiatives by the elector or giving bribes to the elector by candidates, political parties (alliances of political parties), referendum campaign initiatives or obstructing the free realisation of the elector's will**

***(title edited by HO-57-N of 25 May 2016)***

1. Taking bribes, that is to say, money, property, right to property, securities or receiving or demanding any other advantage from candidates, political parties (alliances of political parties), referendum campaign initiatives personally or by way of an intermediary under the condition of voting in favour or against any one of the candidates, political parties (alliances of political parties), referendum campaign initiatives or participating in the elections or refusing to participate in the elections —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to seven-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of one to three years.

2. Compelling the elector to vote in favour or against any one of the candidates, political parties (alliances of political parties), referendum campaign initiatives, to participate in the elections or to refuse to participate in the elections, which was committed by causing damage to property or with the threat to cause damage to property, by using service or other dependence, by using violence or with the threat to use violence, giving a bribe personally or by way of intermediary in favour of him or her or the person represented by him or her (political party, alliance of political parties), that is to say, promising or providing money, property, right to property, securities or any other advantage —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-thousand-fold to two-thousand-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary, or by imprisonment for a term of three to five years.

2.1. The acts provided for in part 2 of this Article, committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to six years.

3. A person taking a bribe shall be released from criminal liability, where that person has voluntarily informed law-enforcement authorities about taking a bribe before the criminal offence has been known to law-enforcement authorities, but no later than within a three-day period and has assisted in disclosing the crime.

***(Article 154<sup>2</sup> supplemented by HO-2-N of 22 December 2006, edited by HO-166-N of 26 May 2011, supplemented by HO-320-N of 4 May 2018)***

**Article 154<sup>3</sup>. Failure to return the seal of an electoral commission, violating the prescribed procedure for keeping of the seal**

***(Article repealed by HO-57-N of 25 May 2016)***

**Article 154<sup>4</sup>. Entering a polling station with weapon**

Demonstratively entering a polling station (polling booth) with a weapon by a person having the right to carry it, without an official exigency —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to three years.

***(Article 154<sup>4</sup> supplemented by HO-2-N of 22 December 2016, edited by HO-166-N of 26 May 2011, amended by HO-57-N of 25 May 2016)***

**Article 154<sup>5</sup>. Obstructing a proxy, member of electoral commission, observer or mass media representative to get acquainted with election documents, failure to provide copies of protocols of electoral commission**

Obstructing a proxy, member of the electoral commission, observer or mass media representative to get acquainted with election documents in the prescribed cases and procedure, failure to provide the copies of protocols of the electoral commission, the excerpts thereof —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to five years.

***(Article 154<sup>5</sup> supplemented by HO-2-N of 22 December 2006, edited by HO-166-N of 26 May 2011)***

**Article 154<sup>6</sup>. Failure to fulfil or improper fulfilment of powers of the Chairperson of the Electoral Commission**

Failure to fulfil or improper fulfilment of powers by the Chairperson of the Electoral Commission in the result of which it became impossible to summarise voting and election results by the Electoral Commission —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 154<sup>6</sup> supplemented by HO-166-N of 26 May 2011, amended by HO-160-N of 20 October 2016, HO-320-N of 4 May 2018)***

**Article 154.7. Illegal taking of the ballot box, the list signed by electors, registration book of the precinct electoral commission, seal of the commission, the individual seal of the member of the precinct electoral commission, the self-adhesive stamp, the voting pass containing information on the elector, the numbered pass, technical equipment for electronic registration of electors, the video camera placed by a specialised organisation selected by the Government, the disposable sack for election related documents or the package of election related documents**

1. Illegal taking — with personal motives or out of group interests — of the ballot box, the list signed by electors, registration book of the precinct electoral commission, seal of the commission, the individual seal of the member of the precinct electoral commission, the self-adhesive stamp, the voting pass containing information on the elector, the numbered pass, technical equipment for electronic registration of electors, the video camera placed by a specialised organisation selected by the Government, the disposable sack for election-related documents or the package of election-related documents:

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to four years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

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

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years.

***(Article 154.7 supplemented by HO-160-N of 20 October 2016, amended, supplemented by HO-320-N of 4 May 2018)***

**Article 154.8. Making false statement regarding voting on behalf of another person or submitting statement with false signature attached to the application**

Intentionally making a false statement regarding voting on behalf of another person or submitting, attached to the application, a statement with false signature (a statement signed not by the declarant or signed on behalf of a fictitious person) —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years.

Making a false statement with inadvertent negligence regarding voting on behalf of another person —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to eight-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of up to two years.

***(Article 154.8 supplemented by HO-160-N of 20 October 2016, amended by HO-320-N of 4 May 2018)***

**Article 154.9. Mediation in electoral bribe**

1. Mediation in electoral bribe, i.e. contributing to reaching an agreement between the bribe giver and the bribe taker or to carrying out the agreement already reached —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to seven-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of one to three years.

2. The same act committed by using official position or reputation arising from position — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

***(Article 154.9 supplemented by HO-320-N of 4 May 2018)***

**Article 155. Compelling to participate in a strike or to refuse to participate in a strike**

Compelling to participate in a strike or to refuse to participate in a lawful strike by use or threat of use of violence —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months.

**Article 156. Unjustified refusal to hire or dismissal of a pregnant woman or a person having a child under the age of three**

Unjustified refusal to hire or dismissal of a pregnant woman for the reason of pregnancy or a person having a child under the age of three — for that reason —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a maximum term of one month.

**Article 157. Violating the rules of labour protection**

1. Violating safety rules of equipment operation or rules of labour protection by a person responsible for following them, where grave or medium gravity harm or professional illness was negligently caused to a person's health —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act that has negligently caused the death of the victim —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 157 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***



**Article 158. Infringement of copyright and related rights**

1. Illegal use of an object of copyright or related right, or misappropriation of authorship, as well as attaching the creation of the holder of copyright or related rights to a magnetic, optical, digital, laser and any other type of electronic carrier, disseminating and/or selling the creation without the consent of the holder of copyright or related rights, where the act has been committed of a large scale —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of the five-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year.

2. The same act that has been committed —

(1) by circumventing technical protection measures;

(2) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(3) more than once;

(4) by attaching received stamps on the carriers of the creations not provided for their usage;

(5) on a large-scale —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-thousand-fold to two-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

3. The act provided for in this Article shall be considered of a significant scale, if the total value (price) of the permission (license) to use the an object of the copyright and related rights on magnetic, optical, digital, laser and any other type of electronic carrier, notwithstanding the prices mentioned by the owners, the author or other person who enjoys rights (and in case of the lack of mentioning thereof, by a retail price) shall make fifty-fold to two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary set at the time of commission of the crime.

4. The act provided for in this Article shall be considered of a large scale, if the total value (price) of the permission (license) to use the object of the copyright and related rights on magnetic, optical, digital, laser and any other type of electronic carrier, notwithstanding the prices mentioned by the owners, the author or other person who enjoys rights (and in case of the lack of mentioning thereof, by a retail price) shall exceed two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary set at the time of commission of the crime.

***(Article 158 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, HO-144-N of 15 June 2006, edited by HO-147-N of 26 October 2010, amended by HO-45-N of 19 March 2012)***

**Article 159. Infringement of patent right**

Illegal use of an object of patent right, or dissemination — without the applicant's consent — of information concerning its essence before official recognition of that right, or misappropriation of authorship, or compelling to co-authorship —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

**Article 160. Obstructing exercise of the right to freedom of conscience or belief**

Obstructing the lawful activities of religious organisations or the performance of religious rites

—

shall be punished by a fine in the maximum amount of two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a term of maximum two months.

*(Article 160 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)*

**Article 161. Obstructing exercise of the right to form associations (non-governmental or trade unions) or to establish political parties, or their activities**

1. Obstructing or interfering with the exercise of the right to form associations (non-governmental or trade unions) or to establish political parties, or obstructing or interfering with the lawful activities of an association or a political party —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum one month.

2. The same act that has caused a substantial violation of the rights and lawful interests of an association or a political party —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months.

**Article 162. Forming or managing associations encroaching on persons' rights or persons**

Forming or managing a religious or non-governmental association the activities of which are accompanied by causing harm to persons' health or encroaching on other rights of persons as well as inducing persons to abandon their civil obligations —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum three months.

**Article 163. Obstructing holding of assemblies or participation therein**

1. Obstructing holding of lawful assemblies —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year.

2. Compelling to participate in lawful assemblies by using force or with the threat to use force

—

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 163 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, edited by HO-76-N of 14 April 2011)***

**Article 164. Obstructing a journalist's lawful professional activities**

1. Obstructing a journalist's lawful professional activities, or compelling him or her to disseminate or to refuse dissemination of information —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary.

2. The same acts that have been committed by an official by use of his or her official position —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of four-hundred-fold to seven-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The acts provided for in parts 1 and 2 of this Article, which have been committed by use or threat of use of violence dangerous to life or health of a journalist or his or her relative —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

***(Article 164 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, amended, supplemented by HO-32-N of 17 March 2010)***

**CHAPTER 20**

**CRIMES AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF FAMILY AND THE CHILD**

**Article 165. Engaging a minor in the commission of a criminal offence**

1. Engaging — through promises, deceit or any other manner — a minor having reached the age of criminal liability under this Code for the given crime by a person having attained the age of eighteen —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

2. The same act that has been committed by a parent, teacher or another person in charge of the upbringing of the minor —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which have been committed by use or threat of use of violence —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

4. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 or 3 of this Article accompanied by engaging a minor in an organised group or a criminal organisation or in the commission of a grave or particularly grave criminal offence —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 165 amended by HO-69-N of 1 March 2011, HO-3-N of 5 February 2013)***

**Article 166. Engaging a child in the commission of acts related to pornography or preparation of pornographic materials or objects**

1. Engaging a person below the age of eighteen in the commission of acts related to pornography or preparation of pornographic materials or objects, where there are no elements of crime provided for by Article 132.2 of this Code are missing —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

2. The same act that has been committed by a parent, teacher or another person in charge of the upbringing of the child —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which

(1) have been committed against two or more persons;

(2) have been accompanied by use or threat of use of violence;

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 166 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, edited by HO-69-N of 1 March 2011)***

**Article 166.1. Engaging a child in the commission of actions related to the use of alcoholic beverages, non-medical use of drastic or other soporific substances, vagrancy or beggary**

1. Engaging by a person having attained the age of eighteen in the use of alcoholic beverages, non-medical use of drastic or other soporific substances, vagrancy or engaging in the

commission of actions related to beggary, where there are no elements of crime provided for by Article 132.2 of this Code —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

2. The same act that has been committed by a parent, teacher or another person in charge of the upbringing of the child —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of one to five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which —

(1) have been committed against two or more persons;

(2) have been accompanied by use or threat of use of violence —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 166.1 supplemented by HO-69-N of 1 March 2011)***

**Article 167. Unlawfully separating a child from the parents or persons in charge of the upbringing of and care for the child or replacing the child**

***(title supplemented by HO-13-N of 21 December 2017)***

1. Separating a child from his or her parents or from persons providing the upbringing of and care for the child, without their consent, with the exception of cases provided for by law, or replacing a child, where there are no elements of crime provided for by Article 132.2 of this Code —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

2. The same actions that have been committed —

(1) against two or more children;

(2) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(3) use of official position;

(4) by illegally transporting a child to another State —

(5) ***(point repealed by HO-69-N of 1 March 2011)***

(6) ***(point repealed by HO-69-N of 1 March 2011)***

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

3. The actions provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which have been committed by an organised group, or have negligently caused the death of a child or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

***(Article 167 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, supplemented, amended by HO-69-N of 1 March 2011, supplemented by HO-13-N of 21 December 2017)***

**Article 167.1. Obstructing holding of visit of a parent or other close relative with a child**

1. Obstructing by the parent not residing with the child of visit of the parent or other close relative not residing with the child and the child under judicial procedure three or more times within one year, as well as five or more times within one year or evading holding of a visit for inexcusable reasons —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of up to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year.

***(Article 167.1 supplemented by HO-13-N of 21 December 2017)***

**Article 168. Purchase of a child for fostering or sale of a child for the purpose of placing the child under the care of the caretaker**

1. Purchase of a child for fostering or sale of a child for the purpose of placing the child under the care of the caretaker —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

2. The same offence that has been committed —

(1) by use of official position;

(2) against two or more children;

(3) by organising the transportation of a person by crossing the state border of the Republic of Armenia;

(4) through sham adoption —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 168 edited by HO-256-N of 5 December 2006, HO-69-N of 1 March 2011)***

**Article 169. Disclosing an adoption secret, or inducing or compelling to give consent to adoption**

Disclosing an adoption secret against the will of the adopter by a person who was obliged to keep the fact of adoption as an official or professional secret, or disclosing such secret by another person with mercenary or other mean motives, as well as inducing or compelling — for the purpose of adoption — the adoptee's legal representative to give consent to adoption against his or her will, with mercenary or other mean motives —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of maximum two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a term of maximum two months, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 169 supplemented by HO-119-N of 20 May 2005, amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 169<sup>1</sup>. Misstating information to civil status acts registration bodies**

Misstating information to civil status acts registration bodies —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a maximum term of three months, or by imprisonment for a maximum term of two years.

***(Article 169<sup>1</sup> supplemented by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 170. Failure to perform or improper fulfilment of the duty of upbringing the child**

***(title supplemented by HO-13-N of 21 December 2017)***

1. Failure to fulfil or improper fulfilment of the duty of upbringing the child by a parent or by a person in charge of upbringing the child or by a teacher or other workers of educational, medical or upbringing institution that has caused substantial violation of the rights and legitimate interests of the child —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of fifty-fold to one-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act accompanied by cruel treatment against a minor —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 170 amended by Law HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, supplemented by HO-13-N of 21 December 2017)***

**Article 171. Failure to fulfil or improper fulfilment of the duty of ensuring the safety of a child's life or of preservation of his or her health**

Failure to fulfil or improper fulfilment of the duty of ensuring the safety of a child's life or of preservation of his or her health by a person in charge of those duties due to service or by a

person who fulfils that duty upon a special assignment or has undertaken it voluntarily, where medium gravity harm has been negligently caused to the child's health due to it — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 171 supplemented by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 171.1. Violating the rules of use of assisted reproductive technologies**

Intentional application by a person providing medical aid and services of assisted reproductive technologies by violation of the rules of use of assisted reproductive technologies as prescribed by law against a person who is not the biological parent of the future child — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-thousand-fold to three-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 171.1 supplemented by HO-141-N of 29 September 2016)***

**Article 172. Abusing rights of a foster parent, guardian or curator**

***(title edited by HO-13-N of 21 December 2017)***

Use of fostering, guardianship or curatorship with mercenary or other personal motives, or leaving a the adoptee (ward) without supervision or necessary help, which has caused substantial impairment of the adoptee's (ward's) rights and lawful interests — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of up to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

***(Article 172 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, edited by HO-13-N of 21 December 2017)***

**Article 173. Malicious evasion by a parent from supporting a child**

Malicious evasion — for more than three months — by a parent from making maintenance payments under a civil judgment of the court to a child or a descendant who has attained the age of eighteen and is incapable to work — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary.

***(Article 173 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***



**Article 174. Malicious evasion by a descendant from supporting a parent incapable to work**

Malicious evasion — for more than three months — by a descendant from making maintenance payments under a civil judgment of the court to a parent incapable to work or a parent in need of material assistance —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary.

***(Article 174 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**SECTION 8**  
**CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY, ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

**CHAPTER 21**  
**CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY**

**Article 175. Robbery**

1. Robbery — an assault for the purpose of illegally taking another person's property, which has been committed by use or threat of use of violence dangerous to life and health — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to six years, with or without confiscation of property.

2. Robbery that has been committed —

- (1) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;
- (2) for illegally taking property on a large-scale;
- (3) by illegally entering a residence, warehouse or premises;
- (4) by use of weapon or other objects used as a weapon—
- (5) **(point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)**

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to ten years, with or without confiscation of property.

3. Robbery that has been committed —

- (1) for illegally taking property on a particularly large-scale;
- (2) by an organised group;
- (3) by causing grave harm to health —
- (4) **(point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)**

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. In this Chapter, significant means the amount (value) not exceeding thirty-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary prescribed in the Republic of Armenia at the time of crime, and at the time of taking by way of theft — the amount (value) not exceeding five-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary prescribed in the Republic of Armenia, shall be deemed to be a significant amount.

In this Chapter and in Article 216 of this Code, large-scale means the amount (value) not exceeding five-hundred-fold to three-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime.

In this Chapter and in Article 216 of this Code, particularly large-scale means the amount (value) not exceeding the three-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime.

**(paragraph repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)**

***(paragraph repealed by HO-58-N of 14 December 2004)***

***(Article 175 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, HO-58-N of 14 December 2004, amended, edited by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011, HO-219-N of 23 June 2011)***

**Article 176. Larceny**

1. Larceny – overt illegal taking of another person’s property — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to six-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. Burglary that:

- (1) has been committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;
- (2) has been committed on a large-scale;
- (3) has been committed by illegally entering a residence, warehouse or premises;
- (4) has been accompanied by use or threat of use of violence not dangerous to life or health

—

***(5) (point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of three to five years.

3. Burglary committed —

- (1) on an particularly large-scale;
- (1.1) by illegally entering a residence;
- (2) by an organised group —
- (3) (point 3 repealed by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004)***
- (4) (point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years, with or without confiscation of property.

***(Article 176 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, edited, amended, supplemented by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

**Article 177. Theft**

1. Theft — covert [corr.](#) illegal taking of another person's property on a significant-scale — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. Theft committed:

- (1) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;
- (2) on a large-scale;
- (3) by illegally entering a residence, warehouse or premises —
- (4) (point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

**(5) (*point 3 repealed by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004*)**

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

**3. Theft committed:**

(1) on an particularly large-scale;

(1.1) by illegally entering a residence;

(2) by an organised group —

**(3) (*point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011*)**

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years, with or without confiscation of property.

**4. (*part repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011*)**

**(*Article 177 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, edited, amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, edited, amended, supplemented by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011*)**

**Article 178. Fraud**

1. Fraud — the illegal taking of another person's property on a significant-scale or acquisition of a right over another person's property through deception or abuse of confidence — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

**2. Fraud committed:**

(1) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(1.1) by use of official position;

(2) on a large-scale;

**(3) (*point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011*)**

**(4) (*point repealed by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004*)**

(5) in pretence of receiving a bribe —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

**3. Fraud committed:**

(1) on a particularly large-scale;

(2) by an organised group —

**(3) (*point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011*)**

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years, with or without confiscation of property.

**(*Article 178 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, edited, amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, supplemented, amended, edited by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011*)**

**Article 179. Embezzlement or peculation**

1. Embezzlement or peculation — illegal taking of another person's property on a significant-scale entrusted with the criminal —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act that has been committed —

(1) by use of official position;

(2) by a group of persons acting in a conspiracy;

(3) on a large-scale —

(4) **(part repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)**

(5) **(point repealed by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004)**

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of two to five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, that has been committed:

(1) on a particularly large-scale;

(2) by an organised group —

(3) **(point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)**

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

**(Article 179 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, HO-67-N of 24 December 2004, HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, amended, edited by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)**

#### **Article 180. Illegally taking particularly valuable objects**

1. Illegally taking objects or documents of a particular historic, literary or cultural value — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to five years.

2. The same act which —

(1) has been committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(2) has negligently caused the destruction of, or damage to, the objects or documents provided for in part 1 of this Article —

(3) **(point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)**

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

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which has been committed —

(1) through robbery or extortion;

(2) by an organised group —

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

**(Article 180 supplemented by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)**

**Article 181. Illegal taking committed by using computer equipment**

1. Illegally taking another person's property on a significant-scale, which has been committed by using computer equipment —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with or without a fine in the maximum amount of fifty-fold of the minimum salary.

2. The same act that has been committed —

(1) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(2) on a large-scale —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary, or by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, that has been committed:

(1) on an particularly large-scale;

(2) by an organised group —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years, with or without confiscation of property.

**(Article 181 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, edited by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)**

**Article 182. Extortion**

1. Extortion – the demand to surrender another person's property or the right over such property or to perform other actions pertaining to property by threatening to disclose discrediting information concerning the person or his or her relative or information substantially impairing the person's or his or her relative's rights and lawful interests, as well as by threatening to use violence against the person or his or her relative or to destruct (damage) the persons' or his or her relative's property or property under the disposal or custody of other persons —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of four-hundred-fold to eight-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years.

2. Extortion that has been committed —

(1) by use of violence against a person or his or her relative;

(2) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(3) **(point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)**

(3.1) on a large-scale;

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, with or without confiscation of property.

3. Extortion that has been committed —

(1) by negligently causing death or other grave consequences;

(2) on a particularly large-scale;

(3) by an organised group;

(4) by causing grave harm to health —

(5) ***(point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to ten years, with or without confiscation of property.

***(Article 182 edited by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, amended, supplemented by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

**Article 183. Illegally taking possession of a vehicle or other means of transport without the purpose of unlawful taking**

1. Illegally taking possession of (taking away) a vehicle or other means of transport without the purpose of unlawful taking —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a maximum term of one year.

2. The same action which —

(1) has caused a large-scale damage;

(2) has been committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(3) has been committed by use or threat of use of violence not dangerous to life or health —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which

(1) has caused a particularly large-scale damage;

(2) has been committed by an organised group;

(3) has been committed by use or threat of use of violence dangerous to life or health —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to eight years.

***(Article 183 supplemented by HO-67-N of 24 December 2004, amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 184. Causing property damage by deception or abuse of confidence**

1. Causing large-scale damage to the owner or other possessor of property by deception or abuse of confidence, where there are no elements of unlawful taking —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same action which —

(1) has caused a particularly large-scale damage;

(2) has been committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(3) has been committed by use of official position —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

3. The action provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which has been committed by an organised group —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

***(Article 184 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

#### **Article 184.1. Causing damage to pledgee**

1. Intentionally destructing, concealing, alienating, damaging pledged property or making it useless in any other way, by which exercise of the property right of a pledgee has been obstructed and damage has been caused to him or her in the amount exceeding four-thousand-fold of the minimum salary fixed in the Republic of Armenia —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary.

2. The same action committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy, or damage caused to the pledgee in the amount exceeding ten-thousand-fold of the minimum salary fixed in the Republic of Armenia —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-thousand-fold to two-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

3. The person having committed the acts provided for in this Article shall be released from criminal liability, where he or she compensates the damage caused by crime.

***(Article 184.1 supplemented by HO-112-N of 17 June 2016)***

#### **Article 185. Intentionally destructing or damaging property**

1. Intentionally destructing or damaging another person's property, which has caused a significant-scale damage —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of fifty-fold to one-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months, or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same action which —

(1) has been committed by arson, explosion or another way dangerous to the public;

(2) has caused large-scale damage;



(3) has been committed in connection with performing the official or public duty by a person or his or her relative;

(4) has been committed with motives of national, racial or religious hatred or religious fanaticism —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years.

3. The action provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which —

(1) has caused particularly large-scale damage;

(2) has negligently caused the death of a person;

(3) has caused the destruction of, or damage to, objects of a particular historical, scientific or cultural value —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years.

***(Article 185 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 186. Negligently destructing or damaging property**

1. Negligently destructing or damaging another person's property, which has caused large-scale damage —

shall be punished by a fine in the maximum amount of two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary.

2. The same action which has been committed due to careless treatment with fire or another source of increased danger, or has caused particularly large-scale damage —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

3. ***(part repealed by HO-67-N of 24 December 2004)***

***(Article 186 amended by HO-67-N of 24 December 2004, HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 186.1. Negligently or unfaithfully performing maintenance of property duties**

1. Unfaithful or negligent performance of his or her duties by a person to whom maintenance or protection of property is assigned, where illegal taking, damage or loss of large-scale property has taken place (amount (value) exceeding the five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary fixed in the Republic of Armenia), where there are no elements of official crime — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months.

***(Article 186.1 supplemented by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

**CHAPTER 22**

**CRIMES AGAINST ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

**Article 187. Obstructing lawful entrepreneurial and other economic activities**

1. An obviously ungrounded refusal of state listing of an individual entrepreneur, registration or re-registration of a commercial or non-commercial organisation, or malicious evasion from

registration or re-registration thereof, an obviously ungrounded refusal or malicious evasion from granting a special authorisation (licence) to carry out a certain activity, an obviously unlawful restriction of the rights and interests of an individual entrepreneur or a legal person, as well as any other obviously unlawful interference with its activities, which has been committed by an official by use of his or her official position —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. Assigning or conducting illegal controls by an official, which has caused large-scale damage —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which has caused particularly large-scale damage —

shall be punished by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum five years, or by detention for a term of two to three months, or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year.

4. In this Chapter, large-scale means the amount (value) exceeding the three-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime, whereas particularly large-scale means the amount (value) exceeding the four-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime.

***(Article 187 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, supplemented by HO-222-N of 21 December 2010)***

#### **Article 188. Illegal entrepreneurial activity**

1. Carrying out entrepreneurial activity without state registration, listing (except for cases provided for by law), or carrying out entrepreneurial activity subject to licensing without a special authorisation (licence), or carrying out entrepreneurial activity prohibited by law, which was accompanied by causing significant-scale damage to persons or organisations or the State —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of one year.

2. The same act which was accompanied by causing large-scale damage to persons or organisations or the State —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-thousand-fold to two-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of one to three years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of one to two years.

3. The same act which —

(1) was accompanied by causing particularly large-scale damage to persons or organisations or the State;

(2) has been committed by an organised group —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of one to three years.

4. In this Article, significant-scale means the amount of five-hundred-fold up to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime; large-scale means the amount of one-thousand-fold up to two-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime, and particularly large-scale means the amount exceeding the two-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime.

Under this Article, calculation of the damage caused to the State shall also include the amount of the state duty subject to levying for state registration, as well as for the special authorisation (licence).

***(Article 188 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, supplemented by HO-245-N of 26 December 2008, amended, supplemented, edited by HO-149-N of 10 June 2009, edited by HO-137-N of 5 October 2010, supplemented by HO-222-N of 21 December 2010)***

#### **Article 188<sup>1</sup>. Trading of foreign currency without a licence**

1. Trading of foreign currency without an appropriate licence, which has been committed through exchange of foreign currency for AMD one hundred thousand or more — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of six-hundred-fold to eight-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a term of two to three months.

2. The same act committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy or by an organised group —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of eight-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum five years, or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 188<sup>1</sup> supplemented by HO-40-N of 25 December 2006, amended by HO-57-N of 18 March 2009)***

#### **Article 189. Fictitious entrepreneurship**

1. Fictitious entrepreneurship – establishing a commercial organisation without an intention to carry out entrepreneurial or banking activity, the goal of which is to receive credits, evade

taxes, raise overpayments, derive other material benefits or conceal a prohibited activity, which has caused large-scale damage to citizens, organisations or the State — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

2. Issuing false documents without supplying goods or providing services, drawing up and submitting false documents on expenditures or income, which has caused large-scale damage —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-thousand fold to two-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of three to five years.

3. The act provided for in part 2 of this Article, as a result of which a particularly large-scale damage has been caused —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

4. In part 1 of this Article, large-scale damage means the amount (value) exceeding the two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime.

In part 2 of this Article, large-scale damage means the amount (value) exceeding the five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime.

In part 3 of this Article, particularly large-scale damage means the amount (value) exceeding the one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime.

5. The person having committed the acts provided for in Articles 188, 189, 193, 194 and 205 of this Code shall be released from criminal liability, if he or she compensates the damage caused as a result of the crime and the calculated penalties and fines.

***(Article 189 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, amended, supplemented by HO-145-N of 15 June 2006, edited, amended by HO-149-N of 10 June 2009, edited by HO-214-N of 23 June 2011, amended by HO-3-N of 5 February 2013)***

#### **Article 189.1. Creating, organising or managing a financial pyramid**

1. Creating, organising or managing a financial pyramid or a part thereof —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to eight-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum one year.

2. The acts provided for in part 1 of this Article —

(1) as a result of which large-scale amount or property has been involved in the financial pyramid;

(2) which have caused large-scale damage to persons, organisations or the State;

(3) committed by using official position —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum two years, with or without confiscation of property.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article —

(1) as a result of which large-scale amount or property has been involved in the financial pyramid;

(2) which have caused particularly large-scale damage to persons, organisations or the State;

(3) have been committed by an organised group —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to eight years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. Within the meaning of this Article, a financial pyramid is activity targeted at involvement of property (except for activity subject to licensing carried out based on special authorisation (licence)), by which the material benefit offered to persons investing property or making payment in exchange of property or service offered in the financial pyramid is conditioned at the expense of the property received from the involvement of exclusively new investors, without the intention to use the indicated property in real entrepreneurial activity.

5. In this Article, large-scale and large-scale property damage mean the amount (value) not exceeding two-thousand-fold to fifteen-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime, whereas particularly large-scale and particularly large-scale property damage mean the amount (value) exceeding the fifteen-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime.

6. In this Article, the uniform damage caused to all persons, including organisations and the State involved in the pyramid shall serve as a ground for calculation of property damage.

7. The person creating, organising or managing the financial pyramid or a part thereof shall be released from criminal liability prescribed by this Article, where he or she has informed the criminal prosecution bodies thereon, has contributed to prevention of the activities of the financial pyramid and has compensated the damages caused to the financial pyramid due to activities of the part created, organised or managed thereby, where his or her actions do not contain other corpus delicti.

***(Article 189.1 supplemented by HO-216-N of 16 December 2016)***

**Article 190. Legalisation of property derived from a crime (money laundering)**

***(title amended by HO-133-N of 21/06/2014)***

1. Converting or transferring property derived from a crime (where it is known that the property has been derived from a criminal activity) which had the aim of concealing or disguising the criminal origin of the property or to assist any person to evade liability for a criminal offence committed by him or her or to conceal or disguise the true nature, origin, whereabouts, manner

of disposition, movement, rights or ownership of property (where it is known that the property has been derived from a criminal activity), or acquiring or possessing or using or disposing of property (where it was known, at the time of receiving the property, that it has been derived from criminal activity) —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

2. 2 The same act committed —

(1) on a large-scale;

(2) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy —

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

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which has been committed —

(1) on a particularly large-scale;

(2) by an organised group;

(3) by use of official position —

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

4. In this Article, large-scale means the amount (value) exceeding five-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime, and particularly large-scale means the amount (value) exceeding ten-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime.

5. Within the meaning of this Article, property derived from a crime shall be considered as the property provided for in part 4 of Article 103.1 of this Code, which emerged or was received directly or indirectly as a result of the commission of crimes provided for by this Code.

***(Article 190 amended, supplemented by HO-16-N of 14 December 2004, amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, edited by HO-206-N of 28 November 2006, amended by HO-149-N of 10 June 2009, supplemented by HO-84-N of 21 June 2014, amended, edited by HO-114-N of 21 June 2014)***

#### **Article 190.1. Use of inside information not in good faith**

1. Intentional purchase or sale by an insider of security or derivative instrument at his or her expense or at the expense of another person based on inside information, or unlawful provision of inside information to third parties, as a result of which he or she has received a significant-scale profit — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-thousand-fold to two-thousand-fold of the minimum salary, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to be engaged in certain activities for a term of two to four years.

2. The act referred to in part 1 of this Article —

(1) as a result of which large-scale profit has been received;

(2) has been committed by a group of persons —

shall be punished by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of four to seven years or by imprisonment for a term of two to four years, with or without confiscation of property.

3. The act referred to in part 1 of this Article —

(1) as a result of which large-scale profit has been received;

(2) has been committed by an organised group;

(3) has been committed by use of official position —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to seven years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. In this Article and in Article 190.2 of this Code, significant-scale means the amount (value) exceeding the twenty-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime.

In this Article and in Article 190.2 of this Code, particularly large-scale means the amount (value) not exceeding the thirty-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime.

In this Article and in Article 190.2 of this Code, particularly large-scale means the amount (value) exceeding the forty-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime.

***(Article 190.1 supplemented by HO-212-N of 6 December 2016)***

**Article 190.2. Price manipulation**

1. Commission of any one of the acts provided for in points 1-4 of part 2 of Article 171 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On securities market" which has caused significant-scale damage —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of two to four years.

2. The act referred to in part 1 of this Article, which:

(1) has caused large-scale damage;

(2) has been committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to four years, with or without confiscation of property, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of five to seven years.

3. The act referred to in part 1 of this Article, which:

(1) has caused particularly large-scale damage;

(2) has been committed by an organised group;

(3) has been committed by use of official position —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to six years, with or without confiscation of property.

***(Article 190.2 supplemented by HO-212-N of 6 December 2016)***

**Article 191. Inappropriate use of a credit**

1. Inappropriate use of a target credit extended by the State or an international organisation or a project under an international treaty, where the act has caused large-scale damage to persons, organisations or the State —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

2. In this Article, large-scale damage means the amount (value) exceeding the five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime in case of causing damage to natural persons, and the amount (value) exceeding the two-thousand-fold of the minimum salary in case of causing damage to organisations or the State.

*(Article 191 edited by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004)*

**Article 192. Illegal actions during bankruptcy**

1. Concealing a property or property rights, information on a property, its size, whereabouts or other information, surrendering the property to another person's possession without a legal ground, destructing the property, or alienating it under obviously unfavourable conditions, as well as concealing, destructing, forging accounting and other documents reflecting a debtor's economic activities, where these actions have been committed by the head of a debtor legal person or its founders (members) or other persons who may issue binding instructions to him or predetermine his decisions or by a debtor individual entrepreneur during bankruptcy or in anticipation of possible bankruptcy, and where large-scale damage has been caused to the debtor or creditors —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to six-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. Granting illegal satisfaction to property claims of certain creditors by the head of a debtor legal person or its founders (members) or other persons who may issue binding instructions to him or predetermine his or her decisions or by a debtor individual entrepreneur, who knew about the de facto insolvency of the debtor, which was obviously to the detriment of other creditors, as well as accepting such satisfaction by a creditor, where the latter was informed of the priority granted to him or her by the debtor to the detriment of other creditors, and where large-scale damage has been caused to the debtor or the creditors —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of four-hundred-fold to eight-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years.

3. In Articles 192, 193, 194, 196, 197, 198 and 199 of this Code, large-scale damage means the amount (value) exceeding the two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime.



***(Article 192 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, edited, supplemented by HO-149-N of 10 June 2009)***

**Article 193. Intentional bankruptcy**

Intentional bankruptcy – intentionally creating elements of insolvency or increasing their number in personal or other person’s interests by the founders (members) of a debtor or other persons who may issue binding instructions to him or her or predetermine his or her decisions, including the head of a debtor and, equally, by an individual entrepreneur, where large-scale damage has been caused to the debtor or creditors —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 193 amended by HO-119-N of 10 June 2009, amended by HO-106-N of 17 June 2016)***

**Article 194. Fictitious bankruptcy**

Fictitious bankruptcy - filing a claim on own bankruptcy by founders (members) of a debtor or other persons who may issue binding instructions to him or predetermine his decisions, including the head of a debtor and, equally, by an individual entrepreneur, where there are no elements of bankruptcy, for the purpose of deluding creditors and being granted a delay, adjournment, decrease, freezing, judicial composition or satisfaction of their claims, and, equally, for the purpose of default of payment, where a large-scale damage has been caused to the debtor or creditors —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-thousand-fold to two-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of 1-3 months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 194 amended, supplemented by HO-145-N of 15 June 2006, HO-149-N of 10 June 2009)***

**Article 195. Anti-competitive practices**

***(title amended by HO-149-N of 10 June 2009)***

1. Artificially increasing or decreasing or maintaining unlawful monopolistic prices, as well as restricting competition upon a prior agreement or through concerted practices, which is aimed at dividing a market by territorial principle, obstructing the entry of other economic operators into a market, ousting other economic operators from the market, defining or maintaining discriminatory prices —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of two to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same acts that have been committed —

(1) by use of violence or threat of use thereof;

(2) by damaging or destructing or threat to damage or destruct another person's property;

(3) by use of official position;

(4) by an organised group —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years, with or without confiscation of property.

***(Article 195 amended, edited by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, amended by HO-149-N of 10 June 2009)***

**Article 196. Maliciously violating the procedure for holding public biddings**

Maliciously violating the procedure for holding public biddings, which has caused large-scale damage to the property owner, holder of biddings, purchaser or any other economic operator

—

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 196 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 197. Infringement of trade mark**

Infringement of a trade mark, service mark, trade name, where that act has caused large-scale damage —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum three months.

***(Article 197 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, amended by HO-149-N of 10 June 2009)***

**Article 198. False advertisement**

1. Intentional delusion of advertisement consumers by an advertiser, advertisement producer or advertising vehicle —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months.

2. The same act which —

(1) has been committed by use of mass media;

(2) has caused large-scale damage —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

**Article 199. Illegally collecting or disclosing information comprising commercial, insurance or bank secret**

*(title supplemented by HO-180-N of 9 April 2007)*

1. Collecting information comprising commercial, insurance or bank secret — for the purpose of disclosing or using them — by unlawfully taking documents, bribing or threatening persons who know the commercial, insurance or bank secret or their relatives, intercepting means of communication, illegally penetrating into a computer or software system or network, using special equipments, as well as by other unlawful means —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. Illegally disclosing or using a commercial, insurance or bank secret without the consent of its possessor by a person who knows that secret due to professional or official activity, which has been committed with mercenary or other personal motives and has caused a large-scale damage to a commercial organisation, insurance undertaking or an individual entrepreneur — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of four-hundred-fold to six-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

*(Article 199 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, supplemented by HO-180-N of 9 April 2007)*

**Article 199.1. Illegally acquiring, using or disclosing a credit history or credit information**

1. Illegally acquiring a credit history without the consent of the credit data subject, illegally penetrating into the database of a credit bureau, or illegally using or disclosing a credit history or credit information available at a credit bureau —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. Illegally disclosing or using credit information without the consent of the subject of such information by a person who is aware of such secret in connection with his or her professional or official activities, which has been committed with mercenary or other personal motives, and if essential material damage has been caused to the rights and lawful interests of persons, organisations or the State —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of four-hundred-fold to six-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years or by imprisonment for a term of

maximum three years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 199.1 supplemented by HO-195-N of 22 October 2008)***

**Article 200. Commercial bribe**

1. Giving a bribe to an officer of a commercial or other organisation, to an arbiter, including an arbiter performing functions in accordance with the arbitration legislation of a foreign State, to an auditor or an advocate, i.e., illegally promising or offering or giving money, property, right over a property, securities or any other advantage to those persons — in person or through an intermediary — for themselves or for any other person, in order to act or to refrain from acting in favour of the briber or the person he or she represents —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy or by an organised group —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years.

