

General Penal Code

1940 no. 19 February 12

The course of the case in Althingi. Bill to the law.

Entered into force on 12 August 1940. Amended by: L. 47/1941 (entered into force on 30 June 1941). Act 36/1944 (entered into force on 24 August 1944). Act 101/1950 (entered into force on 31 December 1950). Act 100/1951 (entered into force on 20 March 1951). Act 22/1955 (entered into force on 23 May 1955). Act 20/1956 (entered into force on 24 April 1956). Act 21/1957 (entered into force on 3 September 1957). Act 31/1961 (entered into force on 2 May 1961). Act 8/1962 (entered into force on 28 September 1962). Act 17/1962 (entered into force on 4 May 1962). Act 69/1964 (entered into force on 15 January 1965). Act 41/1973 (entered into force on 24 May 1973). Act 96/1973 (entered into force on 31 December 1973). Act 64/1974 (entered into force on 11 June 1974). Act 16/1976 (entered into force on 10 May 1976). Act 24/1976 (entered into force on 28 May 1976). Act 101/1976 (entered into force on 29 December 1976). Act 34/1980 (entered into force on 9 June 1980). Act 52/1980 (entered into force on 16 June 1980). Act 20/1981 (entered into force on 1 October 1981). Act 69/1981 (entered into force on 18 June 1981). Act 13/1984 (entered into force on 1 July 1984). Act 42/1985 (entered into force on 1 July 1985). Act 48/1988 (entered into force on 1 January 1989). Act 16/1990 (entered into force on 6 April 1990). Act 19/1991 (entered into force on 1 July 1992, except for the first and third paragraphs of Article 29, which entered into force on 17 April 1991). Act 21/1991 (entered into force on 1 July 1992). Act 92/1991 (entered into force on 1 July 1992, except for Article 103, which entered into force on 9 January 1992). Act 40/1992 (entered into force on 10 June 1992). Act No. 39/1993 (entered into force on 7 May 1993; EEA Agreement: Annex IX to Directive 91/308 / EEC). Act 50/1993 (entered into force on 1 July 1993). Act 72/1993 (entered into force on 27 May 1993). Act No. 133/1993 (entered into force on 1 January 1994; EEA Agreement: Annex V to Directive 64/221 / EEC, VII. Annexes to Directives 67/43 / EEC, Annex V to Directives 68/360 / EEC and 72/194 / EEC, VIII. Annexes to Directives 73/148 / EEC, 75/34 / EEC and 75/35 / EEC, VII. Annexes II to Directives 77/249 / EEC and 89/48 / EEC, VIII. Annexes (90/364 / EEC, 90/365 / EEC and 90/366 / EEC). Act 39/1995 (entered into force on 1 January 1995). Act 71/1995 (entered into force on 13 March 1995). Act 142/1995 (entered into force on 29 December 1995). Act 84/1996 (entered into force on 1 July 1997). Act 90/1996 (entered into force on 1 July 1997). Act 126/1996 (entered into force on 1 January 1997). Act 135/1996 (entered into force on 30 December 1996). Act 10/1997 (entered into force on March 26, 1997). L. 57/1997 (entered into force on 1 July 1997). Act 30/1998 (entered into force on 29 April 1998). Act 63/1998 (entered into force on 18 June 1998). Act 82/1998 (entered into force on 1 October 1998). Act 140/1998 (entered into force on 30 December 1998). Act 147/1998 (entered into force on 30 December 1998). Act 24/1999 (entered into force on 30 March 1999). Act 122/1999 (entered into force on 30 December 1999). L. 15/2000 (entered into force on 28 April 2000). Act 39/2000 (entered into force on 26 May 2000). Act 94/2000 (entered into force on 6 June 2000). Act 25/2001 (entered into force on 16 May 2001). Act 32/2001 (entered into force on 16 May 2001). L. 44/2001 (entered into force on 13 June 2001). Act 14/2002 (entered into force on 3 April 2002). Act 56/2002 (entered into force on 14

May 2002). [Act 70/2002](#) (entered into force on 17 May 2002). [Act 99/2002](#) (entered into force on 31 May 2002). [Act 40/2003](#) (entered into force on 3 April 2003). [Act 54/2003](#) (entered into force on 7 April 2003). [Act 125/2003](#) (entered into force on 30 December 2003). [Act 73/2004](#) (entered into force on 18 June 2004). [Act 129/2004](#) (entered into force on 31 December 2005). [Act 21/2005](#) (entered into force on 25 May 2005). [Act 49/2005](#) (entered into force on 1 July 2005). [Act 81/2005](#) (entered into force on 9 June 2005). [L. 83/2005](#)(entered into force on 9 June 2005). [Act 27/2006](#) (entered into force on 3 May 2006). [Act 74/2006](#) (entered into force on 30 June 2006). [Act No. 25/2007](#) (entered into force on March 29, 2007). [Act 61/2007](#) (entered into force on 4 April 2007). [Act 88/2008](#) (entered into force on 1 January 2009, except for [Act VII](#), which entered into force on 21 June 2008). [Act 54/2009](#) (entered into force on 1 May 2009). [Act No. 149/2009](#) (entered into force on 1 January 2010). [Act No. 143/2010](#) (entered into force on 29 December 2010). [Act 162/2010](#) (entered into force on 1 January 2011). [Act 72/2011](#) (entered into force on 28 June 2011). [Act 85/2011](#) (entered into force on 30 June 2011). [L. 126/2011](#)(entered into force on 30 September 2011). [Act 58/2012](#) (entered into force on 27 June 2012). [Act 5/2013](#) (entered into force on 2 February 2013). [Act 37/2013](#) (entered into force on 9 April 2013). [Act 13/2014](#) (entered into force on 13 February 2014). [Act 43/2015](#) (entered into force on 11 July 2015). [Act 44/2015](#) (entered into force on 11 July 2015). [Act 47/2015](#) (entered into force on 1 January 2016, except for the [Articles of Association](#) and Articles 22 and 23, which entered into force on 15 July 2015). [Act 115/2015](#) (entered into force on 16 December 2015). [Act 23/2016](#) (entered into force on 5 April 2016). [Act 80/2017](#) (entered into force on 30 September 2017). [Act 16/2018](#) (entered into force on 13 April 2018). [L. 66/2018](#)(entered into force on 26 June 2018). [Act 141/2018](#) (entered into force on 1 January 2019). [Act 144/2018](#) (entered into force on 29 December 2018). [Act 56/2019](#) (entered into force on 28 June 2019).

If this Act refers to a minister or ministry without specifying a subject area specifically or referring to it, it means the **Minister of Justice** or the **Ministry of Justice** that administers this Act. Information on the subject areas of ministries according to The presidential decree can be found [here](#).

Chapter I. Criminal law, scope of criminal law...¹⁾ and more.

¹⁾[L. 72/1993, Art.](#)

■ Article 1

A person shall not be punished unless he has been guilty of conduct punishable by law, or the elder may be equated with conduct which is considered a crime.

[Penalties according to VII. Chapter I of this Act shall not be applied, unless it is laid down in the sources referred to in the first paragraph.] ¹⁾

¹⁾[L. 31/1961, 1. gr.](#)

■ Article 2

□If the penal code has changed from the time the act was committed to the time the sentence is handed down, the new law shall be judged, both on the criminality of the act and the punishment. However, a punishment may never be imposed, unless it was authorized by law when the work was committed, and not a heavier punishment than would have been the case under that law. If the penal provisions of law have lapsed for reasons that do not testify to the legislator's changed assessment of the criminality of an act, the law in force at the time the offense was committed shall be judged.

□If the criminality of an act ceases for other reasons than those last mentioned, the punishment that has been imposed for that act lapses, insofar as it has not already been carried out. Other consequences of an act which resulted in his criminality under the old law, with the exception of the obligation to pay legal costs, are also canceled. The court that ruled in the case in the district, or a court in the home defense assembly of a party, can then be asked whether the punishment according to the judgment should be dropped or reduced, if the court also covers more offenses. The decision of the district court can be appealed.

■ [2. gr. a.

□Sanctions for those offenses referred to in VII. Chapter I of this Act, shall not be applied, unless they have been laid down in the authorizations referred to in Article 1, at the time when the offense was committed, and the principles of Article 2 shall be observed. in their decision.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 31/1961, Art.

■ Article 3

□When the penal legislation makes the repetition of an offense subject to increased punishment or other sanctions, a penalty decision according to the old law shall have a repetitive effect according to its wording, as it would have been made under the new law.

■ Article 4

□The Icelandic Penal Code shall be punished:

1. For offenses committed within the Icelandic state. If an offense is committed by an employee or passenger of a foreign ship or aircraft that is traveling here, against a person who is following the voyage, or interests that are closely related to the voyage, it shall only be punished here that [the Minister] ¹⁾order investigation and litigation.

2. For offenses committed on Icelandic ships or in Icelandic aircraft, wherever they have been. If an offense has been committed in a place where the criminal authority of another state extends to international law, and by a person who was neither a permanent employee nor a passenger on the voyage, it shall not be punished here, unless this is permitted under

Article 5 or 6.

[3. For a violation of Article 264, committed within the Icelandic state, even though the original offense from which the benefit originated was committed abroad and regardless of who was responsible for it.] ²⁾

¹⁾L. 126/2011, Article 16. ²⁾L. 10/1997, Art.

■ Article 5

□ For offenses that Icelandic citizens or residents in Iceland, have committed abroad, shall be punished by the Icelandic Penal Code:

1. If the offense is committed outside the criminal jurisdiction of other States under international law, and was also punishable under the laws of its home sakbornings.

2. If an offense is committed at a place covered by the criminal law of another State under international law, and was then also punishable under its law.

□ [The provisions of the first paragraph. may be applied to the act of a person who is a citizen of or resident in Denmark, Finland, Norway or Sweden and resides in this country.] ¹⁾

□ [In the cases specified in point 2. Paragraph 1 shall be punished in accordance with Icelandic criminal law for an offense committed by a person who was an Icelandic citizen or resident in this country at the time of the act, which falls under [194. gr., 2. – 4. mgr. Article 206, paragraph 1 Article 210 b, 2nd paragraph. Article 216, Article 218 a, 2. mgr. Article 225] ²⁾ and point 2. Paragraph 1 Article 227 a and is committed abroad despite the fact that the act is not considered punishable under the law of that state. The same applies to a person's offense against a child under the age of 15 who falls under... ²⁾ 197. – 198. gr. ... ²⁾ and the first paragraph. Article 202, as well as an offense committed by a person that falls under the first paragraph. Article 210 a, provided that it is a production of material specified therein. [The same applies to offenses covered by the Penal Code for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and crimes against peace.] ³⁾ ⁴⁾

¹⁾L. 101/1976, Art. ²⁾L. 23/2016, 1. gr. ³⁾L. 144/2018, Article 11. ⁴⁾L. 58/2012, Art.

■ Article 6

□ Furthermore, the Icelandic Penal Code shall be punished for such offenses, as set out below, even if committed outside the Icelandic state and regardless of who is responsible for it:

1. Against the independence of the Icelandic state, its security, the constitution and the government, on official or administrative duties with the Icelandic state and against interests that enjoy Icelandic legal protection, due to close ties with the Icelandic state.

2. According to Icelandic law, the obligations of those who performed the work were to be performed abroad, as well as the obligations according to the employment of an Icelandic

passenger.

3. Against the interests of Icelandic citizens or persons residing in Iceland, if an offense is committed in a place where the criminal jurisdiction of other states does not extend to international law. ... ¹⁾

[4. For violations of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 Article 165, as well as for manslaughter, bodily harm, deprivation of liberty and other acts of violence committed in connection with violations of these provisions, as well as for conduct as an international treaty of 23 September 1971 to prevent unlawful security measures air transport and a booking with him from 24 February 1988 apply. Cases under this item shall, however, only be appealed by order of the [Minister]. ²⁾ ³⁾

[5. For conduct specified in an international agreement of 14 December 1973 on protection measures and penalties for crimes against individuals, which enjoys international protection, e.g. á m. transmitter indrekum.] ⁴⁾

[6. For conduct specified in Art. European Convention of 27 January 1977 on the Prevention of Terrorism. Cases under this item shall, however, only be appealed by order of the [Minister]. ²⁾ ⁵⁾

[7. [For conduct specified in an international agreement of 18 December 1979 on the prevention of hostage-taking.] ⁶⁾ Cases under this item shall, however, only be appealed by order of the [Minister]. ²⁾ ⁷⁾

[8. For erroneously affidavit before the EFTA Court, as the Court requires prosecution.] ⁸⁾

[9. For conduct specified in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 10 December 1984. Proceedings under this paragraph shall, however, be instituted only by order of the [Minister]. ²⁾ ⁹⁾

[10. For conduct specified in the Convention on the Suppression of Bribery of Foreign Officials in International Trade of 21 November 1997.] ¹⁰⁾

[11. For conduct specified in the Convention on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons Experiments of 10 September 1996.] ¹¹⁾

[12. For conduct specified in the Convention on the Safety of Workers of the United Nations and Allied Workers of 9 December 1994.] ¹²⁾

[13. For conduct specified in the Convention for the Prevention of Unlawful Measures against Safety at Sea, 10 March 1988.

14. For conduct specified in the Protocol for the Prevention of Unlawful Measures against the Safety of Submerged Structures on the Continental Shelf from 10 March 1988.

15. For conduct specified in the Convention on the Storage of Nuclear Materials of 3

March 1980.] ¹³⁾

[[16.] ¹⁴⁾For conduct specified in the International Convention for the Prevention of Terrorism Bombings of 15 December 1997.

[17.] ¹⁴⁾ For conduct specified in the International Covenant on the Prevention of Terrorist Financing of 9 December 1999.] ¹⁵⁾

[18. For conduct specified in an agreement in the field of criminal law on corruption of 27 January 1999 [and in the Additional Protocol to that Agreement of 15 May 2003]. ¹⁶⁾ ¹⁷⁾

[19. For conduct specified in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 15 November 2000, and in the Protocol to Prevent, Combat and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, 15 November 2000 .