3. Receiving a bribe by an officer of a commercial or other organisation, an arbiter, including an arbiter performing functions in accordance with the arbitration legislation of a foreign State, an auditor or an advocate, i.e., illegally receiving money, property, right over a property, securities or any other advantage by those persons — in person or through an intermediary — for themselves or for any other person, in order to act or to refrain from acting in favour of the briber or the person he or she represents —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

4. The act provided for in part 3 of this Article, which has been committed by extortion —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum five years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

5. In articles of this Chapter, an officer of a commercial or other organisation means a person who permanently, temporarily or with a special authorisation implements instructive or other managerial functions in commercial organisations — irrespective of the form of ownership —

as well as within non-commercial organisations which are not deemed to be state and local self-government bodies, institutions of state and local self-government bodies.

The person giving a commercial bribe shall be released from criminal liability in case the bribe has been extorted and in case this person has — before the criminal prosecution bodies learn that he or she has given the bribe, but not later than within a three-day period — voluntarily informed the criminal prosecution bodies thereon and has assisted in the disclosure of the crime.

***(Article 200 supplemented by HO-119-N of 20 May 2005, amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, edited, supplemented by HO -256-N of 5 December 2006, amended by HO-59-N of 25 December 2006, amended, supplemented, edited by HO-18-N of 9 February 2012, edited by HO-14-N of 16 May 2014)***

**Article 201.      Bribing of participants and organisers of professional sporting events and commercial competition shows**

***(title amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004)***

1. Giving a bribe to sportspersons, referees, coaches, team captains or other participants and organisers of professional sporting events, as well as organisers of commercial competition shows and members of award commissions, i.e., illegally promising or offering or giving money, property, right over a property, securities or any other advantage to those persons — in person or through an intermediary — for themselves or for any other person, for the purpose of affecting the results of such sporting events or competitions —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years or by detention for a term of two to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same acts committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy or by an organised group —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

3. Receiving a bribe by sportspersons, referees, coaches, team captains or other participants and organisers of professional sporting events, as well as organisers of commercial competition shows and members of award commissions, i.e., receiving money, property, right over a property, securities or any other advantage by those persons — in person or through an intermediary — for themselves or for another person —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years or by detention for a term of two to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 201 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, edited, supplemented, amended by HO-18-N of 9 February 2012)***

**Article 202. Preparing, keeping or sale of counterfeit money or securities**

1. Preparing or keeping counterfeit money or securities for the purpose of sale, or sale thereof —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, with or without confiscation of property.

2. The same act committed —

(1) on a large-scale;

(2) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to ten years, with or without confiscation of property.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which has been committed —

(1) by an organised group;

(2) on particularly large-scale —

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

4. In this Article, large-scale means the amount (value) exceeding one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime, whereas particularly large-scale means the amount (value) exceeding three-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime.

**Article 203. Preparation or sales of counterfeit payment instruments**

1. Preparation — for the purpose of sales — or sales of counterfeit payment instruments, i.e., securities or currency or instruments other than securities, which certify, establish or grant property rights —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

2. The same acts that have been committed —

(1) on a large-scale;

(2) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to six years, with or without confiscation of property.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article that have been committed —

(1) on a particularly large-scale;

(2) by an organised group —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to nine years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. In this Article, large-scale means the amount (value) exceeding three-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime, whereas particularly large-scale means the amount (value) exceeding five-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime.

***(Article 203 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 204. Abuse while issuing securities**

1. Issuing securities — without registering in a prescribed manner — and publicly allocating them, or using obviously false documents for registering securities — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary.

2. Entering obviously inaccurate information into a prospectus for a securities issue, as well as approving an issue prospectus containing obviously inaccurate information or obviously inaccurate results of an issue, where those acts have caused large-scale damage — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year.

3. In this Article, large-scale means the amount (value) exceeding one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime.

***(Article 204 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 205. Failure to pay taxes, duties or other mandatory fees**

***(title edited by HO-44-N of 28 February 2017)***

1. For the purpose of failure to pay taxes, duties or other mandatory fees of a large-scale — (1) entering overtly false data in a report prescribed by law, calculation, declaration or other mandatory document entailing obligation to calculate or pay taxes, duties and other mandatory fees serving as a ground for taxation or

(2) failure to submit a report prescribed by law, calculation, declaration or other mandatory document entailing obligation to calculate or pay taxes, duties and other mandatory fees serving as a ground for taxation as and in the time limits prescribed by law — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-thousand-fold to three-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

2. The same act committed on a particularly large scale — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years, with confiscation of property.

3. Within the meaning of this Article, large-scale means the amount (value) not exceeding four-thousand-fold to fifteen-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime, whereas particularly large-scale means the amount (value) exceeding fifteen-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime.

***(Article 205 edited by HO-145-N of 15 June 2006, HO-149-N of 10 June 2009, supplemented by HO-83-N of 16 May 2016, edited by HO-44-N of 28 February 2017)***

**Article 206. Evading payment of taxes by a citizen**  
***(Article 29.1 repealed by HO-236-N of 29 November 2011)***

**Article 207. Preparation — for the purpose of sale — or sale of fake wine or fake vodka or other fake alcoholic beverages**

1. Preparation — for the purpose of sale — or sale of fake wine or fake vodka or other fake alcoholic beverages —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to three years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to carry out certain activities for a term of one year.

2. The same act which has negligently caused the death of a person or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to five years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to carry out certain activities for a term of one to three years.

3. Under this Article, the seller shall not be subject to liability, where appropriate documents — substantiating acquisition of the goods — prescribed by legislation are available.

***(Article 207 edited by HO-137-N of 5 October 2010)***

**Article 208. Forgery or sale of excise stamps and/or label stamps**  
***(title supplemented by HO-147-N of 26 October 2010, amended by HO-83-N of 16 May 2016)***

1. Forgery of excise stamps and/or marks or sale of fake excise stamps and/or label stamps —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of one to three years.

2. The same act committed on a large-scale —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-thousand-fold to three-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

2.1. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which has been committed by an organised group —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-thousand fold to three-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

3. In this Article, large-scale means forgery or sale of more than five hundred excise stamps and/or label stamps.



4. The person with the authorisation to manage or organise the activities of the given economic entity prescribed by legislation shall be considered as the responsible person as provided for by Articles 208, 209, 210 and 211 of this Code, who shall be subject to criminal liability for commission of the acts provided for by the specified Articles, irrespective of the marginal amount for violation.

***(Article 208 amended by HO-149-N of 10 June 2009, supplemented by HO-147-N of 26 October 2010, amended by HO-83-N of 16 May 2016)***

**Article 209.** Alienating excise stamps and/or label stamps or marking goods with illegally acquired excise stamps and/or label stamps

***(title supplemented by HO-147-N of 26 October 2010, amended by HO-83-N of 16 May 2016)***

1. Alienating excise stamps and/or label stamps acquired or used in the prescribed manner, where their number varies from fifty up to five hundred —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of eight-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary.

2. The same act, where the number of excise stamps and/or label stamps is more than five hundred —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-thousand-fold to one-thousand-five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary.

3. Marking goods with illegally acquired excise stamps and/or label stamps, where the total value of those goods at prices indicated at the seller (where not indicated – at prices determined as prescribed by the legislation) amounts to AMD fifty thousand to five hundred thousand, except for cases of commission by the responsible person —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-thousand-five-hundred-fold to two-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year.

4. The same act, where the total value of goods marked with illegally acquired excise stamps and/or label stamps at prices indicated at the seller (where not indicated – at prices determined as prescribed by the legislation) amounts to AMD five hundred thousand and more —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-thousand-fold to three-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

5. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 of this Article, which have been committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 209 amended, supplemented by HO-149-N of 10 June 2009, supplemented by HO-147-N of 26 October 2010, amended by HO-83-N of 16 May 2016)***

**Article 210. Sale of unmarked or not re-marked goods subject to marking with excise stamps and/or label stamps**

***(title supplemented by HO-147-N of 26 October 2010, amended by HO-83-N of 16 May 2016)***

1. Sale of unmarked or not re-marked goods subject to marking with excise stamps and/or label stamps, where the total value of those goods at prices indicated at the seller (where not indicated – at prices determined as prescribed by the legislation) amounts to AMD fifty thousand up to five hundred thousand —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of eight-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary.

2. The same act, where the total value of goods at prices indicated at the seller (where not indicated – at prices determined as prescribed by the legislation) amounts to AMD five hundred thousand and more —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-thousand-fold to one-thousand-five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article committed by the responsible person — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-thousand-fold of the minimum salary.

***(Article 210 amended by HO-149-N of 10 June 2009, supplemented by HO-147-N of 26 October 2010, amended, supplemented by HO-11-N of 22 December 2010, amended by HO-83-N of 16 May 2016)***

**Article 211. Violating the rules for stamping with excise stamps and/or label stamps**  
***(title supplemented by HO-147-N of 26 October 2010, amended by HO-83-N of 16 May 2016)***

1. In case of alienation of goods subject to stamping in a way not excluding the possibility of use of excise stamps and/or label stamps more than once or without making registrations electronically as prescribed with regard thereto, or not complying with registrations with respect to excise stamps and/or label stamps made electronically or under the Tax Code of the Republic of Armenia , where — at the prices indicated at the seller (and in case of not being indicated – as prescribed by the Tax Code of the Republic of Armenia) — the total value of those goods which are in the place intended for alienation amounts to AMD fifty thousand up to five hundred thousand —

the person bearing liability for stamping shall be punished by a fine in the amount of eight-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary.

2. The same act, where the total value of goods at prices indicated at the seller (where not indicated – at prices determined as prescribed by the Tax Code of the Republic of Armenia) amounts to AMD five hundred thousand and more —

the person bearing liability for stamping shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-thousand-fold to one-thousand-five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article committed by the responsible person — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-thousand-fold of the minimum salary.

*(Article 211 amended by HO-149-N of 10 June 2009, supplemented by HO-147-N of 26 October 2010, supplemented, amended by HO-11-N of 22 December 2010, edited by HO-83-N of 16 May 2016, HO-296-N of 21 December 2017)*

**Article 212. Deceiving consumers**

1. Weight deception, mismeasurement and miscalculation, misleading of consumers on consumer properties or quality of goods (services) or deceiving them in any other manner in organisations selling goods or rendering services to the population or by individual entrepreneurs in the field of trade (services), which has been committed on a significant-scale —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary.

2. The same offence that has been committed —

(1) on a large-scale;

(2) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years or by detention for a term of maximum two months.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which has been committed by an organised group —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

4. In this Article, significant-scale means the amount of fifty per cent up to fifty-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime, whereas large-scale means the amount exceeding fifty-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime.

4.1. Realising goods without an expiry date, expired goods, goods with illegible expiry date, goods with double labelling of expiry date, goods with deleted original expiry date indicated by producer and with indication of new date, goods with Armenian indication posted on original expiry date indicated by producer or placing the goods in a visible place for the purpose of realising, where that act has negligently caused grave or medium gravity harm to the health of a person —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-thousand-fold to two-thousand-fold of the minimum salary.

4.2. The same act which has negligently caused human death —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to five years.

***(Article 212 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, HO-222-N of 21 December 2010, supplemented by HO-254-N of 14 September 2011)***

**Article 213. Usury**

1. Usury – receiving interests — in the amount exceeding the two-fold of the bank reference rate as established by the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia — for lent money or property determined by generic characteristics, as well as carrying out a transaction with a person on extremely unfavourable conditions for him or her, which the other party took advantage of —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act —

(1) as a result of which the victim found himself or herself in a bad material condition;

(2) which has been committed as a craft;

(3) which has been committed by using the minority or mental development defects of the victim —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of four-hundred-fold to six-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years.

**Article 214. Abuse of powers by officers of commercial or other organisations**

1. Use of instructive or other powers by officers of commercial or other organisations against the interests of that organisation and to their or other persons' benefit or for obtaining advantages or for causing harm to other persons, where material damage has been caused to the rights and lawful interests of persons, organisations or the State —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act which has caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of two to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years.

***(Article 214 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 215. Smuggling**

***(Article repealed by HO-83-N of 16 May 2016)***

**Article 215.1. Smuggling of cash monetary funds and/or payment instruments**

1. Smuggling of cash monetary funds and/or payment instruments through the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union, which has been committed on a large-scale — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-thousand-fold to three-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of up to two years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which has been committed —

(1) on a particularly large-scale;

(2) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(3) by use of official position —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, with confiscation of property.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which has been committed —

(1) by an organised group;

(2) by using violence against a person carrying out customs control —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, with confiscation of property.

4. The act provided for by this Article shall be deemed to be committed on a large-scale, where the amount of the illegally transferred cash monetary funds and/or value of the illegally transferred payment instruments exceed two-fold of the value of cash monetary funds and/or payment instruments that are admissible by the customs legislation of the Eurasian Economic Union and are transferred without written declaration, and shall be deemed to be committed on a particularly large-scale, where the value of the amount of illegally transferred cash monetary funds and/or illegally transferred payment instruments exceeds five-fold of the value of cash monetary funds and/or payment instruments admissible by the customs legislation of the Eurasian Economic Union and are transferred without written declaration.

When calculating the amount of the value of the sum of illegally transferred cash monetary funds and/or illegally transferred payment instruments, from the total amount of illegally transferred cash monetary funds and/or the value of illegally transferred payment instruments, the amount that is allowed to transfer by the legislation of the Eurasian Economic Union without declaration shall be subject to reduction.

5. In case of voluntarily delivering the cash monetary funds and/or payment instruments provided for by this Article, a person shall be released from criminal liability, where the act actually committed by him or her does not contain other corpus delicti.

Delivery of the monetary funds and/or payment instruments — provided for by this Article — may not be viewed as voluntary delivery, where they have been detected during application of the ways of customs control, arrest of a person or implementation of investigative actions.

6. Within the meaning of this Article:

(1) cash monetary funds shall be bills and treasury notes, banknotes in the form of coins, except for coins made from precious metals, which are placed into circulation and serve as a

legitimate means of payment in member states of the Eurasian Economic Union or foreign states (in the group of foreign states), including banknotes removed or being removed from circulation, but subject to exchange with banknotes in circulation;

(2) payment instruments shall be traveller's checks, promissory notes, checks (including bank checks) as well as bearer securities.

7. According to this Article, as well as Articles 235.1 and 267.1 of this Code, illegal transfer of cash monetary funds and/or payment instruments exceeding the amount equivalent to USD 10,000, raw goods of strategic significance or cultural values included in the list approved by the Government of the Republic of Armenia — on a large-scale prescribed by law, as well as, irrespective of the size, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and/or their precursors, drastic, toxic, explosive, radioactive substances, radiation sources, nuclear substances, firearm or components thereof, except for smoothbore hunting weapon and its cartridges, explosive devices, ammunition, weapon of mass destruction, transportation means thereof, other armament, military equipment, weapon of mass destruction or other substances or equipments used for creation of missile systems for their transfer, nuclear, chemical, biological or other weapons of mass destruction or goods of dual significance through the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union or through the State Border of the Republic of Armenia, which has been committed without customs control or by concealing therefrom, or not declaring the reliable information thereon in the manner prescribed or by declaring by not its name, or by violating the rules, including prohibitions and restrictions prescribed for their transfer or by using customs or other documents by deception shall be deemed as smuggling.  
***(Article 215.1 supplemented by HO-83-N of 16 May 2016)***

**Article 215.2. Failure to return cultural values exported from the Republic of Armenia to the Republic of Armenia within the prescribed time limit**

Failure to return the cultural values exported from the Republic of Armenia and registered in the list of preservation of cultural values or subject to registration therein to the Republic of Armenia within the prescribed time limits, where the return thereof is considered mandatory by the law of the Republic of Armenia —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

***(Article 215.2 supplemented by HO-83-N of 16 May 2016)***

**Article 216. Acquisition or sale of property obviously derived from a crime**

1. Acquisition or sale of property obviously derived from a crime, where it has not been promised in advance —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum three months.

2. The same act which has been committed —

(1) on a large-scale;

(2) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which has been committed —

(1) on an particularly large-scale;

(2) by an organised group —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

**(Article 216 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)**

## SECTION 9

### CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC SAFETY, COMPUTER INFORMATION SECURITY, PUBLIC ORDER AND MORALITY, HEALTH OF THE POPULATION

#### CHAPTER 23

#### CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC SAFETY

##### **Article 217. Terrorism**

1. Terrorism — an action that is targeted at the death of a civilian or a person not actively participating in military operations during an armed conflict or aimed at causing grave physical injury or the threat thereof in the case when the goal of such an action, by nature or in essence, is to terrorise the population or to have an impact on adoption of the decision or performance of an action of a state body or international organisation or official or on refraining from them, as well as any other action deemed to be terrorism provided for by the international treaties of the Republic of Armenia, except for the acts provided for by Article 218 of this Code — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years, with or without confiscation of property.

2. The same act which has been committed —

(1) by a group of persons acting in a conspiracy;

(2) **(point repealed by HO-114-N of 21 June 2014)**

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

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which

(1) have been committed by an organised group;

(2) **(point repealed by HO-114-N of 21 June 2014)**

(3) have negligently caused human death or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. A person who has taken part in preparation of terrorism shall be released from criminal liability, if he or she has contributed to precluding the terrorism by informing the government authorities in a timely manner or by other means, provided that his or her actions do not contain other corpus delicti.

***(Article 217 edited, amended, supplemented by HO-114-N of 21 June 2014)***

#### **Article 217<sup>1</sup>. Financing of terrorism**

1. Financing of terrorism — provision or recruitment of property directly or indirectly and in any way, with the awareness that it must be or may be completely or partially used for terrorism or the commission of acts provided for by Article 218 of this Code or by a terrorist organisation or a terrorist or provision of financial services, with the awareness that those services are targeted at the commission of terrorism or acts provided for by Article 218 of this Code, or the outcomes thereof are going to be used by a terrorist organisation or terrorist —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, with or without confiscation of property.

2. The same act committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy or by an organised group —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to ten years, with or without confiscation of property.

3. Within the meaning of this Article, property shall mean property provided for in part 4 of Article 103.1 of this Code.

***(Article 217<sup>1</sup> supplemented by HO-16-N of 14 December 2004, edited by HO-206-N of 28 November 2006, HO-81-N of 26 May 2008, HO-114-N of 21 June 2014)***

#### **Article 218. Hostage-taking**

1. Seizing or detaining a person as a hostage, which has been committed in order to compel the State, an organisation or a citizen to perform or abstain from performing any action as a condition for releasing the hostage —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to eight years.

2. The same act which has been committed —

(1) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(2) by use of violence dangerous to life or health;

(3) by use of weapon or objects used as a weapon;

(4) against an obviously minor;

(5) against an obviously pregnant woman;

(6) against a person obviously in a helpless situation;

(7) against two or more persons —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to ten years.



3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which —

(1) have been committed by an organised group;

(2) have negligently caused human death or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years.

4. A person who has waived his or her claims and has voluntarily released a hostage, shall be released from criminal liability, unless his or her actions contain another corpus delicti.

**Article 219. Seizing buildings, premises, means of transport, means of communication or communication facilities**

1. Seizing or keeping under control buildings, premises, means of transport, means of communication or communication facilities, other communication channels, accompanied by a threat to destruct or damage them, which has been committed for the purpose of compelling the State, an organisation or a citizen to perform or abstain from performing any action as a condition for releasing what has been seized —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

2. The same act which has been committed —

(1) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(2) by use of violence dangerous to life or health;

(3) by use of weapon or objects used as a weapon —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which —

(1) have been committed by an organised group;

(2) have negligently caused human death or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to twelve years.

4. A person who has waived his or her claims and has voluntarily released what has been seized, shall be released from criminal liability, unless his or her actions contain another corpus delicti.

**Article 220. Piracy**

1. Attacking a sea or river vessel for the purpose of taking possession of another person's property, which has been committed by use or threat of use of violence —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

2. The same act which has been committed by an organised group or has negligently caused human death or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property.

**Article 221. Hijacking or seizing an aircraft, vessel or railway rolling stock**

1. Hijacking an aircraft, vessel or railway rolling stock, or seizing them for the purpose of hijacking —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

2. The same act which has been committed —

(1) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(2) by use or threat of use of violence dangerous to life or health;

(3) by use of weapon or objects used as a weapon —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of seven to twelve years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which —

(1) have been committed by an organised group;

(2) have negligently caused human death or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years.

**Article 222. Racketeering**

1. Forming an organised armed group (gang) for the purpose of attacking persons or organisations, leading such a group, or participating in attacks carried out by a gang —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property.

2. Participation in a gang —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to ten years, with or without confiscation of property.

**Article 223. Formation of, or participation in, a criminal organisation**

1. Forming or leading a criminal organisation —

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

2. Participation in a criminal organisation —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to ten years, with or without confiscation of property.

3. Committing the acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article by use of official position —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. A person who has voluntarily informed state bodies about his or her forming or leading a criminal organisation or his or her participation in a criminal organisation, and has contributed to disrupting its activities, shall be released from criminal liability, unless his or her actions contain another corpus delicti.

**Article 224. Formation of, and participation in, armed units not provided for by law**

1. Forming or leading armed units not provided for by law, where there are no elements of the crime provided for in Article 222 of this Code —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to seven years.

2. Participation in an armed unit not provided for by law —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to six-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

3. Committing the acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article by use of official position — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to ten years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 224 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 225. Mass disorders**

1. Organising mass disorders —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

2. Using violence, causing riotous damage or arson, destructing or damaging property, using firearm, explosive substances or explosive devices, or showing armed resistance to a representative of the authorities during mass disorders by a participant thereof —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years, unless committing those acts per se entails a stricter liability under other articles of this Code.

***3. (part repealed by HO-53-N of 18 March 2009)***

4. Calls for actively disobeying a lawful demand of a representative of the authorities, or for using violence against persons during mass disorders —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to six-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

5. Within the meaning of this Code, mass disorders mean actions — of more than one person — endangering public safety, which are demonstrated through violence, riotous damage, arsons, destructing or damaging property, use of firearm, explosive substances or explosive devices, or showing armed resistance to a representative of the authorities.

***(Article 225 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, edited, amended, supplemented by HO-53-N of 18 March 2009)***

**Article 225<sup>1</sup>. Organising and holding a public event in violation of the procedure prescribed by law**

***(title amended by HO-76-N of 14 April 2011)***

1. Organising and holding a public event in violation of the procedure prescribed by law —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months.

2. Calls for disobeying a lawful decision of a representative of the Police to stop a public event

—

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of up to three months.

***(Article 225<sup>1</sup> supplemented by HO-67-N of 24 December 2004, edited by HO-184-N of 4 October 2005, HO-53-N of 18 March 2009, amended by HO-76-N of 14 April 2011)***

**Article 226. Incitement of national, racial, or religious hostility**

1. Actions targeted at incitement of national, racial, or religious hostility, at racial superiority or humiliation of national dignity —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of two to four years.

2. The acts provided for in part 1 of this Article, which have been committed —

(1) publicly or by use of mass media;

(2) by use of violence or threat thereof;

(3) by use of official position;

(4) by an organised group —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to six years.

***(Article 226 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 227. Violating safety rules within atomic energy facilities**

1. Violating safety rules when locating, designing, constructing, repairing, reconstructing, operating or putting out of operation, re-commissioning of atomic energy facilities, transporting, storing or using nuclear and radioactive substances, which has negligently caused grave or medium gravity harm to human health —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which has negligently caused human death, radioactive contamination of the environment, or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 227 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 228. Violating rules relating to safety of operation of ionising radiation sources**

1. Violating safety rules when operating or putting out of operation or transporting ionising radiation sources, which has negligently caused grave or medium gravity harm to human health —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which has negligently caused human death, radioactive contamination of the environment, or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 228 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 229. Violating safety rules relating to operation of electron, proton, heavy ion accelerators**

1. Violating safety rules when locating, designing, constructing, repairing, reconstructing, operating or putting out of operation electron, proton, heavy ion accelerators, which has negligently caused grave or medium gravity harm to human health —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which has negligently caused human death, radioactive contamination of the environment, or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 229 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 230. Violating safety rules when carrying out mining, construction or other works**

1. Violating safety rules when carrying out mining, construction or other works, where grave or medium gravity harm has been negligently caused to human health —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with or without

deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act which has negligently caused human death or other grave consequences — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum ten years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 230 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 231. Violating safety rules at explosion-hazardous facilities**

1. Violating safety rules at explosion-hazardous facilities, where grave or medium gravity harm has been negligently caused to human health —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act which has negligently caused human death or other grave consequences — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of one to two years.

***(Article 231 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 232. Violating fire-safety rules**

1. Violating fire-safety rules by a person in charge of observing those rules, where grave or medium gravity harm has been negligently caused to human health —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act which has negligently caused human death or other grave consequences — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 232 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 233. Illicit trafficking in radioactive substances**

1. Illicit acquisition, storage, use, transportation, delivery, sale, destruction, or damaging of radioactive substances —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of fifty-fold to one-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same acts which have negligently caused grave or medium gravity harm to human health —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 of this Article, which have negligently caused human death or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

***(Article 233 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 234. Unlawful taking or extortion of radioactive substances**

1. Unlawful taking or extortion of radioactive substances —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to five years.

2. The same acts which have been committed —

(1) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(2) by use of official position;

(3) by use or threat of use of violence not dangerous to life or health —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to seven years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which have been committed —

(1) by an organised group;

(2) by use or threat of use of violence dangerous to life or health —

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

**Article 235. Illegal acquisition, sale, storage, transportation, or carrying of weapons, ammunition, explosive substances or explosive devices**

1. Illegal acquisition, sale, storage, transportation, or carrying of firearm, except for smooth-bore firearm and its cartridges, ammunition, cartridges of a rifled-bore firearm, explosive substances or explosive devices —

shall be punished by detention for a term of maximum three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The acts provided for in part 1 of this Article, committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 of this Article, which have been committed by an organised group —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

4. Illegally carrying gas gun, cold-steel, or missile weapon —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to six-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

5. A person who has voluntarily handed over the objects referred to in this Article, shall be released from criminal liability, unless his or her actions contain another corpus delicti.

***(Article 235 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 235.1. Smuggling of drastic, toxic, explosive, radioactive substances, radiation sources, nuclear substances, firearm or components thereof, except for smooth-bore hunting weapon and its cartridges, explosive devices, ammunition, weapon of mass destruction, transportation means thereof, other armament, military equipment, weapon of mass destruction or other substances or equipments used for creation of missile systems for carriage thereof, nuclear, chemical, biological or other weapons of mass destruction or goods of dual significance, raw goods that are important from strategic perspective or cultural values**

1. Smuggling of drastic, toxic, explosive, radioactive substances, radiation sources, nuclear substances, firearm or components thereof, except for smooth-bore hunting weapon and its cartridges, explosive devices, ammunition, weapon of mass destruction, transportation means thereof, other armament, military equipment, weapon of mass destruction or other substances or equipments used for creation of missile systems for carriage thereof, nuclear, chemical, biological or other weapons of mass destruction or goods of dual significance —irrespective of amounts, as well as smuggling of raw goods — included in the list approved by the Government of the Republic of Armenia, that are important from strategic perspective or cultural values — committed on a large scale —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, with confiscation of property.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which has been committed —

(1) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(2) by use of official position;

(3) by use of violence against a person carrying out border control —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, with confiscation of property.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which has been committed by an organised group —



shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of seven to twelve years, with confiscation of property.

4. Under part 1 of this Article, large amount of raw goods of strategic significance shall be the amount (cost) exceeding eight-thousand-fold of the minimum salary, and for cultural values — the amount (cost) exceeding eight-hundred-fold of the minimum salary.

***(Article 235.1 supplemented by HO-83-N of 16 May 2016)***

**Article 236. Illegally preparing weapons**

1. Illegally preparing or repairing a firearm, ancillary parts thereof, ammunition, explosive substances or explosive devices —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same acts which have been committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 of this Article, which have been committed by an organised group —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

4. A person who has voluntarily handed over the objects referred to in this Article, shall be released from criminal liability, unless his or her actions contain another corpus delicti.

**Article 237. Improper performance or failure to perform the duty of storing a weapon, ammunition, explosive substances and explosive devices**

1. Improper performance or failure to perform his or her duties by a person in charge of storing a firearm, ammunition, explosive substances or explosive devices, where unlawful taking or destruction thereof or other grave consequences have occurred —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. Improper performance of the duty of storing substances and devices used in manufacturing a nuclear, chemical, biological or any other weapon of mass destruction or a weapon of mass destruction, or auxiliary substances or devices thereof, where it has negligently caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. Committing the acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, where they have negligently caused human death —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 237 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 238. Unlawful taking or extortion of a weapon, ammunition, explosive substances or explosive devices**

1. Unlawful taking or extortion of a firearm, ancillary parts thereof, ammunition, explosive substances or explosive devices —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to five years.

2. Unlawful taking or extortion of a nuclear, chemical, biological or any other weapon of mass destruction, or of substances used in manufacturing a weapon of mass destruction, or auxiliary substances or devices thereof —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to seven years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which have been committed —

(1) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(2) by use of official position;

(3) by use or threat of use of violence not dangerous to life or health;

(4) on a large-scale —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to ten years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 or 3 of this Article, which have been committed —

(1) by an organised group;

(2) by use or threat of use of violence dangerous to life or health;

(3) on a particularly large-scale —

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

**Article 239. Inadvertent storage of a firearm or ammunition**

Inadvertent storage of a firearm or ammunition, which has created conditions for another person to use the firearm or ammunition, as well as handing over a weapon or ammunition to another person, where it has caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a term of maximum three months, or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

***(Article 239 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 240. Violating the rules of storing, registering, transporting, delivering or using inflammable or incendiary substances**

1. Violating the rules of storing, registering, transporting, delivering or using inflammable or incendiary substances, as well as illegal transportation or delivery of the mentioned substances, where they have negligently caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary, or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. Committing the acts provided for in part 1 of this Article, where they have negligently caused human death —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 240 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 240.1. Violating the prescribed procedure for communicating dual-use information and intellectual creations**

1. Communicating dual-use information and intellectual creations without the authorisation of an authorised body, or intentionally communicating dual-use information and intellectual creations in violation of the conditions provided for in the authorisation of the authorised body —

—

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to five years.

2. The act referred to in part 1 of this Article, which —

(1) has been committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(2) has been committed by abusing official position;

(3) has caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to seven years.

***(Article 240.1 supplemented by HO-43-N of 8 April 2010)***

**Article 241. Violating the traffic safety and operation rules of railway, air, and water transports**

***(title amended by HO-25-Nof 27 February 2012)***

1. Violating traffic safety and operation rules of railway, air, and water transports by a person who was obliged to observe those rules by virtue of a work performed or a position held, when that act has caused grave or medium gravity harm to human health, or has caused large-scale damage —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of maximum two-thousand-fold of the minimum salary, or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with or without deprivation of the

right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act which has negligently caused human death — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which has negligently caused the death of two or more persons — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

4. In part 1 of this Article, particularly large-scale damage means the amount (value) exceeding the one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime.

***(Article 241 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, amended, supplemented by HO-25-N of 27 February 2012)***

**Article 242. Violating requirements for ensuring road traffic safety or operation rules of road traffic or transports**

***(title edited by HO-88-N of 16 January 2018)***

1. Violating the requirements for road traffic safety or operation rules of road traffic or transports by a person driving a car or other mechanical means of transport, which has negligently caused grave or medium gravity harm to human health — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of maximum two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act which has negligently caused human death — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which has negligently caused the death of two or more persons — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

4. In this Article, other mechanical means of transport mean tramways, trolleybuses, as well as tractors and other self-propelled vehicles, motorcycles, and other mechanical vehicles.

***(Article 242 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, edited by HO-88-N of 16 January 2018)***

**Article 243. Giving means of transport to a drunken person or to a person who has not attained the age of sixteen**

Giving means of transport to a drunken person or to a person who has not attained the age of

sixteen, when it has resulted in consequences provided for in Article 241 or 242 of this Code —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum one month or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with deprivation of the right to drive means of transport for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 243 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 243.1. Driving means of transport by a person deprived of the right to drive a means of transport or driving a means of transport in a state of intoxication or refusing or evading examination of the state of sobriety by that person**

1. Driving a means of transport by a person deprived of the right to drive a means of transport —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary.

2. Driving a means of transport in a state of intoxication by a person deprived of the right to drive a means of transport or refusing or evading examination of the state of sobriety by that person —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of six months to one year.

3. The state of intoxication prescribed by this Article shall be determined in accordance with part 9 of Article 126 of the Code of the Republic of Armenia on Administrative Offences.

***(Article 243.1 supplemented by HO-180-N of 21 December 2015)***

**Article 244. Leaving the place of a traffic accident**

1. Leaving the place of a traffic accident by a driver who has violated the requirements for ensuring traffic safety or the rules for road traffic or operation of means of transport, in case the consequences provided for in Article 242 of this Code occur —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 244 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, edited by HO-88-N of 16 January 2018)***

**Article 245. Imperfect repair of means of transport, or putting them into operation with technical malfunctions**

1. Imperfect repair of means of transport, communication channels, signalling means or communication facilities or other transport equipment, or putting into operation means of transport with technical malfunctions by a person responsible for the technical state of means of transport, where that act has negligently caused grave or medium gravity harm to human health, or has caused large-scale damage —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act which has negligently caused human death —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which has negligently caused the death of two or more persons —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

***(Article 245 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 246. Putting means of transport or communication channels out of order**

1. Destructing, damaging or otherwise putting out of order means of transport, communication channels, signalling means or communication facilities or other transport equipment, barring transport communications, where that act has negligently caused grave or medium gravity harm to human health, or has caused large-scale damage —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years.

2. The same act which has negligently caused human death —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which has negligently caused the death of two or more persons —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to ten years.

**Article 247. Violating the rules ensuring safe operation of transport**

***(title supplemented by HO-88-N of 16 January 2018)***

1. Violating the requirements for ensuring road traffic safety or the operation rules of road traffic or means of transport by a passenger, pedestrian or other participant of traffic (except for persons referred to in Articles 241 and 242 of this Code), where that act has negligently caused grave or medium gravity harm to human health, or has caused large-scale damage —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-thousand-fold to one-thousand-five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act which has negligently caused human death — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which has negligently caused the death of two or more persons —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

4. In part 1 of this Article, particularly large-scale damage means the amount (value) exceeding one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime.

***(Article 247 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, amended, supplemented by HO-25-N of 27 February 2012, supplemented, edited by HO-88-N of 16 January 2018)***

**Article 248. Violating safety rules during construction, exploitation or repair of highway pipelines**

1. Violating safety rules during construction, exploitation or repair of highway pipelines, where that act has negligently caused grave or medium gravity harm to human health, or has caused large-scale damage —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act which has negligently caused human death — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article, which has negligently caused the death of two or more persons —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

***(Article 248 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 249. Failure by a captain to render assistance to the shipwrecked**

Failure by a captain to render assistance to persons who are suffering or have suffered a shipwreck at sea or other water routes, where that assistance could be rendered without any serious risk to the ship, crew or passengers —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 249 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 250. Violating the rules of international flights**

Failure to observe the air-routes, places of landing, air gateways, flight altitude permitted in the prescribed manner, or violating other rules of international flights — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

*(Article 250 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)*

**CHAPTER 24****CRIMES AGAINST COMPUTER INFORMATION SECURITY****Article 251. Accessing (penetrating into) a computer information system without an authorisation**

1. Accessing (penetrating into) -- without authorisation -- any part of an information system or the whole system stored in a computer, computer system, network or mechanical media and protected by law, which has been committed by disrupting a protective system and has negligently caused a modification, copying, destruction or blocking (isolation) of information or a breakdown of, or other significant damage to, the computer, computer system or network or computer devices —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act which —

(1) has been committed by use of official position;

(2) has been committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(3) has negligently caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

*(Article 251 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)*

**Article 252. Modification of computer information**

1. Modification of information stored in a computer, computer system, network or mechanical media, or entering false information therein, when there are no elements of unlawful taking of another person's property, or causing property damage by deception or abuse of confidence, which has caused a significant damage —



shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary.

2. The same act which —

(1) has been accompanied by accessing (penetrating into) a computer system or network without authorisation;

(2) has been committed by use of official position;

(3) has been committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(4) has negligently caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

***(Article 252 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

#### **Article 253. Computer sabotage**

1. Destructing, blocking (isolating) or rendering useless computer information or programs, causing a breakdown of computer devices, or damaging a computer, computer system, network or mechanical media (sabotage) —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act which —

(1) has been accompanied by accessing (penetrating into) a computer system or network without authorisation;

(2) has negligently caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of four-hundred-fold to eight-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which have intentionally caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to six years.