20. for conduct to which the Council of Europe Convention on action against Human trafficking on May 3, 2005.] ¹⁸⁾

[21. For conduct specified in the United Nations Convention against Corruption of 31 October 2003.] ¹⁹⁾

[22. For conduct specified in the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Abuse and Sexual Abuse of 25 October 2007.] ²⁰⁾

[23. For conduct specified in the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence of 11 May 2011.] ²¹⁾

[24. On the basis of the law on punishment for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and crimes against peace. Violations shall also be considered genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes or crimes against peace under international law. An action under this item shall only be instituted if the person who is to be prosecuted is present in this country.] ²²⁾

¹⁾L. 72/1993, Art. ²⁾L. 162/2010, Article 88 ³⁾L. 16/1990, Art. ⁴⁾L. 24/1976, 1. gr. ⁵⁾L. 52/1980, Art. ⁶⁾L. 72/1993, Art. ⁷⁾L. 69/1981, Art. ⁸⁾L. 133/1993, Art. ⁹⁾L. 142/1995, Art. ¹⁰⁾L. 147/1998, Art. ¹¹⁾L. 25/2001, Article 6. ¹²⁾L. 44/2001, Art. ¹³⁾L. 70/2002, Art. ¹⁴⁾In OJ these items are numbered 13 and 14, but will be numbered 16 and 17, cf. amendments to the article with Article 1. l. 70/2002 .¹⁵⁾L. 99/2002, Art. ¹⁶⁾L. 5/2013, Art. ¹⁷⁾L. 125/2003, Art. ¹⁸⁾L. 149/2009, Art. ¹⁹⁾L. 143/2010, Article 1. ²⁰⁾L. 58/2012, Article 2. ²¹⁾L. 23/2016, Article 2. ²²⁾L. 144/2018, Article 11.

■ Article 7

□If punishment is to some extent bound by law with the consequences of an act, it shall then be considered that the act is also committed where these consequences occur or are intended to occur.

■ Article 8

□When a criminal case is brought before an Icelandic court, the decision of the court on punishment and other consequences of the act shall be in accordance with Icelandic law.

Penalties for offenses from which a case is instituted in this country according to Article 5 may not exceed the maximum penalty that was imposed for the offense in the defendant's home country, cf. 1, or in the state where the offense was committed, cf. 2. tölul.

... ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 72/1993, Art.

■ [8. gr. a.

A person has now received a criminal conviction in a state where the offense was committed, cf. 2. tölul. Paragraph 1 Article 5, or in a State party to the Convention on the International Validity of Criminal Matters of 28 May 1970 [or international agreements within the Schengen area] ¹⁾and shall not sue him, convict him or enforce sanctions in this country for the same offense for which he was convicted in that state if:

1. he was acquitted,

2. the sanctions imposed have already been enforced, are being enforced them, they have lapsed or have been declared in accordance with the law of the State in which the judgment was given;

3. he has been convicted without a sentence or other sanction having been determined.

The provisions of the first paragraph. do not apply to offenses covered by Article 4. and point 1. Article 6 unless criminal proceedings have been instituted in the other state at the request of the Icelandic government.] ²⁾

¹⁾L. 15/2000, Art. ²⁾L. 72/1993, 5. gr.

■ [8. gr. b.

If a person is prosecuted in this country for an offense for which he has already been sanctioned in another state, the sanctions here shall be decided to be less severe or, as the case may be, waived insofar as the sanctions have already been complied with in that state.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 72/1993, Art.

■ Article 9 ... ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 13/1984, Article 28.

■ Article 10

If the Icelandic state has had a person extradited for punishment from another state, he may not be convicted of other crimes, committed for the extradition, but those for whom the extradition has been made, the foreign state has set such a condition, and not in a heavier penalty than required.

■ Article 11

Provisions 4-6 ... ¹⁾gr. of this Act shall be applied with the restrictions that follow from the

rules of international law.

^oL. 42/1985, Art.

II. chapter. General penalty conditions.

■ Article 12

This work is unpunished by emergency response, insofar as it has been necessary to prevent or avert an unlawful attack that is initiated or imminent, provided that no defenses have been used that are clearly more dangerous than the attack and damage what could be expected of her gave reason.

If a person has exceeded the limits of permissible emergency protection, and the reason for this is that he has become so frightened or astonished that he could not take full care of himself, he shall not be punished.

■ Article 13

This work is unpunished, which was necessary for the purpose of protecting legitimate interests from imminent danger, although it would reduce other interests, which must be considered to be much smaller.

■ Article 14

A person shall not be punished for an act he has committed before he turned 15 years old.

■ Article 15

Those persons who, due to insanity, mental immaturity or degeneration, debauchery or other similar condition, were completely incapable of controlling their actions at the time they performed the work.

■ Article 16

Now the person who did the work was mentally sad, such as due to immaturity, degeneration, sexual immaturity or other disorders, but his condition is not as high as Article 15. can, and he shall then be punished for the offense, if it can be assumed, as the case may be and after seeking medical advice, that the punishment may be effective.

In the event of an institution intended for such persons as may be referred to in this Article, it may be decided in a criminal court that the defendant shall serve [a penalty] ^o in the agency.

^oL. 82/1998, Art.

■ Article 17

Punishment shall be applied even if the offense was committed under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicants. If there has been a complete lack of robbery, however, the punishment shall not be punished, unless the defendant has known in advance or had good

reason to believe that he would commit the offense during the period of influence, or that it would result from his condition.

■ Article 18

□An act punishable under this Act is not criminal, unless it is committed intentionally or negligently. Violations of negligence shall only be punished if there is a special authorization for this in the law.

■ Article 19

□If the criminality of an act, or increased punishment for it, is subject to the condition under this Act that the act has certain consequences, that condition is not considered fulfilled, unless the defendant's negligence can at least be blamed for the consequences, or that the defendant has did not make an effort to avert as far as possible the danger which the work entailed when it became hers.

[II. Chapter A. Criminal liability of legal entities.]¹⁾

¹⁾L. 140/1998, Art.

■ [19. gr. a.

□A legal entity will be fined when required by law.]¹⁾

¹⁾L. 140/1998, Art.

■ [19. gr. b.

□Provisions in the Act on Criminal Liability of Legal Entities apply, unless otherwise stated, to any impersonal party who may have rights and obligations under Icelandic law, including public limited companies, private limited companies, cooperatives, European financial interest groups, partnerships, cooperatives, public companies, private institutions, governments, institutions and municipalities.]¹⁾

¹⁾L. 140/1998, Art.

■ [19. gr. c.

□The criminal liability of a legal entity is subject to the condition, unless otherwise stated in law, that the legal entity's representative, his employee or someone else on his behalf has committed a criminal and illegal act in the legal entity's activities. A legal entity will be punished even if it is not established which of these parties was involved. The government's criminal liability is subject to the condition that a criminal and illegal act has been committed in an activity that is considered to be comparable to the activities of a private party.]¹⁾

¹⁾L. 140/1998, Art.

■ [19. gr. d.

□If the conditions of the provisions of this chapter are met, a legal entity may be held criminally liable for violations of this Act [and deprivation of rights pursuant to Art. Paragraph 2 Article 68] ¹⁾ ²⁾

¹⁾L. 5/2013, Art. ²⁾L. 74/2006, Art.

III. chapter. Experiment and sharing.

■ Article 20

□Anyone who has made a decision to commit an act punishable by this Act, and unequivocally demonstrated the intent in an act aimed at or intended to commit the offense, has, when the offense is not completed, been guilty about an attempt to do so.

□For an attempted offense, a lower penalty may be imposed than for a committed offense. This should be done in particular, when it can be deduced from the experiment that the offender is not as dangerous and his will is not as hardened as it can be assumed that it is about people who commit such offenses.

□If the interests of the offender, or the act itself, are such that the attempt could not have led to a complete offense, it may be decided that the penalty shall be waived.

■ Article 21

□Penalty for an attempt shall lapse if the perpetrator of the offense voluntarily relinquishes his or her intent to commit the offense before it is completed, provided that its execution is not successful or that the intended result is not achieved due to obstruction or other coincidence, and he has, moreover, if, by his act, he has caused or is believed to have caused the danger of the offense being perfected, to prevent it or to take the measures which would have prevented it, if the perfection of the offense had not, without his knowledge, be otherwise deterred or impracticable.

■ Article 22

□Any person who, with the help of word or deed, persuasion, encouragement or in any other way, is involved in the commission of an offense under this Act, shall be subject to the punishment imposed for the offense.

□If the participation of any participant in the offense is minor, or involves strengthening the intentions of another person who has previously committed it, as well as when the offense is not fully committed or the planned participation has failed, he may be sentenced to a lesser punishment than that prescribed by law. is at the break.

□In such a case, as stated in the second paragraph, and likewise, if a person has been negligently involved in an offense, the punishment may be waived, if the offense is subject to

a penal provision, where no heavier punishment is imposed than [imprisonment all to 1 year].¹⁾

If the offense is committed, the person who provides the offender himself or another with assistance to maintain an illegal situation which has arisen before the offense, or benefits from it, shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of this Article, provided that other provisions of law do not apply. to his deed.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Art.

■ Article 23

A participant shall not be punished if he, in the manner referred to in Article 21. may, avert the offense or take measures which would have prevented it, if its execution had not, without his knowledge, been otherwise averted, failed or impracticable.

IV. chapter. [Private.]¹⁾

¹⁾L. 88/2008, 234. gr.

■ Article 24 ...¹⁾

¹⁾L. 88/2008, 234. gr.

■ Article 25

Do not sue...¹⁾ prosecution out of violation...¹⁾ can one sue...¹⁾ which was wronged.

If the person who was wronged is involuntary, he will be replaced by the person who is legally in charge of him. If necessary, a special guardian may be appointed for this purpose.

If the person who was wronged, or an act directed at a deceased person, is punishable, the husband or wife of the deceased, parents, children, adopted children, [grandchildren]²⁾ and siblings the right to sue...¹⁾

¹⁾L. 88/2008, 234. gr. ²⁾L. 39/2000, Art.

■ Article 26

...¹⁾

[If more than one person has been insulted by the same act, each of them can be prosecuted in a civil case, provided that the prosecution does not have to prosecute for the offense.]¹⁾

...¹⁾

¹⁾L. 88/2008, 234. gr.

■ Article 27 ...¹⁾

¹⁾L. 88/2008, 234. gr.

■ Article 28

If a penalty is not to be imposed, unless a criminal claim is made in a civil case, criminal

liability lapses if the offender relinquishes his right to sue or sue or gives a penalty in another way before the case is adjudicated in a district court.

... ¹⁾

... ²⁾

¹⁾L. 19/1991, Article 194. ²⁾L. 88/2008, 234. gr.

■ Article 29

[Authorization to bring a civil case for punishment lapses if a case is not brought before 6 months have elapsed since the person who has the authority became aware of the culprit. If the offender dies before the deadline, the person who replaces him can always file a civil lawsuit within the next 3 months after the death, even if the deadline has otherwise passed.] ¹⁾

If a civil case has not led to a judgment on the criminal claim, proceedings may be instituted again, until the aforementioned 6-month period has elapsed. You can also usually... ¹⁾ file a civil lawsuit for the next 3 months from the time the case went unfulfilled.

¹⁾L. 88/2008, 234. gr.

■ Article 30 ... ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 19/1991, Article 194.

Chapter V. About the penalties.

■ Article 31

[Penalties under this Act are imprisonment and fines.

Imprisonment shall be specified in days, months or years. Day means 24 hours, month 30 days and year 360 days.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Art.

■ Article 32 ... ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Art.

■ Article 33 ... ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 48/1988, Article 31.

■ Article 34

In prison, people may be sentenced to life imprisonment or for a specified period, not less than 30 days and not longer than 16 years.

When the law imposes imprisonment for a crime, it refers to imprisonment for a certain period of time, unless otherwise specifically provided.

■ 35. – 39. gr. ... ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 48/1988, Article 31.

■ **40. – 42. gr. ...** ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 49/2005, Article 82

■ **Article 43 ...** ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 48/1988, Article 31.

■ **Article 44 ...** ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 7.

■ **45. – 48. gr. ...** ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 48/1988, Article 31.

■ **Article 49**

[Fines accrue to the Treasury, unless otherwise provided by law.

Fines can also be imposed [prison], ¹⁾ which lies at the time of the offense, when the accused has earned himself or others financial gain from the offense or it has kept an eye on him.] ²⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 8. ²⁾L. 101/1976, Art.

■ **Article 50 ...** ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 39/2000, Art.

■ **Article 51**

[[When determining the amount of a fine, account shall be taken, as appropriate, of the defendant's income and assets, income, maintenance obligations, other factors affecting his ability to pay and the financial benefits or savings resulting from or intended by the offense.] ¹⁾

Decision on alternative punishment instead of a fine, cf. Article 54, shall be independent of the consideration of the defendant's ability to pay, referred to in the first paragraph] ²⁾

¹⁾L. 140/1998, Art. ²⁾L. 101/1976, 6. gr.

■ **Article 52**

The time limit for payment of a fine shall be determined in a court, settlement or ruling, but not more than 6 months.

... ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 49/2005, Article 82

■ **Article 53**

[Now a fine is not paid, and then replaces it... ¹⁾imprisonment, unless the conduct is innocent of a person and the alternative punishment is then not determined. [If a legal entity is fined and an alternative penalty is not determined.] ²⁾ ³⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 9. ²⁾L. 140/1998, Art. ³⁾L. 101/1976, 7. gr.

■ **Article 54**

□[When a fine is specified, a court in a court, ruling or settlement shall determine the duration of the alternative sentence, which shall not be less than 2 days and not longer than 1 year.] ¹⁾

□ If part of the fine has been paid, the [chief of police] decides ²⁾the person who carries out the execution of a criminal sentence, the shortening of the sentence shall be reduced accordingly, but in such a way that it does not fall below the above-mentioned minimum, and that the amount of the fine, which corresponds to part of the day, is served by a full day.