***(Article 253 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

#### **Article 254. Unlawfully taking possession of computer information**

1. Copying -- without authorisation -- information stored in a computer, computer system, network or mechanical media, or otherwise unlawfully taking possession thereof, or intercepting information communicated by use of computer communication facilities —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a

term of maximum two years.

2. Compulsion to deliver the information referred to in part 1 of this Article by threat of publication of disgraceful information about the person or his or her close relative, as well as by threat of publication of information which the victim wants to keep secret, or by threat of using violence against the person or his or her close relative, or by threat of destruction of, or damage to, the property of the person, his or her close relative or other persons under whose disposal or protection that information is —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of four-hundred-fold to eight-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which —

(1) have been accompanied by use of violence against the person or his or her close relative;

(2) have been committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(3) have caused significant damage to the victim;

(4) have been committed for the purpose of obtaining particularly valuable information —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

4. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 or 3 of this Article which —

(1) have been committed by an organised group;

(2) have been accompanied by negligently causing grave harm to health, or have caused other grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to twelve years.

***(Article 254 supplemented by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 255. Preparation or sale of special means for unlawfully accessing (penetrating into) computer information**

Preparation — for the purpose of sale — or sale of special software or tools for unlawfully accessing (penetrating into) protected information —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

***(Article 255 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 256. Development, use and dissemination of hazardous programs**

1. Development of computer programs for the purpose of destructing, blocking (isolating), modifying or copying -- without authorisation -- information stored in a computer, computer system, network or mechanical media, or making modifications in existing programs, or

developing programs with special viruses, use thereof, or disseminating media with such programs —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same acts which —

(1) have been committed with mercenary motives;

(2) have been committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(3) have negligently caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

***(Article 256 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 257. Violating the rules of operation of a computer system or network**

1. Violating the rules of operation of a computer, computer system or network by a person authorised to access (penetrate into) that computer, computer system or network, where that act has negligently caused destruction, blocking (isolation), modification of computer information protected by law, disruption of functioning of computer devices, or has caused other significant damage —

shall be punished by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum five years.

2. The same act committed during operation of a computer system or network containing particularly valuable information —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which have negligently caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

***(Article 257 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**CHAPTER 25**  
**CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND MORALITY**

**Article 258. Hooliganism**

1. Hooliganism, i.e. intentional gross violation of the public order, expressed by undisguised disrespect towards the public —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of maximum fifty-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of up to one month.

2. The same act accompanied by use of violence or threat thereof against a person, as well as by destructing or damaging another's property —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

3. The act provided for in part 2 of this Article which —

(1) has been committed by a group of persons or by an organised group;

(2) has been accompanied by showing resistance to the representative of State authority or to a person performing duties of maintaining public order or to a person precluding the violation of public order;

(3) ***(point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

(4) has been accompanied by causing medium gravity harm to human health;

(5) has been accompanied by exceptional cynicism —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

4. The act provided for in part 2 or 3 of this Article committed by discharge of weapon or objects used as weapon —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to seven years.

***(Article 258 edited by HO-33-N of 16 February 2005, amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

**Article 258<sup>1</sup>. Organisation of group actions violating public order, active participation therein**

***(Article repealed by HO-184-N of 4 October 2005)***

**Article 259. False notification on terrorism**

False notification on terrorism being prepared —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 259 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 260. Vandalism**

Profanation of buildings or other constructions with indecent inscriptions or images, damage of property in public transport or other public places, where there are no elements of a graver crime —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of fifty-fold to one-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months.

***(Article 260 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 261. Engaging another person in prostitution for mercenary purposes**

1. Engaging another person in prostitution for mercenary purposes, where there are no elements of crime provided for in Article 132 of this Code —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of up to three months or by imprisonment for a term of one to four years.

2. The same offence which has been committed —

(1) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(2) by use of official position;

(3) by organising the transportation of a person by crossing the state border of the Republic of Armenia;

(4) against an obviously pregnant woman;

(5) against two or more persons —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to six years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years, with or without confiscation of property.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which has been committed by an organised group —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years, with or without confiscation of property.

***(Article 261 edited by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, HO-103-N of 1 June 2006, amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, edited by HO-69-N of 1 March 2011)***

**Article 262. Promoting prostitution**

1. Establishing, managing or keeping premises for prostitution, or using any public premise for prostitution or regularly providing another person with apartment or other accommodation for prostitution or otherwise promoting prostitution by receiving property benefits, where there are no elements of crime provided for in Articles 132 or 132.2 of this Code, shall be punished by

a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of one to four years.

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of up to three months or by imprisonment for a term of one to four years.

2. The same offence which has been committed —

(1) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(2) by use of official position;

(3) by organising the transportation of a person by crossing the state border of the Republic of Armenia;

(4) by using an obviously pregnant woman;

(5) by using two or more persons;

(6) by exploitation of a minor;

(7) by exploitation of a person deprived of the possibility of realising partially or in full the nature and significance of his or her act or to control it as a result of mental disorder —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to six years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which has been committed by an organised group —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years, with or without confiscation of property.

***(Article 262 edited by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, HO-103-N of 1 June 2006, amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, edited by HO-69-N of 1 March 2011)***

### **Article 263. Illegal dissemination of pornographic materials or objects**

***( title amended by HO-69-N of 1 March 2011)***

1. Illegal dissemination, advertising, sales of pornographic materials or objects, including print publications, film and video materials, images or other objects of pornographic nature, as well as the preparation thereof for that purpose, where there are no elements of crime provided for by Articles 132 and 132.2 of this Code —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. Introduction of child pornography through computer systems or storage of child pornography in a computer system or in a computer data-storage system —;

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of four-hundred-fold to eight-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

3. The same act which has been committed by an organised group — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to four years.

***(Article 263 amended, supplemented by HO-256-N of 5 December 2006, HO-69-N of 1 March 2011)***

**Article 264. Destruction of or damage to historical and cultural monuments**

1. Destruction of or damage to historical and cultural monuments under the protection of the State, as well as destruction of or damage to objects or documents of particular historical or cultural value —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same acts which have been committed against objects or monuments of particular value —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

3. The acts referred to in part 1 of this Article committed negligently and which have caused large-scale damage —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year.

4. The acts referred to in part 3 of this Article committed against objects or monuments of particular value or which have caused particularly large-scale damage —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

***(Article 264 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 265. Abuse of corpse or desecration of burial places**

1. Abuse of corpse or destruction of, damage to or profanation of burial places, premises built or objects placed on the graves designed for burying the deceased or memorial ceremonies thereof —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months.

2. The same acts which have been committed —

(1) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy or by an organised group;

(2) with motives of national, racial or religious hatred or enmity;

(3) by unlawful taking of objects placed in or on graves —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of four-hundred-fold to eight-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 265 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***



**CHAPTER 26**  
**CRIMES AGAINST HEALTH OF THE POPULATION**

**Article 266. Illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic (psychoactive) substances and precursors thereof for the purpose of sale or the illegal sale thereof**

*(title edited by HO-76-N of 26 May 2008, amended, supplemented by HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)*

1. Illegal preparation, processing, acquisition, storage, transportation, delivery of narcotic drugs, psychotropic (psychoactive) substances for the purpose of sale or the illegal sale thereof —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

2. The same acts which have been committed —

(1) by a group of persons;

(2) on a large-scale;

**(2.1) (point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)**

(3) in places of serving the punishment in the form of imprisonment or detention or in detention facilities;

(4) in educational and upbringing institutions, in places or institutions of entertainment or public events —

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

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have been committed —

(1) by an organised group;

(2) on a particularly large-scale —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of seven to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. Illegal preparation, processing, acquisition, storage, transportation, delivery or illegal sale of precursor substances for the purpose of preparing narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of maximum four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum three months.

4.1. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which has been committed:

(1) by a group of persons;

(2) on a large-scale —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

4.2. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which has been committed —

(1) by an organised group;

(2) on a particularly large-scale —

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

5. Within the meaning of this Chapter, significant, large and particularly large amounts of narcotic drugs and psychotropic (psychoactive) substances, as well as large and particularly large amounts of precursors thereof shall mean the amounts provided for in Annexes No 1 and No 4 attached to this Code.

6. A person voluntarily handing over narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances, the precursors thereof, as well as drastic or toxic substances shall be exempt from criminal liability envisaged by Articles 266, 268 and 275 of this Chapter for illegal preparation, processing, acquisition, storage, transportation or delivery of narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances, precursors thereof or drastic or toxic substances.

7. Crimes provided for by this Chapter shall be considered as committed repeatedly, if they are committed by persons having previously committed a criminal offence provided for by Articles 266, 268-275 of this Code.

***(Article 266 edited by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, amended, supplemented, edited by HO-76-N of 26 May 2008, amended by HO-116-N of 24 June 2010, HO-143-N of 23 May 2011, amended, supplemented, edited by HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)***

***(Article 266 amended by Article 1 of Law [HO-241-N](#) of 6 December 2017 shall enter into force on 27 June 2018)***

**Article 267. Violation of rules for production, acquisition, storage, registration, dispensing, transportation or delivery of narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances, as well as of substances, equipments or instruments used for production thereof and placed under special control**

***(title amended by HO-76-N of 26 May 2008, HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)***

1. Violation of rules for the production, acquisition, storage, registration, dispensing, transportation or delivery of narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances, as well as of substances, equipments or instruments used for production thereof and placed under special control, by a person in charge of observance of those rules, where it has resulted in unlawful taking or illegal trafficking of the mentioned substances —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article which has been committed on a large-scale —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to eight-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of two to four years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article which has been committed on a particularly large-scale —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to five years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 267 edited by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, amended by HO-76-N of 26 May 2008, HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)***

**Article 267.1. Smuggling of narcotic drugs, psychotropic (psychoactive) substances and/or precursors thereof**

1. Smuggling of narcotic drugs, psychotropic (psychoactive) substances and/or precursors thereof across the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union or across the state border of the Republic of Armenia —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, with confiscation of property.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article which has been committed —

(1) in particularly large amounts of narcotic drugs, psychotropic (psychoactive) substances;

(2) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, with confiscation of property.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which has been committed —

(1) in large amounts of narcotic drugs, psychotropic (psychoactive) substances and precursors thereof;

(2) by use of official position —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years, with confiscation of property.

4. The act provided for in parts 1, 2 or 3 of this Article which has been committed —

(1) in particularly large amounts of narcotic drugs, psychotropic (psychoactive) substances and precursors thereof;

(2) by an organised group;

(3) by using violence against a person carrying out customs or border control —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to twelve years, with confiscation of property.

***(Article 267.1 supplemented by HO-83-N of 16 May 2016)***

**Article 268. Illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances without the purpose of sale**

*(title amended by HO-76-N of 26 May 2008, HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)*

1. Illegal preparation, processing, acquisition, storage, transportation or delivery of narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances without the purpose of sale — shall be punished by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year.

2. The same acts which have been committed —

(1) *(point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)*

(2) on a large-scale —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

3. The same acts which have been committed on a particularly large-scale —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years.

*(Article 268 amended, supplemented, edited by HO-76-N of 26 May 2008, amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011, HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)*

**Article 269. Unlawful taking or extortion of narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances**

*(title amended by HO-76-N of 26 May 2008, HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)*

1. Unlawful taking or extortion of narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

2. The same acts which have been committed —

(1) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(2) by use of official position;

(3) by use or threat of use of violence not dangerous to life or health;

(3.1) *(point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)*

(4) on a large-scale —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to ten years, with or without confiscation of property.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have been committed —

(1) by an organised group;

(2) on a particularly large-scale;

(3) by use or threat of use of violence dangerous to life or health —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property.

*(Article 269 amended, supplemented by HO-76-N of 26 May 2008, amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011, HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)*

**Article 269.1. Illegal preparation, use, falsification of documents conferring the right to obtain narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances or precursors thereof or the sale of falsified documents**

***(title amended by HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)***

1. Illegal preparation, use, falsification of documents conferring the right to obtain narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances or precursors necessary for the preparation or production thereof or the sales of falsified documents —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to six-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act which has been committed —

(1) ***(point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

(2) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

***(Article 269.1 supplemented by HO-76-N of 26 May 2008, amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011, HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)***

**Article 270. Illegal issuance of prescriptions or other documents conferring the right to obtain narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances**

***(title edited by HO-76-N of 26 May 2008, amended by HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)***

1. Illegal issuance of prescriptions or other documents conferring the right to obtain narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances by a competent person with mercenary or other personal motives —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum two years.

2. ***(part repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

***(Article 270 edited by HO-67-N of 24 December 2004, HO-76-N of 26 May 2008, amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011, HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)***

**Article 271. Use of narcotic drugs**

***(Article repealed by HO-76-N of 26 May 2008)***

**Article 272. Inclining to or engaging in the use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances**

***(title amended by HO-76-N of 26 May 2008, HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)***

1. Inclining to or engaging in the use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to six-hundred-fold of the

minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. Inclining to or engaging in the use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances which have been committed —

(1) against a minor;

(2) against two or more persons;

(2.1) **(point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)**

(3) by deception;

(4) by use of violence or threat thereof —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

3. The same act which has negligently caused death of the victim or grave harm to the health thereof —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to twelve years.

**(Article 272 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, amended, supplemented by HO-76-N of 26 May 2008, amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011, HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)**

**Article 273. Illicit sowing or growing of plants containing narcotic, psychotropic (psychoactive), drastic or toxic substances cultivation of which is prohibited**

**(title amended by HO-76-N of 26 May 2008, HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)**

**(Article 266 amended by Article 2 of Law [HO-241-N](#) of 6 December 2017 shall enter into force on 27 June 2018)**

1. Illicit sowing or growing of plants, on a large-scale, containing narcotic, psychotropic (psychoactive), drastic or toxic substances cultivation of which is prohibited —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same acts which have been committed —

(1) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(2) by an organised group;

(2.1) **(point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)**

(3) on a particularly large-scale —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

**(Article 273 amended, supplemented by HO-76-N of 26 May 2008, amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011, HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)**

**(Article 273 amended by Article 2 of Law [HO-241-N](#) of 6 December 2017 shall enter into force on 27 June 2018)**

**Article 274. Organising or keeping dens for the use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances**

***(title amended by HO-76-N of 26 May 2008, HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)***

1. Organising or keeping dens for the use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years.

2. The same acts which have been committed —

(1) by an organised group;

(1.1) ***(point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

(2) by use of official position;

(3) in educational and upbringing institutions —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

***(Article 274 amended, supplemented by HO-76-N of 26 May 2008, amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011, HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)***

**Article 275. Illegal trafficking of drastic or toxic substances for the purpose of sales or the illegal sales thereof**

***(title edited by HO-76-N of 26 May 2008)***

1. Illegal preparation, processing, acquisition, storage, transportation, delivery of drastic or toxic substances not considered as narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances for the purpose of sale or illegal sale thereof —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same acts which have been committed —

(1) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy —

(1.1) ***(point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

(2) ***(point repealed by HO-116-N of 24 June 2010)***

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

2.1. Illegal preparation, processing, acquisition, storage, transportation, delivery of drastic substances, not considered as narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances for the purpose of sale or illegal sale thereof on a large-scale —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years.

2.2. 2 The same act which has been committed —

(1) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(2) repeatedly —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to five years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have been committed —

(1) by an organised group —

(2) ***(point repealed by HO-116-N of 24 June 2010)***

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

**4. (part repealed by HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)**

5. To define the list of toxic substances in this Code in accordance with Annex No 2 attached to this Code.

6. To define the large scales of drastic substances in this Code in accordance with Annex No 3 attached to this Code.

**(Article 275 supplemented by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, HO-76-N of 26 May 2008, amended, supplemented by HO-116-N of 24 June 2010, amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011, HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)**

**(Article 275 amended by Article 3 of Law [HO-241-N](#) of 6 December 2017 shall enter into force on 27 June 2018)**

**Article 276. Violation of rules for production, acquisition, storage, registration, dispensing, transportation or delivery of drastic or toxic substances**

Violation of rules for preparation, acquisition, storage, registration, dispensing, transportation or delivery of drastic or toxic substances, where it has resulted in unlawful taking thereof or has caused other essential damage (in case of property damage: an amount exceeding five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary prescribed at the time of crime or the cost thereof) — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of maximum three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

**(Article 276 supplemented by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)**

**Article 277. Violation of sanitary-epidemiological rules**

1. Violation of sanitary-epidemiological rules, that has negligently caused mass diseases or mass intoxication of people —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of maximum two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act which has negligently caused grave harm to human health or human death —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

**(Article 277 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)**



**Article 278. Concealing information on circumstances dangerous to life or health of people**

1. Concealment or distortion of information on occurrences, events, facts or phenomena endangering life and health of people, committed by a person in charge of providing the population with such information —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same acts which —

(1) have been committed by use of official position;

(2) have negligently caused harm to human health or have caused human death or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of up to three years.

**Article 279. Release or sale of goods, performance of works or provision of services not meeting the safety requirements**

*(title amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004)*

1. Release or sale of goods, performance of works or provision of services that do not meet the safety requirements for life or health of consumers, or illegal submission or use of official documents verifying the compliance of mentioned goods, works or services with the safety requirements, where these acts have negligently caused harm to human health —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same acts which —

(1) have been committed with regard to goods, works or services designed for infants;

(2) have negligently caused harm to the health of two or more persons;

(3) have negligently caused human death —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have negligently caused death of two or more persons —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 279 amended, supplemented by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 280.** Illegal engagement in private medical or pharmaceutical practice, preparation or production or sale of false medicine

***(title supplemented by HO-90-N of 17 May 2016)***

1. Engagement in private medical or pharmaceutical practice without state registration, listing or special authorisation (licence), where it has negligently caused harm to human health — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of maximum three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. Preparation or production or sale of false medicine — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

3. The same acts which have negligently caused human death — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

***(Article 280 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, HO-222-N of 21 December 2010, supplemented by HO-90-N of 17 May 2016)***

**Article 280.1. Falsifying or concealing results of clinical experiments of drugs**

1. Falsifying or concealing results of clinical experiments of drugs — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-thousand-fold to one-thousand-five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary.

2. The act provided for in the first paragraph of this part, where it has negligently caused medium gravity harm to human health — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-thousand-fold to one-thousand-five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum three months.

3. The act provided for in the first paragraph of this part, where it has negligently caused grave harm to human health — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-thousand-five-hundred-fold to two-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

4. The act provided for in the first paragraph of this Article which has negligently caused human death — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of up to three years.

5. The act provided for in the first paragraph of this Article which has negligently caused the death of two or more persons —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of up to three years.

***(Article 280.1 supplemented by HO-90-N of 17 May 2016)***

**SECTION 10**  
**CRIMES AGAINST ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY**

**CHAPTER 27**  
**CRIMES AGAINST ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY**

**Article 281. Violation of environmental safety rules when carrying out works**

Violation of environmental safety rules when designing, locating, constructing, reconstructing, repairing, putting into operation or operating, putting out of operation industrial, agricultural, scientific or other facilities by a person in charge of observance of those rules, when that act has negligently caused an essential change in radioactive, chemical and biological pollution, human death, mass diseases of people, mass destruction of animals or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

**Article 282. Concealment or intentional distortion of information on environmental pollution**

1. Concealment of dangerous information from the population by an official, concerning environmental pollution by radioactive, chemical, bacteriological or other biological substances dangerous to life and health of people or intentionally providing them with obviously false information on such pollution —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of two to five years.

2. The same act which has negligently caused human death, mass diseases of people, mass destruction of animals or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of three maximum years.

**Article 283. Failure to take measures of eliminating the consequences of environmental pollution**

Evasion of implementing deactivating or rehabilitative measures in polluted areas of the environment or inappropriate implementation of other measures by a person who was obliged to take those measures, where it has negligently caused human death, mass diseases of people, mass destruction of animals or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

**Article 284. Violation of safety rules in handling with hazardous chemical and biological substances and waste products**

1. Production of prohibited hazardous chemical and biological substances or waste products, violation of safety rules for the use, storage, transportation, destruction thereof or violation of safety rules for utilisation thereof or other rules, where it has created danger of causing harm to human health or essential damage to the environment —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act which —

(1) has negligently caused environmental pollution, intoxication or virus, mass destruction of animals, having caused harm to human health;

(2) has been committed in the area of ecological disaster or ecological emergency —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have negligently caused mass diseases of people or death thereof—

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

4. The acts provided for in this Article which have intentionally resulted in consequences provided for in part 1 or 2 or 3 of this Article —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to twelve years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 284 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 285. Violation of safety rules in handling with hazardous chemical and biological other agents and toxic substances**

1. Violation of safety rules when handling with hazardous chemical or biological other agents or toxic substances, where it has negligently caused harm to human health, has caused epidemics or epidemics of beasts, or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act which has negligently caused human death or mass destruction of animals —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

**Article 286. Violation of veterinary rules and rules established for fight against plant diseases and pests**

1. Violation of veterinary rules that has negligently caused epidemics or epidemics of beasts or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. Violation of rules prescribed for fight against plant diseases and pests, which has negligently resulted in grave consequences —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of fifty-fold to one-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The acts provided for in this Article which have intentionally resulted in consequences provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 286 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 287. Water pollution**

1. Polluting, littering, clogging, consumption of surface or ground water, drinking water supply sources or otherwise changing the natural qualities or qualitative composition thereof, when

those acts have intentionally or negligently caused essential damage to fauna or flora, fish resources, forestry or rural economy —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to eight-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum five years or by detention for a term of maximum two months.

2. The same acts which —

(1) have negligently caused harm to health of people;

(2) have caused mass destruction of animals;

(3) have been committed in specially protected natural territories or in the area of ecological disaster or ecological emergency —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of six-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have negligently caused human death —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

4. The acts provided for in this Article which have intentionally resulted in consequences provided for in part 1 or 2 or 3 of this Article —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to twelve years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 287 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

#### **Article 288. Pollution of marine environment**

1. Pollution of marine environment as a result of violation of rules for emission or dumping of substances or raw materials — dangerous to human health or natural marine resources or hindering the lawful use of the marine environment — from land-based sources, means of transport or artificial facilities built in the sea, that has intentionally or negligently caused essential damage to fauna, fish resources, environment or other interests protected by law — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum five years or by detention for a term of maximum two months.

2. The same acts which have negligently caused harm to human health —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article that have negligently caused human death

—

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

***(Article 288 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

#### **Article 289. Pollution of atmospheric air**

1. Polluting air as a result of emissions in excess of established regulatory acts or as a result of violation of rules of operation for equipments, constructions or other facilities or otherwise changing the natural qualities thereof, when those acts have intentionally or negligently caused essential damage to agricultural lands, premises, cultural values, fauna and flora, lands or water —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to seven-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum five years or by detention for a term of maximum two months.

2. The same acts which have negligently caused harm to human health —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of six-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have negligently caused human death —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 289 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

#### **Article 290. Spoiling the soil**

1. Poisoning, polluting or otherwise spoiling the soil by hazardous products of economic or other activities, committed in violation of rules of storage, use and transportation of toxic chemicals, fertilizers, plant growth stimulators or other hazardous chemical or biological substances, as well as in violation of rules of removing, transportation, storage and use of soil, that have intentionally or negligently caused essential damage to the environment —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.



2. The same acts which have been committed in the area of ecological disaster or ecological emergency or which have negligently caused harm to human health — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of four-hundred-fold to eight-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have negligently caused human death — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

4. The amount (cost) exceeding two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary prescribed at the time of crime shall be deemed to be an essential damage under this Article.

***(Article 290 supplemented by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 291. Violation of rules for the protection and utilisation of subsurface resources**

1. Violation of rules for the protection and utilisation of subsurface resources when designing, locating, constructing, putting into operation and operating the underground installations not connected with mining organisations or extraction of useful minerals, as well as unauthorised building on mine surfaces, when those acts have negligently caused essential damage — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. Utilisation of subsurface in violation of utilisation and protection rules thereof or by deviation from relevant plans or without contract, that has caused essential harm to human health, essential damage to the environment, subsurface resources, useful minerals contained therein, buildings or constructions — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of seven-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 291 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, HO-3-N of 5 February 2013)***

**Article 292. Illegal harvesting of water animals and plants**

1. Illegal harvesting of fish or other water animals or water plants for industrial use, where those acts —

(1) have caused large-scale damage;

- (2) have been committed by using means of mass extermination thereof;
- (3) have been committed in spawning areas or migration routes or in the course of spawning

—

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to seven-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of two to three months.

2. The acts provided for in part 1 of this Article, which have been committed

- (1) by use of official position;
- (2) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of six-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The amount (cost) exceeding two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary prescribed at the time of crime shall be deemed to be a large-scale damage under Articles 292, 294 and 297 of this Code.

***(Article 292 supplemented by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, amended by HO-67-N of 24 December 2004, HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

### **Article 293. Violation of rules for the protection of fish resources**

Rafting of timber, construction of bridges, dams, transportation of timber or other timber crops, implementation of explosion or other works, as well as operation of water collecting facilities and pumping mechanisms in violation of rules for the protection of fish resources, where those acts have intentionally or negligently caused mass extermination of fishes or other water animals, destruction of essential amounts of fodder resources or other grave consequences

—

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to six-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 293 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

### **Article 294. Illegal hunting**

1. Illegal hunting which —

- (1) have caused large-scale damage;
- (2) has been committed by chasing wild animals from surface, air (helicopter, plane, parachute, etc.) and water mechanical (motor) vehicles with the application of explosive substances, gases, or in other ways of mass tort of wild animals or other forms, means and instruments prohibited for hunting;
- (3) has been committed against birds and wild animals, hunting of which is completely prohibited;

(4) has been committed in violation of other restrictions for hunting — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of four-hundred-fold to six-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of two to three months.

2. The same acts which have been committed —

(1) by use of official position;

(2) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to seven-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 294 supplemented by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, edited by HO-19-N of 4 February 2010, amended by HO-3-N of 5 February 2013)***

**Article 295. Destruction of vanishing or rare habitats of organisms registered in the Red Book of the Republic of Armenia**

Destruction of vanishing or rare habitats of organisms registered in the Red Book of the Republic of Armenia, that has intentionally or negligently caused extermination (death) of the entire populations of those organisms —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to six-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 295 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 296. Illegal cutting of trees, bushes and vegetation cover**

1. Cutting or destruction of trees, bushes in the areas of forest resources, as well as in the areas not included in forest resources or the cutting whereof is prohibited, destruction of vegetation cover falling under State or private ownership or damaging thereof to the extent of growth retardation, where those acts have caused substantial damage —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to seven-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years or by detention for a term of maximum two months.

2. The same acts which have been committed —

(1) by use of official position;

(2) in specially protected natural territories;

(3) by causing large-scale damage;

(4) against species of trees or vegetation cover registered in the Red Book of the Republic of Armenia;

(5) ***(point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)*** —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of six-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The same acts which have caused particularly large-scale damage —

shall be punished by detention for a term of maximum three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

4. In this Chapter the amount (cost) not exceeding two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary prescribed at the time of crime shall be deemed to be a substantial damage, the amount (cost) not exceeding four-hundred-fold to seven-hundred-fold of the minimum salary shall be deemed to be a large-scale damage, the amount (cost) exceeding seven-hundred-fold of the minimum salary shall be deemed to be a particularly large-scale damage.

***(Article 296 edited, supplemented by HO-67-N of 24 December 2004, amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, HO-158-N of 9 April 2007, HO-143-N of 23 May 2011, edited by HO-323-N of 7 December 2011, amended by HO-3-N of 5 February 2013)***

#### **Article 297. Destruction of or damage to forests**

1. Destruction of or damage to forests, as well as nursery forests not included in the forest resources committed as a result of careless handling with fire, explosives or other sources of increased danger and where those actions have caused large-scale damage —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. Destruction of or damage to forests, as well as nursery forests not included in the forest resources committed by arson or other publicly dangerous means —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

***(Article 297 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

#### **Article 298. Violation of the regime of specially protected natural territories**

Violation of the regime of reserves, sanctuaries, national parks, monuments of nature and other natural areas or objects specially protected by the State, that has intentionally or negligently caused essential damage —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 298 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**SECTION 11**  
**CRIMES AGAINST STATE POWER**

**CHAPTER 28**  
***CRIMES AGAINST FUNDAMENTALS OF CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER AND SECURITY***  
***OF THE STATE***

**Article 299. High treason**

1. High treason, i.e. deserting to the enemy, espionage, revealing a state secret to a foreign state or foreign organisation or representatives thereof or assisting otherwise in carrying out hostile activities, committed by a citizen of the Republic of Armenia to the detriment of sovereignty, territorial inviolability or external security of the Republic of Armenia — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property.

2. A person having committed the criminal offences provided for in this Article, as well as in Article 302 of this Code, shall be released from criminal liability where he or she has assisted in the prevention of further damage by informing the authorities thereon voluntarily or otherwise and where his or her actions do not contain other elements of crime.

**Article 300. Usurpation of the Power**

1. Seizure of the Power by use of violence or threat thereof, as well as taking possession of powers of the President of the Republic, the National Assembly, the Government or the Constitutional Court by other means not envisaged in the Constitution — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years.

2. Retention of the Power, i.e. exercise of powers of the President of the Republic, deputies, the Prime Minister, ministers after the expiry thereof — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years.

3. A person participating in the crime provided for in part 1 of this Article, who, in the preparation stage thereof, has voluntarily informed the law enforcement authorities of the preparation of crime, shall be released from criminal liability provided for in part 1 of this Article.  
***(Article 300 edited by HO-53-N of 18 March 2009)***

**Article 300.1. Overthrow of the constitutional order**

1. Overthrow of the constitutional order, i.e. actual abolishment of any norm provided for in Articles 1-5 or part 1 of Article 6 of the Constitution, which is expressed by revocation of that norm in the legal system — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years.

2. A person participating in the crime provided for in this Article, who, in preparation stage thereof, has voluntarily informed law enforcement authorities of the preparation of crime, shall be released from criminal liability provided for in this Article.

***(Article 300.1 supplemented by HO-53-N of 18 March 2009)***

**Article 300.2. Actions targeted at violation of territorial integrity**

Actions targeted at violation of territorial integrity, i.e. actions aimed at separating a part of the territory of the Republic of Armenia or at transferring the territory of the Republic of Armenia or a part thereof to another State by use of violence or threat thereof — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years.

***(Article 300.2 supplemented by HO-53-N of 18 March 2009)***

**Article 301. Public calls targeted at seizure of the Power, violation of territorial integrity or violent overthrow of the constitutional order**

Public calls targeted at seizure of the Power, violation of territorial integrity or violent overthrow of the constitutional order —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of two to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 301 edited by HO-53-N of 18 March 2009)***

**Article 301.1. Compulsion of the President of the Republic, the National Assembly, the Government, the Constitutional Court**

1. Compelling the President of the Republic, the National Assembly, the Government or the Constitutional Court, by use of violence or threat thereof against them, to perform or not perform an action deriving from their powers, that is not targeted at usurpation of the Power —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article which has caused grave consequences — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years.

***(Article 301.1 supplemented by HO-53-N of 18 March 2009)***

**Article 302. Espionage**

Handing over any information containing a state secret to a foreign State, foreign organization or representatives thereof or collecting, unlawful taking or storing such information for the purpose of handing over, as well as handing over other information or collecting thereof upon assignment of foreign prosecution for using them to the detriment of the sovereignty, territorial inviolability or external security of the Republic of Armenia, where those actions have been committed by a foreign citizen or a stateless person —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years.

**Article 303. Subversion**

Causing explosions, arsons or carrying out other actions for the purpose of weakening the State, targeted at mass destruction of people, causing harm to health thereof, destruction of or damage to organisations, structures, communication routes or means thereof, communication facilities or other property, or mass intoxication or spread of epidemics or epidemics of beasts —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years.

**Article 304. Wrecking**

Any action or inaction targeted at breakdown of industry, transport, agriculture, monetary system, trade or other branches of economy for the purpose of weakening the State, as well as breakdown of activities of organisations or state authorities, where this act has been committed by using organisations or by hindering the normal operation thereof —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years, with or without confiscation of property.

**Article 305. Murder of state, political or public figure**

Murder of a state, political or public figure, which has been committed for the purpose of terminating the activities thereof —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years, or by life imprisonment.

***(Article 305 amended HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

**Article 306. Publication of state secret**

1. Intentional publication of information containing a state secret by a person, who was entitled to have access to state secret and who had been trusted that or had become aware of that in course of service, where there are elements of high treason —

shall be punished by detention for a term of two to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. Publication of state secret by negligence —

shall be punished by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which has negligently caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

**Article 307. Violation of rules for handling with documents and computer information containing state secret**

1. Violation of rules for handling with documents and computer information containing state secret, as well as those for handling with other objects containing data on state secret by a person who ought to observe those rules, where it has negligently caused loss of those documents or objects or computer information —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of fifty-fold to one-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act which has negligently caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of two to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 307 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**CHAPTER 29**

**CRIMES AGAINST STATE SERVICE**

**Article 308. Abuse of official powers**

1. Use of official position against the interests of service or failure to fulfil official duties by an official for mercenary, other personal or collective interests, which has caused essential damage to the rights and lawful interests of persons, organisations, and to the lawful interests of the public or the State (in case of property damage — the amount or the value thereof exceeding five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary prescribed at the time of crime) —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum five years or by detention for a term of two to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years.

2. The same act which has negligently caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of three maximum years.

3. Under this Chapter, the officials shall be deemed to be:

(1) persons performing the functions of a representative of the Power permanently, temporarily or upon an individual power;



(2) persons performing organisational-managerial, administrative and economic functions permanently, temporarily or upon an individual power in state authorities, local self-government authorities, organisations thereof, as well as in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia, other troops and military units of the Republic of Armenia.

4. With regard to the commission of acts provided for in Articles 311, 311.2, 312, 312.2 and 313 of this Code, the following persons shall be considered as officials as well:

(1) persons performing functions of a public official of a foreign State in accordance with the national law of the State concerned, as well as members of legislative body or those of any representative body of a foreign State who exercise administrative powers;

(2) public officials of international or supranational organisations or bodies or, in cases provided for in regulations such organisations or bodies — the contractual employees or other persons performing functions relevant to those performed by similar officials or employees;

(3) members of international or supranational organisations, parliamentary assemblies or other bodies performing similar functions;

(4) members or officials performing judicial functions of international courts, the jurisdiction of which has been recognised by the Republic of Armenia;

(5) jurors of courts of foreign States.

***(Article 308 supplemented by HO-119-N of 20 May 2005, amended by HO-206-N of 28 November 2006, HO-18-N of 9 February 2012)***

### **Article 309. Excess of official powers**

1. Carrying out actions intentionally by an official which are obviously beyond the scope of his or her powers and have caused essential damage to the rights and lawful interests of persons, organisations, to the lawful interests of the public and the State (in case of property damage — the amount or the value thereof exceeding five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary prescribed at the time of crime) —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum five years or by detention for a term of two to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years.

2. The same act which has been accompanied with the use of violence, weapon or special means —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The same act which has negligently caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to ten years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

**Article 309.1. Torture**

1. Intentionally inflicting pain or severe mental suffering on any person by other person having the right to act on behalf of an official or state body or at the instigation, upon the order or with the knowledge of that person for the purpose of obtaining from that person or a third person information or confession or for punishing for an act which that person or a third person has committed or is suspected or accused of having committed, as well as for intimidating or coercing that person or a third person to act or abstain from acting or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act which has been committed —

(1) against two or more persons;

(2) against a minor or a person being in material or other dependence on the criminal;

(3) against an obviously pregnant woman;

(4) by a group of persons or an organised group;

(5) with particular cruelty;

(6) against a person or his or her close relative in connection with performing his or her service or public duty by that person;

(7) has negligently caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of seven to twelve years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 309.1 supplemented by HO-69-N of 9 June 2015)***

**Article 310. Unlawful participation in entrepreneurial activity**

Founding an organisation — performing entrepreneurial activities — by an official, contrary to the prohibition prescribed by law, or participation in the management of such organisation personally or through a proxy, where those acts are related with granting privileges and advantages to the organisation or otherwise patronising it —

shall be punished by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum five years or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

***(Article 310 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 310.1. Illicit enrichment**

1. Illicit enrichment – "increase in property and/or reduction in liabilities — during the reporting period — exceeding substantially the lawful income of a person having the obligation to submit a declaration, prescribed by the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On public service", and which

are not reasonably justified thereby and where there are no other elements of crime serving as a ground for illicit enrichment —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to six years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years, with confiscation of property

2. The amount (value) exceeding five-thousand-fold of the minimum salary prescribed at the time of crime shall be deemed to be an essential damage under this Article.

***(Article 310.1 supplemented by HO-230-N of 16 December 2016)***

### **Article 311. Receiving a bribe**

1. Receiving a bribe by an official, i.e. receiving money, property, property right, securities or any other advantage by an official — personally or through an intermediary for himself or herself or for another person —for the purpose of carrying out or not carrying out an action by an official, within the scope of powers thereof, in favour of the bribe giver or the person introduced thereby, or for the purpose of contributing by that official to carrying out or not carrying out such action by using his or her official position or for the purpose of patronage or connivance in relation to service —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of the three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. Receiving a bribe by an official for an obviously illegal action or inaction in favour of the bribe giver or the person introduced thereby —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The same act which has been committed —

(1) by extortion;

(2) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(3) on a large-scale —

(4) ***(point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 or 3 of this Article, which have been committed —

(1) by an organised group;

(2) on a particularly large-scale;

(3) by a judge —

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

**5. (*paragraph repealed by HO-256-N of 5 December 2006*)**

In this Chapter, a large-scale shall be deemed to be the amount (value) not exceeding two-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary prescribed at the time of crime.

In this Chapter, particularly large-scale shall be deemed to be the amount (value) exceeding one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary prescribed at the time of crime.