□[... ³⁾

□ [A fine of up to ISK 300,000, which has not been decided by the courts and the defendant has agreed in writing to the chief of police [or a police officer], ³⁾ sentenced to imprisonment according to the following table:

Sect	Substitution
0–29,999 kr.	2 days
30,000–59,999 kr.	4 days
60,000–89,999 kr.	6 days
90,000–119,999 kr.	8 days
120,000–149,999 kr.	10 days
150,000–179,999 kr.	12 days
180,000–209.999 kr.	14 days
210,000–239,999 kr.	16 days
240,000–269,999 kr.	18 days
270,000–300,000 kr.	20 days] ⁴⁾

□ Legal basis of the alternative punishment and length of [imprisonment] ¹⁾ shall be specified in the chief of police's settlement and the defendant shall submit to the alternative punishment in writing together with other sanctions.] ⁵⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 10. ²⁾L. 92/1991, Article 23. ³⁾L. 81/2005, Article 7. ⁴⁾L. 21/2005, Art. ⁵⁾L. 57/1997, Art.

■ Article 55

□[Fines and other compulsory payments, which are to be served by law and determined in a manner other than in Article 54. can, serve time in prison.

□ Daily fines shall be served in prison and the district commissioner shall decide the length of detention. Authorization to appeal that decision to a court is subject to the rules of the Enforcement Act on authority to appeal the decisions made by the district commissioner in the execution of enforcement to a district court.

□ Execution of fines and payments under this Article shall be determined for a period not shorter than 2 days and not longer than 1 year. If part of the debt has been paid, the period of imprisonment shall be shortened accordingly, but in such a way that it will not be shorter than 2 days. A debt that corresponds to part of a day is paid off with a full day.]¹⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Art.

VI. chapter. [On conditional adjournment of charges and conditional sentences.]¹⁾

¹⁾L. 22/1955, Art.

■ Article 56

□ [When a party has confessed to the offense, [the prosecutor] is ¹⁾may suspend for a certain period of time a charge for punishment on the basis of the following,

1. As a result of offenses committed by adolescents aged 15–21.

2. When the defendant's circumstances are such that supervision or other measures according to para. Article 57 can be considered more promising for success than punishment, provided that the violation is not so protected that the public interest requires prosecution.

□ The probationary period may not be shorter than 1 year and not longer than 5 years. As a rule, it should be decided in 2-3 years. [Prosecutor] ¹⁾specifies in each case the start time of the deadline.

□ When an indictment is suspended, the conditions set out in the third paragraph may be imposed on the parties. Article 57, as appropriate. Conditions can be changed during the probationary period, including extending the deadline, but not beyond 5 years in total.

□ [A party's case may be reopened if an investigation is initiated by the police against him as a defendant before the probationary period ends for a new offense he has committed during the probation period or before the case was adjourned, as well as if he otherwise violates in important respects the conditions him were set.]²⁾

□ When [researcher] ³⁾ considers that an indictment may be suspended under this Article, he shall refer the case to [the Prosecutor] ¹⁾and send him his suggestions.

□ If an appeal is adjourned under the provisions of this Article, [the accuser] shall ¹⁾ then the parties thoroughly present the conditions and make clear to him the consequences of the breach of probation.]⁴⁾

¹L. 84/1996, Article 12. ²L. 24/1999, Art. ³L. 19/1991, 195. gr. ⁴L. 22/1955, Article 3.

■ Article 57

It may be decided in court that the conditions shall be postponed for a certain period of time:

- a. Decision on punishment.
- b. Execution of penalties.

The probationary period may not be shorter than 1 year and not longer than 5 years. As a rule, it should be decided in 2-3 years. The beginning of the probation period shall be decided in court each time.

Postponement shall be subject to the condition that a party is not guilty of a new violation during the probation period, cf. Article 60 Postponement may also be subject to conditions, as follows:

1. That a party is under the supervision of an individual, association or institution during the probationary period. A party shall normally be subject to such supervision, if conditions are imposed on it in accordance with 2-5. tölul. below.

2. That a party obeys the supervisor's instructions on places of residence, education, work, contact with other people and the use of leisure activities.

3. That a party does not consume alcohol or anesthetics during the probationary period.

4. That a person undergoes a stay in an asylum for a certain period of time, if deemed necessary, up to 18 months, when he is accustomed to the use of alcohol or anesthetics, but otherwise up to 1 year.

5. That a party agrees to tolerate restrictions on the control of its income or other matters concerning its finances.

6. That a party pays, as far as possible, financial compensation for damage which he has caused by his violation.

... ¹

The judge shall thoroughly inform the convicted person of the conditions and make clear to him the consequences of the breach of probation. [If the convicted person was not present at the dismissal of the district court, the judge may instruct the police to inform him of the conditions and consequences of the breach of probation as soon as the judgment is published.] ²] ³

¹L. 101/1976, 8. gr. ²L. 39/2000, Article 3. ³L. 22/1955, Article 4.

■ [57. gr. a.

The court may decide that up to 3 months' imprisonment will be unconditional, while other

parts will be conditional.] ¹⁾

□ A fine may be imposed in connection with a probation sentence, even if the fine does not amount to an offense for which a sentence is imposed.] ²⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Art. ²⁾L. 101/1976, Article 9.

■ Article 58 ... ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 49/2005, Article 82

■ Article 59

□[[If a party materially breaches the conditions or instructions that have been imposed on it pursuant to Art. 1. – 6. tölul. Paragraph 3 Article 57 the prosecutor may demand that the judge reopen the case, provided that the probation period has not expired when the investigation of probation begins with the police against the person in question.] ¹⁾

□If a party does not acknowledge a breach of probation or considers that he has not been able to fulfill the conditions for reasons for which he will not be charged, he can then demand a ruling from a judge on that matter. ... ²⁾

□Even if the conditions have been breached, the judge may decide by a ruling that the postponement shall be maintained, as the case may be, with changed conditions, including the length of the time limit, even if the maximum time according to the second paragraph is observed. Article 57 ... ²⁾

□If a sentence has not previously been determined, a judge may impose a sentence, with or without probation.

□If a sentence has previously been specified in a court, and the judge decides on the execution of the sentence, if a time limit is not granted according to the third paragraph. of this Article.] ³⁾

□ [Cases under this Article are subject to criminal law.] ²⁾

¹⁾L. 24/1999, Article 6. ²⁾L. 88/2008, 234. gr. ³⁾L. 22/1955, Article 6.

■ Article 60

□[[The police will now begin an investigation against a person as a defendant before the end of the probation period, and the courts may then sentence that offense in particular without probation, but let the probation sentence remain.] ¹⁾This is particularly the case when the new offense has not been committed intentionally or only concerns fines. Otherwise, the judge handles both cases and adjudicates them in one go. That judgment may be suspended. If a penalty is then imposed, it shall be specified in accordance with the rules of Article 77, if the new offense was committed after the dismissal of the district court in the original case, but according to the rules of Article 78, if the new offense has been committed earlier.] ²⁾

¹L. 24/1999, Article 7. ²L. 22/1955, 7. gr.

■ Article 61

□[When a sentence is not imposed or is canceled due to the provisions of this chapter, the judgment shall not have a recurring effect.

□... ¹] ²

¹L. 17/1962, 5. gr. ²L. 22/1955, Article 8.

VII. chapter. On security measures, deprivation of civil rights and confiscation of property.

■ Article 62

□If a person is acquitted in accordance with the provisions of Article 15, or the result of a judgment is, in accordance with the provisions of Article 16, that punishment is ineffective, then a court may decide, if it is deemed necessary for legal certainty, that measures be taken to prevent it. , that danger will be to man. If it is assumed that less severe measures, such as insurance, a ban on staying in certain places or deprivation of jurisdiction, will not be applicable, it may be decided that he be placed in an appropriate asylum. The Supreme Court shall then appoint a supervisor who supervises that his stay in the asylum does not last longer than is necessary. When deemed necessary, the [Minister] may ¹sought a decision from the district court, where the asylum is, whether the said measures should be considered longer necessary, provided that the doctor's comments have been sought. A supervisor may also demand this, when one year has elapsed since the termination of the judgment or the last court ruling, or earlier, if [the Minister] ¹agrees that the case should be re-submitted to the Court of Justice, as stated above. [Cases under this Article are subject to criminal law.] ²

¹L. 162/2010, Article 88 ²L. 88/2008, 234. gr.

■ Article 63

□Now there has been such a situation about a person in the long run, as in Article 15 or 16. says, after he has committed a criminal act, but before a final judgment is rendered in his case, and the court then decides whether the punishment should be sentenced or it should lapse. It may be decided in the judgment if the conditions according to Art. is deemed to exist, that the measures pursuant to that Article shall be applied in lieu of a penalty or until it is deemed possible to carry out a penalty.

■ Article 64 ... ¹

¹L. 31/1961, Art.

■ Article 65

□[If it is clear from the facts of the case, after seeking the opinion of a doctor, that a defendant who has committed an offense under the influence of alcohol cannot control his desire to drink, it may be decided in court that he should be admitted to an appropriate asylum for treatment.]¹⁾A sentence shall then be imposed on a stay in the asylum for up to 18 months, or, if repeated, up to 3 years. [Minister]²⁾ decides, on the proposal of the asylum board and the doctor concerned, whether the man can be released from the asylum before the above maximum period has elapsed, because it can be assumed that he has been cured.

¹⁾L. 31/1961, 5. gr. ²⁾L. 162/2010, Article 88

■ Article 66

□If someone promises another person or threatens him with death, arson or other misfortune, and a punishment is either not forthcoming or it is not considered to provide sufficient security, the prosecuting authority may intervene, at the request of the person concerned, or without claim. if, for reasons of legal certainty, it is necessary for a court to rule on whether measures should be taken to prevent the threat from being carried out, including whether the bailiff should provide bail or whether he should be placed in custody. A court may revoke the measures if they are no longer deemed necessary due to a change in the case.

□If the prosecution so requests, the case may normally be re-assigned to a court. The convicted person may, as a general rule, demand, when 6 months have elapsed since the delivery of the judgment or the final ruling, and earlier, if the prosecuting authority agrees, that the case be remanded to the court for a public decision.

□[Cases under this Article are subject to criminal law.]¹⁾

¹⁾L. 88/2008, 234. gr.

■ Article 67

□If a person is sentenced to [prison],¹⁾ and it is very probable from the manner in which his crime was committed and his mental condition protected, as well as from his previous conduct, that he will commit a crime out of habit or for commercial purposes and is therefore dangerous to his environment, may be decided in a criminal trial or later in a special case brought by the prosecution, that security measures pursuant to Article 66 shall be applied. after punishment. Such measures may be relieved again in accordance with the same rules as referred to in Article 66.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 13.

■ Article 68

□[If a public official commits a criminal offense and may then in a [criminal case]¹⁾ against him, he is deprived of the right to perform the job, if he is no longer considered worthy or

qualified for it.

□ If a person is convicted of an offense, he may be tried in a [criminal] case. ¹⁾ He is deprived of the authorization he has acquired to carry out activities for which an official license, certification, appointment or examination is required, provided that the offense indicates that there is a significant risk that the defendant will commit an offense. their position or activities. When a violation is serious, a person may also be deprived of the above rights, if he is no longer considered to be able to perform the job or enjoy the rights.

□ A person may be deprived of the rights referred to in the second paragraph for a specified period of time, up to five years, or for life. [The same applies to legal entities, but permanent revocation of rights shall only be determined if the infringement is serious.] ²⁾

□ Special provisions in the Act on the Deprivation of Rights, specified in the first and second paragraphs, shall remain in force.

□ Deprivation of rights is counted from the time determined in court, and at the latest from the publication of a final judgment.

□ If an Icelandic citizen or a person residing in this country is deprived of his / her rights abroad by a court for a criminal act, the prosecution can then institute [criminal proceedings] ¹⁾ against him for deprivation of rights. The same applies if a person has been sentenced abroad, even though deprivation of rights has not been sentenced. A decision on the above deprivation of rights is subject to Icelandic law.] ³⁾

¹⁾L. 88/2008, 234. gr. ²⁾L. 5/2013, Article 3. ³⁾L. 31/1961, Article 6.

■ [68. gr. a.

□ If a person is refused a public job or an official license to perform a job on the grounds that he has committed a criminal act, the refusal of the government may then be brought before a court in accordance with the rules of [criminal] proceedings. ¹⁾ ... ¹⁾

□ Now a person has been deprived of his rights indefinitely by a court in [criminal case], ¹⁾ and may, when 5 years have elapsed from the termination of a judgment, be brought before a court in accordance with the rules of procedure [criminal cases], ¹⁾ whether to revoke the deprivation of rights. ... ¹⁾ Special provisions in the Act on the Abolition of Deprivation of Rights shall remain in force.] ²⁾

¹⁾L. 88/2008, 234. gr. ²⁾L. 31/1961, Article 7.

[VII. Chapter A. Recording.]¹⁾

¹⁾L. 149/2009, Art.

■ [69. gr.

The proceeds of a violation or an amount corresponding to it in whole or in part may be confiscated. The same applies to items purchased for the benefit or have replaced it. When it is not possible to provide full proof of the amount of the benefit, the amount may be estimated.

Costs related to the commission of an offense are not deducted from the amount of the benefit.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 149/2009, Art.

■ **[69. gr. a.**

Confiscation may be confiscated by a court:

1. Items that have been used, are intended for use or are in danger of being used in the commission of an offense.

2. Objects that have been created by a violation.

3. Things that are otherwise related to the commission of an offense.

Instead of recording parts according to Paragraph 1 may confiscate an amount corresponding to their value in whole or in part.

If a company is dissolved by a court, its assets, books, documents and other assets may be confiscated.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 149/2009, Art.

■ **[69. gr. b.**

Valuables may be confiscated, in whole or in part, belonging to a person who has been guilty of an offense when:

1. the offense is likely to result in significant benefits and

2. it may result in at least 6 years' imprisonment.

Under the same conditions as specified in the first paragraph. value may be confiscated, in part or in full, which the current or former spouse or cohabiting partner of the offender has acquired, except:

1. the value was acquired more than 5 years before the offense was committed or

2. the person in question was not in marriage or cohabitation at the time the valuables were acquired.

Under the same conditions as specified in the first paragraph. may be confiscated valuables, in part or in full, which have accrued to a legal entity in which the person in question, alone or with his or her close relatives, has a controlling position. The same applies if a significant part of the legal entity's income accrues to the person in question. However, confiscation is not permitted if the value has flowed to the legal entity more than 5 years before the offense

was committed.

If the person in question shows that the valuables have been obtained in a lawful manner, they shall not be confiscated.

Instead of confiscation of specified valuables according to Art. 1. – 3. mgr. may be confiscated an amount corresponding to their value in whole or in part.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 149/2009, Art.