**(*Article 311 amended by HO-256-N of 5 December 2006, HO-143-N of 23 May 2011, supplemented by HO-18-N of 9 February 2012*)**

**Article 311<sup>1</sup>. Receiving unlawful remuneration by a public servant not considered as an official**

1. Receiving unlawful remuneration by a public servant not considered as an official, i.e. receiving money, property, property right, securities or any other advantage by a public servant not considered as an official — personally or through an intermediary for himself or herself or for another person — for the purpose of carrying out or not carrying out an action by a public servant, within the scope of powers thereof, in favour of the remuneration giver or the person introduced thereby, or for the purpose of contributing to the carrying out or not carrying out such action by using his or her official position or for the purpose of patronage or connivance in relation to service —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. Receiving unlawful remuneration by a public servant not considered as an official for obviously illegal action or inaction in favour of the remuneration giver or the person introduced thereby —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to five years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. 2 The same act which has been committed —

(1) by extortion;

(2) on a large-scale;

(3) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy —

**(4) (*point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011*)**

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to seven years.

4. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 or 3 of this Article which have been committed —

(1) by an organised group;

(2) on a particularly large-scale —

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

5. In this Chapter, persons holding any position provided for by the list of public service positions, or persons included — in cases and in the manner prescribed by law — in the relevant personnel reserve of public service shall be considered as public servants pursuant to the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On public service".

**(Article 311<sup>1</sup> supplemented by HO-49-N of 30 April 2008, amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011, edited by HO-173-N of 26 May 2011, supplemented by HO-18-N of 9 February 2012)**

#### **Article 311<sup>2</sup>. Use of real or alleged influence**

**(title amended by HO-102-N of 9 June 2017)**

1. Use of real or alleged influence for mercenary, for other personal interest or group interests, i.e. receiving or claiming money, property, property right, securities or any other advantage — personally or through an intermediary — or accepting the promise or offer for receipt for the purpose of contributing to the carrying out or not carrying out any action by any official or public servant not considered as an official, within the scope of powers thereof, in favour of legal entities or natural persons or for the purpose of patronage or connivance in relation to service shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act which has been committed for obviously illegal action or inaction — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to five years.

3. The same act which has been committed —

(1) by extortion;

(2) on a large-scale;

(3) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy —

**(4) (point repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)**

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to seven years.

4. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 or 3 of this Article which has been committed —

(1) by an organised group;

(2) on a particularly large-scale —

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

**(Article 311<sup>2</sup> supplemented by HO-49-N of 30 April 2008, amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011, supplemented by HO-18-N of 9 February 2012, amended, supplemented by HO-102-N of 9 June 2017)**

#### **Article 312. Giving bribe**

1. Giving a bribe to an official, i.e. promising or offering or providing the official money, property, property right, securities or any other advantage — personally or through an intermediary — for him/her or another person, for the purpose of carrying out or not carrying out any action by an official, within the scope of powers thereof, in favour of the bribe giver or persons introduced thereby, or for the purpose of contributing to the carrying out such action by using his/her official position or for the purpose of patronage or connivance in relation to service —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. Giving a bribe on a large-scale —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

3. Giving a bribe, committed —

(1) on a particularly large-scale;

(2) by an organised group —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three up to seven years.

4. The person giving a bribe shall be released from criminal liability in case the bribe has been extorted and in case the person has — before the criminal prosecution bodies learn about giving the bribe, but not later than within a three-day period after committing the criminal offence — voluntarily informed the criminal prosecution bodies thereon and has assisted in disclosure of the crime.

***(Article 312 amended, edited by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, amended by HO-256-N of 5 December 2006, supplemented by HO-18-N of 9 February 2012, edited by HO-14-N of 16 May 2014)***

**Article 312<sup>1</sup>. Giving unlawful remuneration to a public servant not considered as an official**

1. Giving unlawful remuneration to a public servant not considered as an official, i.e. promising or offering or providing the public servant not considered as an official money, property, property right, securities or any other advantage — personally or through an intermediary — for him or her or another person, for the purpose of carrying out or not carrying out any action by the one not considered as an official, within the scope of powers thereof, in favour of remuneration giver or persons introduced thereby, or for the purpose of contributing to the carrying out or not carrying out such action by the public servant not considered as an official by using his or her official position or for the purpose of patronage or connivance in relation to service —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years, with deprivation of

the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. Giving unlawful remuneration on a large-scale —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years.

3. Giving unlawful remuneration, committed —

(1) on a particularly large-scale;

(2) by an organised group —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

4. The person giving the unlawful remuneration shall be released from criminal liability in case the unlawful remuneration has been extorted and in case the person has — before the criminal prosecution bodies learn about giving the unlawful remuneration, but not later than within a three-day period after committing the criminal offence — voluntarily informed the criminal prosecution bodies thereon and has assisted in disclosure of the crime.

***(Article 312<sup>1</sup> supplemented by HO-49-N of 30 April 2008, edited, amended, supplemented by HO-18-N of 9 February 2012, edited by HO-14-N of 16 May 2014)***

**Article 312.2. Giving unlawful remuneration for making use of real or alleged influence**

1. Giving unlawful remuneration to a person, i.e. promising or offering or providing the person money, property, property right, securities or any other advantage — personally or through an intermediary — for him or her or another person, for the purpose of contributing to the carrying out or not carrying out such action by the public servant not considered as an official by using his or her official position or for the purpose of patronage or connivance in relation to service —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. Giving unlawful remuneration on a large-scale —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of four-hundred-fold to six-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years.

3. Giving unlawful remuneration, committed —

(1) on a particularly large-scale;

(2) by an organised group —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

4. The person giving the unlawful remuneration shall be released from criminal liability in case the unlawful remuneration has been extorted and in case the person has — before the criminal prosecution bodies learn about giving the unlawful remuneration, but not later than within a

three-day period after committing the criminal offence — voluntarily informed the criminal prosecution bodies thereon and has assisted in disclosure of the crime.

***(Article 312.2 supplemented by HO-18-N of 9 February 2012, edited by HO-14-N of 16 May 2014)***

**Article 313. Mediation in bribery**

1. Mediation in bribery, i.e. contributing to reaching an agreement between the bribe giver and the bribe taker or to carrying out the agreement already reached

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of the one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article committed —

(1) ***(Point 2 repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)*** —

(2) by use of official position —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

***(Article 313 amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

**Article 314. Official forgery**

1. Entry of obviously false information or records into official documents, falsification, making scratches or other numeric inscriptions or modifications by an official for mercenary purposes or other personal or collective interests, as well as drawing up and handover of false documents —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. ***(part repealed by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

***(Article 314 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, edited, amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

**Article 314<sup>1</sup>. Failure to inform the empowered body of the Government of the Republic of Armenia on accepting or receiving citizenship of another State within a period prescribed by law**

Failure to inform the empowered body of the Government of the Republic of Armenia on accepting or receiving citizenship of another State, within a period prescribed by law, by a



citizen of the Republic of Armenia, who seeks to hold a position occupation whereof is prohibited by law for citizens of the Republic of Armenia who hold the citizenship of another State, as well as by an official who could not be a citizen of another State as prescribed by law —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 314<sup>1</sup> supplemented by HO-77-N of 26 February 2007, amended by HO-3-N of 5 February 2013)***

**Article 314.2. Intentional failure to submit declarations to the Commission on Ethics of High-Ranking Officials**

1. The intentional failure to submit the declarations provided for by the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On public service" by the declarant official, as well as a person within the composition of his or her family, within 30 days after the imposition of an administrative fine prescribed by parts 2 and 4 of Article 169.26 of the Code of the Republic of Armenia on Administrative Offences —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-thousand-and-five-hundred-fold to two-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 314.2 supplemented by HO-102-N of 9 June 2017)***

**Article 314.3. Submitting a false datum in declarations or concealing the datum subject to declaration**

1. Submitting a false datum in the declarations provided for by the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On public service" or concealing the datum subject to declaration by a declarant official, as well as persons within the composition of his or her family —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-thousand-fold to three-thousand-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act, which has resulted in the failure to declare property or income of particularly large scale —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to four years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 314.3 supplemented by HO-102-N of 9 June 2017)***

**Article 315. Official negligence**

1. Failure to perform or improper performance of duties by an official as a result of mala fide or negligent attitude to service, which has negligently caused essential damage to the rights and lawful interests of persons or organizations or to lawful interests of the public or the State (in case of property damage — an amount or the value thereof exceeding one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary defined at the time of crime) —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months.

2. The same act which has negligently caused human death or other grave consequences — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

*(Article 315 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)*

**Article 315<sup>1</sup>. Failure to stop unauthorised seizure of land falling under the ownership of the State or a community and to eliminate the consequences thereof, as well as failure to stop construction of unauthorised buildings, premises and demolition of illegal constructions**

Failure to stop unauthorised seizure of lands falling under the ownership of the State or a community by citizens or legal entities and to eliminate the consequences thereof, as well as failure to stop construction or reconstruction of buildings, premises on lands, not allocated for that purpose as prescribed by law and other legal acts, or with essential violations of granted authorisation or conditions or urban construction standards and rules provided by that authorisation, and/or failure to demolish illegal constructions, committed within one year after repeatedly imposing an administrative penalty for the same act —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to six-hundred-fold of the minimum salary.

*(Article 315<sup>1</sup> supplemented by HO-190-N of 4 October 2005, amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)*

**Article 315<sup>2</sup>. Failure to undertake measures prescribed by law for suspension, prevention of unauthorised seizure of lands falling under the ownership of the State or a community, as well as unauthorised construction of buildings and premises**

Intentional failure to undertake measures aimed at suspending unauthorised seizure of lands, unauthorised construction of buildings and premises, as well as intentional failure to apply administrative sanctions, provided for by legislation on administrative offences, to persons having carried out unauthorised seizure of lands, carrying out or having carried out unauthorised constructions, by officials who, by virtue of legal acts, are in charge of

suspending unauthorised seizure of lands falling under the ownership of the State or a community —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary and by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years or by imprisonment for a term of one to two years and by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 315<sup>2</sup> supplemented by HO-190-N of 4 October 2005, HO-3-N of 5 February 2013)***

## CHAPTER 30

### **CRIMES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENTAL ORDER**

#### **Article 316. Use of violence against representative of the authorities**

1. Use of violence or threat thereof not dangerous to life or health against a representative of the authorities or a close relative thereof with regard to the performance of official duties by him or her —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum one month or by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

2. Violence dangerous to life or health against persons specified in part 1 of this Article with regard to the performance of official duties thereby —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

3. Under this Code, a person serving within state and local self-government authorities, who is vested with instructive powers, as prescribed, against persons not falling under official subordination, shall be considered as a representative of the authorities.

***(Article 316 edited by HO-67-N of 24 December 2004, supplemented by HO-33-N of 16 December 2005, amended by HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)***

#### **Article 317. Unwarranted appropriation of title or the power of an official**

Unwarranted appropriation of the title or the power of an official, as well as use of uniforms or identification cards of officers of judicial and other law enforcement authorities, accompanied by commission of a criminal offence based thereon —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

***(Article 317 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 318. Insulting the representative of the authorities**

*(Article repealed by HO-67-N of 19 May 2008)*

**Article 319. Hindering the activities of institutions executing punishment or those of detention facilities or arrest facilities**

1. Threat of violence against an officer of institution executing punishment or that of detention facility or arrest facility for the purpose of hindering the normal functioning of those institutions —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. Use of violence, for the same purpose, not dangerous to life or health against persons specified in part 1 of this Article, as well as against persons in institutions executing punishment or those in detention facility or arrest facility —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have been committed —

(1) by violence dangerous to life or health of persons specified in part 1 or 2 of this Article;

(2) by an organised group —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

**Article 320.. Unlawful use of the symbol or sign of the Red Cross or Red Crescent**

Unlawful use of the symbol and distinctive emblems of the Red Cross or Red Crescent, as well as the names of the Red Cross or Red Crescent

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

**Article 321. Damage to communication routes**

Violation of maintenance rules for communication routes, which has negligently caused damage to cable lines of international communication, where the communication has been disrupted —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months.

**Article 322. Arbitrariness**

1. Arbitrariness, i.e. unauthorised (arbitrary) exercise of real or supposed rights in violation of the procedure prescribed by law or other regulatory legal acts, which has caused essential damage to rights or lawful interests of persons or large-scale damage to state or public interests —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months.

2. The same act which has been committed by use of violence or threat thereof — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of four-hundred-fold to eight-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of two to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

***(Article 322 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 323. Unlawful taking of state awards**

Unlawful taking of state awards

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum three months.

**Article 324. Unlawful taking of or damaging documents, stamps, seals**

1. Unlawful taking of passport or identification card or other important document of a citizen —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year.

2. Unlawful taking, destruction, damaging or hiding of official documents, stamps or seals, committed with mercenary motives or other personal interests —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

***(Article 324 supplemented by HO-292-N of 30 November 2011)***

**Article 325. Forgery, sale or use of documents, stamps, seals, forms, registration of means of transport**

***(title amended by HO-180-N of 21 December 2015)***

1. Forgery of a certificate or another official document which vests rights or releases from liability, for the purpose of use or sale thereof by the forger personally or by another person, or sale of such document or preparation or sale of fake seals, stamps, forms, registration plates of means of transport, as well as use of obviously false documents —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The acts provided for in part 1 of this Article which have been committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of four-hundred-fold to eight-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years.

***(Article 325 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, HO-180-N of 21 December 2015)***

**Article 326. Unlawful acquisition or sale of official documents**

*(title amended by HO-102-N of 21 June 2014)*

Unlawful acquisition or sale of official documents which vest rights or release from liability, as well as unlawful acquisition or sale of forms of such documents —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

*(Article 326 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, HO-102-N of 21 June 2014)*

**Article 327. Evasion of compulsory military or alternative service, training musters or mobilisations**

*(title supplemented by HO-34-N of 16 December 2005)*

1. Evasion of regular military call-up of compulsory military or alternative service, of training muster and military exercises, in case of absence of grounds for being released from that service as prescribed by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia —

shall be punished by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act which has been committed —

(1) by causing bodily injury to himself or by simulation of illness;

(2) by forgery of a document or other means of deception —

shall be punished by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, committed at the time of martial law, war or under combat conditions —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

*(Article 327 supplemented by HO-34-N of 16 December 2005)*

**Article 327<sup>1</sup>. Unauthorised leaving of the duty station by alternative labour serviceman**

1. Unauthorised leaving of the duty station by an alternative labour serviceman, as well as failure to appear at the duty station— without good reason— for more than three days but not more than one month when being released, assigned, from the secondment, granted leave or medical institutions, as well as failure to appear for one to three days, for three times and more, during three months —

shall be punished by detention for a term of maximum three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year.

2. The acts provided for in part 1 of this Article when the unauthorised absence has lasted more than one month but for the purpose of temporary evasion of alternative labour service —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have been committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

4. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 or 3 of this Article which have been committed at the time of martial law or war —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

5. An alternative labour serviceman having committed the acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article for the first time, may be released from criminal liability, where he has committed those acts as a result of coincidence of grave circumstances, or shall be released from criminal liability where he has surrendered at the duty station, to law enforcement authorities or competent state authorities by acknowledging guilt, within a period of three days after evading the service.

***(Article 327<sup>1</sup> supplemented by HO-59-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 327<sup>2</sup>. Evasion of service by alternative labour serviceman**

1. Unauthorised leaving of the duty station by an alternative labour serviceman for the purpose of final evasion of service, as well as failure to appear to service for the same purpose — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years.

2. The acts provided for in part 1 of this Article which have been committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 of this Article which have been committed at the time of martial law or war —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to twelve years.

4. An alternative labour serviceman having committed the acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article for the first time, may be released from criminal liability, where he has committed those acts as a result of coincidence of grave circumstances, or shall be released from criminal liability, where he has surrendered at the duty station, to law enforcement authorities or competent state authorities by acknowledging guilt, within a period of three days after evading the service.

***(Article 327<sup>2</sup> supplemented by HO-59-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 327<sup>3</sup>. Evasion of alternative labour service by alternative labour serviceman through mutilation, simulation of illness or through other illegal means**

1. Temporary evasion of performing official duties by an alternative labour serviceman by causing any bodily injury (mutilation) to himself, simulation of illness, use of false documents or other means of deception or other illegal means —

shall be punished by detention for a term of maximum three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article which have been committed for the purpose of being finally released from bearing duties of alternative labour service —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have been committed at the time of martial law or war —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

***(Article 327<sup>3</sup> supplemented by HO-59-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 327<sup>4</sup>. Refusal to perform duties of service by alternative labour serviceman**

1. Refusal of the service or performance of separate duties thereof by an alternative labour serviceman, accompanied by actual termination thereof —

shall be punished by detention for a term of maximum three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article which has been committed by a group of persons —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which has been committed at the time of martial law or war —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

***(Article 327<sup>4</sup> supplemented by HO-59-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 327<sup>5</sup>. Evasion of appearing to military commissariat after serving punishment in the form of imprisonment**

1. Evasion of appearing to military commissariat of the place of registration or actual residence without good reason — by a person having been convicted during compulsory military service and having served punishment in the form of imprisonment— within a period defined by legislation of the Republic of Armenia following release from the punishment, for the purpose of continuing the unserved term of compulsory military service, in case of absence of grounds for release from the armed forces and other troops as prescribed by legislation of the Republic of Armenia —



shall be punished by a fine in the amount of fifty-fold to two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article which has been committed at the time of martial law, war or under combat conditions —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to three years.

***(Article 327<sup>5</sup> supplemented by HO-275-N of 28 November 2007)***

**Article 327.6. Illegal access into the military unit or other military area of special protection**

1. Access into the military unit or other military area of special protection in violation of the prescribed procedure —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of maximum five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article which has been committed by a group of persons —

shall be punished by detention for a term of two to three months or by imprisonment for a term of up to one year.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which has been committed —

(1) by use of violence or threat thereof;

(2) by use of weapon or objects used as a weapon;

(3) by causing medium gravity harm to a person's health —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of up to five years.

4. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which has negligently caused grave consequences —

shall be punishment by imprisonment for a term of three to six years.

5. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 or 3 of this Article which has been committed at the time of martial law, war or under combat conditions —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to eight years.

***(Article 327.6 supplemented by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 328. Evasion of state duties or taxes at the time of war**

Evasion of labour mobilization or other state duties at the time of war, as well as evasion of taxes —

shall be punished by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years.

**Article 329. Unlawfully crossing the state border**

1. Crossing of the protected state border of the Republic of Armenia without documents defined or appropriate authorisation —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act which has been committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy, or by an organised group or by use of violence or threat thereof —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

3. This Article shall not cover the cases when a foreign citizen or a stateless person enters the territory of the Republic of Armenia without documents defined or appropriate authorisation in order to avail of the right to political asylum reserved by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and legislation of the Republic of Armenia.

***(Article 329 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, HO-84-N of 21 June 2014)***

**Article 329.1. Organisation of illegal migration**

1. Organisation of entry of a foreign national or a stateless person into the Republic of Armenia, stay in the Republic of Armenia or transit (transportation) through the territory of the Republic of Armenia for mercenary purposes, carried out by violating the procedure for entry, stay or transit prescribed by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia or by submitting false documentation or false information for the purpose of getting proper permission for entry, stay or transit —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. Organisation of exit from the Republic of Armenia, entry into a foreign state or stay in a foreign state of a citizen of the Republic of Armenia, foreign national permanently residing in the Republic of Armenia or a stateless person for mercenary purposes, carried out by violating the procedure for exit, entry or stay prescribed by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia or by submitting false documentation or false information for the purpose of getting proper permission for exit, entry or stay —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have been committed —

(1) by organising illegal migration of two or more persons;

(2) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(3) in conditions which are dangerous to human life and health or which humiliate honour and dignity of a person;

(4) by use of official position —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years with or without confiscation of property.

***(Article 329.1 supplemented by HO-84-N of 21 June 2014)***

**Article 330. Taking, displacing or destructing state border marks**

1. Taking, displacing or destructing state border marks for the purpose of illegal alteration of state border of the Republic of Armenia —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act which has intentionally or negligently caused grave consequences — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

***(Article 330 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 331. Desecration of state symbols**

Desecration of Coat of Arms of the Republic of Armenia, State Flag of the Republic of Armenia, State Anthem of the Republic of Armenia, as well as desecration of state symbols of another State —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year.

***(Article 331 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**CHAPTER 31**

**CRIMES AGAINST JUSTICE**

**Article 332. Obstruction of administration of justice and investigation**

1. Any interference into the activities of the court for the purpose of obstruction of administration of justice —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of four-hundred-fold to seven-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

2. Any interference into the activities of a prosecutor, investigator or a person conducting inquest for the purpose of obstruction of comprehensive, complete and impartial examination of the case —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of one to three years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have been committed by a person by use of official position thereof —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 332 edited by HO-322-N of 8 December 2011, amended by HO-3-N of 5 February 2013)***

**Article 332.1 Obstructing exercise of powers of the Human Rights Defender**

1. Obstructing exercise of powers of the Human Rights Defender, including interfering in his or her activities in any way, not permitting the entry of the Human Rights Defender or a competent person acting upon his or her decision into any place, in regard to the exercise of the powers of the Human Rights Defender prescribed by law —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

***(Article 332.1 supplemented by HO-114-N of 1 June 2006, edited by HO-7-N of 16 December 2016)***

**Article 332<sup>2</sup>. Threatening or showing disrespect to the Human Rights Defender**

Threatening or insulting or showing undisguised disrespect to the Human Rights Defender with regard to the exercise of powers thereof —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of two to three months.

***(Article 332<sup>2</sup> supplemented by HO-114-N of 1 June 2006, amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 332<sup>3</sup>. Obstructing exercise of powers of a lawyer or notary public or threatening in relation to exercise of his or her powers**

1. Obstructing exercise of powers of a lawyer or notary public —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months.

2. Threat of murder against, causing harm to health to, destructing or damaging property of a lawyer or notary public, in regard to exercise of his or her powers —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of two to three months.

***(Article 332<sup>3</sup> supplemented by HO-35-N of 9 February 2011)***

**Article 332.4. Breach of secrecy of questions concerning qualification examination or proficiency examinations of judges**

1. Intentional breach of secrecy of the questions concerning qualification examination of judges —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to two months.

2. Intentional breach of secrecy of the questions concerning the examinations taken during the professional training at the Academy of Justice —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to two months.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have been committed by a person by use of official position thereof —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of four-hundred-fold to seven-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

***(Article 332.4 supplemented by HO-56-N of 2 May 2013)***

**Article 332.5. Interfering in the activities of a notary public**

Interfering in the activities of a notary public, including compelling or influencing to carry out notarial activities —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of two to three months.

***(Article 332.5 supplemented by HO-184-N of 19 October 2016)***

**Article 333. False denunciation**

1. False denunciation about a crime when the person has acted realising that the information provided thereby is false —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act which —

(1) has been accompanied by accusation in a grave or particularly grave crime;

(2) has been accompanied by creating artificial evidences of charge;

(3) has been committed with mercenary motives —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

***(Article 333 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 334. Concealment of crime**

1. Concealment of grave or particularly grave crime, i.e. concealment of the person having committed the crime, as well as of tools and means of crime, traces of crime or items obtained

from a crime, that has not been previously promised, in case of absence of elements of corpus delicti provided for in Article 334<sup>1</sup> of this Code —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. Spouse and close relatives of the person having committed a criminal offence shall not be subject to criminal liability for concealment of the crime, that has not been previously promised.

***(Article 334 supplemented by HO-67-N of 24 December 2004)***

**Article 334<sup>1</sup>.. Supporting a person having escaped from penitentiary institution or arrest facility**

1. Any support to evasion from investigation or trial or further serving of punishment by a person having escaped from correctional institution, detention facility or arrest facility, where it has not been previously promised, and the escape has been already occurred — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act which has been committed with respect to a person convicted for a grave or particularly grave crime —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three up to seven years.

***(Article 334<sup>1</sup> supplemented by HO-67-N of 24 December 2004)***

**Article 335. Failure to report crime**

1. Failure to report a grave or particularly grave crime in preparation, that is certainly known —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. Spouse and close relatives of the person having committed a criminal offence shall not be subject to criminal liability for failure to report the crime.

**Article 336. Subjecting an obviously innocent person to criminal liability**

1. Subjecting a person to criminal liability for an uncorroborated incident of crime or without factual data confirming or insufficiently confirming the participation of the person in the incident or without factual data confirming the existence of corpus delicti in his or her act —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

2. The same act which has negligently caused grave consequences — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years.

3. The same act which has intentionally caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

4. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 or 3 of this Article which has been accompanied by —

(1) charge in a grave or particularly grave crime;

(2) creating artificial evidences of charge —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to ten years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

**Article 337. Hindrance to attendance of a witness or victim or to giving testimony thereby**

Hindrance to attendance of a witness or victim to court, pre-trial investigation bodies or to giving testimony thereby, committed by use of violence or threat thereof or by other unlawful actions —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

**Article 338. Giving false testimony or opinion or obviously incorrect translation**  
*(title amended by HO-278-N of 28 November 2007)*

1. Giving false testimony on a civil or administrative procedure case, giving false testimony on a criminal case by a witness or victim, giving obviously false opinion on a criminal or civil or administrative procedure case by an expert, giving an obviously false explanation by the specialist under the civil procedure case, making obviously incorrect translation by a translator —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act which has been —

(1) committed in respect of a charge of a grave or particularly grave crime;

(2) accompanied by creating other artificial evidences;

(3) committed with mercenary motives —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

3. A person shall not be subject to criminal liability on the grounds prescribed by part 1 and 2 of this Article, where his or her act could not be of any significance for disposition of the case, or where he or she has voluntarily reported false testimony, false opinion given or incorrect translation made thereby during pre-trial investigation or trial before the court delivered a criminal judgement, civil judgement or a decision.

***(Article 338 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, edited by HO-156-N of 7 July 2005, amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, HO-278-N of 28 November 2007, supplemented by HO-147-N of 5 December 2013, HO-113-N of 9 February 2018)***

**Article 338.1. False oath to a notary public**

1. False oath in respect of truthfulness of oral statement made to a notary public for the purpose of submitting to the court or other state body — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of the one-hundred-fold to three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of two years.

[corr.](#) The same act which has been committed with mercenary motives shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

3. A person shall not be subject to criminal liability, where the lack of truthfulness of his or her oral statement could not be of any significance in court or other state bodies.

***(Article 338.1 supplemented by HO-184-N of 19 October 2016)***

**Article 339. Refusal to give testimony**

1. Refusal to give testimony by a witness or victim — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of fifty-fold to one-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months.

2. The person having refused to give testimony regarding him or her, his or her spouse or close relatives shall be released from criminal liability, where he or she reasonably assumes that the testimony can be used against him or her or them in the future.

***(Article 339 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, edited by HO-71-N of 16 January 2018)***

**Article 340. Bribing for or compulsion to giving false testimony or opinion or making obviously incorrect translation**

1. Bribing a witness or victim in order to give false testimony or bribing an expert in order to give false opinion or false testimony, as well as bribing a translator for making incorrect translation —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months..

2. Compulsion of a witness or victim in order to give false testimony, compulsion of an expert to give false opinion or a translator to make incorrect translation, as well as compulsion to evade from giving testimony, accompanied by blackmail against those persons or close relatives thereof, by threats of murder, causing harm to health, destruction of property —



shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have been accompanied by use of violence not dangerous to life or health of the mentioned persons — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

4. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 or 3 of this Article which —

(1) have been committed by an organised group;

(2) have been accompanied by use of violence dangerous to life or health of the mentioned persons —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

***(Article 340 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 341. Compelling — by a judge, prosecutor, investigator or inquest body — to testify or give explanations or issue false opinion or to carry out incorrect translation**

***(title edited by HO-69-N of 9 June 2015)***

1. Compelling — by a judge, prosecutor, investigator or a person carrying out inquest — a person on trial to testify, or compelling an expert to issue a false opinion, as well as compelling a translator to provide an incorrect translation, by use of threat or by other unlawful actions — shall be punished by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum five year, or by detention for a term of maximum three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act which has been committed negligently —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which has been committed —

(1) against two or more persons;

(2) against a minor or a person being in material or other dependence on the criminal;

(3) against an obviously pregnant woman;

(4) by a group of persons or an organised group;

(5) with particular cruelty;

(6) against a person or his or her close relative in connection with performing his or her service or public duty by that person;

(7) has negligently caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of seven to twelve years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 341 edited amended by HO-69-N of 9 June 2015)***

**Article 341.1. Threat to kill, cause harm to the health of or destroy or damage the property of a person reporting on a case of corruption or a violation in respect of conflict of interests, or rules of ethics or incompatibility requirements, or other restrictions or declaration, or other harm to public interests or the threat thereof, or of persons affiliated thereto**

1. The threat to kill, cause harm to the health of or destroy or damage the large-scale property of a person reporting on a case of corruption or a violation in respect of conflict of interests, or rules of ethics or incompatibility requirements, or other restrictions or declaration, or other harm to public interests or the threat thereof, or of persons affiliated thereto, which is connected with the reporting on a case of corruption or a violation in respect of conflict of interests, or rules of ethics or incompatibility requirements, or other restrictions or declaration, or other harm to public interests or the threat thereof, where there has been a real risk of realising that threat —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of fifty-fold to one-hundred-and-fifty-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. Within the meaning of this Article, the spouse, children, parents, sisters and brothers of the reporting person shall be considered as affiliated persons.

3. In this Chapter, large-scale means the amount (value) exceeding five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime .

***(Article 341.1 supplemented by HO-102-N of 9 June 2017)***

**Article 341.2. Illegal disclosure of data of a person reporting on a case of corruption or a violation in respect of conflict of interests, or rules of ethics or incompatibility requirements, or other restrictions or declaration, or other harm to public interests or the threat thereof**

1. The illegal disclosure of data of a person reporting on a case of corruption or a violation in respect of conflict of interests, or rules of ethics or incompatibility requirements, or other restrictions or declaration, or other harm to public interests or the threat thereof by a person, who has been confided in or learnt about that information due to his or her professional activity —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain

activities for a term of maximum five years or by detention for a term of maximum three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which has caused grave consequences — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of three maximum years.

***(Article 341.2 supplemented by HO-102-N of 9 June 2017)***

**Article 342. Disclosing the data of a preliminary investigation or inquest**

Disclosing the data of a preliminary investigation or inquest without authorisation of the prosecutor, investigator or the person carrying out inquest —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum one month.

***(Article 342 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 342.1. Illegal interference in the process of distribution of cases among judges performed via computer programme**

1. Illegal interference in the process of distribution of cases among judges performed via computer programme for the purpose of modification of the data on the results of the distribution —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of up to two years.

2. The same act which has been committed —

(1) by a group of persons acting in conspiracy;

(2) by an official by use of official position;

(3) with mercenary motives —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to four years.

***(Article 342.1 supplemented by HO-50-N of 10 June 2014)***

**Article 343. Contempt of court**

1. ***(part repealed by HO-40-N of 8 February 2011)***

2. Contempt of court expressed by insulting the participants of a trial —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to two months.

3. Contempt of court expressed by insulting the judge in relation to exercising official powers —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of two to three months.

***(Article 343 edited by HO-33-N of 16 December 2005, amended by HO-40-N of 8 February 2011)***

**Article 344. Defamation of a judge, prosecutor, investigator, person carrying out inquest or a judicial acts compulsory enforcement officer**

1. Defamation of a prosecutor, investigator, person carrying out inquest or a judicial acts compulsory enforcement officer in relation to conducting pre-trial investigation, executing a criminal or civil judgment of a court or other judicial acts —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act which has been committed against a judge in relation to examining a case or materials in the court —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have been accompanied by accusing a person of a grave or particularly grave crime —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years.

***(Article 344 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 345. Unlawful actions with respect to property under attachment or subject to confiscation**

1. Peculation, alienation, concealment or unlawful transfer to another person of large-scale property under attachment or subject to confiscation, by a person entrusted with that property, as well as carrying out, on a large-scale, banking operations — by an officer of an organisation providing credits — with monetary funds (deposits) under arrest —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of five-hundred-fold to one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary, or by detention for a term of one to three months, or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. Concealment or appropriation of property subject to confiscation upon a criminal judgment of a court, as well as otherwise evading to comply with a criminal judgment on confiscation of property, which has taken legal effect —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

3. In this Chapter, large-scale means the amount (value) exceeding five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime .

***(Article 345 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, amended, supplemented by HO-83-N of 16 May 2016)***

**Article 345<sup>1</sup>. Malicious evasion to submit a declaration by a debtor on the composition and number of property owned by him or her and of his or her property rights, concealment or distortion of data in a declaration**

1. Malicious evasion to submit a declaration by a debtor on the composition and number of property owned by him or her and of his or her property rights, when the submission of a declaration is mandatory, as well as including obviously distorted data on the composition and number of the property and property rights in the declaration or concealment thereof, which have rendered the compulsory enforcement of a large-scale liability impossible —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months.

2. In this Article, large-scale means the amount (value) exceeding five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime .

***(Article 345<sup>1</sup> supplemented by HO-15-N of 16 December 2005)***

**Article 346. Malicious failure by a personal guarantor to perform the obligations assumed by him or her**

Malicious failure by a personal guarantor to perform the obligations assumed by him or her, which has resulted in evading investigation or trial by a suspect or accused —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

***(Article 346 amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 347. Threat or violent actions in relation to conducting pre-trial investigation or administering justice**

1. Threats — against a judge or his or her close relative — of murder, causing harm to health, destruction of, or damage to property, in relation to examining a case or materials in the court —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act which has been committed against a prosecutor, investigator, person carrying out inquest, defence counsel, expert or a judicial acts compulsory enforcement officer or their close relative, in relation to conducting pre-trial investigation, examining a case or materials in the court or executing a criminal or civil judgment of a court or other judicial acts —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which has been committed by use of violence not dangerous to life or health —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

4. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 or 3 of this Article which has been accompanied by use of violence dangerous to life or health —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

***(Article 347 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004)***

#### **Article 348. Unlawful arrest or detention**

1. Obviously unlawful arrest —

shall be punished by detention for a term of two to three months, or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

2. Obviously unlawful detention or obviously unlawful holding in detention —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have negligently caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

#### **Article 349. Falsification of evidences**

1. Falsification of evidences in a civil case or administrative procedure case by a person participating in the case or his or her representative —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. Falsification of evidences in a criminal case by a person carrying out inquest, investigator, prosecutor or defence counsel —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. Falsification of evidences in a criminal case by the persons referred to in part 2 of this Article which —

(1) has been committed in relation to cases on grave or particularly grave crimes;

(2) has negligently caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 349 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, supplemented by HO-156-N of 7 July 2005, amended by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, supplemented by HO-147-N of 5 December 2013)***

**Article 350. Provocation of bribery or commercial bribery**

Provocation of bribery or commercial bribery – attempt to give money, securities, other property, or to render services of a property nature to an official or to a person exercising instructive or other management functions in commercial or other organisations without their consent, for the purpose of fabricating evidences of a crime or for the purpose of blackmail — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum two years.

**Article 351. Unlawful release from criminal liability**

Releasing — by a prosecutor, investigator or a person carrying out inquest — from criminal liability a person suspected or accused of committing a crime — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to seven years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

**Article 352. Delivering an obviously unjust criminal or civil judgment or another judicial act**

1. Delivering an obviously unjust criminal or civil judgment or another judicial act by a judge with mercenary or other personal motives — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum five years, or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act which has negligently caused grave consequences — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to four years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The same act which has intentionally caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

**Article 353. Intentional non-execution of a judicial act**

1. Intentional non-execution — of a criminal or civil judgment or of other judicial acts (hereinafter referred to as “judicial act”) which have taken legal effect — by officials of state and local self-government bodies within the time limit laid down in the judicial act, or where no time limit is laid down – within a period of one month following the entry into force of the judicial act —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of four-hundred-fold to six-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions for a term of maximum two years.

2. Intentional non-compliance — with a judicial act which has taken legal effect (except for a claim for levying money in execution, and liabilities arising from civil-law contracts) — by officials of organisations, within the time limit laid down in the judicial act, or where no time limit is laid down – within a period of one month following the entry into force of the judicial act —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions for a term of maximum one year.

3. Non-compliance by a citizen with a judicial act which has taken legal effect (except for a claim for levying money in execution, and liabilities arising from civil-law contracts), within one month after imposition of an administrative penalty for the same act —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months.

*(Article 353 edited by HO-9-N of 22 December 2010)*

**Article 353.1. Intentional failure to fulfil decision on urgent interference or decision on defence**

*(Article 353.1 amended by Article 1 of Law [HO-321-N](#) of 13 December 2017 shall enter into force on 30 June 2018)*



**Article 354. Evading to serve a punishment in the form of imprisonment**

Evading to serve a punishment — after the expiry of a short-term leave or the term of adjournment of punishment — by a person sentenced to imprisonment, who has been granted a short-term leave from the place of imprisonment, or in regard of whom the execution of a criminal judgment has been adjourned —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

**Article 355. Escape from a place of imprisonment, detention or arrest facility**

1. Escape from a place of imprisonment, detention or arrest facility — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act which has been committed —

(1) by a group of persons;

(2) by use or threat of use of violence dangerous to the life or health of another person;

(3) by use of weapon or objects used as a weapon —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum eight years.

3. A person who has carried out an escape shall be released from criminal liability, where the criminal proceedings have been struck out or a criminal judgment of acquittal has been entered in the case under which that person had been sentenced to imprisonment, had been detained or arrested.

**SECTION 12**  
**CRIMES AGAINST THE ORDER OF MILITARY SERVICE**

**CHAPTER 32**  
**CRIMES AGAINST THE ORDER OF MILITARY SERVICE**

**Article 356. Failure to execute an order**

1. Failure to execute a superior's lawful order issued in the prescribed manner, which has caused significant damage to the interests of service —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of maximum two years or by detention for a term of maximum three months or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum two years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act which has been committed by a group of persons or has caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum three years or by restriction in the military service for a term of one to three years or by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which has been committed at the time of martial law, war or under combat conditions —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.

4. Failure to execute an order due to inadvertent or unconscientious attitude towards the service, which has caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by detention for a term of maximum three months or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum one year or by restriction in the military service for a term of maximum one year or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year.

5. The subjects of crimes against the order of military service provided for in this Chapter are persons undergoing military service in the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, other troops of the Republic of Armenia on the basis of a military call-up or under a contract, as well as conscripts at the time of undergoing military trainings (hereinafter referred to as "military servicemen").

6. In this Chapter, a superior (commander) shall be the person with a higher official position or a higher military rank who, within the scope of that legal relationship, has been the superior of that serviceman, i.e. has had orders arising from his powers and jurisdiction to issue orders and ensure execution thereof.

7. The amount (value) exceeding three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary prescribed at the time of crime shall be deemed to be an essential damage under this Article.

8. In this Chapter, particularly large-scale shall be deemed to be the amount (value) exceeding one-thousand-fold of the minimum salary defined at the time of crime.

***(Article 356 edited by HO-275-N of 28 November 2007, edited, supplemented by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 357. Resistance to a superior, or compelling him to failure to perform or improperly perform the duties of military service**

***(title edited by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

1. Resistance to a superior (commander), as well as to any other person performing his or her duties related to military service, or hindrance to performance of their official duties, or compelling to failure to perform or improperly perform the duties of military service, which has been expressed by threatening to disclose discrediting information concerning the superior or his or her relative or information substantially impairing the rights and lawful interests of the superior or his or her relative, as well as by threatening to use violence against the superior or his or her relative or by threatening to destruct (damage) the superior's, his or her relative's property or the property under the disposal or custody of other persons —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of maximum two years or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum two years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same acts which have been committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to five years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have negligently caused other grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

4. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 or 3 of this Article which have been committed at the time of martial law, war or under combat conditions —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of seven to thirteen years.

***(Article 357 edited by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 358. Violent actions against a superior or threat to use violent actions**

***(title edited by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

1. Battery or use of other violence against a superior (commander) in the military unit or in other place of military service, or threat to use violence against a superior (commander) or his/her relative, where it is not related with performing the duties of military service —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of maximum two years or by detention for a term of maximum three months or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum two years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. Battery or use of other violence against a superior (commander), or threat to use violence against a superior (commander) or his/her relative, in relation to performing the duties of military service —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of maximum three years or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum three years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have been committed —

(1) by a group of persons;

(2) by use of weapon or objects used as a weapon;

(3) by causing light or medium gravity harm to a person's health —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

4. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 or 3 of this Article which have negligently caused grave harm to the health or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to twelve years.

5. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 of this Article which have been committed at the time of martial law, war or under combat conditions —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of seven to thirteen years.

***(Article 358 amended by HO-275-N of 28 November 2007, edited by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 358.1. Violent actions against a subordinate or threat to use violent actions**

1. Battery or use of other violence against a subordinate (inferior) in the military unit or in other place of military service, or threat to use violence against a subordinate (inferior) or his/her relative, where it is not related with performing the duties of military service —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of one to two years or by detention for a term of maximum three months or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum two years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years.

2. Battery or use of other violence against a subordinate (inferior), or threat to use violence against a subordinate (inferior) or his/her relative, in relation to performing the duties of military service —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of one to three years or by detention for a term of one to three months or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum three years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have been committed —

(1) by a group of persons;

(2) against two or more persons;

(3) by use of weapon or objects used as a weapon;

(4) by causing light or medium gravity harm to health —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

4. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 or 3 of this Article which have negligently caused grave harm to the health or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of seven to twelve years.

5. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 of this Article which have been committed at the time of martial law, war or under combat conditions — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to thirteen years.

***(Article 358.1 supplemented by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 359. Violation of manual rules on mutual relations between servicemen in the absence of subordination (inferiority) relations between them**

***(title edited by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

1. Violation of manual rules on mutual relations between servicemen in the absence of subordination (inferiority) relations between them, which has been expressed by holding up to ridicule, or persecution, or battery, or use of other violence —

shall be punished by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum two years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act which has been committed —

(1) against two or more persons;

(2) by a group of persons;

(3) by use of weapon or other objects specifically adapted to cause bodily injuries;

(4) by causing light or medium gravity harm to a person's health —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of maximum one to three years or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of one to three years or by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which has negligently caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

4. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 or 3 of this Article which has been committed at the time of martial law, war or under combat conditions —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

***(Article 359 edited by HO-275-N of 28 November 2007, HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 360. Insulting a serviceman**

1. Insulting a serviceman – obscene humiliation of a serviceman's honour and dignity by another serviceman in the military unit or in other place of military service —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of maximum one year or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum six months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year.

2. The same act which has been committed by a subordinate (inferior) against a superior, as well as by a superior against a subordinate (inferior) in relation to performing the duties of military service —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of maximum two years or by detention for a term of maximum three months or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum one year or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year.

***(Article 360 edited by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 361. Unauthorised leaving of a military unit or duty station**

1. Unauthorised leaving of a military unit or duty station by a serviceman, as well as failure to appear — in a timely manner — for service without good cause for more than three days, but for a duration of not more than one month, as well as three or more times within three months, for a duration of one hour to three days —

shall be punished by detention for a term of maximum three months or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum two years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same acts which have been committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy — shall be punished by detention for a term of one to three months or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of one to two years or by imprisonment for a term of one to two years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article which has been committed by a serviceman serving punishment in a disciplinary battalion — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to two years.

4. The acts provided for in part 1 of this Article which have been committed by an officer or junior officer — shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of maximum two years or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

5. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 of this Article, when the unauthorised absence has lasted for more than one month, but for the purpose of temporarily evading military service — shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of maximum one to two years or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of one to three years or by imprisonment for a term of one to four years.

6. The acts provided for in part 3 or 4 or 5 of this Article which have been committed by a group of persons — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

7. The acts provided for in this Article which have been committed at the time of martial law, war or under combat conditions — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

8. A serviceman who has committed the acts provided for in this Article for the first time, except for a case provided for in part 7 of this Article, shall be released from criminal liability, where

he has committed those acts as a result of coincidence of grave circumstances and unless his actions contain another corpus delicti.

***(Article 361 edited, amended by HO-275-N of 28 November 2007, edited by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 362. Desertion**

1. Desertion – unauthorised leaving of a military unit or duty station for the purpose of completely evading military service, as well as failure to appear for service for the same purpose —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to six years.

2. Desertion committed by a weapon entrusted for the purpose of service or by a group of persons acting in conspiracy or by a serviceman on combat duty —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

3. Desertion committed at the time of martial law, war or under combat conditions —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to twelve years.

4. A serviceman who has committed the acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article for the first time, shall be released from criminal liability, if he has committed those acts as a result of accompanying grave circumstances, or shall be released from criminal liability, if he has surrendered — by acknowledging guilt — to the military unit, duty station, law enforcement or other state bodies, within a period of three days upon evading service.

***(Article 362 amended by HO-275-N of 28 November 2007, HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 363. Termination of the military service or performance of its certain duties by mutilation, simulation of illness or by other unlawful means**

***(title edited by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

1. Inflicting an injury by a serviceman to his health (mutilation), which caused or might have caused temporary termination of the military service or its certain duties —

shall be punished by detention for a term of maximum three months or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum three years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years.

2. The same act which has been committed in a way dangerous to the life of many people — shall be punished by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of one to three years or by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

3. Simulation of illness, use of false documents or deception by a serviceman, which caused or might have caused temporary termination of the military service or its certain duties —

shall be punished by detention for a term of maximum three months or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum two years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

4. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 or 3 of this Article which have been committed at the time of martial law or war —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to six years.

5. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have been committed at the time of martial law, war or under combat conditions —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

***(Article 363 amended by HO-275-N of 28 November 2007, edited by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 364. Refusing to perform the duties of military service**

1. Refusing military service or to perform its certain duties by a serviceman, which has been accompanied by failure to perform them or actual termination thereof —

shall be punished by detention for a term of maximum three months or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum two years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act which has been committed by a group of persons —

shall be punished by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of one to three years or by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which has been committed at the time of martial law, war or under combat conditions —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

***(Article 364 edited by HO-275-N of 28 November 2007, amended by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 364.1. Arrangement of gambling or participation in it by a serviceman**

1. Participation by a serviceman in gambling at the military unit, at the duty station or during performance of duties of military service, for the purpose of obtaining property, gaining the right to property, shares or any other advantage for him or another person —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of maximum two years or by detention for a term of maximum three months or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum one year or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article which has been committed —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of one to three years or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum three years or by imprisonment for a term of one to three years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have caused essential property damage —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to four years.



4. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have negligently caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

***(Article 364.1 supplemented by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 364.2. Illegal use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances by a serviceman**

1. Illegal use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances by a serviceman at the military unit, at the duty station or during performance of duties of military service —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of maximum one year or by detention for a term of up to three months or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of up to one year or by imprisonment for a term of one to three years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article which has been committed by a group of persons —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of two to three years or by detention for a term of one to three months or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of up to two years or by imprisonment for a term of one to three years.

3. A serviceman who voluntarily applies to a relevant medical service for medical aid, in connection with use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic (psychoactive) substances without prescription of a physician, shall be released from criminal liability for the act as provided for in this Article.

***(Article 364.2 supplemented by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 365. Violation of rules of carrying out combat duty or combat service**

1. Violation of rules of carrying out combat duty or combat service aimed at ensuring the in time revealing of any sudden attack on the Republic of Armenia and resistance to it or at ensuring the security of the Republic of Armenia, where that act has caused damage —

shall be punished by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum three years or by restriction in the military service for a term of one to two years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act which has been committed due to inadvertent or unconscientious attitude towards the rules of carrying out combat duty or combat service and has caused essential damage —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to seven years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which has caused grave consequences — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

4. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which have been committed at the time of martial law, war or under combat conditions —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

***(Article 365 edited by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, amended by HO-275-N of 28 November 2007, edited by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 366. Violation of rules of carrying out frontier guard service**

1. Violation of rules of carrying out frontier guard service by a person on frontier guard duty or performing other duties of frontier guard service, where that act has caused damage to the security interests of the State —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of one to two years or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum three years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article which has been committed due to inadvertent or unconscientious attitude towards the rules of carrying out combat duty or combat service and has caused essential damage —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to seven years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which has caused grave consequences — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

4. The acts provided for in this Article which have been committed at the time of martial law, war or under combat conditions —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

***(Article 366 amended, edited by HO-275-N of 28 November 2007, edited by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 367. Violation of manual rules of guard or garrison service**

1. Violation of manual rules of guard or garrison service by a person included in a guard or patrol group, where that act has caused harmful consequences for the prevention of which the guard or patrol concerned was assigned —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of one to two years or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum two years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article which has been committed due to inadvertent or unconscientious attitude towards the manual rules of guard or garrison service and has caused essential damage —

shall be punished by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of one to three years or by imprisonment for a term of one to four years.

2.1. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which has caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years.

3. The acts provided for in this Article which have been committed at the time of martial law, war or under combat conditions —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

***(Article 367 amended, edited by HO-275-N of 28 November 2007, supplemented, amended by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 368. Violation of manual rules of internal service**

1. Violation of manual rules of internal service by a person on daily duty of a military unit (except for guard and patrol groups), which has caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of maximum two years or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum three years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article which has been committed due to inadvertent or unconscientious attitude towards the manual rules of internal service and has caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by detention for a term of one to three months or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum two years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which has been committed at the time of martial law, war or under combat conditions —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years.

***(Article 368 edited, amended by HO-275-N of 28 November 2007, supplemented, amended by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 368.1. Violation of rules of service while protecting public order or ensuring public security**

1. Violation of rules of service while protecting public order or ensuring public security by a serviceman on duty of protecting public order or ensuring public security, where that act has caused essential damage to the rights and lawful interests of citizens —

shall be punished by detention for a term of maximum three months or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum two years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act which has negligently caused grave consequences — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

3. The acts provided for in this Article which have been committed at the time of state of emergency, martial law or war —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

***(Article 368.1 supplemented by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 369. Intentionally destructing or damaging military property**

1. Intentionally destructing or damaging weapons, ammunition, military equipment or other military property —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of one to three years or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum three years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act which has caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which has been committed at the time of martial law, war or under combat conditions —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to twelve years.

***(Article 369 edited by HO-119-N of 1 June 2006, HO-275-N of 28 November 2007, supplemented by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 370. Negligently destructing or damaging military property**

Self-confidently or inadvertently destructing or damaging weapons, ammunition, military equipment or other military property, which has caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of maximum two years or by a fine in the amount of maximum two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum two years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

***(Article 370 amended by HO-275-N of 28 November 2007, supplemented by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 371. Embezzlement or wasting of military property**

***(title edited by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

1. Embezzlement or wasting of uniform or items of military clothing or other military property by a serviceman provided to him for personal or service use —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of maximum two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum two years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. Embezzlement or wasting of weapons or ammunition —

shall be punished by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of one to three years or by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which has been committed at the time of martial law, war or under combat conditions —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

***(Article 371 amended by HO-275-N of 28 November 2007, edited by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 372. Loss or spoilage of military property**

1. Loss or spoilage by a serviceman of the uniform or other items of military clothing provided to him for personal use, as well as of a weapon, ammunition or other military property entrusted to him, which has been committed in violation of the rules for the keeping thereof —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum three months or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum three years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same act which has been committed at the time of martial law, war or under combat conditions —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

3. In this Article, large-scale means the amount (value) exceeding thirty-fold of the minimum salary as prescribed at the time of the crime .

***(Article 372 edited, amended by HO-275-N of 28 November 2007, edited, supplemented by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 373. Violation of rules of handling weapons, ammunition and objects, substances posing increased danger to the wider public**

1. Violation of rules of handling weapons, ammunition, as well as radioactive substances, explosive or other devices, objects or substances posing increased danger to the wider public, which has negligently caused light or medium gravity harm to human health —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of one to three years or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum two years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act which has negligently caused grave harm to human health or has caused destruction of military equipment or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of two to three years or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of one to three years or by imprisonment for a term of one to four years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 of this Article which has negligently caused human death — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

4. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article which has negligently caused the death of two or more persons —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to ten years.

***(Article 373 amended by HO-275-N of 28 November 2007, supplemented by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 374. Handing over to another person a weapon, ammunition, other military property, as well as substances or objects posing increased danger to the wider public**

Handing over to another person — in violation of the prescribed order — a weapon, ammunition, other military property entrusted to a serviceman, as well as radioactive substances, explosive or other devices and objects posing great danger to the wider public, where this has caused human losses or other grave consequences —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of one to three years or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum two years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

*(Article 374 amended, supplemented by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)*

**Article 375. Abuse of power, excess of power, or inaction of power**

1. Abuse of power or official position, excess of power or official authorities by a superior (commander) or official, as well as inaction of power, where those acts have been committed out of mercenary or other personal or group interests and where they have caused essential damage —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

2. The same acts which have negligently caused grave consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, with or without confiscation of property.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 of this Article which have caused grave material consequences —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years, with or without confiscation of property.

4. The acts provided for in this Article which have been committed at the time of martial law, war or under combat conditions —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of seven to thirteen years, with or without confiscation of property.

*(Article 375 supplemented by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, edited by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)*

**Article 376. Inadvertent attitude towards the service**

1. The inadvertent attitude of a superior or official towards the service which has caused essential damage —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of maximum two years or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum two years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

2. The same acts, where they have negligently caused grave consequences — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to six years.

3. The acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, where they have been committed at the time of martial law, war or under combat conditions — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

***(Article 376 supplemented by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004, supplemented, amended by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 377. Violation of rules of driving or operating vehicles**

1. Violation of rules of driving or operating combat, special or transport vehicles, which has negligently caused medium gravity or grave harm to human health or has caused other grave consequences —

shall be punished by restriction in the military service for a term of one to two years or by detention for a term of maximum three months or by confinement in a disciplinary battalion for a term of maximum two years or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same act which has negligently caused human death —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.

3. The act provided for in part 1 or 2 of this Article, which has negligently caused the death of two or more persons —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

***(Article 377 amended by HO-275-N of 28 November 2007, supplemented by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 378. Violation of rules of flights or of their preparation**

1. Violation of rules of military aircraft flights, of their preparation or other rules of their operation, which has negligently caused human death or other grave consequences — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to six years.

2. The acts provided for in part 1 of this Article, where they have negligently caused the death of two or more persons —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

**Article 379. Handing over or leaving means of warfare to the adversary**

Handing over or leaving forts, combat equipment and other means of warfare to the adversary by a superior (commander) without being compelled by combat conditions, where there are no elements of high treason —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years.

***(Article 379 supplemented by HO-34-N of 30 April 2013)***

**Article 380. Unauthorised leaving of the battle-field or refusal to use weapon**

1. Unauthorised leaving of the battle-field or refusal to use weapon in the course of combat — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to twelve years.

2. The same act which has been committed by a group of persons acting in conspiracy — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years.

**Article 381. Voluntarily yielding oneself prisoner**

Voluntarily yielding oneself prisoner by reasons of cowardice or faintheartedness — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years.

**Article 382. Criminal actions by a serviceman in captivity**

1. Voluntary participation by a serviceman in captivity in works of military significance or in such other activities which may obviously cause harm to the Republic of Armenia or its allies, where there are no elements of high treason —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

2. Use of violence against other prisoners of war or cruel treatment against them by a senior prisoner of war —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

3. Performing actions by a serviceman in captivity out of mercenary motives or for ensuring the adversary's indulgent attitude towards him, which are directed against the other prisoners of war —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

***(Article 382 amended by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004)***

**Article 383. Pillage**

Unlawful taking of items in the possession of the dead or wounded on the battle-field — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.



**SECTION 13**  
**CRIMES AGAINST PEACE AND SAFETY OF HUMANITY**

**CHAPTER 33**  
**CRIMES AGAINST PEACE AND SAFETY OF HUMANITY**

**Article 384. Aggressive war**

1. Planning or preparing an aggressive war — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of seven to twelve years.
2. Unleashing or waging an aggressive war — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of twelve to twenty years.

***(Article 384 amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

**Article 385. Public calls for an aggressive war**

1. Public calls to unleash an aggressive war — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.
2. The same actions which have been committed through mass media or by a person holding highest public post — shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of two to five years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a term of maximum three years.
3. In this Article, persons holding the highest public posts are the President of the Republic of Armenia, members of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, deputies to the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia.

**Article 386. Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction**

***(title edited by HO-140-N of 1 March 2018)***

Manufacturing, production, acquisition, processing, possession, transfer or sale of chemical, biological, nuclear weapons or other types of weapons of mass destruction prohibited under an international treaty, as well as special measures for transfer thereof, use of special measures for transfer of a weapon of mass destruction prohibited under an international treaty, delivery of raw or special fissionable materials to a State not possessing nuclear weapons, providing with weapons of mass destruction — prohibited under an international treaty — or with components necessary for their production — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to eight years.

***(Article 386 edited by HO-140-N of 1 March 2018)***

**Article 387. Employing prohibited means and methods of warfare**

1. Employing means and methods of warfare — prohibited under an international treaty — in military operations or armed conflicts —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum twenty years.

2. Using or testing a weapon of mass destruction prohibited under an international treaty of the Republic of Armenia —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of twelve to twenty years, or by life imprisonment.

***(Article 387 amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

**Article 388. Terrorist act against a representative of a foreign state or an international organisation**

1. Use of violence against a representative of a foreign state or an international organisation, or kidnapping or depriving him or her of liberty, where those actions have been committed for the purpose of provoking a war or complicating international relations —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

2. Murder of a representative of a foreign state or an international organisation, where this has been committed for the purpose of provoking a war or complicating international relations — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of twelve to twenty years, or by life imprisonment.

***(Article 388 amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

**Article 389. International terrorism**

International terrorism – organising or carrying out an explosion or arson or other actions in the territory of a foreign state for the purpose of provoking international complications or a war or destabilising the internal situation of the foreign state, which is targeted at destruction of people or causing bodily injuries to them, destruction of, or damage to, constructions, structures, roads and means of communication, communication facilities or other property — shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of twelve to twenty years, or by life imprisonment.

***(Article 389 amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

**Article 390. Grave breaches of the norms of international humanitarian law in time of armed conflicts**

1. Committing — in time of armed conflicts — the following acts, regarded as grave breaches of the norms of international humanitarian law, against persons who do not directly take part in hostilities or are deprived of means of protection, the wounded, sick, medical or religious personnel, medical units or medical transports, prisoners of war, civilians, civilian population, refugees, protected persons or other persons enjoying protection during hostilities:

(1) murder;

(2) torture and inhuman treatment, including biological experiments;

(3) intentionally causing great suffering or committing other actions endangering the physical or mental state of a person —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of twelve to twenty years, or by life imprisonment.

2. Committing — in time of armed conflicts — the following acts, regarded as grave breaches of the norms of international humanitarian law, against persons or objects referred to in part 1 of this Article:

(1) causing harm to health;

(2) compelling a protected person or a prisoner of war to serve in the armed forces of a hostile power;

(3) depriving a protected person or a prisoner of war of the right of fair and regular trial;

(4) unlawful deportation, transfer and confinement or other form of deprivation of liberty of a protected person;

(5) taking of hostages;

(6) extensive destruction or appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity, carried out unlawfully and wantonly —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

3. The following acts — in time of armed conflicts — regarded as grave breaches of the norms of international humanitarian law, which have caused serious harm to physical or mental state of a person, or human death:

(1) an attack against civilian population or individual civilians;

(2) an indiscriminate attack affecting the civilian population or civilian objects in the knowledge that such attack will cause excessive losses among civilians or excessive damage to civilian objects, where causing such damages is excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage;

(3) attacking on works and installations containing dangerous forces in the knowledge that such attack will cause excessive losses among civilians or excessive damage to civilian objects, where causing such damages is excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage;

(4) making non-defended localities and demilitarised zones the object of attack;

(5) an attack against a person in the knowledge that he or she has stopped direct participation in hostilities —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of thirteen to twenty years, or by life imprisonment.

4. The following acts — in time of armed conflicts — regarded as grave breaches of the norms of international humanitarian law:

(1) resettlement by the occupying State of parts of its own civilian population in the occupied territory, or the deportation or transfer of all or parts of the population of the occupied territory within or outside the boundaries of the occupied territory;

(2) unjustifiable delay in the repatriation of prisoners of war or civilians;

(3) practices of apartheid or other inhuman and degrading practices involving outrages upon personal dignity, based on racial discrimination;

(4) making the clearly-recognised historic monuments, works of art, places of worship which constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples and which are under special protection, the object of attack, and causing extensive damage thereto as a result of the attack, where they are not located in the immediate proximity of military objectives, and where there is no evidence of using such historic monuments, works of art, places of worship by the adversary in support of the military operations —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to twelve years.

5. Medical intervention — in time of armed conflicts — regarded as a grave breach of the norms of international humanitarian law, in respect of persons in the power of the adversary, confined or otherwise deprived of liberty, which endangers their health, physical and mental state, and which is not conditioned by the state of their health and does not comply with generally accepted medical standards, in particular, inflicting physical mutilation upon them, carrying out medical or scientific experiments with them, removing body parts or tissues, or carrying out a transplant surgery, even with the consent of the mentioned persons —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to twelve years.

6. Other violations — in time of armed conflicts — of the norms of international humanitarian law provided for by international treaties —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

***(Article 390 amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)***

**Article 391. Failure to act or issuing a criminal order in time of armed conflicts**

1. Failure — in time of armed conflicts — to undertake all feasible measures by a superior or an official, within the scope of his or her powers, to prevent commission of the crimes provided for in Articles 387 and 390 of this Code by a subordinate, if he or she knew, or had information which should have enabled him or her to conclude in the circumstances at the time, that his or her subordinate is committing or intends to commit such a breach, and if he or she failed to undertake all practically feasible measures within the scope of his or her powers not to allow or to prevent the breach —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

2. The same act which has been committed negligently —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

3. Issuing — in time of armed conflicts — by a superior or official to his or her subordinate an order that there shall be no survivors or another obviously criminal order or instruction, which is aimed at committing the crimes provided for in Articles 387 and 390 of this Code —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.

**Article 392. Crimes against the safety of humanity**

Expulsion, unlawful confinement, enslavement, application of mass death penalties on a regular basis, kidnapping followed by disappearance, torture or cruel actions, committed based on racial, national, ethnic background, political views and belief of the civilian population —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to twenty years, or by life imprisonment.

*(Article 392 amended by HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)*

**Article 393. Genocide**

*(title amended by HO-256-N of 5 December 2006)*

Genocide – killing the members of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, causing grave harm to their health, obstructing births, forcibly transferring children of the group to another group, forcible resettlement, for the purpose of destruction of that group in whole or in part, or creating other conditions of life for the purpose of physical destruction of that group in whole or in part —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of fourteen to twenty years, or by life imprisonment.

*(Article 393 amended by HO-256-N of 5 December 2006, HO-143-N of 23 May 2011)*

**Article 394. Ecocide**

Intentional mass destruction of flora or fauna, contamination of the atmosphere, soils or water resources, as well as commission of other acts which have caused an ecological catastrophe —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years.

**Article 395.. Mercenarism**

1. Recruiting, training, financing or otherwise materially supporting a mercenary, as well as using him or her in armed conflicts or military operations —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

2. The acts provided for in part 1 of this Article which have been committed —

(1) by use of official position;

(2) by engaging an obviously minor —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of seven to twelve years.

3. Participation of a mercenary in armed conflicts or military operations —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

4. A mercenary is a specially recruited person acting for the purpose of receiving material compensation, who is not a citizen of a State party to the armed conflict or participating in the

military operations, does not permanently reside in its territory, is not a member of the armed forces of a State involved in the conflict, and is not sent by another State to perform official duties in the armed forces.

**Article 396. Attacking persons or an establishment enjoying international protection**

1. Attacking a representative of a foreign state or an employee of an international organisation enjoying international protection or their family members residing with them, as well as attacking official or residential buildings or means of transport of persons enjoying international protection, where those actions have been committed for the purpose of provoking a war or complicating international relations —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

2. The same actions which have negligently caused human death, grave harm to health or have been accompanied by destruction of property or important documents —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to twelve years.

***(Article 396 supplemented by HO-97-N of 9 June 2004)***

**Article 397. Illegal use of distinctive emblems protected by international treaties**

Making use — in time of military operations and contrary to the international treaties — of the protective emblem of the Red Cross, Red Crescent or protective emblems intended for cultural property, or other distinctive emblems, or making unlawful use of the state flag or state distinctive emblems of an adversary or a neutral State, or making unlawful use of the flag or distinctive emblems of an international organisation —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to six-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum three years.

***(Article 397 amended HO-119-N of 1 June 2006)***

**Article 397<sup>1</sup>. Denial, extenuation, upholding or justification of genocide and other crimes against peace and safety of humanity**

Denial, extenuation, upholding or justification of genocide and other crimes against peace and safety of humanity provided for in other articles of this Chapter, by disseminating materials to the public by a computer system or otherwise making those materials available, where those have been committed on the basis of racial background, colour, national or ethnic origin or religious background, for the purpose of provoking hatred, discrimination or violence against a person or a group of persons —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to three-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a term of maximum four years.

***(Article 397<sup>1</sup> supplemented by HO-256-N of 5 December 2006)***



**SECTION 14**  
**FINAL PROVISION**

**CHAPTER 34**  
***FINAL PROVISION***

**Article 398. Putting into effect the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia**

This Code shall be put into effect by a special law.

**President**  
**of the Republic of Armenia**

**R. Kocharyan**

29 April 2003

Yerevan

HO-528-N



**Annex No 1**  
**to the Criminal Code of the**  
**Republic of Armenia**  
**SIGNIFICANT, LARGE AND PARTICULARLY LARGE AMOUNTS OF NARCOTIC**  
**DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC (PSYCHOACTIVE) SUBSTANCES**  
*(title amended by HO-323-N of 7 December 2011)*

| N/N                   | Name  | Amounts in grams                  |                             |                              |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
|                       |   | From significant to .... included | From large to .... included | particularly large more than |
| <b>NARCOTIC DRUGS</b> |   |                                   |                             |                              |
| 1.                    | Allylprodine  | 0.1-0.5                           | 0.5-2.5                     | 2.5                          |
| 2.                    | Alphameprodine  | 0.1-0.5                           | 0.5-2.5                     | 2.5                          |
| 3.                    | Alphamethadol   | 0.1-0.5                           | 0.5-2.5                     | 2.5                          |
| 4.                    | alpha-Methylfentanyl (base and salts)   | 0.00004-0.0002                    | 0.0002-0.001                | 0.001                        |
| 5.                    | alpha-Methylthiofentanyl  | 0.00004-0.0002                    | 0.0002-0.001                | 0.001                        |
| 6.                    | Alphaprodine  | 0.1-0.5                           | 0.5-2.5                     | 2.5                          |
| 7.                    | Alphacetylmethadol  | 0.1-0.5                           | 0.5-2.5                     | 2.5                          |
| 8.                    | Alfentanil  | 0.0004-0.002                      | 0.002-0.15                  | 0.15                         |
| 9.                    | Acetylmethadol  | 0.1-0.5                           | 0.5-2.5                     | 2.5                          |
| 10.                   | Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl   | 0.00004-0.0002                    | 0.0002-0.001                | 0.001                        |
| 11.                   | Acetorphine   | 0.00005-0.0001                    | 0.0001-0.0005               | 0.0005                       |
| 12.                   | Amphetamine (phenamine) (base and salts)  | 0.01-0.02                         | 0.02-3.0                    | 3.0                          |
| 13.                   | Anileridine (the quantity is determined by drying at a temperature of +110-115 <sup>0</sup> C after the final weight is obtained)   | 0.005-0.01                        | 0.01-0.05                   | 0.05                         |
| 14.                   | Opium (including medical), irrespective of existence of neutral filling agents (the amount is determined by drying at a temperature of +110-115 <sup>0</sup> C after the final weight is obtained)  | 0.1-0.5                           | 0.5-10.0                    | 10.0                         |
| 15.                   | Acetylated opium, including upon existence of accompanying substances, irrespective of their pharmaceutical description (the amount is determined by drying under +110-115 <sup>0</sup> C after the final weight is obtained)   | 0.02-0.2                          | 0.2-5.0                     | 5.0                          |
| 16.                   | Extracted opium, including upon existence of accompanying substances, irrespective of their pharmaceutical description (including the dry residues from the evaporation of core, decoction, brew of preparations from the liquid of any kind of poppy straw containing morphine, codeine, thebaine, | 0.1-0.5                           | 0.5-10.0                    | 10.0                         |

|      |  |              |             |       |
|------|--|--------------|-------------|-------|
|      | oripavine) (the amount is determined by drying under +110-115 <sup>0</sup> C after the final weight is obtained)   |              |             |       |
| 17.  | Acetylcodeine  | 0.01-0.1     | 0.1-1.0     | 1.0   |
| 18.  | Acetyldihydrocodeine   | 0.1-0.5      | 0.5-2.5     | 2.5   |
| 18.1 | Barbital   | 0.1-1.0      | 1.0-10.0    | 10.0  |
| 19.  | Bezitramide  | 0.01-0.1     | 0.1-0.5     | 0.5   |
| 20.  | Beta-hydroxyfentanyl   | 0.0004-0.002 | 0.002-0.01  | 0.01  |
| 21.  | Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl  | 0.0004-0.002 | 0.002-0.01  | 0.01  |
| 22.  | Betameprodine  | 0.1-0.5      | 0.5-2.5     | 2.5   |
| 23.  | Betamethadol   | 0.1-0.5      | 0.5-2.5     | 2.5   |
| 24.  | Betaprodine  | 0.1-0.5      | 0.5-2.5     | 2.5   |
| 25.  | Betacetylmethadol  | 0.1-0.5      | 0.5-2.5     | 2.5   |
| 26.  | Benzethidine   | 0.01-0.05    | 0.05-0.25   | 0.25  |
| 27.  | Benzylmorphine   | 0.1-0.5      | 0.5-2.5     | 2.5   |
| 28.  | Buprenorphine (base and salts)   | 0.002-0.02   | 0.02-0.2    | 0.2   |
| 29.  | Brolampheta mine (DOB) (base and salts)  | 0.0001-0.001 | 0.001-0.005 | 0.005 |
| 30.  | Desomorphine, irrespective of the existence of neutral excipients (the quantity is determined by drying at a temperature of +110-115 <sup>0</sup> C after the final weight is obtained)    | 0.05-0.5     | 0.5-2.5     | 2.5   |
| 30.1 | Demorphan  | 0.02-0.2     | 0.2-10.0    | 10.0  |
| 31.  | Dextromoramide   | 0.002-0.01   | 0.01-0.05   | 0.05  |
| 31.1 | Dexamphetamine   | 0.01-0.02    | 0.02-3.0    | 3.0   |
| 32.  | Diampromide  | 0.1-0.5      | 0.5-2.5     | 2.5   |
| 33.  | Dihydromorphine, irrespective of the existence of neutral excipients (the quantity is determined by drying at a temperature of +110-115 <sup>0</sup> C after the final weight is obtained) | 0.05-0.5     | 0.5-2.5     | 2.5   |
| 34.  | Dextropropoxyphene (ibuproxyron, proxyvon, spasmoproxyvon)   | 0.12-0.6     | 0.6-3.0     | 3.0   |
| 35.  | 4-Bromo-2.5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-B)   | 0.001-0.01   | 0.01-0.05   | 0.05  |
| 36.  | N,N-Dimethyltryptamine (DET) (base and salts)  | 0.01-0.02    | 0.02-1.0    | 1.0   |
| 37.  | N,N-Dimethyltryptamine (DMT) (base and salts)  | 0.01-0.02    | 0.02-1.0    | 1.0   |
| 38.  | Diethylthiambutene   | 0.1-0.5      | 0.5-2.5     | 2.5   |
| 39.  | DMHP: 3-(1.2-dimethyl-heptyl)-1-hydroxy-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-6-H-dibenzo-{b,d} pyran  | 0.01-0.02    | 0.02-1.0    | 1.0   |
| 40.  | DMA: (d -2.5-dimethoxy-alpha-methylphenylethylamine) (base and salts)  | 0.01-0.02    | 0.02-1.0    | 1.0   |
| 41.  | DOET: (d -2.5-dimethoxy-4-ethyl-alpha-methylphenylethylamine) (base and salts)   | 0.0001-0.001 | 0.001-0.005 | 0.005 |

|       |   |                |              |       |
|-------|---|----------------|--------------|-------|
| 42.   | Dihydrocodeine  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 42.1. | Dihydroetorphine  | 0.0001-0.005   | 0.0005-0.1   | 0.1   |
| 43.   | Dimenoxadol   | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 44.   | Dimefeptanol  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 45.   | Dimepheptanol   | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 46.   | Dimethylthiambutene   | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 47.   | Dipipanone  | 0.002-0.01     | 0.01-0.05    | 0.05  |
| 48.   | Dioxaphetyl butyrate and its salts  | 0.02-0.1       | 0.1-0.5      | 0.5   |
| 49.   | Drotebanol  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 50.   | Etonitazene and its salts   | 0.001-0.01     | 0.01-0.05    | 0.05  |
| 51.   | Ethylmorphine   | 0.01-0.1       | 0.1-1.0      | 1.0   |
| 52.   | Ethylmethylthiambutene  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 53.   | Eticyclidine (base and salts)   | 0.001-0.01     | 0.01-0.05    | 0.05  |
| 54.   | N-ethyl-MDA (+)- N-ethyl-alpha-methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy) phenethylamine) (N-ethyl tenamfetamine) (base and salts)   | 0.1-0.2        | 0.2-1.5      | 1.5   |
| 55.   | Ecgonine and its composite ethers and derivatives, which may be converted into ecgonine and cocaine   | 0.04-0.2       | 0.2-1.0      | 1.0   |
| 55.1  | Etryptamine   | 0.001-0.01     | 0.01-1.0     | 1.0   |
| 56.   | Etoxidine and its salts   | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 57.   | Ephedrone, Methcathinone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances)   | 0.01-0.02      | 0.02-3.0     | 3.0   |
| 58.   | Etorphine   | 0.00001-0.0001 | 0.0001-0.001 | 0.001 |
| 59.   | Tianeptine, irrespective of the existence of neutral excipients (the quantity is determined by drying at a temperature of +110-115° C after the final weight is obtained) | 0.05-0.5       | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 60.   | Thiofentanyl  | 0.00004-0.0002 | 0.0002-0.001 | 0.001 |
| 61.   | Isomethadone  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 62.   | (+)- Lysergide (LSD, LSD-25)  | 0.0001-0.001   | 0.001-0.005  | 0.005 |
| 62.1  | Levoamphetamine   | 0.01-0.02      | 0.02-3.0     | 3.0   |
| 63.   | Levomethorphan  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 64.   | Levomoramide  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 65.   | Levophenacymorphan  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 66.   | Levorphanol   | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 67.   | KTP : 2-amino-1-(2.5-dimethoxy-4-methylphenylpropane)   | 0.001-0.01     | 0.01-0.05    | 0.05  |
| 68.   | Catha edulis (the quantity of the herbal substance is determined after drying up to n mass at a temperature of 110 degrees)   | 10.0-20.0      | 20.0-200.0   | 200.0 |
| 69.   | Poppy straw (the amount is determined by drying at a temperature of +110-115° C after the final weight is obtained)   | 10.0-50.0      | 50.0-200.0   | 200.0 |
| 70.   | <b>(point repealed by HO-204-N of 20 October 2016)</b>  |                |              |       |