■ **[69. gr. c.**

If the proceeds of the infringement have been mixed with assets acquired in a lawful manner, those assets may be confiscated up to the appraised value of the profits mixed with them.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 149/2009, Art.

■ **[69. gr. d.**

Recording according to Article 69 may be bypassed by those who have benefited from the offense.

Recording according to Paragraphs 1 and 2 Article 69 a may be bypassed by the offender and the person for whom he has committed.

Guarantee rights over objects that are subject to confiscation can only lapse according to a court decision when the rightholder is a minor.

If any of those mentioned in the first and second paragraphs take action after an infringement has been committed concerning ownership or rights over a gain or object to be confiscated, the gain or object may be confiscated from a third party if he knew of the connection between the gain or the object and the offense or showed gross negligence in that regard. The same applies in the case of a gift.

Recording will not be possible if the person in question has died, unless it is a recording according to Art. Article 69] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 149/2009, Art.

■ **[69. gr. e.**

If someone has claimed damages, the court may decide to use the value of the confiscated valuables to pay the person's claim for damages.

If the convicted person has paid damages to the victim in such cases, after the judgment has been handed down, the amount confiscated shall be reduced in the same proportion.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 149/2009, Art.

■ **[69. gr. f.**

If confiscation of the proceeds, objects, objects, valuables or property of persons other than

the defendant is required, the claim shall be directed to the owner or holder of the rights.

□If it is not known who is the owner or holder of the rights or he does not have a known place of residence in this country, the court may then use the recording in a case against the defendant.

□If it is not known who has committed the crime or is the holder of the rights, the recording can be applied in court without anyone being charged.

□Values have now been seized during the investigation of a case and it is not known who their owner is and no one makes a legitimate claim against them within 5 years and they can then be confiscated.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 149/2009, Art.

■ [69. gr. g.

□What is confiscated is the property of the Treasury unless otherwise specifically provided by law. However, this does not apply when the proceeds are used to pay a claim for damages by the person who has suffered damage in the event of a breach, cf. Article 69 e.

□[Ministry] ¹⁾may decide that what is confiscated is divided between the Icelandic state and another state or states. Such a decision shall, among other things, be based on the expenses that the case has resulted in in the states, whether there has been damage as a result of the case and where the confiscated value has come from. Division under this paragraph may not result in limited compensation to the injured party.] ²⁾

¹⁾L. 162/2010, Article 88 ²⁾L. 149/2009, Art.

VIII. chapter. Items that affect the level of punishment.

■ Article 70

□When determining the penalty, the following points should be taken into account in particular:

1. The importance of the offense to which the offense is directed.
2. How extensive damage it has caused.
3. The degree of danger posed by the project, in particular when, when, where and how it was carried out.
4. Age of the person responsible for the work.
5. His recent behavior.
6. How strong and focused his will has been.
7. What has happened to him.
8. How his conduct has been, after he had done the work.

[9. [Whether he has voluntarily provided assistance or information that is of significant importance in reporting his offense, the involvement of others in the offense or other offenses.] ¹⁾ ²⁾

If more than one person has done the work together, it should generally be taken into account to aggravate the penalty.

[If the act was directed at a man, woman or child who is close to the perpetrator, and their connection is considered to have increased the seriousness of the act, this shall normally be taken into account to aggravate the punishment.] ³⁾

¹⁾L. 47/2015, Article 30. ²⁾L. 39/2000, Article 4. ³⁾L. 27/2006, Art.

■ Article 71

When the law determines or authorizes increased punishment or other sanctions for the repetition of an offense, these provisions shall not be applied unless the perpetrator has, before committing the second offense, been convicted of an offense or has been punished in this country for an offense that has a recurring effect. the latter offense, or attempted or participation in such offense, and that he was in addition 18 years old when he committed the first offense.

The courts may allow repeated convictions handed down abroad to have a recurring effect, as if they had been handed down in Iceland.

Repetitive effect ceases if 5 years have elapsed since the offender served the first sentence, or from the time it has lapsed or been handed over, until he commits the second offense. If the previous sentence was a fine, the time limit shall, however, be counted from the day on which the final sentence was announced or a fine was paid.

■ Article 72

If a person has made it a habit to commit an offense, of one type or more, or he does so for commercial purposes, the penalty may be increased to up to half of it. If this is repeated, the penalty may be doubled.

■ Article 73

If a prisoner who is serving a sentence or is being held in custody for other reasons, is guilty of a violation of the provisions of 106, ... ¹⁾126., 127., 164., 211., 217., 218., 225., 226., 233. or the second paragraph. Article 257, then, when his punishment is specified, the maximum level of the punishment that is attached to his offense according to the mentioned articles may, but not more than that, that the punishment be doubled. In such a case, the sentence may not be less severe than [imprisonment]. ²⁾ ... ²⁾

The provisions of the first sentence of the preceding paragraph may also be applied where

the offense referred to therein is committed by a former convict against the officers or employees of the penitentiary in which he resided, or the offense is directed at the penitentiary or its property, as well as in the case of a former convict. guilty of a violation of the provisions of Article 111, in respect of prisoners serving a sentence in the penitentiary in which he previously resided.

□ If a person who has been sentenced to life imprisonment and has not been pardoned commits a new offense in or out of prison, the court shall decide what punishment he should be sentenced to, if the previous sentence had not been life imprisonment. He may then also be sentenced to endure sanctions according to Article 47, however, to a period of punishment according to point 3. that article may be duplicated.

¹⁾L. 71/1995, Art. ²⁾L. 82/1998, Article 14.

■ Article 74

□ The penalty imposed by law for an offense may be reduced from the minimum stipulated therein in such circumstances, as follows:

1. When a person has exceeded the limits of permissible emergency protection or emergency law.
2. When an offense is committed by a person who is not yet 18 years of age, and due to his youth it can be considered that full punishment is unnecessary or harmful. Punishment for crimes committed at this age can never be more severe than 8 years in prison.
3. If the person who carried out the act considered that his act was not a violation of the law, due to an excusable ignorance or misunderstanding of legal rules that prohibit the commission of an act.
4. When a person has committed an offense in great anger or frustration, the person who has been the victim of the offense has aroused him by an illegal attack or a major insult.
5. If a person is tempted to commit a crime because he was dependent on others.
6. If a person is forced to commit an offense, but the coercion is not protected in such a way that it makes his act completely unpunished.
7. If the person who carried out the work has voluntarily, after it has been completed, averted the danger which it entailed.
8. If the person who carried out the work has voluntarily fully compensated the damage that resulted from the work, as well as when he has made a great effort to prevent the harmful consequences of the work or tried to compensate for the damage.
9. If a person voluntarily discloses his or her offense and frankly discloses any incident to it [or voluntarily provides assistance or information that is of significant importance in

reporting his or her offense, the involvement of others in the offense or other offenses].¹⁾

□ It may be decided, in this case, that in 1. – 8. tölul. states that the penalty shall be waived in its entirety.

¹⁾L. 47/2015, Article 30.