|     |  |              |                |         |
|-----|--|--------------|----------------|---------|
| 71. | Cathinone  | 0.01-0.02    | 0.02-3.0       | 3.0     |
| 72. | Hemp, all types (whole or not whole plant of hemp with the central haulm, or all leafy parts of hemp without tops which contain Tetrahydrocannabinols) (the weight is determined at the moment of examination) | 500.0-1000.0 | 1000.0-10000.0 | 10000.0 |
| 73. | Ketobemidone   | 0.01-0.1     | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5     |
| 74. | Codeine (base and salts)   | 0.02-0.2     | 0.2-10.0       | 10.0    |
| 75. | Cocaine (base and salts, irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances)   | 0.001-0.01   | 0.01-1.0       | 1.0     |
| 76. | Coca leaves (the quantity is determined by drying at a temperature of +110-115 <sup>0</sup> C after the final weight is obtained)  | 2.0-20.0     | 20.0-25.0      | 25.0    |
| 77. | Codoxime   | 0.1-0.5      | 0.5-2.5        | 2.5     |
| 78. | Heroin (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances)  | 0.005-0.01   | 0.01-0.1       | 0.1     |
| 79. | Hashish (anasha, cannabis resin)   | 0.2-1.0      | 1.0-100.0      | 100.0   |
| 80. | Hashish oil (the amount is determined by drying at a temperature of +110-115 <sup>0</sup> C after the final weight is obtained)  | 0.1-0.5      | 0.5-10.0       | 10.0    |
| 81. | N-Hydroxy-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) (+)- N [alpha-methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenethyl] hydroxylamine  | 0.1-0.2      | 0.2-1.5        | 1.5     |
| 82. | Hydrocodone  | 0.1-0.5      | 0.5-2.5        | 2.5     |
| 83. | Hydromorfinol  | 0.1-0.5      | 0.5-2.5        | 2.5     |
| 84. | Hydromorphone  | 0.1-0.5      | 0.5-2.5        | 2.5     |
| 85. | Hydroxypethidine   | 0.1-0.5      | 0.5-2.5        | 2.5     |
| 86. | Marijuana (the quantity is determined by drying at a temperature of +110-115 <sup>0</sup> C after the final weight is obtained)  | 0.5-5.0      | 5.0-500.0      | 500.0   |
| 87. | MDMA: (dl-3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-alpha-dimethylphenyl-ethylamine) (Methylenedioxymethamphetamine) (base and salts)   | 0.05-0.2     | 0.2-1.5        | 1.5     |
| 88. | MPPP 1-Methyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidinol propionate (ether)  | 0.1-0.5      | 0.5-2.5        | 2.5     |
| 89. | 1-Methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid  | 0.1-0.5      | 0.5-2.5        | 2.5     |
| 90. | Methadone (base and salts)   | 0.1-1.0      | 1.0-10.0       | 10.0    |
| 91. | Intermediate compound of Methadone   | 0.05-0.5     | 0.5-5.0        | 5.0     |
| 92. | <b>(point repealed by HO-204-N of 20 October 2016)</b>   |              |                |         |
| 93. | Methyldesorphine, irrespective of the existence of neutral excipients (the amount is determined by drying at a temperature of +110-115 <sup>0</sup> C after the final weight is obtained)                      | 0.05-0.5     | 0.5-5.0        | 5.0     |
| 94. | Methylhydromorphone, irrespective of the existence of neutral excipients (the quantity is determined by drying at a temperature of +110-115 <sup>0</sup> C after the final weight is obtained)                 | 0.1-0.5      | 0.5-2.5        | 2.5     |
| 95. | Metopon  | 0.01-0.5     | 0.5-2.5        | 2.5     |

|        |   |                |              |       |
|--------|---|----------------|--------------|-------|
| 96.    | Metazocine  | 0.4-2.0        | 2.0-10.0     | 10.0  |
| 97.    | 3-Methylfentanyl  | 0.00002-0.0002 | 0.0002-0.001 | 0.001 |
| 98.    | 3-Methylthiofentanyl  | 0.00002-0.0002 | 0.0002-0.001 | 0.001 |
| 99.    | Mescaline (base and salts)  | 0.015-0.03     | 0.03-5.0     | 5.0   |
| 100.   | Methamphetamine (base and salts)  | 0.01-0.02      | 0.02-1.5     | 1.5   |
| 101.   | Myrophine   | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 102.   | Intermediate compound of Moramide   | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 103.   | Morpheridine  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 104.   | Morphine (base and salts)   | 0.01-0.1       | 0.1-1.0      | 1.0   |
| 105.   | Morphine-N-oxide  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 106.   | Morphine methylbromide  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 106.1  | Mitragynine E)-2-[(2S,3S,12bS)-3-ethyl-8-methoxy-1,2,3,4,6,7,12,12b-octahydrindolo[2,3-a]chinolisine-2-yl]-3-methoxyacrylic acid methyl ester | 0.5-2.5        | 2.5-5        | 5     |
| 107.   | MMDA: (dl – 5 methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxy-alpha-methylphenyl-ethylamine) (base and salts)  | 0.1-0.2        | 0.2-1.5      | 1.5   |
| 108.   | Nicomorphine  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 109.   | Nicocodeine   | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 110.   | Nicodicodeine   | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 110.1  | Nomifensine 2-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-amine  | 0.75-3.75      | 3.75-7.5     | 7.5   |
| 111.   | Noracymethadol  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 112.   | Norlevorphanol  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 113.   | Norcodeine (N-Demethylcodeine)  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 114.   | Normethadone  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 115.   | Normorphine   | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 115.1. | Norpipanone   | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 116.   | Noxyron (Glutethimide) (base and salts)   | 1.5-3.5        | 3.5-25.0     | 25.0  |
| 117.   | Pentazocine   | 0.05-0.3       | 0.3-3.0      | 3.0   |
| 118.   | Parahexyl   | 0.025-0.05     | 0.05-5.0     | 5.0   |
| 119.   | Parafluorofentanyl  | 0.00002-0.0002 | 0.0002-0.001 | 0.001 |
| 120.   | PEPAP (1-Phenethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidinol acetate) (ester)  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 121.   | Pethidine   | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 122.   | Pethidine intermediate A  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 123.   | Pethidine intermediate B  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 124.   | Pethidine intermediate G  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 125.   | Piminodine  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 126.   | Piritramide   | 0.007-0.15     | 0.15-1.5     | 1.5   |
| 127.   | Psilocybin  | 0.001-0.01     | 0.01-1.0     | 1.0   |
| 128.   | Psilocin  | 0.001-0.01     | 0.01-1.0     | 1.0   |
| 129.   | Proheptazine  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |

|        |   |                |              |       |
|--------|---|----------------|--------------|-------|
| 130.   | Propерidine   | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 131.   | Propiram  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 132.   | Sombrevin   | 0.5-5.0        | 5.0-50.0     | 50.0  |
| 133.   | Prosidol  | 0.01-0.1       | 0.1-1.0      | 1.0   |
| 134.   | PMA (4-Methoxy-alpha-methylphenyl-ethylamine) (base and salts)  | 0.01-0.02      | 0.02-1.0     | 1.0   |
| 135.   | Racemethorphan  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 136.   | Racemoramide  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 137.   | Racemorphan   | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 138.   | Rolicyclidine (PCPy, PHP) (base and salts)  | 0.001-0.01     | 0.01-0.05    | 0.05  |
| 139.   | Sufentanil  | 0.00004-0.0002 | 0.0002-0.001 | 0.001 |
| 140.   | Thebaine  | 0.02-0.04      | 0.04-1.0     | 1.0   |
| 141.   | Thebacon  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 142.   | Tetrahydrocannabinols (with all isomers)  | 0.005-0.5      | 0.5-1.0      | 1.0   |
| 143.   | Tenamfetamine (MDA) (Methylenedioxyamphetamine) (base and salts)  | 0.01-0.02      | 0.02-1.0     | 1.0   |
| 144.   | Tenocyclidine (TCP, TSP) (base and salts)   | 0.001-0.01     | 0.01-0.05    | 0.05  |
| 145.   | Tilidine  | 0.02-0.2       | 0.2-2.0      | 2.0   |
| 145.1. | TMA - dl-3,4,5-trimethoxy-alpha-methylphenyl-ethylamine   | 0.015-0.03     | 0.03-5.0     | 5.0   |
| 146.   | <b>(point repealed by HO-204-N of 20 October 2016)</b>  |                |              |       |
| 147.   | Trimeperidine   | 0.02-0.2       | 0.2-2.0      | 2.0   |
| 148.   | Clonitazene and its salts   | 0.00004-0.0002 | 0.0002-0.001 | 0.001 |
| 149.   | <b>(point repealed by HO-204-N of 20 October 2016)</b>  |                |              |       |
| 150.   | Omnopon   | 0.02-0.2       | 0.2-2.0      | 2.0   |
| 150.1. | Oripavine   | 0.02-0.04      | 0.04-1.0     | 1.0   |
| 151.   | Oxycodone (14-Hydroxydihydrocodeinone)  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 152.   | Oxymorphone (14-Hydroxydihydromorphinone)   | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 153.   | Phenadoxone and its salts   | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 154.   | Phenampromide   | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 155.   | Phenazocine   | 0.2-2.0        | 2.0-10.0     | 10.0  |
| 155.1. | Phenatine   | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 156.   | <b>(point repealed by HO-204-N of 20 October 2016)</b>  |                |              |       |
| 157.   | Phenomorphin  | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 157.1. | Phenoperidine   | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 158.   | Fentanyl and all its derivatives  | 0.0001-0.001   | 0.001-0.01   | 0.01  |
| 159.   | Phencyclidine (PCP) (base and salts)  | 0.0001-0.001   | 0.001-0.005  | 0.005 |
| 160.   | Pholcodine (Morpholinylethylmorphine)   | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 161.   | Furethidine   | 0.1-0.5        | 0.5-2.5      | 2.5   |
| 161.1. | 7-hydroxymitragynine (E)-2-[(2S,3S,7aS,12bS)-3-ethyl-7 <sup>a</sup> -hydroxy-8-methoxy-1,2,3,4,6,7 <sup>a</sup> ,12b-octahydroindolo[2,3-a]chinolisine-2-yl]-3-methoxyacrylic acid methyl ester | 0.5-2.5        | 2.5-5        | 5     |

|        |  |           |          |     |
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| 161.2. | 7-Acetoxymitragynine Methyl-2-(7 <sup>a</sup> -acetoxy-8-methoxy-3-ethyl-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,7 <sup>a</sup> ,12b-octahydroindolo[2,3-a]chinolisine-2-yl)-3-methoxyacrylate                 | 0.5-2.5   | 2.5-5    | 5   |
| 162.   | ACBM-018<br>N-(Adamantane-1-yl)-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-carboxylic acid (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 163.   | ACBM(N)-018<br>N-(Adamantane-1-yl)-1-pentyl-1H-indasol-3-carboxylic acid (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 164.   | ACBM-018<br>N-(Adamantane-1-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylic acid (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 165.   | ACBM(N)-2201<br>N-(Adamantane-1-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indasol-3-carboxylic acid (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 166.   | AM-1220 (1-(1-Methylpiperidine-2-yl)methyl)-1H-indole-3-yl) (naphthalene-1-yl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)              | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 167.   | AM-1248<br>(Adamantane-1-yl)-1-(1-methylpiperidine-2-yl-methyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 168.   | AM-2201 1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(naphthalene-1-yl)indole (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 169.   | AM-2233 (1-(1-methylpiperidine-2-yl)methyl)-1H-indole-3-yl) (2-iodophenyl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 170.   | AM-694 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)(2-iodophenyl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                                     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 171.   | CP 55, 940 (-)-Cys-3-[2-hydroxy-4-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)phenyl]-trans-4-(3-hydroxypropyl) cyclohexanol (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass) | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 172.   | CP-47,497 2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-5-(2-Methyloctane-2-yl)phenol (irrespective  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

|      |  |           |          |     |
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|      | of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  |           |          |     |
| 173. | (CP 47,497)-C6 2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-5-(2-methylheptane-2-yl)phenol (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 174. | (CP 47,497)-C9 2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-5-(2-methylheptane-2-yl)phenol (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 175. | (CP 47,497)-C8 2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-5-(2-methylheptane-2-yl)phenol (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 176. | HU-210 (6aR,10aR)-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 177. | HU-308 [(1R, 2R, 5R)-2-[2,6-dimethoxy-4-(2-methyloctan-2-yl) phenyl] -7,7-dimethyl-4-bicyclo[3.1.1] hept-3-enyl] methanol] (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass) | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 178. | JWH-007 (2-Methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-1-yl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 179. | JWH-015 (2-Pentyl-1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl) -1- naphthalenylmethanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 180. | JWH-018 1-Pentyl-3-(naphthalene-1-yl)indole (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 181. | JWH-019 1-Hexyl-3-(naphthalene-1-yl)indole (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 182. | JWH-073 (1-Butyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-1-yl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 183. | JWH-081(4-Methoxynaphtalene-1-yl)(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |



|      |   |           |          |     |
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|      | accompanying substances, with the total mass)   |           |          |     |
| 184. | JWH-098 (2-Methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(4-methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 185. | JWH-116 2-Ethyl-1-pentyl-3-(naphthalene-1-yl)indole (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 186. | JWH-122 (4-Methylnaphthalene-1-yl)(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)            | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 187. | JWH-122-F (4-Methylnaphthalene-1-yl)(1-(5-fluoropentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass) | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 188. | JWH-149 (4-Methylnaphthalene-1-yl)(2-methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 189. | JWH-175 1-Pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl-(naphthalene-1-yl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 190. | JWH-176 (E)-1-[1-naphthalene-1-ylmethylidene)-1H-indene-3-yl]pentane (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)            | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 191. | JWH-182<br>1-Pentyl-3-(4-propylnaphthalene-1-yl)indole (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 192. | JWH-184 1-Pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl-(4-methylnaphthalene-1-yl)methane (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 193. | JWH-185 1-Pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl-(4-methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)methane (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)              | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 194. | JWH-192 (4-Methylnaphthalene-1-yl)(1-[2-(4-morpholino)ethyl]-1H-indole-3-yl)methane (irrespective of the existence of   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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|      | accompanying substances, with the total mass)   |           |          |     |
| 195. | JWH-194 2-Methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl-(4-methylnaphthalene-1-yl)methane (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)            | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 196. | JWH-195 (1-[2-(4-morpholino)ethyl]-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-1-yl)methane (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)           | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 197. | JWH-196 2-Methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl-(naphthalene-1-yl)methane (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 198. | JWH-197 2-Methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl-(4-methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)methane (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)           | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 199. | JWH-198 (4-Methylnaphthalene-1-yl)(1-[2-(4-morpholino)ethyl]-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass) | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 200. | JWH-199 (4-Methylnaphthalene-1-yl)(1-[2-(4-morpholino)ethyl]-1H-indole-3-yl)methane (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 201. | JWH-200 (1-[2-(4-morpholino)ethyl]-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-1-yl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 202. | JWH-203 2-(2-Chlorophenyl)-1-(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)ethanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                        | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 203. | JWH-206 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)ethanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                        | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 204. | JWH-210<br>1-Pentyl-3-(4-ethylnaphthalene-1-yl)indole (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 205. | JWH-234<br>1-Pentyl-3-(7-ethylnaphthalene-1-yl)indole   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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|      | (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  |           |          |     |
| 206. | JWH-237 2-(3-Chlorophenyl)-1-(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)ethanone<br>(irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 207. | JWH-250 1-Pentyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole, 2-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1-(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)ethanone<br>(irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass) | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 208. | JWH-251 2-(2-Methylphenyl)-1-(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)ethanone<br>(irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 209. | JWH-307 (5-(2-Fluorophenyl)-1-pentyl-1H-pirol-3-yl)(naphthalene-1-4yl)methanone<br>(irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                           | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 210. | JWH-370 Naphthalene-1-yl-(1-pentyl-2-otolyl-1-H-pirrol-3-yl)methanone<br>(irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                                     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 211. | 2C-E 2,5-dimethoxy-4-ethylphenethylamine]<br>(irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 212. | 2C-I 2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenethylamine]<br>(irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 213. | 2C-T-2 2,5-dimethoxy-4-ethylthiophenethylamine (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 214. | 2C-T-7 (2,5-dimethoxy-4-N-propylthiophenethylamine) (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 215. | RCS-4 (4-Methoxyphenyl)(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone<br>(irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 216. | AD-2201<br>(Adamantane-1-yl(1-(5-fluoropentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone (irrespective of the  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

|      |   |           |          |     |
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|      | existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  |           |          |     |
| 217. | Adamantyl(1-pentyl-indole-3-yl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 218. | (1-heptyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 219. | RCS-4-ortho(2-methoxyphenyl)(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 220. | A-836,339 N-(3-(2-methoxyethyl)-4,5-dimethylthiasol-2(3H)-iliden)-2,2,3,3-Tetramethylcyclopropylcarboxamide (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass) | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 221. | (1-(2-morpholinoethyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 222. | (1-Pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 223. | Pravadoline (4-methoxyphenyl)-[2-methyl-1-(2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl)indole-3-yl]methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 224. | (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)(2,2,3,3-Tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 225. | CB-13 (Naphthalene-1-yl)(4-Pentoxynaphthalene-1-yl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 226. | TFMPP (3-Trifluoromethylphenylpiperazine, meta-trifluoromethylphenylpiperazine)1-[3-(trifluormethyl)phenyl]piperazine (irrespective of the existence of                                     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

|      |   |           |          |     |
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|      | accompanying substances, with the total mass)   |           |          |     |
| 227. | Pyrovalerone 1-(4-Methylphenyl)-2-pyrrolidine-1-ylpentane-1-one (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 228. | MPBP 1-(4-Methylphenyl)-2-pyrrolidine-1-ylbutane-1-one (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 229. | MPPP 1-(4-Methylphenyl)-2-pyrrolidine-1-ylpropane-1-one (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                                     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 230. | MPHP 1-(4-Methylphenyl)-2-pyrrolidine-1-ylhexane-1-one (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 231. | MABP (Buphedrone) 1-phenyl-2-(methylamino)butane-1-one (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 232. | PVP 1-Phenyl-2-(pyrrolidine-1-yl)pentane-1-one (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 233. | PPP 1-Phenyl-2-(pyrrolidine-1-yl)propane-1-one (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 234. | MDPV 1-(3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidine-1-ylpentane-1-one (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                           | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 235. | MDPBP 1-(3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidine-1-ylbutane-1-one (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                           | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 236. | MDPPP 1-(3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidine-1-ylpropane-1-one (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 237. | O-2482 (Naphirone) Naphtylpyrovaleroncam 1-Naphthalene-2-yl-2-pyrrolidine-1-ylpentane-1-one (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass) | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 238. | bk-EBDB (Eutylone) 1-(3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-(ethylamino)butane-1-one (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 239. | bk-MBDP (Pentylone) 1-(3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-(ethylamino)pentane-1-one (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 240. | bk-MBDB (Butylone) 2-Methylamino-1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)butane-1-one (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 241. | bk-MDEA (Ethylone) 1-(3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-(ethylamino)propane-1-one (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 242. | bk-MDMA (Methylone) 2-Methylamino-1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)propane-1-one (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 243. | bk-MMBDB (N-Methylbutylone)2-(dimethylamino)-1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)butane-1-one (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 244. | MDAI 5,6-Methylenedioxy-2-aminoindane (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 245. | MPA N-Methyl-1-(thiophene-2-yl)propane-2-amine (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 246. | NBOMe-2C-I 2-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl)ethanamine (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                        | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 247. | $\alpha$ -PVP 1-Phenyl-2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)pentane-1-one (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 248. | Mephedrone 4-Methylmethcathinone4-MMC or 2-Methylamino-1-(4-methylphenyl)propane-1-one, or 2-Amino-N-methyl-1-(4-methylphenyl)propane-1-one] (irrespective of the existence of | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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|      | accompanying substances, with the total mass)  |           |          |     |
| 249. | PCA (para-Chloramphetamine, 4-CA) (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 250. | 5-MeO-DALT N,N-diallyl-5-methoxytryptamine or N-allyl-N-[2-(5-methoxy-1H-indole-3-yl)ethyl]prop-2-en-1-amine} (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)                          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 251. | 5-MeO-AMT 5-Methoxy-alpha-methyltryptamine (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 252. | 5-MeO-NMT (irrespective of the existence of accessory substances, with the total mass)   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 253. | SR-18 (RCS-8, BEM-8) (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 254. | SR-19 (BTM-4, ER1c-4, RCS-4)(4-methoxyphenyl)(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 255. | DOXD, L-2,5-Dimethoxy-4-chloramphetamine (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 256. | WIN 55,212-2 (R) - (+) - [2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-3-(4-morpholinylmethyl)pyrrolo [1,2,3-de]-1,4-benzoxazine-6-yl]-1-naphthalenylmethanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass) | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 257. | 3,4-DMMC 3,4-Dimethylmethcathinone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 258. | 3-F-iso-MC 1-Methylamino-1-(3-fluorophenyl)propane-2-one (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 259. | 4-EMC 1-(4-Ethylphenyl)-2-(methylamino)propane-1-one (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 260. | 4-FA (4-Fluoramphetamine) (R,S)- 1-(4-Fluorophenyl)propane-2-amine (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 261. | 5-MeO-DIPT N,N-Diisopropyl-5-methoxytryptamine (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 262. | 5-IAI 5-Iodo-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-2-amine 1-pentyl-3-(4-hydroxyphenylacetyl)-indole 1-Phenyl-2(dimethylamino) butane-1-one 4-Methyl- $\alpha$ -pyrrolidinopropiophenone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass) | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 263. | AKB-48 H-Indazole-3-carboxamide (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 264. | PBA (para-Bromoamphetamine) 4-Bromoamphetamine (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 265. | PJA (para-Iodoamphetamine) 4-Iodoamphetamine (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 266. | N-Cyclohexyl-MDA-N-cyclohexyl-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 267. | 2C-I-NBOMe (25I-NBOMe, NBOMe-2C-I, BOM-CI) (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 268. | 5F-UR-144 (XLR-11) (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 269. | URB-754 6 Methyl-2-[4-methylphenyl)amino]-4H-3,1-benzoxazine-4-one (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 270. | APB 5-(2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran)6-(2-aminopropyl)benzofuran) (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 271. | UR-144 (KM-X1, TMCP-018, MN-001, YX-17) (1-pentylindol-3-yl) - (2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone (irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 272. | AB-001 1-pentyl-3-(adamant-1-oyl)indole (irrespective of the existence of   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |



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|      | accompanying substances, with the total mass)  |           |          |     |
| 273. | 5-APDB<br>(3-desoxy-MDA, EMA-4)<br>5-(2-aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran<br>(irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 274. | 6-APDB<br>(4-desoxy-MDA, EMA-3)<br>6 - (2-aminopropyl) -2,3-dihydrobenzofuran<br>(irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass) | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 275. | DOI<br>2,5-Dimethoxy-4-iodoamphetamine<br>(irrespective of the existence of accompanying substances, with the total mass)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 276. | <b>(point repealed by HO-204-N of 20 October 2016)</b>   |           |          |     |
| 277. | 25B-NBOMe<br>[2-(4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-]- (2-methoxyphenyl)-methyl]ethanamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 278. | 25B-NBOMe-Nme<br>[2-(4-bromo-2,5- dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]- (2- methoxybenzyl)-methylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 279. | 25B-NBOMeTF<br>[2-(4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]- (2-trifluoromethoxybenzyl)-amine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 280. | 25C-NBOMe<br>2-(4-chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl)ethanamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 281. | 25H-NBOMe<br>[2-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]- (2-methoxybenzyl)-amine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 282. | JWH-213<br>(5-ethylnaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 283. | ACBM(N)-2201 TMS<br>N-((3s,5s,7s)-adamantane-1-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-N-(trimethylsilyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 284. | MBA(N)-BZ-F (AB-FUBINACA)<br>N-(1-carbamoyl-2-methylprop-1-yl)-1- (4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 285. | MBA(N)-018 (AB-PINACA)<br>N-(1-carbamoyl-2-methylprop-1-yl)-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 286. | MBA(N)-018 (AB-PINACA)-N-(2-fluoropentyl)<br>1-(2-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxylic acid (1-carbamoyl-2-methylpropyl)-amide                                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 287. | MBA(N)-018 (AB-PINACA)-N-(4-fluoropentyl)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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|      | 1-(4-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxylic acid (1-carbamoyl-2-methylpropyl)-amide  |           |          |     |
| 288. | MBA(N)-018-Cl (AB-PINACA-Cl)-N-(4-fluoropentyl)<br>1-(5-chloropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxylic acid (1-carbamoyl-2-methylpropyl)-amide | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 289. | QCBL-CHM (BB-22)<br>Quinoline-8-yl 1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylate  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 290. | bk-MDMA (Methylone) AC<br>N-(2-benzo[1,3]dioxole-5-yl-1-methyl-2-oxoethyl)-N-methylacetamide   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 291. | bk-MDMA (Methylone) ET<br>1-benzo[1,3]dioxole-5-yl-2-(ethylmethylamino)-propane-1-one  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 292. | bk-MDMA (Methylone) TFA<br>N-(2-benzo[1,3]dioxole-5-yl-1-methyl-2-oxoethyl)-2,2,2-trifluor-N-methylacetamide                           | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 293. | 6-Methoxy-MDMA (Methyl-MMDA-2)<br>2-Methoxy-4,5-methylenedioxy-N-methylamphetamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 294. | 6-Cl-MDMA<br>[2-(6-chlorobenzo[1,3]dioxole-5-yl)-1-methylethyl]-methylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 295. | 5-Methoxy-MDMA (MMDMA)<br>3-Methoxy-4,5-methylenedioxy-N-methylamphetamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 296. | 4-MDMABP<br>2-Dimethylamino-1-(P-tolyl)-butane-1-one   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 297. | 4,5-MDMAI<br>(7,8-Dihydro-6H-1,3-dioxo-as-indacene-7-yl)-methylamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 298. | 2-I-4,5-MDMA<br>[2-(4-iodbenzo[1,3]dioxole-5-yl)-1-methylethyl]-methylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 299. | 2,3-MDMA PFP<br>N-(3-(benzo[d][1,3]dioxole-4-yl)butane-2-yl)-2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoro-N-methylpropanamide                                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 300. | 2,3-MDMA HFB<br>N-(1-(benzo[d][1,3]dioxole-4-yl)propane-2-yl)-2,2,3,3,4,4,4-heptafluoro-N-methylpropanamide                            | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 301. | 2,3-MDMA<br>(2-benzo[1,3]dioxole-4-yl-1-methylethyl)-methylamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 302. | DMMDMA<br>[2-(4,7-Dimethoxybenzo[1,3]dioxole-5-yl)-1-methylethyl]-methylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 303. | F2-MDMA<br>[2-(2,2-Difluorobenzo[1,3]dioxole-5-yl)-1-methylethyl]-methylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 304. | MDMAI (5,6-Methylenedioxy-2-methylaminoindane)<br>6,7-dihydro-5H-indeno[5,6-d][1,3]dioxole-6-yl)-methylamine                           | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 305. | MDMAT (6,7-Methylenedioxy-2-methylaminotetraline)<br>Methyl-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphto[2,3-d][1,3]dioxole-6-yl)-amine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 306. | O-Desmethyltramadol<br>3-(2-((Dimethylamino)methyl)-1-hydroxycyclohexyl)phenol   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 307. | MMBA(N)-BZ-F (ADB-FUBINACA)<br>N-(1-carbamoyl-2-dimethylprop-1-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide        | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 308. | MMBA-018 (ADBICA)<br>N-(1-carbamoyl-2,2-dimethylprop-1-yl)-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-carboxamide                            | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 309. | MBA-2201 (5F-ADBICA)<br>N-(1-carbamoyl-2-methylprop-1-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxamide                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 310. | AH-7921<br>3,4-dichloro-N-((1-dimethylamino)cyclohexyl)methyl)benzamide  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 311. | A-834,735<br>[1-(Tetrahydropirane-4-yl methyl)-1H-indole-3-yl](2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 312. | A-834,735-TOP<br>3,3,4-Trimethyl-1-(1-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)methyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)pent-4-en-1-one                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 313. | Ocfentanil<br>N-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-methoxy-N-[1-(2-phenylethyl)piperidine-4-yl] acetamide                              | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 314. | A-836,339<br>N-(3-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-4,5-dimethyl-1,3-thiazole-2-ylidene]-2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropane-1-carboxamide | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 315. | QCBL-2201 (5F-PB22)<br>1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylic acid quinoline-8-yl ester                             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 316. | QCBL-018 (PB-22)<br>Quinolin-8-yl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-carboxylate   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 317. | 4-MeO-MIPT<br>Isopropyl-[2-(4-methoxy-1H-indole-3-yl)-ethyl]-methylamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 318. | 5-MeO-MIPT<br>Isopropyl-[2-(5-methoxy-1H-indole-3-yl)-ethyl]-methylamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 319. | 5-MeO-MIPT TMS<br>Isopropyl-[2-(5-methoxy-1-trimethylsilyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-ethyl]-methylamine                          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 320. | 5,6-MeO-MIPT<br>[2-(5,6-dimethoxy-1H-indole-3-yl)-ethyl]-isopropylmethylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 321. | 6-MeO-MIPT<br>Isopropyl-[2-(6-methoxy-1H-indole-3-yl)-ethyl]-methylamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 322. | 7-MeO-MIPT<br>Isopropyl-[2-(7-methoxy-1H-indole-3-yl)-ethyl]-methylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 323. | QCBL(N)-018 (NPB-22)<br>Quinolin-8-yl-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxylate  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 324. | 3,4-CTMP<br>(3,4-Dichloromethylphenidate)Methyl 2-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(2-piperidyl)acetate                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 325. | LY2183240<br>N,N-dimethyl-5-[(4-diphenyl)methyl]tetrazole-1-carboxamide   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 326. | EAM-2201 (JWH-210-F)<br>(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)(4-ethylnaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 327. | CBL-2201 (NM-2201)<br>Naphthalene-1-yl-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylate                               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 328. | CBM-018 (NNE1 or MN-24)<br>1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-carboxylic acid naphthalene-1-hylamide                          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 329. | BzCBM-018 (SDB-006)<br>N-benzyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-carboxamide  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 330. | MBA(N)-CHM<br>(AB-CHMINACA)<br>N-(1-carbamoyl-2-methylprop-1-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 331. | MMBA(N)-CHM<br>(AB-CHMINACA)<br>N-(1-carbamoyl-2,2-dimethylprop)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 332. | QCBL-BZ-F<br>(FUB-PB22)<br>1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylic acid quinoline-8-hyllic ester              | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 333. | $\alpha$ -PhPP<br>( $\alpha$ -phthalimidopropyfenone)<br>2-(1-methyl-2-oxo-2-phenylethyl)-isoindole-1,3-dione   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 334. | $\alpha$ -PHtP<br>( $\alpha$ -Pyrrolidinopentiophenone)1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylheptane-1-one                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 335. | 4F-PHtP<br>1-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylheptane-1-one  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 336. | 4-MeO-PHtP<br>1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylheptane-1-one  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 337. | AM(N)-2201 (THJ-2201)<br>(naphthalene-1-yl)[1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-yl]methanone                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 338. | CBZ-018 (EG-018)<br>naphthalene-1-yl(9-pentyl-9H-carbazole- 3-yl)methanone                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 339. | QCBL(N)-2201<br>(5F-NPB-22)<br>Quinoline-8-yl-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxylate    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 340. | CBL-BZ-F (FDU-PB22)<br>Naphthalene-1-yl-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indole- 3-carboxylate           | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 341. | 4-MEC (4-Methylethcathinone) 2-ethylamino-1-P-tolylpropan-1-one                               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 342. | Benzylpiperazine (BZP)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 343. | meta-Chlorphenylpiperazine (mCPP)<br>1-(meta-chlorophenyl)piperazine                          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 344. | Dibenzylpiperazine (DBZP)<br>1,4-Dibenzylpiperazine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 345. | I-2C-B-NMBOMe<br>[2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-[1-1- (2-methoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-amine | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 346. | I-2C-I-NMBOMe<br>[2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-[1-1- (2-methoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-amine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 347. | 2,4,5-2C-T-7<br>2-(2,4-dimethoxy-5-propylsulfonylphenyl)- 1-methylethylamine                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 348. | 2,5,3-2C-T-7<br>2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-3-propylsulfonylphenyl)- 1-methylethylamine                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 349. | 2C-H<br>2,5-Dimethoxyphenethylamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 350. | 2C-DFLY<br>2-amino-1-benzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']difuran- 4-hylllic ethane                             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 351. | 2C-B TFA<br>N-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethyl)-2,2,2-trifluoroacetamide                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 352. | 2C-B-2,5-DIETO<br>2-(4-Bromo-2,5-diethoxyphenyl)-ethylamine                                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 353. | 2C-B-2-EtO<br>2-(4-Bromo-5-methoxy-2-ethoxyphenyl)-ethylamine                                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 354. | 2C-B-2-HFLY (2C-B-2-hemiFLY)<br>2-(4-Bromo-5-methoxy-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-7-yl)-ethylamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 355. | 2C-B-5-EtO<br>2-(4-Bromo-2-methoxy-5-ethoxyphenyl)-ethylamine                                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 356. | 2C-B-5-HFLY (2C-B-5-hemiFLY)<br>2-(7-Bromo-5-methoxy-2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-4-yl)ethanamine | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 357. | 2C-B-BFLY (2C-B-butterFLY)<br>2-(10-Bromo-2,3,4,7,8,9-  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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|      | hexahydropirano[2,3-g]chromen-5-yl)-ethylamine   |           |          |     |
| 358. | 2C-B-DFLY (2C-B-DragonFLY)<br>2-(8-brombenzo[1,2-b;4,5-b']difuran-4-yl)-ethylamine                               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 359. | 2C-B-DFLY (2C-B-DragonFLY) TFA<br>N-(2-(8-brombenzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']difuran-4-yl)ethyl)-2,2,2-trifluoroacetamide    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 360. | 2C-B-DragonFLY-NBOH<br>2-(((2-(8-brombenzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']difuran-4-yl)ethyl)amino)methyl)phenol                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 361. | 2C-B-dragonFly-NBOMe<br>[2-(8-brombenzo[1,2-b;4,5-b']difuran-4-yl)-ethyl]-(2-methoxybenzyl)-amine                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 362. | 2C-B-E<br>[2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-ethylamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 363. | 2C-B-FLY (2-CB-FLY)<br>2-(8-Bromo-2,3,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo[1,2-b;4,5-b']difuran-4-yl)-ethylamine                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 364. | 2C-B-FLY TFA<br>N-(1-(8-Bromo-2,3,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']difuran-4-yl)-ethyl)-2,2,2-trifluoroacetamide | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 365. | 2C-B-FLY-NBOH<br>2-[[2-(8-Bromo-2,3,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo[1,2-b;4,5-b']difuran-4-yl)-ethylamino]-methyl]-phenol    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 366. | 2C-B-FLY-NBOMe<br>[2-(8-Bromo-2,3,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo[1,2-b;4,5-b']difuran-4-yl)-ethyl]-(2-methoxybenzyl)-amine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 367. | 2C-B-Ind<br>1-(5-Bromo-4,7-dimethoxy-2,3-dihydro-1H-indene-1-yl)methanamine                                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 368. | 2C-B-M<br>[2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-methylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 369. | 2C-B-MM<br>[2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-dimethylamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 370. | 2C-B-NB3Ome<br>[2-(3-Broom-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]- (3-methoxybenzyl)-amine                                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 371. | 2C-B-NBOMe AC<br>N-[2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-N-(2-methoxybenzyl)-acetamide                         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 372. | 2C-B-pip<br>1-[2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-piperidine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 373. | 2C-BCB-NBOMe<br>(3-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxybicyclo[4.2.0]octa-1,3,5-triene-7-ethyl)-(2-methoxybenzyl)-amine           | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 374. | 2C-BI-1<br>2C-BI-1 (2-(2,5-dimethoxybiphenyl-4-yl)-ethylamine)   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 375. | 2C-BI-10<br>2-(2,5-dimethoxy-4'-trifluoromethylbiphenyl-4-yl)-ethylamine                                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 376. | 2C-BI-12<br>2-(4-Benzo[1,3]dioxole-5-yl-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethylamine                                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 377. | 2C-BI-2<br>2-(2,5,2'-Trimethoxybiphenyl-4-yl)-ethylamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 378. | 2C-BI-3<br>2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-2'-methylbiphenyl-4-yl)-ethylamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 379. | 2C-BI-4<br>2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-2'-trifluoromethylbiphenyl-4-yl)-ethylamine                                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 380. | 2C-BI-5<br>2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-naphthalene-2-ylidene phenyl)-ethylamine                                     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 381. | 2C-BI-6<br>2-(2,5,3'-Trimethoxybiphenyl-4-yl)-ethylamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 382. | 2C-BI-7<br>2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-3'-nitrobiphenyl-4-yl)-ethylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 383. | 2C-BI-8<br>2-(2,5,4'-Trimethoxybiphenyl-4-yl)-ethylamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 384. | 2C-BI-9<br>2-(4'-Butyl-2,5-dimethoxybiphenyl-4-yl)-ethylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 385. | 2C-C<br>2,5-Dimethoxy-4-chlorophenethylamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 386. | 2C-C-3<br>2-(2,4,5-Trichloro-3,6-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 387. | 2C-C-NB3Ome<br>[2-(4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]- (3-methoxybenzyl)-amine                           | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 388. | 2C-C-NB4Ome<br>[2-(4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]- (4-methoxybenzyl)-amine                           | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 389. | 2C-C-NBOMe<br>[2-(4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]- (2-methoxybenzyl)-amine                            | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 390. | 2C-C-NBOMe AC<br>N-[2-(4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-N-(2-methoxybenzyl)-acetamide                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 391. | 2C-C-NBOMe TFA<br>N-[2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-chlorophenyl)-ethyl]-2,2,2-trifluoro-N-(2-methoxybenzyl)-acetamide | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 392. | 2C-C-NMBOMe<br>[2-(4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-(2-methoxybenzyl)-methylamine            | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 393. | 2C-CN<br>4-(2-Aminoethyl)-2,5-dimethoxybenzotrile  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 394. | 2C-D<br>2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenethylamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 395. | 2C-D-2,5-DIETO<br>2-(2,5-Diethoxy-2,5-methylphenyl)-ethylamine                                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 396. | 2C-D-2ETO<br>2-(4-Methyl-5-methoxy-2-ethoxyphenyl)-ethylamine                                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 397. | 2C-D-5-ETO<br>2-(5-Ethoxy-2-methoxy-5-methylphenyl)-ethylamine                                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 398. | 2C-D-butterFLY<br>2-(10-Methyl-2,3,4,7,8,9-hexahydropirano[2,3-g]chromen-5-yl)-ethylamine        | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 399. | 2C-D-FLY (2C-MeFLY)<br>2-(8-Methyl-2,3,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo[1,2-b;4,5-b']difuran-4-yl)-ethylamine | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 400. | 2C-D-N- Me (N-Me-2C-D)<br>[2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)-ethyl]-methylamine                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 401. | 2C-D-NB3Ome<br>[2-(4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-(3-methoxybenzyl)-amine                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 402. | 2C-D-NB4Ome<br>[2-(4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-(4-methoxybenzyl)-amine                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 403. | $\beta,\beta$ -Me-2C-D<br>2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)-2-methylpropylamine                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 404. | $\beta$ -Me-2C-D<br>2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)-2-propylamine                               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 405. | 2C-DMMDA<br>2-(4,7-Dimethoxybenzo[1,3]dioxole-5-yl)-ethylamine                                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 406. | 2C-DMMDA-2<br>2-(6,7-Dimethoxybenzo[1,3]dioxole-5-yl)-ethylamine                                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 407. | 2C-DMMDA-3<br>2-(6,7-Dimethoxybenzo[1,3]dioxole-4-yl)-ethylamine                                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 408. | 2C-DMMDA-4<br>2-(4,6-Dimethoxybenzo[1,3]dioxole-5-yl)-ethylamine                                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 409. | 2C-DMMDA-5<br>2-(5,7-Dimethoxybenzo[1,3]dioxole-4-yl)-ethylamine                                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |



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| 410. | 2C-DMMDA-6<br>2-(5,6-Dimethoxybenzo[1,3]dioxole-4-yl)-ethylamine                                     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 411. | 2C-DMMDA-N-Me<br>(N-Me-2C-DMMDA)<br>[2-(4,7-Dimethoxybenzo[1,3]dioxole-5-yl)-ethyl]-methylamine      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 412. | 2C-E AC<br>N-[2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylphenyl)-ethyl]-acetamide                                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 413. | 2C-E TFA<br>N-[2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylphenyl)-ethyl]-2,2,2-trifluoroacetamide                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 414. | 2C-E-5ETO<br>2-(5-Ethoxy-4-ethyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-ethylamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 415. | 2C-E-AA<br>[2-(4-Ethyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl-ethyl)-isopropylidene]amine                               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 416. | 2C-E-NB3Ome<br>[2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylphenyl)-ethyl]-(3-methoxybenzyl)-amine                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 417. | 2C-E-NB4Ome<br>[2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylphenyl)-ethyl]-(4-methoxybenzyl)-amine                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 418. | 2C-EF<br>2-[4-(2-Fluoroethyl)-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl]-ethylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 419. | 2C-EF-FLY<br>2-[8-(2-(Fluoroethyl)-2,3,6,7-tetrahydrofuro[2,3-f][1]benzofuran-4-yl)]ethanamine       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 420. | 2C-F<br>2,5-Dimethoxy-4-fluorophenethylamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 421. | 2C-F-NBOMe<br>[2-(4-Fluor-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-(2-methoxybenzyl)-amine                        | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 422. | 2C-FLY<br>2-(2,3,6,7-Tetrahydrobenzo[1,2-b;4,5-b']difuran-4-yl)-ethylamine                           | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 423. | 2C-FLY TFA<br>2,2,2-Trifluor-[2-(2,3,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo[1,2-b;4,5-b']difuran-4-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 424. | 2C-G<br>3,4-Dimethyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 425. | 2C-G-1<br>2-(2,5-Dimethoxybicyclo[4.1.0]hepta-1,3,5-triene-3-yl)-ethylamine                          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 426. | 2C-G-2<br>2-(2,5-Dimethoxybicyclo[4.2.0]octa-1(6),2,4-triene-3-yl)-ethylamine                        | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 427. | 2C-G-3<br>2-(4,7-Dimethoxyindane-5-yl)-ethylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 428. | 2C-G-4<br>2-(1,4-Dimethoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-yl)-ethylamine               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 429. | 2C-G-5<br>2-(5,8-Dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-methanonaphthalene-6-yl)-ethylamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 430. | 2C-G-6<br>2-(3,6-Dimethoxytricyclo[6.2.2.0*2,7*]dodeca-2(7),3,5-triene-4-yl)-ethylamine | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 431. | 2C-G-12<br>2-(3-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxy-4-ethylphenyl)-ethylamine                          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 432. | 2C-G-22<br>2-(3,4-Diethyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethylamine                               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 433. | 2C-G-N<br>2-(1,4-Dimethoxynaphthalene-2-yl)-ethylamine                                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 434. | 2C-H TFA<br>N-[2-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-2,2,2-trifluoroacetamide                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 435. | 2C-H-NB3Ome<br>[2-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-(3-methoxybenzyl)-amine                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 436. | 2C-H-NB4Ome<br>[2-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-(4-methoxybenzyl)-amine                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 437. | 2C-HM<br>4-(2-Aminoethyl)-2,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde                                     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 438. | 2C-I 2AC<br>N-Acetyl-N-[2-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-acetamide                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 439. | 2C-I AC<br>N-[2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-acetamide                           | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 440. | 2C-I TFA<br>2,2,2-Trifluoro-N-[2-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-acetamide          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 441. | 2CI-2ETO<br>2-(4-Iodo-5-methoxy-2-ethoxyphenyl)-ethylamine                              | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 442. | 2C-I-AA<br>2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(propane-2-ylidene)ethanamine               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 443. | 2C-I-DFLY<br>2-(8-Iodobenzo[1,2-b;4,5-b']difuran-4-yl)-ethylamine                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 444. | 2C-I-FLY<br>2-(8-Iodo-2,3,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo[1,2-b;4,5-b']difuran-4-yl)-ethylamine     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 445. | 2C-I-FormA<br>[2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-<br>methylenamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 446. | 2C-I-MOA<br>[1,3-Dimethylbut-2-en-1-ylidene]-[2-(4-iodo-<br>2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-amine                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 447. | 2C-I-N,NdiM<br>[2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-<br>dimethylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 448. | 2C-I-NB3Ome<br>[2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-(3-<br>methoxybenzyl)-amine                                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 449. | 2C-I-NB4Ome<br>[2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-(4-<br>methoxybenzyl)-amine                                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 450. | 2C-I-NBOMe AC<br>N-[2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-N-<br>(2-methoxybenzyl)-acetamide                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 451. | 2C-I-NBOMe TFA<br>2,2,2-Trifluoro-N-[2-(4-iodo-2,5-<br>dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-N-(2-<br>methoxybenzyl)-acetamide | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 452. | 2C-I-NMBOMe<br>[2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-(2-<br>methoxybenzyl)-methylamine                          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 453. | 2C-IB<br>2-(4-Isobutyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-<br>ethylamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 454. | 2C-IP<br>2-(4-Isopropyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-<br>ethylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 455. | 2C-LisaB<br>2-[2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-<br>1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline                         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 456. | 2C-LisaH<br>2-[2-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-1,2,3,4-<br>tetrahydroisoquinoline                                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 457. | 2C-MeTriox<br>2-(4-Methyl-6,7-<br>dihydrofuro[2',3':4,5]benzo[1,2-<br>d][1,3]dioxole-8-yl)-ethylamine            | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 458. | 2C-MMDA-2<br>2-(6-Methoxybenzo[1,3]dioxole-5-yl)-<br>ethylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 459. | 2C-MMDA-4<br>2-(6-Methoxybenzo[1,3]dioxole-4-yl)-<br>ethylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 460. | 2C-N<br>2,5-Dimethoxy-4-fluorophenethylamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 461. | 2C-N-NB3Ome<br>[2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-nitrophenyl)-ethyl]-(3-<br>methoxybenzyl)-amine                               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 462. | 2C-N-NB4Ome<br>[2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-nitrophenyl)-ethyl]-(4-methoxybenzyl)-amine        | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 463. | 2C-N-NBOMe<br>[2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-nitrophenyl)-ethyl]-(2-methoxybenzyl)-amine         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 464. | 2C-NH<br>4-(2-Aminoethyl)-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine                                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 465. | 2C-O (TMPEA, 2,4,5-Trimethoxyphenethylamine)<br>2-(2,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-ethylamine | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 466. | 2C-O-19<br>2-(4-Butoxy-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethylamine                                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 467. | 2C-O-2<br>2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethoxyphenyl)-ethylamine                                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 468. | 2C-O-4<br>2,5-Dimethoxy-4-isopropoxyphenethylamine                                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 469. | 2C-O-7<br>2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-propoxyphenyl)-ethylamine                                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 470. | 2C-P<br>2,5-Dimethoxy-4-propylphenethylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 471. | 2C-P 2AC<br>N-Acetyl-N-[2-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-propylphenyl)-ethyl]-acetamide             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 472. | 2C-P AC<br>N-[2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-propylphenyl)-ethyl]-acetamide                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 473. | 2C-P TFA<br>N-[2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-propylphenyl)-ethyl]-2,2,2-trifluoroacetamide       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 474. | 2C-P-AA<br>[2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-propylphenyl)-ethyl]-isopropylideneamine               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 475. | 2C-P-FormA<br>[2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-propylphenyl)-ethyl]-methylenamine                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 476. | 2C-pEtOH<br>[4-(2-Aminoethyl)-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl]-methanol                           | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 477. | 2C-pKet<br>4-(2-Aminoethyl)-2,5-dimethoxybenzoic acid methyl ester                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 478. | 2C-PLY<br>2-(2,3,4,7,8,9-Hexahydropirano[2,3-g]chromen-5-yl)-ethylamine               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 479. | 2C-SE<br>2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylselenophenethylamine                                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 480. | 2C-SE-2<br>2-(4-Ethylselanyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethylamine                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 481. | 2C-SE-21<br>2-[4-(2-Fluoroethylselanyl)-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl]-ethylamine         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 482. | 2C-SE-4<br>2-(4-Isopropylselanyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethylamine                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 483. | 2C-SE-7<br>2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-propylselanylphenyl)-ethylamine                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 484. | 2C-T<br>2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylthiophenethylamine                                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 485. | 2C-T-10<br>2-[2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(pyridine-2-ylsulfanyl)-phenyl]-ethylamine        | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 486. | 2C-T-11<br>2-[4-(4-Bromophenylsulfanyl)-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl]-ethylamine         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 487. | 2C-T-12<br>2-[2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(morpholine-4-ylsulfanyl)-phenyl]-ethylamine      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 488. | 2C-T-13<br>2,5-Dimethoxy 4-(β-methoxyethylthio)-phenethylamine                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 489. | 2C-T-14<br>2-[2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(2-methylsulfanylethylsulfanyl-phenyl)-ethylamine | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 490. | 2C-T-15<br>2-[4-(Cyclopropylthio)-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl]-ethanamine               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 491. | 2C-T-16<br>2-(4-Allylsulfanyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethylamine                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 492. | 2C-T-17<br>2-(4-Fluorobutylsulfanyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethylamine             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 493. | 2C-T-18<br>2-(4-Cyclobutylsulfanyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethylamine              | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 494. | 2C-T-19<br>2-[4-Butylsulfanyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl]-ethylamine                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 495. | 2C-T-7-2ETO<br>2-(2-Ethoxy-5-methoxy-4-propylsulfanylphenyl)-ethylamine         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 496. | 2C-T-8<br>2,5-Dimethoxy-4-cyclopropylmethylthiophenethylamine                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 497. | 2C-T-9<br>2,5-Dimethoxy-4-butylthiophenethylamine                               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 498. | 2C-T-NBOMe<br>[2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylsulfanylphenyl)-ethyl]-(2-methoxybenzyl)-amine                         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 499. | 2C-TE<br>2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylthellanylphenyl)-ethylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 500. | 2C-TFM<br>2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)-phenethylamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 501. | 2C-TFM-DFLY<br>2-(8-Trifluoromethylbenzo[1,2-b;4,5-b']difuran-4-yl)-ethylamine                                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 502. | 2C-TFM-dragonFly-NBOMe<br>(2-Methoxybenzyl)-[2-(8-trifluoromethylbenzo[1,2-b;4,5-b']difuran-4-yl)-ethyl]-amine | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 503. | 2C-TFM-FLY<br>2-[8-(Trifluoromethyl)-2,3,6,7-tetrahydrofuro[2,3-f][1]benzofuran-4-yl]-ethylamine               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 504. | 2C-TFM-NBOMe<br>[2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-ethyl]-(2-methoxybenzyl)-amine                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 505. | 2C-TMA-5<br>2-(2,3,6-Trimethoxyphenyl)-ethylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 506. | 2C-VI<br>2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-vinylphenyl)-ethylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 507. | 2C-YN<br>1-(4-ethynyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminoethane   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 508. | 2CI3,6diFBzAI<br>N-Indane-2-yl-3,6-difluoro-2-chlorobenzamide  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 509. | 2CI3MeOBzAI<br>N-Indane-2-yl-3-methoxy-2-chlorobenzamide   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 510. | 2CI4,5diFBzAI<br>4,5-Difluoro-2-chloro-N-indane-2-ylbenzamide  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 511. | 2CI4FbzAI<br>4-Fluoro-2-chloro-N-indane-2-ylbenzamide  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 512. | 2CI4,5diMeOBzAI<br>2-Chloro-N-indane-2-yl-4,5-dimethoxybenzamide   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 513. | 2CI4FbzAI<br>4-Fluoro-2-chloro-N-indane-2-ylbenzamide  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 514. | 2CI6F3MbzAI<br>N-Indane-2-yl-3-methyl-6-fluoro-2-chlorobenzamide   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 515. | 2CI6FbzAI<br>6-Fluoro-2-chloro-N-indane-2-ylbenzamide  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 516. | 2CI BzAI<br>N-Indane-2-yl-2-chlorobenzamide  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 517. | 3,6,2-2C-T-7<br>2-(3,6-Dimethoxy-2-propylsulfanylphenyl)-<br>ethylamine                         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 518. | 4Br2CIBzAI<br>4-Bromo-N-indane-2-yl-2-chlorobenzamide   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 519. | 5Br2CIBzAI<br>5-Bromo-N-indane-2-yl-2-chlorobenzamide   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 520. | bk-2C-B<br>2-Amino-1-(4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-<br>ethanone                                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 521. | BL-4358A ( $\alpha$ -CP-2C-D)<br>1-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylbenzyl)-<br>cyclopropylamine          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 522. | BOB (beta-METHOXY-2C-B)<br>2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-<br>methoxyethylamine              | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 523. | BOD (beta-METHOXY-2C-D)<br>2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)-2-<br>methoxyethylamine             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 524. | MeO-2C-2,6-IFLY<br>2-(8-Methoxy-2,3,5,6-tetrahydrofuro[3,2-<br>f][1]benzofuran-4-yl)-ethanamine | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 525. | METHYL-2C-T-7<br>[2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-propylsulfanylphenyl)-<br>ethyl]-methylamine               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 526. | N,N-Me-2C-D<br>[2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)-ethyl]-<br>dimethylamine                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 527. | N-Me-2C-DMMDA-2<br>[2-(6,7-Dimethoxybenzo[1,3]dioxole-5-yl)-<br>ethyl]-methylamine              | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 528. | N-Me-2C-DMMDA-3<br>[2-(6,7-Dimethoxybenzo [1,3]dioxole-4-yl)-<br>ethyl]-methylamine             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 529. | N3MT2M-2C-I<br>[2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-(3-<br>methoxythiophen-2-ylmethyl)-amine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 530. | N4MT3M-2C-I<br>[2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-(4-<br>methoxythiophen-3-ylmethyl)-amine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 531. | NB-2C-B<br>Benzyl-[2-(4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl –<br>ethyl)-amine                             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 532. | NBMD-2C-B<br>Benzo[1,3]dioxole-4-ylmethyl-[2-(4-bromo-<br>2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-amine     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 533. | NBOH-2C-T-7<br>2-{[2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-<br>propylsulfanylphenyl)-ethylamino]-methyl}-<br>phenol  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 534. | NBOMeM-2C-B<br>[2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-(2-<br>methoxy-3-methylbenzyl)-amine     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 535. | NBpBr-2C-B<br>(4-Bromobenzyl)-[2-(4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-amine                                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 536. | NBpCl-2C-B<br>[2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-(4-chlorobenzyl)-amine                                     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 537. | NBpF-2C-B<br>[2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-(4-fluorobenzyl)-amine                                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 538. | Nbpl-2C-B<br>[2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-(4-iodobenzyl)-amine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 539. | NbpMe-2C-B<br>[2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-(4-methylbenzyl)-amine                                     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 540. | NBpNH <sub>2</sub> -2C-B<br>4-[[2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethylamino]-methyl]-phenylamine                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 541. | NbpOMe-2C-B<br>[2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-(4-methoxybenzyl)-amine                                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 542. | psi-2C-T-4<br>2,6-Dimethoxy-4-isopropylthiophenethylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 543. | TCB-2 (2C-BCB)<br>-[(7R)-3-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxybicyclo[4.2.0]octa-1,3,5-thien-7-yl]-methanamine                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 544. | US5013837-Ex.2Ca<br>[2-Methyl-1-(2-morpholine-4-yl-ethyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-(4-methylnaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 545. | US5013837-Ex.2Ce<br>[7-Benzyloxy-1-(2-morpholine-4-ylethyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-(6-chloronaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 546. | $\beta$ -Me-2C-2<br>2-(6-Methoxybenzo[1,3]dioxole-5-yl)-propylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 547. | Bromodimethoxybenzylpiperazine (2C-B-BZP)<br>1-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxybenzyl)-piperazine                          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 548. | Bromodimethoxyphenylpiperazine (2C-B-PP)<br>4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenylpiperazine                                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 549. | MT-45<br>1-Cyclohexyl-4-(1,2-diphenylethyl)piperazine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 550. | 4,4'-DMAR<br>4,5-Dihydro-4-methyl-5-(4-methylphenyl)-2-oxazolamine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 551. | PMMA<br>[2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-methylamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |



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| 552. | PMMA AC<br>N-(1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)propane-2-yl)-N-methylacetamide                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 553. | PMMA TFA<br>2,2,2-Trifluoro-N-(1-(4-methoxyphenyl)propane-2-yl)-N-methylacetamide      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 554. | JWH(N)-018<br>Naphthalene-1-yl-(1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-yl)-methanone                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 555. | JWH-002-X<br>(1-Cyclopropylmethyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 556. | JWH-003-X<br>(1-Ethyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 557. | JWH-004<br>(1-Hexyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 558. | JWH-005-X<br>[2-Methyl-1-(1-pent-2-enyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 559. | JWH-006-X<br>(2-Methyl-1-phenetyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone            | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 560. | JWH-007-X<br>(1-Allyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 561. | JWH-009<br>(1-Heptyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 562. | JWH-010-X<br>(2-Methyl-1-pent-4-enyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 563. | JWH-011<br>(1-(Heptane-2-yl)-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-1-yl)-methanone      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 564. | JWH-011-X<br>Naphthalene-1-yl-[(1-1-pent-2-enyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-methanone             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 565. | JWH-013-X<br>[1-(2-Cyclohexylethyl)-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 566. | JWH-014-X<br>(1-Heptyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 567. | JWH-015-X<br>(1-Methyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 568. | JWH-016<br>(1-Butyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 569. | JWH-018-2-Naphtylnaphtalene-2-yl(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone                     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 570. | JWH-018-2-Naphthyl-N-1,2-dimethylpropyl(1-(3-methylbutane-2-yl)-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-2-yl)methanone                                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 571. | JWH-018-2-Naphthyl-N-1-methylbutyl(naphthalene-2-yl)(1-(pentane-2-yl)-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 572. | JWH-018-2-Naphthyl-N-2-methylbutyl(1-(2-methylbutyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-2-yl)methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 573. | JWH-018-2-Naphthyl-N-3-pentyl(naphthalene-2-yl)(1-(pentane-3-yl)-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 574. | JWH-018-2-Naphthyl-N-isopentyl(1-isopentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-2-yl)methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 575. | JWH-018-2-Naphthyl-N-neopentyl(naphthalene-2-yl)(1-neopentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 576. | JWH-018-2-Naphthyl-N-tret-pentyl(naphthalene-2-yl)(1-tret-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 577. | JWH-018-6-OH-N-(5-Hydroxypentyl) 2TMS naphthalene-1-yl(6-((trimethylsilyl))-1-(5-((trimethylsilyl)oxy)pentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 578. | JWH-018 (6-Methoxyindole) (6-methoxy-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 579. | JWH-018-7-OH-N-(5-Hydroxypentyl) 2TMS Naphthalene-1-yl(7-((trimethylsilyl)oxy)-1-(5-((trimethylsilyl)oxy)pentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 580. | H-018-Br (1-(5-Bromopentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-1-yl)methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 581. | JWH-018-Cl (Naphthalene-1-yl)(1-(5-chloropentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 582. | JWH-018-N-(2-Methylbutyl)[1-(2-methylbutyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 583. | JWH-018-N-(2-Hydroxypentyl) (1-(2-hydroxypentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-1-yl)methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 584. | JWH-018-N-(3-Methylbutyl)[1-(3-methylbutyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 585. | JWH-018-N-(3-Hydroxypentyl)(1-(4-hydroxypentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-1-yl)methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 586. | JWH-018-N-(3-Chloropentyl)[1-(3-chloropentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 587. | JWH-018-N-(4,5-Epoxyphenyl)naphthalene-1-yl(1-(3-(oxyran-2-yl)propyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 588. | JWH-018-N-(4-Hydroxypentyl)(1-(4-hydroxypentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-1-yl)methanone       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 589. | JWH-018-N-(4-Oxopentyl)5-(3-(1-naphthoyl)-1H-indole-1-yl)pentane-2-one                           | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 590. | JWH-018-N-(5-Hydroxypentyl) TMS naphthyl-[1-(5-trimethylsilyloxy)pentyl]indole-3-yl)methanone    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 591. | JWH-018-N-(5-Carboxybutyl) TMS trimethylsilyl 5-(3-(1-naphthoyl)-1H-indole-1-yl)pentanoate       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 592. | JWH-018-N-(5-Methoxycarbonylbutyl)methyl5-(3-(1-naphthoyl)-1H-indole-1-yl)pentanoate             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 593. | JWH-018-N-1,2-Dimethylpropyl(1-(3-methylbutane-2-yl)-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-1-yl)-methanone | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 594. | JWH-018-N-1-Methylbutyl naphthalene-1-yl(1-(pentane-2-yl)-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 595. | JWH-018-N-3-Pentyl naphthalene-1-yl(1-(pentane-3-yl)-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 596. | JWH-018-N-Neopentyl naphthalene-1-yl(1-neopentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone                        | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 597. | JWH-018-N-Tret-pentyl naphthalene-1-yl(1-(tret-pentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 598. | JWH-019-N-(4-Fluorohexyl)[1-(4-fluorohexyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone            | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 599. | JWH-019-N-(5-Hydroxyhexyl)[1-(5-hydroxyhexyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 600. | JWH-019-N-(5-Fluorohexyl)[1-(5-fluorohexyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone            | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 601. | JWH-019-N-(6-Hydroxyhexyl)[1-(6-hydroxyhexyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 602. | JWH-019-N-(6-Fluorohexyl)[1-(6-fluorohexyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone            | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 603. | JWH-020<br>(1-Heptyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 604. | JWH-022<br>Naphthalene 1-yl-(1-pent-4-enyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 605. | JWH-030<br>Naphthalene-1-yl-(1-pentyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-methanone                                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 606. | JWH-030-Br<br>(5-Bromo-1-pentyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-<br>naphthalene-1-ylmethanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 607. | JWH-031<br>(1-Hexyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-naphthalene 1-<br>ylmethanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 608. | JWH-032<br>Naphthalene-1-yl-(1-propyl-1H-pyrrole-3-l)-<br>methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 609. | JWH-033<br>(1-Butyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-<br>ylmethanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 610. | JWH-042<br>(1,2-Dimethyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-<br>ylmethanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 611. | JWH-043<br>(1-Ethyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-<br>naphthalene-1-ylmethanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 612. | JWH-045<br>(1-Ethyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-<br>ylmethanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 613. | JWH-046<br>1-Propyl-2-methyl-3-(7-methyl-1-naphthoyl)-<br>indole  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 614. | JWH-047<br>(1-Butyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-(7-<br>methylnaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone                                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 615. | JWH-048<br>(7-Methylnaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-<br>pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 616. | JWH-049<br>(1-Hexyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-(7-<br>methylnaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone                                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 617. | JWH-050<br>(1-Heptyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-(7-<br>methylnaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone                                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 618. | JWH-051<br>[(6aR,10aR)-3-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-6,6-<br>dimethyl-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydro-6H-<br>benzo[c]chromen-9-yl)-methanol | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 619. | JWH-057<br>(6aR,10aR)-3-(1,1-Dimethylheptyl)-6,6,9-<br>trimethyl-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydro-6H-<br>benzo[c]chromen              | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 620. | JWH-070<br>(1-Methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-<br>ylmethanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 621. | JWH-071<br>(1-Ethyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-<br>ylmethanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 622. | JWH-072<br>Naphthalene-1-yl-(1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-<br>methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 623. | JWH(N)-018<br>Naphthalene-1-yl-(1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-yl)-methanone                                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 624. | JWH-002-X<br>(1-Cyclopropylmethyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 625. | JWH-003-X<br>(1-Ethyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 626. | JWH-004<br>(1-Hexyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 627. | JWH-005-X<br>[2-Methyl-1-(1-pent-2-enyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                        | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 628. | JWH-006-X<br>(2-Methyl-1-phenethyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                              | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 629. | JWH-007-X<br>(1-Allyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 630. | JWH-009<br>(1-Heptyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 631. | JWH-010-X<br>(2-Methyl-1-pent-4-enyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                            | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 632. | JWH-011<br>(1-(Heptane-2-yl)-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-1-yl)-methanone                         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 633. | JWH-011-X<br>Naphthalene-1-yl-[(1-pent-2-enyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-methanone                                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 634. | JWH-013-X<br>[1-(2-Cyclohexylethyl)-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 635. | JWH-014-X<br>(1-Heptyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 636. | JWH-015-X<br>(1-Methyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 637. | JWH-016<br>(1-Butyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 638. | JWH-018-2-Naphtyl-naphthalene-2-yl(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone                                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 639. | JWH-018-2-Naphtyl-N-1,2-dimethylpropyl(1-(3-methylbutane-2-yl)-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-2-yl)methanone | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 640. | JWH-018-2-Naphtyl-N-1-methylnaphthalene-2-yl(1-(pentane-2-yl)-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 641. | JWH-018-2-Naphtyl-N-2-methylbutyl(1-(2-methylbutyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-2-yl)methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 642. | JWH-018-2-Naphtyl-N-3-pentyl(naphthalene-2-yl(1-(pentane-3-yl)-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 643. | JWH-018-2-Naphtyl-N-isopentyl(1-isopentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-2-yl)methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 644. | JWH-018-2-Naphtyl-N-neopentyl(naphthalene-2-yl(1-neopentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 645. | JWH-018-2-naphtyl-N-tret-pentyl(naphthalene-2-yl(1-tret-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 646. | JWH-018-6-OH-N-(5-Hydroxypentyl) 2TMS naphthalene-1-yl(6-((trimethylsilyloxy)-1-(5-((trimethylsilyloxy)pentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 647. | JWH-018 (6-Methoxyindole)(6-methoxy-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 648. | JWH-018-7-OH-N-(5-Hydroxypentyl) 2TMS naphthalene-1-yl(7-((trimethylsilyloxy)-1-(5-((trimethylsilyloxy)pentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 649. | H-018-Br<br>(1-(5-Bromopentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-1-yl)methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 650. | JWH-018-Cl<br>(Naphthalene-1-yl)(1-(5-chloropentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 651. | JWH-018-N-(2-Methylbutyl)[1-(2-methylbutyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 652. | JWH-018-N-(5-Hydroxypentyl)(1-(2-hydroxypentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-1-yl)methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 653. | JWH-018-N-(3-Methylbutyl)[1-(3-methylbutyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 654. | JWH-018-N-(3-Hydroxypentyl)(1-(4-hydroxypentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-1-yl)methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 655. | JWH-018-N-(3-Chloropentyl)[1-(3-chloropentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 656. | JWH-018-N-(4,5-Epoxypropyl)naphthalene-1-yl(1-(3-(oxyran-2-yl)propyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 657. | JWH-018-N-(4-Hydroxypentyl)(1-(4-hydroxypentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)naphthalene-1-yl)methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 658. | JWH-018-N-(4-Oxopentyl)<br>5-(3-(1-naphthoyl)-1H-indole-1-yl)pentane-2-one                           | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 659. | JWH-018-N-(5-Hydroxypentyl) TMS<br>1-Naphtyl-[1-(5-trimethylsilyloxy)pentyl]indole-3-yl)methanone    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 660. | JWH-018-N-(5-Carboxybutyl) TMS<br>Trimethylsilyl 5-(3-(1-naphthoyl)-1H-indole-1-yl)pentanoate        | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 661. | JWH-018-N-(5-Methoxycarbonylbutyl)<br>Methyl 5-(3-(1-naphthoyl)-1H-indole-1-yl)pentanoate            | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 662. | JWH-018-N-1,2-Dimethylpropyl<br>(1-(3-Methylbutane-2-yl)-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-1-yl)-methanone | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 663. | JWH-018-N-1-Methylbutyl<br>naphthalene-1-yl(1-(pentane-2-yl)-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 664. | JWH-018-N-1-Methylbutyl<br>naphthalene-1-yl(1-(pentane-2-yl)-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 665. | JWH-018-2-Naphtyl-N-neopentyl<br>naphthalene-2-yl(1-neopentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 666. | JWH-018-N-Tret-pentyl<br>naphthalene-1-yl(1-(tret-pentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 667. | JWH-019-N-(4-Fluorohexyl)[1-(4-fluorohexyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 668. | JWH-019-N-(5-Hydroxyhexyl)[1-(5-hydroxyhexyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone              | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 669. | JWH-019-N-(5-Fluorohexyl)[1-(5-fluorohexyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 670. | JWH-019-N-(6-Hydroxyhexyl)[1-(6-hydroxyhexyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone              | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 671. | JWH-019-N-(6-Fluorohexyl)[1-(6-fluorohexyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 672. | JWH-020<br>(1-Heptyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 673. | JWH-022<br>Naphthalene-1-yl-(1-pent-4-enyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 674. | JWH-030<br>Naphthalene-1-yl-(1-pentyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-methanone                                     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 675. | JWH-030-Br<br>(5-Bromo-1-pentyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                           | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 676. | JWH-031<br>(1-Hexyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 677. | JWH-032<br>Naphthalene-1-yl-(1-propyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 678. | JWH-033<br>(1-Butyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 679. | JWH-042<br>(1,2-Dimethyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 680. | JWH-043<br>(1-Ethyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 681. | JWH-045<br>(1-Ethyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 682. | JWH-046<br>1-Propyl-2-methyl-3-(7-methyl-1-naphthoyl)-indole  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 683. | JWH-047<br>(1-Butyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-(7-methylnaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone                                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 684. | JWH-048<br>(7-Methylnaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 685. | JWH-049<br>(1-Hexyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-(7-methylnaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone                                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 686. | JWH-050<br>(1-Heptyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-(7-methylnaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone                                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 687. | JWH-051<br>[(6aR,10aR)-3-(1,1-Dimethylheptyl)-6,6-dimethyl-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydro-6H-benzo[c]chromen-9-yl)-methanol | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 688. | JWH-057<br>(6aR,10aR)-3-(1,1-Dimethylheptyl)-6,6,9-trimethyl-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydro-6H-benzo[c]chromen              | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 689. | JWH-070<br>(1-Methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 690. | JWH-071<br>(1-Ethyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 691. | JWH-072<br>Naphthalene-1-yl-(1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 692. | JWH-073-2-Methylnaphthyl(1-butyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(2-methylnaphthalene-1-yl)methanone                                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |



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| 693. | JWH-073-2-Naphthyl(1-butyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-2-yl)methanone                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 694. | JWH-073-2-Naphthyl-N-fluoro-butyl(1-fluoro-butyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-2-yl)methanone | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 695. | JWH-073-2-Naphthyl-N-iso-butyl(1-isobutyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-2-yl)methanone        | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 696. | JWH-073-2-Naphthyl-N-tret-butyl(1-tret-butyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-2-yl)methanone     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 697. | JWH-073-4-Methylnaphthyl(1-butyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(4-methylnaphthalene-1-yl)methanone         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 698. | JWH-073-6-Methoxyindole(1-butyl-6-methoxy-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-1-yl)methanone        | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 699. | JWH-019-N-(2-Hydroxybutyl)[1-(2-hydroxybutyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 700. | JWH-073-N-(3-Hydroxybutyl)[1-(3-hydroxybutyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 701. | JWH-073-N-(4-Hydroxybutyl)[1-(4-hydroxybutyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 702. | JWH-073-N-Fluoro-butyl(1-(fluoro-butyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-1-yl)-methanone         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 703. | JWH-073-N-Isobutyl(1-(isobutyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-1-yl)-methanone                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 704. | JWH-073-N-Tret-butyl(1-(tret-butyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)(naphthalene-1-yl)-methanone             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 705. | JWH-076 (7-Methylnaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 706. | JWH-077 (4-Methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 707. | JWH-078 (1-Ethyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-(4-methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 708. | JWH-079 (4-Methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 709. | JWH-080 (1-Butyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-(4-methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 710. | JWH-081-3-Methoxynaphthyl(3-methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 711. | JWH-081-5-Methoxynaphthyl(5-methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 712. | JWH-081-8-methoxynaphthyl(8-methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 713. | JWH-081-CHM<br>(1-(Cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)(4-methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)methanone    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 714. | JWH-081-N-(4-Hydroxypentyl)[1-(4-hydroxypentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-(4-methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone                              | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 715. | JWH-081-N-(5-Hydroxypentyl)[1-(5-hydroxypentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl](4-methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone                               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 716. | JWH-082 (1-Hexyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-(4-methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 717. | JWH-083 (1-Heptyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-(4-methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 718. | JWH-093 (2-Butyl-1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-(4-methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 719. | JWH-094 (4-Methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 720. | JWH-095 (1-Butyl-2-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-(4-methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 721. | JWH-096 (1-Butyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-(4-methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 722. | JWH-097 (2-Hexyl-2-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-(4-methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 723. | JWH-099 (1-Hexyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-(4-methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 724. | JWH-100 (1-Heptyl-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-(4-methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 725. | JWH-102-104 (8aR,12aR)-5(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-8,8-dimethyl-3,4,8a,9,10,11,12,12a-octahydro-2H,8H-1,7-dioxabenzoc[phenanthrene-11-ol | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 726. | JWH-120 (4-methylnaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 727. | JWH-121 (1-Butyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(4-methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 728. | JWH-122-2-Methylnaphthyl(2-methylnaphthalene-1-yl)(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 729. | JWH-122-2-Fluoropentyl(4-methylnaphthalene-1-yl)(1-(2-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone                                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 730. | JWH-122-3-Methylnaphthyl(3-methylnaphthalene-1-yl)(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 731. | JWH-122-3-Fluoropentyl(4-methylnaphthalene-1-yl)(1-(3-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone                                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 732. | JWH-122-4-Fluoropentyl(4-methylnaphthalene-1-yl)(1-(4-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone                                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 733. | JWH-122-5-Methylnaphthyl(5-methylnaphthalene-1-yl)(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 734. | JWH-122-6-Methylnaphthyl(6-methylnaphthalene-1-yl)(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 735. | JWH-122-7-Methylnaphthyl(7-methylnaphthalene-1-yl(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 736. | JWH-122-8-Methylnaphthyl(8-methylnaphthalene-1-yl(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 737. | JWH-122-Cl<br>(4-Methylnaphthalene-1-yl)(1-(5-chloropentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 738. | JWH-122-N-(4-Hydroxypentyl)[1-(4-hydroxypentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-(4-methylnaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 739. | JWH-122-N-(5-Hydroxypentyl)[1-(5-hydroxypentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-(4-methylnaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 740. | JWH-133<br>(6aR,10aR)-3-(1,1-Dimethylbutyl)-6,6,9-trimethyl-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydro-6H-benzo[c]chromen | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 741. | JWH-145 Naphthalene-1-yl-(1-pentyl-5-phenyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-methanone                                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 742. | JWH-145-2-Phenylnaphthalene-1-yl-(1-pentyl-2-phenyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-methanone                        | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 743. | JWH-146 (1-Heptyl-5-phenyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 744. | JWH-147<br>(1-Hexyl-5-phenyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 745. | JWH-148<br>(4-Methylnaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 746. | JWH-150 (1-Butyl-5-phenyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 747. | JWH-151 (6-Methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 748. | JWH-153 (6-Methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 749. | JWH-156<br>Naphthalene-1-yl-(5-phenyl-1-propyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-methanone                             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 750. | JWH-159 (7-Methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 751. | JWH-160 (7-Methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 752. | JWH-163 (6-Methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 753. | JWH-164 (7-Methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 754. | JWH-165 (7-Methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 755. | JWH-166 (6-Methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 756. | JWH-167 1-(1-Pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-2-phenylethanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 757. | JWH-175-C6 1-Hexyl-3-(naphthalene-1-ylmethyl)-1H-indole  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 758. | JWH-175-C7 1-Heptyl-3-(naphthalene-1-ylmethyl)-1H-indole                                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 759. | JWH-180 (1-Propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-(4-propylnaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone                         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 760. | JWH-181 (2-Methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-(5-propylnaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 761. | JWH-189 (2-Methyl-1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-(4-propylnaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 762. | JWH-193 (4-Methyl-1-naphthyl)[1-(2-morpholine-4-ylethyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-methanone             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 763. | JWH-201 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1-(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-ethanone                               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 764. | JWH-202 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1-(2-methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-ethanone                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 765. | JWH-203-N-(4-Hydroxypentyl)2-(2-chlorophenyl)-1-[1-(4-hydroxypentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-ethanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 766. | JWH-203-N-(5-Hydroxypentyl) 2-(2-chlorophenyl)-1-[1-(5-hydroxypentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-ethanone | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 767. | JWH-204 2-(2-Chlorophenyl)-1-(2-methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-ethanone                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 768. | JWH-205 1-(2-Methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-2-phenylethanone                                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 769. | JWH-207 2-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(2-methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-ethanone                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 770. | JWH-208 1-(1-Pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-2-p-tolyl-ethanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 771. | JWH-209<br>1-(2-Methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-2-p-tolyl-ethanone                             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 772. | JWH-210-2-Ethyl-naphthyl(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(2-ethylnaphthalene-1-yl)methanone            | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 773. | JWH-210-3-Ethyl-naphthyl(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(3-ethylnaphthalene-1-yl)methanone            | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 774. | JWH-210-5-Ethyl-naphthyl(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(5-ethylnaphthalene-1-yl)methanone            | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 775. | JWH-210-6-Ethyl-naphthyl(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(6-ethylnaphthalene-1-yl)methanone            | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 776. | JWH-210-8-Ethyl-naphthyl(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(8-ethylnaphthalene-1-yl)methanone            | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 777. | JWH-210-Br (1-(5-Bromopentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)-(4-ethylnaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone              | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 778. | JWH-210-Cl (1-(5-Chloropentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)-(4-ethylnaphthalene-1-yl)-methanone             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 779. | JWH-210-N-(4-Hydroxypentyl)(4-ethyl-naphthalene-1-yl)-[1-(4-hydroxypentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)]-methanone     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 780. | JWH-210-N-(5-Hydroxypentyl)(4-ethyl-naphthalene-1-yl)-[1-(5-hydroxypentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)]-methanone     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 781. | JWH-211 (4-Ethyl-naphthalene-1-yl)(2-methyl-1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                           | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 782. | JWH-212 (4-Ethyl-naphthalene-1-yl)-(1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 783. | JWH-213 (5-Ethyl-naphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 784. | JWH-220 1-Methyl-4-[3-pentylindene-(1E)-ylindenmethyl]-naphthalene                                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 785. | JWH-235 (7-Ethyl-naphthalene-1-yl)-(1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 786. | JWH-236 (7-Ethyl-naphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 787. | JWH-239 (4-Butyl-naphthalene-1-yl)-(1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 788. | JWH-240 (5-Butyl-naphthalene-1-yl)-(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 789. | JWH-241 (4-Butyl-naphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 790. | JWH-242 (5-Butyl-naphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 791. | JWH-243 [5-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1-pentyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 792. | JWH-244 Naphthalene-1-yl-(1-pentyl-5-p-tolyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-methanone                                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 793. | JWH-245 [5 (4-chlorophenyl)-1-pentyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 794. | JWH-246 [5-(3-Chlorophenyl)-1-pentyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 795. | JWH-248 2-(4-Bromophenyl)-1-(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-ethanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 796. | JWH-249 2-(2-Bromophenyl)-1-(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-ethanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 797. | JWH-250-2,2-Dimethyl 2-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-1-(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)propane-1-one               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 798. | JWH-250-2-methyl 2-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1-(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)propane-1-one                            | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 799. | JWH-250-N-(4-Hydroxypentyl)1-[1-(4-hydroxypentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-2-(2-methoxyphenyl)-ethanone           | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 800. | JWH-250-N-(5-Hydroxypentyl)1-[1-(5-hydroxypentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]-2-(2-methoxyphenyl)-ethanone           | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 801. | JWH-250-N-(5-Hydroxypentyl)TMS 2-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1-[1-(5-trimethylsilyloxy-pentyl)indole-3-yl]ethanone | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 802. | JWH-251-3-Methylphenyl<br>1-(1-Pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-2-(m-<br>tolyl)ethanone                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 803. | JWH-251-4-Methylphenyl<br>1-(1-Pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-2-(p-<br>tolyl)ethanone                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 804. | JWH-252 1-(2-Methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-<br>yl)-2-o-tolylethanone                                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 805. | JWH-253 2-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-1-(2-methyl-<br>1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-ethanone                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 806. | JWH-258 (4-Ethoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-<br>pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 807. | JWH-259 (4-Ethoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-<br>propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 808. | JWH-260 (4-Ethoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-<br>methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 809. | JWH-261 (4-Ethoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-<br>methyl-1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 810. | JWH-262 (7-Ethyl-naphthalene-1-yl)-(2-<br>methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 811. | JWH-265 (2-Methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-<br>propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 812. | JWH-266<br>(2-Methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-<br>propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 813. | JWH-267 (2-Methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-<br>pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 814. | JWH-268 (2-Methoxynaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-<br>methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 815. | JWH-292 [5-(2-Methoxyphenyl)-1-pentyl-1H-<br>pyrrole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 816. | JWH-293 [5-(3-nitrophenyl)-1-pentyl-1H-<br>pyrrole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 817. | JWH-302 2-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-1-(1-pentyl-<br>1H-indole-3-yl)-ethanone                                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 818. | JWH-303 2-(3-Chlorophenyl)-1-(2-methyl-1-<br>pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-ethanone                        | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 819. | JWH-304 2-(4-Bromophenyl)-1-(2-methyl-1-<br>pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-ethanone                         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 820. | JWH-305 2-(2-Bromophenyl)-1-(2-methyl-1-<br>pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-ethanone                         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 821. | JWH-306 2-(2-Methoxyphenyl)-1-(2-methyl-<br>1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-ethanone                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 822. | JWH-308 [5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-pentyl-1H-<br>pyrrole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 823. | JWH-309 Naphthalene-1-yl(5-(naphthalene-<br>1-yl)-1-pentyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)methanone                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 824. | JWH-309-2-Naphthyl-naphthalene-1-yl(2-<br>(naphthalene-1-yl)-1-pentyl-1H-pyrrole-3-<br>yl)methanone | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 825. | JWH-311 2-(2-Fluorophenyl)-1-(1-pentyl-1H-<br>indole-3-yl)-ethanone                                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 826. | JWH-312 2-(3-Fluorophenyl)-1-(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-ethanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 827. | JWH-313 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-ethanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 828. | JWH-314 2-(2-Fluorophenyl)-1-(2-methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-ethanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 829. | JWH-315 2-(3-Fluorophenyl)-1-(2-methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-ethanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 830. | JWH-316 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(2-methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-ethanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 831. | JWH-324 (1R,3S)-3-[4-(1,1-Dimethylheptyl)-phenyl]-cyclohexanol  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 832. | JWH-337 (1R,3R,4R)-3-[4-(1,1-Dimethylheptyl)-phenyl]-4-(3-hydroxypropyl)-cyclohexanol                             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 833. | JWH-344 (1R,3R,4R)-3-[4-(1,1-Dimethylhexyl)-phenyl]-4-(3-hydroxypropyl)-cyclohexanol                              | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 834. | JWH-345 (1R,3R,4R)-3-[4-(1,1-Dimethylhexyl)-phenyl]-4-(3-hydroxypropyl)-cyclohexanol                              | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 835. | JWH-346 Naphthalene-1-yl-(1-pentyl-5-m-tolyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl)-methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 836. | JWH-348 Naphthalene-1-yl-[1-pentyl-5-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-1H-pyrrole-3-yl]-methanone                         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 837. | JWH-359 (6aR,10aR)-1-Methoxy-6,6,9-trimethyl-3-(1-1,1,2-trimethylbutyl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydro-6H-benzo[c]chromen | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 838. | JWH-363 Naphthalene-1-yl-[1-pentyl-5-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-1H-pyrrole-3-yl]-methanone                         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 839. | JWH-364 [5-(4-Ethylphenyl)-1-pentyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 840. | JWH-365 [5-(2-Ethylphenyl)-1-pentyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 841. | JWH-367 [5-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-1-pentyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 842. | JWH-368 [5-(3-Fluorophenyl)-1-pentyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 843. | JWH-369 [5-(2-Chlorophenyl)-1-pentyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 844. | JWH-371 [5-(4-Butylphenyl)-1-pentyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 845. | JWH-372 Naphthalene-1-yl-[1-pentyl-5-(2-trifluoromethylphenyl)-1H-pyrrole-3-yl]-methanone                         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 846. | JWH-373 [5-(2-Butylphenyl)-1-pentyl-1H-pyrrole-3-yl]-naphthalene-1-ylmethanone                                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 847. | JWH-385 (1R,3R,4R)-3-[4-(1,1-Dimethylnonyl)-phenyl]-4-(3-hydroxypropyl)-cyclohexanol                              | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 848. | JWH-386 (4-Bromonaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 849. | JWH-387 (4-Bromonaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                              | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 850. | JWH-394 (4-Bromonaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 851. | JWH-395 (4-Bromonaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 852. | JWH-397 (4-Chloronaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 853. | JWH-398 (4-Chloronaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 854. | JWH-398-2-Chloronaphthyl(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(2-chloronaphthalene-1-yl)methanone               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 855. | JWH-398-3-Chloronaphthyl(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(3-chloronaphthalene-1-yl)methanone               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 856. | JWH-398-5-Chloronaphthyl(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(5-chloronaphthalene-1-yl)methanone               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 857. | JWH-398-6-Chloronaphthyl(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(6-chloronaphthalene-1-yl)methanone               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 858. | JWH-398-7-Chloronaphthyl(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(7-chloronaphthalene-1-yl)methanone               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 859. | JWH-398-8-Chloronaphthyl(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)(8-chloronaphthalene-1-yl)methanone               | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 860. | JWH-398-N-(4-Hydroxypentyl)(1-(4-hydroxypentyl)-1H-indole-3-yl)(4-chloronaphthalene-1-yl)methanone | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 861. | JWH-399 (4-Chloronaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 862. | JWH-400 (4-Chloronaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 863. | JWH-401 (1R,3S)-3-[4-(1,1-Dimethylnonyl)phenyl]-cyclohexanol                                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 864. | JWH-403 (1R,3S)-3-[4-(1,1-Dimethylhexyl)phenyl]-cyclohexanol                                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 865. | JWH-404 (1R,3S)-3-[4-(1,1-Dimethyloctyl)phenyl]-cyclohexanol                                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 866. | JWH-408 (6-Methoxynaphthalene-2-yl)(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone                              | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 867. | JWH-409 (6-Methoxynaphthalene-2-yl)(2-methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone                     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 868. | JWH-410 (6-Methoxynaphthalene-2-yl)-(2-methyl-1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 869. | JWH-411 (6-Methoxynaphthalene-2-yl)(1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)methanone                              | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 870. | JWH-412 (4-Fluoronaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 871. | JWH-413 (4-Fluoronaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |



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| 872. | JWH-414 (4-Fluoronaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 873. | JWH-415 (4-Fluoronaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                                     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 874. | JWH-416 (8-Iodonaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 875. | JWH-417 (8-Iodonaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 876. | JWH-418 (8-Iodonaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 877. | JWH-419 (8-Iodonaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 878. | JWH-420 (4-Iodonaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 879. | JWH-421 (4-Iodonaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 880. | JWH-422<br>(4-Iodonaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 881. | JWH-423 (4-Iodonaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 882. | JWH-424 (8-Bromonaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 883. | JWH-425 (8-Bromonaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 884. | JWH-428 (8-Bromonaphthalene-1-yl)-(1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 885. | JWH-429 (8-Bromonaphthalene-1-yl)-(2-methyl-1-propyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-methanone                                      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 886. | MDMA methylene homolog<br>3-(1,3-Benzenodioxole-5-yl)-N,2-dimethylpropane-1-amine                                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 887. | F-trifluoromethylphenylpiperazine<br>1-[F-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]piperazine<br>[in ortho, meta and para positions] | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 888. | 2-MeO-ketamine (methoxyketamine)<br>2-(2-Methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylamino)cyclohexane                                  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 889. | nF-PVP<br>n-fluoro- $\alpha$ -PVP, or n-fluoro- $\alpha$ -2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-valerophenone                          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 890. | PV8 (alpha-PHPP, or $\alpha$ -PHPP)<br>1-Phenyl-2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-1-heptanone,                                     | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 891. | TFMPP<br>1-(3-Trifluoromethylphenyl)piperazine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 892. | MDMB-CHM<br>Methyl-3,3-dimethyl-2-((1-cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indole-3-ylcarboxamido)butanoate                         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 893. | MBA-CHM<br>N-(1 Carbamoyl-2-methylprop-1-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxamide                           | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 894. | 3-MMC<br>(3-Methylmethcathinone)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

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| 895. | 4-CMC<br>(4-Chloromethylcathinone)   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 896. | $\alpha$ -PHP<br>(alpha-Pyrrolidinohexanophenone)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 897. | 2-AI<br>(2-Aminoindane)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 898. | Isopropylphenidate (IPH, IPPD)<br>Propan-2-yl 2-phenyl-2-(piperidine-2-yl)acetate                          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 899. | 4-BMC<br>(Brepheдрone) 4-Bromomethcathinone  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 900. | MXP (Methoxyphenidine)<br>(1-(1-(2-Methoxyphenyl)-2-phenylethyl)piperidine)                                | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 901. | MMB(N)-2201 (5-Fluoro-AMB)methyl-3-methyl-2-[1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-ylcarboxamido]butanoate      | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 902. | Pentedrone( $\alpha$ -propylmethcathinone)<br>1-Phenyl-2-methylamino-pentane-1-one                         | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 903. | AMT, (alpha-Methyltryptamine)<br>2-(1H-indole-3-yl)-1-methyl-ethylamine                                    | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 904. | Isobutyl nitrite<br>2-Methylpropyl nitrite   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 905. | Amilnitrite<br>(Isopentyl nitrite)   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 906. | NM-2AI<br>N-Methyl-2-indanamine(N-methyl-2-aminoindane)  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 907. | PPA(N)-2201 (PX-2)<br>N-(1-Carbamoyl-2-phenylethyl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide           | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 908. | 5-FLUORO-AB-PINACA<br>5-Fluoro-AB-pinacaMBA(N)-2201  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 909. | MBA(N)-2201 (5F-ABINACA)<br>N-(1-Carbamoyl-2-methylprop-1-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 910. | 2c-I-NBOH(25I-NBOH)<br>2-([2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethylamino]-methyl)-phenol                       | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 911. | 3-FMA (3-Fluoromethamphetamine)<br>[2-(3-Fluorophenyl)-1-methylethyl]-methylamine                          | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 912. | JWH(N)-018 (THJ-018)<br>Naphthalene-1-yl-(1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-yl)-methanone                             | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 913. | 5-MAPB (N-Methyl-5-APB)<br>(2-Benzofuran-5-yl-1-methylethyl)-methylamine                                   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 914. | Flubromazepam<br>7-Bromo-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dihydrobenzo[e][1,4]diazepine-2-one                        | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |
| 915. | Diclazepam<br>7-Chloro-5-(2-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-1,3-dihydrobenzo[e][1,4]diazepine-2-one                 | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5 |

|   |   |           |          |      |
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| 916.  | (Flubromazolam)<br>8-Bromo-6-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-4H-[1,2,4]triazole[4,3-a][1,4]benzodiazepine   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5  |
| 917.  | 3,4-CTMP<br>Methyl(3,4-dichlorophenyl)(2-piperidinyl)acetate  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5  |
| 918.  | 3-CMC<br>1-(3-Chlorophenyl)-2-methylaminopropane-1-one  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5  |
| 919.  | 4-AcO-DMT (Acetylpsilocin)<br>{4-Acetoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine}  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5  |
| 920.  | 25B-N(BOMe) <sub>2</sub><br>2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N,N-bis[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]ethanamine  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5  |
| 921.  | Ethylphenidate (RS)-Ethyl 2-phenyl-2-piperidine-2-ylacetate   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5  |
| 922.  | CUMYL-THPINACA<br>N-(2-Phenylpropane-2-yl)-1-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)methyl)-1-H-indazole-3-carboxamide  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5  |
| 923.  | MDMB(N)-2201<br>Methyl2-(1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3,3-dimethylbutanoate  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5  |
| 924.  | MMB(N)-BZ-F (AMB-FUBINACA)<br>Methyl-3-methyl-2-[1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-ylcarboximido] butanoate  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5  |
| 925.  | MMB(N)-BZ-F-5-MeO<br>Methyl2-(1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-5-methoxy-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3-methylbutanoate   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5  |
| 926.  | MMB(N)-BZ<br>Methyl2-[(1-benzylindazole-3-carbonyl)amino]-3-methylbutanoate   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5  |
| 927.  | MDMB(N)-BZ-F (MDMB-FUBINACA)<br>Methyl-3,3-dimethyl-2-[1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido]butanoate   | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5  |
| 928.  | MDMB-CHMICA<br>Methyl(2S)-2-[[1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indole-3-yl]formamido]-3,3-dimethylbutanoate  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5  |
| 929.  | DMBA(O)-CHM<br>O-(1-Carbamoyl-2,2-dimethylpropyl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide  | 0.05-0.25 | 0.25-0.5 | 0.5  |
| 930.  | Herbal mass (tobacco blend) or other medium (chewing gum, juice, make-up accessories, etc.) with the total mass that contains a substance (substances) provided for by points 277-929 of this List (the total mass is estimated after the solid dry mass is obtained by drying at a temperature of up to +115° C) | 0.25-2.5  | 2.5-50.0 | 50.0 |
| <b>PSYCHOTROPIC (PSYCHOACTIVE) SUBSTANCES</b> |   |           |          |      |
| 1.  | Aminorex  | 0.05-0.1  | 0.1-1.0  | 1.00 |
| 2.  | Amfepramone   | 0.125-1.0 | 1.0-7.5  | 7.5  |

|     |  |              |              |        |
|-----|--|--------------|--------------|--------|
| 3.  | Aprofene                                       | 6.0-30.0     | 30.0-100.0   | 100.0  |
| 4.  | Alprazolam                                     | 0.03-0.3     | 0.3-3.0      | 3.0    |
| 5.  | Bromazepam                                     | 0.04-1.0     | 1.0-10.0     | 10.0   |
| 6.  | Gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (sodium oxybutyrate) | 25.0-100.0   | 100.0-400.0  | 400.0  |
| 7.  | Diazepam                                       | 0.01-0.05    | 0.05-1.0     | 1.0    |
| 8.  | Diphenoxylate                                  | 0.05-2.5     | 2.5-25       | 25.0   |
| 9.  | Difenoxin                                      | 0.01-0.1     | 0.1-0.5      | 0.5    |
| 10. | Zipeprol                                       | 0.5-3.0      | 3.0-10.0     | 10.0   |
| 11. | Ephedrine and its salts                        | 0.1-1.0      | 1.0-10.0     | 10.0   |
| 12. | Lorazepam                                      | 0.002-0.02   | 0.02-0.2     | 0.2    |
| 13. | Cathine (phenylpropanolamine)                  | 0.1-1.0      | 1.0-10.0     | 10.0   |
| 14. | Ketamine                                       | 0.05-0.5     | 0.5-5.0      | 5.0    |
| 15. | Clozapine                                      | 0.05-2.5     | 2.5-25.0     | 25.0   |
| 16. | Cloxazolam                                     | 0.1-1.0      | 1.0-10.0     | 10.0   |
| 17. | Clonazepam                                     | 0.02-0.2     | 0.2-2.0      | 2.0    |
| 18. | Clonidine                                      | 0.00015-0.15 | 0.15-15.0    | 15.0   |
| 19. | Halazepam                                      | 0.05-2.5     | 2.5-25.0     | 25.0   |
| 20. | Haloxazolam                                    | 0.05-2.5     | 2.5-25.0     | 25.0   |
| 21. | Haloperidol                                    | 0.005-0.05   | 0.05-0.5     | 0.5    |
| 22. | Medazepam                                      | 0.005-0.05   | 0.05-1.0     | 1.0    |
| 23. | Midazolam                                      | 0.005-0.05   | 0.05-1.0     | 1.0    |
| 24. | Methaqualone (base and salts)                  | 0.05-0.3     | 0.3-1.5      | 1.5    |
| 25. | 4-Methylaminorex                               | 0.05-0.1     | 0.1-1.0      | 1.0    |
| 26. | Mesocarb                                       | 0.05-0.5     | 0.5-5.0      | 5.0    |
| 27. | Nitrazepam                                     | 0.01-0.1     | 0.1-1.0      | 1.0    |
| 28. | Pentobarbital                                  | 0.6-3.0      | 3.0-30.0     | 30.0   |
| 29. | Propylhexedrine                                | 0.05-0.5     | 0.5-5.0      | 5.0    |
| 30. | Secbutabarbital                                | 15.0-150.0   | 150.0-1500.0 | 1500.0 |
| 31. | Taren  | 10.0-50.0    | 50.0-100.0   | 100.0  |
| 32. | Tetrazepam                                     | 0.5-5.0      | 5.0-50.0     | 50.0   |
| 33. | Temazepam                                      | 0.05-0.5     | 0.5-5.0      | 5.0    |
| 34. | Tramadol                                       | 0.05-0.5     | 0.5-5.0      | 5.0    |
| 35. | Triazolam                                      | 0.0005-0.005 | 0.005-0.05   | 0.05   |
| 36. | Trihexyphenidyl                                | 0.01-0.1     | 0.1-1.0      | 1.0    |
| 37. | Trifluoperazine                                | 0.1-1.0      | 1.0-10.0     | 10.0   |
| 38. | Cyclobarbital                                  | 0.2-2.0      | 2.0-20.0     | 20.0   |
| 39. | Chlordiazepoxide                               | 0.01-0.1     | 0.1-1.0      | 1.0    |
| 40. | Chlorpromazine                                 | 0.3-3.0      | 3.0-30.0     | 30.0   |
| 41. | Oxazepam                                       | 0.1-1.0      | 1.0-10.0     | 10.0   |
| 42. | Phendimetrazine                                | 0.05-0.5     | 0.5-5.0      | 5.0    |
| 43. | Phenazepam                                     | 0.01-0.1     | 0.1-1.0      | 1.0    |

|     |  |           |          |      |
|-----|--|-----------|----------|------|
| 44. | Phentermine                                    | 0.1-1.0   | 1.0-10.0 | 10.0 |
| 45. | Phenobarbital                                  | 0.1-1.0   | 1.0-10.0 | 10.0 |
| 46. | Fenproporex                                    | 0.05-0.5  | 0.5-5.0  | 5.0  |
| 47. | Fencamfamine                                   | 0.05-0.5  | 0.5-5.0  | 5.0  |
| 48. | Phenmetrazine                                  | 0.1-1.0   | 1.0-10.0 | 10.0 |
| 49. | Fludiazepam                                    | 0.05-0.5  | 0.5-5.0  | 5.0  |
| 50. | Flurazepam                                     | 0.05-0.5  | 0.5-5.0  | 5.0  |
| 51. | Flunitrazepam                                  | 0.1-1.0   | 1.0-10.0 | 10.0 |
| 52. | Allobarbitol                                   | 0.1-1.0   | 1.0-10.0 | 10.0 |
| 53. | Alpha-methyl-4-Methylthiophenetilamine (4-MTA) | 0.05-0.2  | 0.2-1.5  | 1.5  |
| 54. | Amobarbital                                    | 0.1-1.0   | 1.0-10.0 | 10.0 |
| 55. | Butalbital                                     | 0.1-1.0   | 1.0-10.0 | 10.0 |
| 56. | Secobarbital                                   | 0.1-1.0   | 1.0-10.0 | 10.0 |
| 57. | Vinylbital                                     | 0.1-1.0   | 1.0-10.0 | 10.0 |
| 58. | Fenethylamine                                  | 0.01-0.02 | 0.02-3.0 | 3.0  |
| 59. | Tropicamide                                    | 0.05-0.1  | 0.1-2.0  | 2.0  |
| 60. | Zolpidem                                       | 0.01-0.05 | 0.05-1.0 | 1.0  |
| 61. | Zopiclone                                      | 0.01-0.05 | 0.05-1.0 | 1.0  |
| 62. | Levomepromazine                                | 0.3-3.0   | 3.0-30.0 | 30.0 |
| 63. | Meprobamate                                    | 0.01-0.05 | 0.05-1.0 | 1.0  |
| 64. | Pseudoephedrine                                | 0.1-1.0   | 1.0-10.0 | 10.0 |

***(Annex supplemented by HO-76-N of 26 May 2008, amended by HO-116-N of 24 June 2010, HO-323-N of 7 December 2011, edited by HO-35-N of 30 April 2013, supplemented by HO-216-N of 17 December 2014, supplemented, amended, edited by HO-204-N of 20 October 2016)***

***(Annex will be repealed on 27 June 2018, pursuant to Article 4 of Law [HO-241-N](#) of 6 December 2017)***

**Annex No 2  
to the Criminal Code  
of the Republic of Armenia**

**LIST OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES**

1. ***(point repealed by HO-216-N of 17 December 2014)***
2. Aconite
3. Aconitine
- 3.1. Amizyl
4. Aceclidine (3-quinuclidinyl acetate)
5. Brucine
6. Hyoscyamine base
7. Hyoscyamine camphorate (L-tropiltropate (camphorate))
8. Hyoscyamine sulfate (L-tropiltropate (sulfate))
9. Glyfluor (1.3-Difluoropropanol-2 (1) 70 - 75%, 1-Fluorine-3-chloropropanol-2 (2) 10-20%)
10. Snake venom
11. Isosafrole
12. Carbacholinum (N-(beta-carbamoyloxyethyl)-trimethylammonium chloride)
13. Mercaptophos
14. Methyl alcohol
15. Arsenic anhydride and its derivatives, including its dosage form with different doses
16. Arsenous anhydride and its derivatives, including its dosage form with different doses
17. Novarsenol (5-(3-Amino-4 - oxyphenylarsen)-2-hydroxyanilineamethylsulfate oxilate)
18. ***(point repealed by HO-216-N of 17 December 2014)***
19. Promeran (3-chloromercuri-2-methoxypropylurea) and its dosage form with different doses
20. Purified Bee Venom
21. Ricin
22. Metallic mercury and its salts
23. Safrole
24. Hydrocyanic acid and metal cyanides
25. Scopolamine hydrobromide
26. Strychnine nitrate and its dosage form with different doses
27. Synthetic, technical and food-grade ethyl alcohol, which is useless for alcohol-based products
28. Liquid that contains sodium chloride, sodium uranyl , 4-Chlorobenzaldehyde
29. Total of belladonna alkaloids
30. Thallium and its salts

31. Nickel tetracarbonyl
- 31.1. Nicotine
32. Tetraethyllead and its mixtures with other substances (ethyl liquid, etc.), except for ethyl petrols
33. Zinc phosphide
34. White phosphorus (yellow phosphorus)
35. Cyanplav
36. Cyclone
37. Cinchonine
- 37.1 Phenol
38. Extract of Datura (strychnine tree)
39. ***(point repealed by HO-216-N of 17 December 2014)***
40. ***(point repealed by HO-216-N of 17 December 2014)***
41. Ethyl mercury chloride

***(Annex supplemented by HO-116-N of 24 June 2010, supplemented, amended by HO-216-N of 17 December 2014)***

***(Annex will be repealed on 27 June 2018, pursuant to Article 4 of Law [HO-241-N](#) of 6 December 2017)***

**Annex No 3**  
**to the Criminal Code of the**  
**Republic of Armenia**

**LARGE AMOUNTS OF DRASTIC SUBSTANCES**

| N/N | Names  | Large amounts<br>(... and more grams) |
|-----|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1.  | Norandrostenediol  | 2,5                                   |
| 2.  | 19-Norandrostenedione  | 2,5                                   |
| 3.  | 1-Testosterone (17beta-hydroxy-5alphaandrostadien-one-3)   | 10                                    |
| 4.  | 4-Hydroxytestosterone (4,17 beta-dihydroxyandrosen-one-3)  | 10                                    |
| 5.  | Androstanolone   | 2,5                                   |
| 6.  | Androstenediol   | 2,5                                   |
| 7.  | Androstenedione  | 2,5                                   |
| 8.  | <b><i>(point repealed by HO-204-N of 20 October 2016)</i></b>  |                                       |
| 9.  | Sodium Barbital  | 10                                    |
| 10. | <b><i>(point repealed by HO-216-N of 17 December 2014)</i></b>   |                                       |
| 11. | Benzobarbital (1-Bezoyl-5-ethyl-5-phenylbarbituric acid)   | 10                                    |
| 12. | Bolasterone  | 10                                    |
| 13. | Boldenone  | 10                                    |
| 14. | Boldenone (androst-1,4-dien-3 <sub>H</sub> 17-dione)   | 10                                    |
| 15. | Bromisoval (N-(Aminocarbonyl)-2-bromo-3-methylbutanamide)  | 15                                    |
| 16. | Brotizolam<br>2-Bromo-4-(ortho-chlorophenyl)-9-methyl-6H-thien(3,2-f)-s-triazolo[4,3-a][1, 4]diazepine | 2                                     |
| 17. | gamma-Butyrolactone  | 10                                    |



|     |  |     |
|-----|--|-----|
| 18. | Hexobarbital (5-(1-Cylohexene-1-yl)-1,5-dimethyl-2,4,6 (1n, 3n,5n)-pyrimidinetrione}         | 1   |
| 19. | Gestrinone   | 10  |
| 20. | Danazol {(17alpha)-pregna-2,4-dien-20-ino2,3-d-isoxazole-17-ol)                              | 20  |
| 21. | Dehydrochlormethyltestosterone (4-chloro-17betahydroxy-17alpha-methylandrost-1,4-dien-3-one) | 10  |
| 22. | Desoxymethyltestosterone (17alpha-methyl-5alpha-androst-2-en-17beta-ol)                      | 10  |
| 23. | Drostanolone   | 10  |
| 24. | <b><i>(point repealed by HO-204-N of 20 October 2016)</i></b>                                |     |
| 25. | <b><i>(point repealed by HO-204-N of 20 October 2016)</i></b>                                |     |
| 26. | Calusterone  | 10  |
| 27. | Clostebol  | 2.5 |
| 28. | <b><i>(point repealed by HO-204-N of 20 October 2016)</i></b>                                |     |
| 29. | <b><i>(point repealed by HO-204-N of 20 October 2016)</i></b>                                |     |
| 30. | <b><i>(point repealed by HO-204-N of 20 October 2016)</i></b>                                |     |
| 31. | <b><i>(point repealed by HO-204-N of 20 October 2016)</i></b>                                |     |
| 32. | Mestanolone  | 10  |
| 33. | Mesterolone (1alpha-methylandrostanodone)  | 2,5 |
| 34. | Metandienone (methandrostenolone) (17beta-hydroxy-17alpha-methylandrost-1,4-dien-3-one)      | 2.5 |
| 35. | Methandriol  | 10  |
| 36. | Methasterone<br>(2alpha,17alpha-dimethyl-5alpha-androstan-3-one-17beta-ol)                   | 10  |
| 37. | Methenolone  | 10  |
| 38. | Methyl-1-testosterone<br>(17beta-hydroxy-17alpha-methyl-5alpha-androst-1-en-3-one)           | 10  |
| 39. | Methyldienolone (17beta-hydroxy-17alpha-methylestra-4,9-dien-3-one)                          | 10  |
| 40. | Methylnortestosterone  | 10  |
| 41. | Methyltestosterone   | 10  |

|     |  |    |
|-----|--|----|
| 42. | Methyltrienolone<br>(17beta-hydroxy-17alpha-methylestra-4,9,11-trien-3-one)                | 10 |
| 43. | N-Methylephedrine  | 10 |
| 44. | Mibolerone   | 10 |
| 45. | Midazolam (8-Chloro-6-(2ortho-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-4H-imidazo-[1,5-a][1,4]benzodiazepine | 2  |

***(Annex supplemented by HO-116-N of 24 June 2010, amended by HO-216-N of 17 December 2014, HO-204-N of 20 October 2016)***

***(Annex will be repealed on 27 June 2018, pursuant to Article 4 of Law [HO-241-N](#) of 6 December 2017)***

**Annex No 4**  
**to the Criminal Code of the**  
**Republic of Armenia**

**LARGE AND PARTICULARLY LARGE AMOUNTS OF THE PRECURSORS OF**  
**NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC (PSYCHOACTIVE) SUBSTANCES**

| N/N | Names   | Amounts in kilograms      |                               |
|-----|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
|     |   | From large...to including | Particularly large, more than |
| 1.  | Anthranilic acid  | 2,5-25,0                  | 25,0                          |
| 2.  | N-Acetylanthranilic acid  | 0,3-3,0                   | 3,0                           |
| 3.  | Acetone   | 39,0-157,0                | 157,0                         |
| 4.  | Ethyl ether   | 14,0-142,0                | 142,0                         |
| 5.  | Ergometrine   | 0,0003-0,003              | 0,003                         |
| 6.  | Ergotamine  | 0.0003-0.003              | 0,003                         |
| 7.  | Isosafrole  | 0,5-5,0                   | 5,0                           |
| 8.  | Calcium permanganate  | 1,0-3,0                   | 3,0                           |
| 9.  | Sulfuric acid   | 20,0-100,0                | 100,0                         |
| 10. | 3,4-Methylenedioxyphenylpropan-2-one  | 0,21-2,1                  | 2,1                           |
| 11. | Methyl Ethyl Ketone   | 25,0-250,0                | 250,0                         |
| 12. | Piperidine  | 0,023-0,23                | 0,23                          |
| 13. | Piperonal   | 0,2-2,0                   | 2,0                           |
| 14. | Safrole   | 1,0-10,0                  | 10,0                          |
| 15. | Toluol  | 23,0-230,0                | 230,0                         |
| 16. | Acetic anhydride  | 0,23-2,3                  | 2,3                           |
| 17. | Acid salt   | 20,0-100,0                | 100,0                         |
| 18. | 1-Phenyl-2-propanone  | 0,04-0,4                  | 0,4                           |
| 19. | Phenylacetic acid   | 1,0-10,0                  | 10,0                          |
| 20. | Lysergic acid   | 0,0001-0,001              | 0,001                         |
| 21. | Solvents containing no less than 10% acetone, ethyl ether, methyl ethyl ketone and toluol | 50,0-200,0                | 200,0                         |

***(Annex supplemented by HO-323-N of 7 December 2011, amended by HO-204-N of 20 October 2016)***

***(Annex will be repealed on 27 June 2018, pursuant to Article 4 of Law [HO-241-N](#) of 6 December 2017)***

**Annex No 5**

to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia

**LARGE AND PARTICULARLY LARGE AMOUNTS OF PLANTS CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS, PSYCHOTROPIC (PSYCHOACTIVE) SUBSTANCES, DRASTIC OR TOXIC SUBSTANCES THE PLANTING WHEREOF IS PROHIBITED**

| N/N | Name  | Amounts in item   |  |
|-----|---|---|--|
|     |   | from large.....<br>to..... inclusive<br>(irrespective of<br>vegetative phase<br>of the plant) | particularly large<br>more than<br>(irrespective of<br>vegetative phase<br>of the plant) |
| 1.  | Blue lotus (Nymphaea caerulea type of plant)  | 10-100  | 100  |
| 2.  | Ephedra (Ephedra L group plant)   | 10-200  | 200  |
| 3.  | Khat (Catha type of plant)  | 4-40  | 40   |
| 4.  | Coca (any type of plant of the Erythroxyton group)  | 4-20  | 20   |
| 5.  | Hemp (a plant of the Cannabis group)  | 10-100  | 100  |
| 6.  | Hawaiian Baby Woodrose (Argyreia nervosa type of plant)   | 10-100  | 100  |
| 7.  | Cactus containing mescaline (Lophophora williamsii type plant) as well as other cactuses containing mescaline                   | 3-10  | 10   |
| 8.  | Any type of fungus containing psilocybin and/or psilocin  | 20-200  | 200  |
| 9.  | Somnifacient poppy (Papaver somniferum L. type of plant) and other types of poppy containing narcotic alkaloids of opium series | 10-200  | 200  |
| 10. | Sage of the diviners (Salvia Divinorum type of plant)   | 10-100  | 100  |
| 11. | Kratom (Mitragyna speciosa)   | 4-40  | 40   |

**(Annex supplemented by HO-35-N of 30 April 2013, HO-204-N of 20 October 2016)**

***(Annex will be repealed on 27 June 2018, pursuant to Article 4 of Law [HO-241-N](#) of 6 December 2017)***