■ Article 75

□ If a person has committed an offense in intense emotion, due to another short-term imbalance of mental differences or otherwise, the act will not be considered as punishable as usual for similar offenses, the punishment may be reduced and even, if the offense is not more serious punishment but [imprisonment for up to 1 year],¹⁾ let it fall down. If the person who carried out the work himself has found himself in the situation in question by consuming alcohol, the above provisions are only possible if there is redress and the perpetrator has not previously been guilty of the same or a similar offense or of a violation of 1. or Paragraph 2 Article 123

□...²⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 15. ²⁾L. 22/1955, Article 9.

■ Article 76

□ If a defendant has been remanded in custody, and it is not his fault how he has behaved during the case or its investigation, it shall be decided in a criminal court that the remand in custody shall replace the sentence in part or in full.

■ Article 77

□ If, during the same case, a person is found to have committed more than one offense, the punishment for them shall be specified in one go, and so that they are all taken into account, but if life imprisonment is involved in the greatest offense, it is not further punishment for the other offenses.

□ Punishment shall, as a general rule, be specified within the limits of the penal provision that accompanies the offenses, and if not all of them are subject to the same penal provision, then within the limits of the penal provision that imposes the heaviest penalty. However, depending on the circumstances of the case, the penalty may be increased to up to half of it. However, when a person is convicted at the same time of a major offense and of another, which is a relatively trivial matter, the courts may apply even the lowest level of punishment for the more serious offense.

□...¹⁾

□ If convicted in one sentence for two or more offenses, one or more of which concern [prison],¹⁾ but the other fines, the courts may also impose fines [imprisonment].¹⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Art.

■ Article 78

□ If a person who has been convicted of one or more offenses is found to have committed other offenses before he was convicted, he shall be sentenced to an additional penalty corresponding to the severity of the punishment which may have occurred if he had been convicted. about all the violations in the first case. [May then be sentenced to imprisonment for less than 30 days.] ¹⁾

□ ... ²⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 17. ²⁾L. 48/1988, Article 31.

■ Article 79

□ [If the law authorizes increased punishment for offenses, the limits set in Article 34 shall not prevent the imposition of imprisonment for up to 20 years.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 18.

IX. chapter. [Limitation period, penalties, etc.]¹⁾

¹⁾L. 80/2017, Article 1.

■ Article 80

□ [Cases become statute-barred in accordance with the provisions of Articles 81 and 82. This also applies to offenses under the Special Penal Code, unless otherwise provided.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 20/1981, Art.

■ Article 81

□ [Guilt expires at the time as follows:

1. In 2 years, when there is no heavier punishment for an offense than 1 year imprisonment or the punishment that is served, does not exceed fines.
2. In 5 years, when there is no heavier penalty for an offense than 4 years' imprisonment.
3. In 10 years, when there is no heavier penalty for an offense than 10 years' imprisonment.
4. [In 15 years, when the heaviest penalty for an offense is more than 10 years temporary imprisonment.] ¹⁾

□ [Notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph. expires guilt for offenses under the provisions of Article 194, paragraph 1. Article 200 and the first paragraph. Article 201 not when an offense is committed against a child under the age of 18. [The same applies to offenses according to Art. Paragraph 1 Article 202] ²⁾ ³⁾

□ [The limitation period for offenses involving evasion of payment of customs duties, taxes or other charges to the public authorities is never less than 5 years.] ¹⁾

□ If a person is guilty of conduct that is subject to more than one penalty provision, the limitation period for the offenses shall be based on the provision that contains the heaviest penalty limit.] ⁴⁾

□ [The limitation period for criminal liability of legal entities is 5 years.] ⁵⁾

¹⁾L. 63/1998, Art. ²⁾L. 37/2013, Article 1. ³⁾L. 61/2007, Art. ⁴⁾L. 20/1981, 5. gr. ⁵⁾L. 39/2000, 5. gr.

■ Article 82

□ [The limitation period is calculated from the day on which the criminal act or criminal inaction ended. [Limitation period for offenses in accordance with the provisions of Article 197, Article 198, Article 199, Articles 2-3. mgr. Article 200, paragraph 2 Article 201, [2. – 4. mgr. Article 202], ¹⁾[2. and the 4th paragraph. Article 206, paragraph 1 Article 210 b, [2. mgr. Article 216, Article 218 a, Article 218 b, 2nd paragraph. Article 225] ²⁾and point 2. Paragraph 1 Article 227 a] ³⁾ shall not, however, be counted until the day on which the victim reaches the age of 18.] ⁴⁾

□ If criminal liability is conditional in part or in whole on the fact that conduct has a specific consequence, the limitation period does not begin until this consequence has been revealed. The same applies in the case of criminal liability if a particular incident takes place after the conduct has taken place, and the guilt does not expire until this incident has taken place.

□ A criminal act is now committed on an Icelandic ship or aircraft, outside [jurisdiction] ⁵⁾of the Icelandic state, and the fault does not expire until the ship or aircraft has arrived at the Icelandic port. However, the limitation period begins no later than 1 year from the time the violation was committed.

□ [Limitation period expires when investigation [criminal case] ⁶⁾begins for an investigator against a person as a defendant. In cases where the police may, by law, conclude a settlement, the limitation period is interrupted when the police accuse a person of an offense and present him with a settlement offer. When the law once again authorizes the government to provide for a penalty for an offense, the time limit expires when the government accuses a person of such an offense. [If the limitation period for the representative of a legal entity, his employee or others on his behalf is interrupted, the limitation period for the legal entity will also be interrupted. Breach of the limitation period vis-à-vis a legal entity does not lead to a breach of the limitation period vis-à-vis a representative, employee or other person on behalf of the legal entity.] ⁷⁾ ⁵⁾

□ [Research according to Paragraph 4 does not break the limitation period if an investigator stops the investigation, the prosecutor decides not to appeal [criminal case] ⁶⁾against the

accused or the prosecutor withdraws the charge. If the investigation of a case is suspended for an indefinite period of time, the investigation will not interrupt the limitation period either. If the investigation of a case is stopped because the accused has escaped an investigation, the investigation breaks the limitation period, but the time during which the investigation lasted does not count as the limitation period. ...⁶⁾ ⁵⁾

□ If the guilt is time-barred according to the above, neither the conduct nor the penalties prescribed in 62-67 will be punished or sentenced. gr. The same applies to confiscation and deprivation of rights and remedies according to the second paragraph. Article 148 and the second paragraph. Article 241 The limitation period for confiscation is not less than 5 years, but 10 years for confiscation according to...⁸⁾ Paragraph 1 Article 69 and similar provisions in the Special Penal Code, unless otherwise provided.] ⁹⁾

¹⁾L. 37/2013, Article 2. ²⁾L. 23/2016, Article 3. ³⁾L. 58/2012, Article 3. ⁴⁾L. 61/2007, Art. The provision also applies to offenses committed before the entry into force of Art. 61/2007, provided that their limitation period has not begun , cf. Article 14 sl ⁵⁾L. 63/1998, Art. ⁶⁾L. 88/2008, 234. gr. ⁷⁾L. 140/1998, Art. ⁸⁾L. 149/2009, Article 3. ⁹⁾L. 20/1981, Article 6.

■ Article 83

□ [[Prison] ¹⁾ or imprisonment which has been sentenced shall lapse if enforcement of a sentence has not commenced before the expiry of the time limits specified herein:

1. 5 years, if there is a penalty... ¹⁾ imprisonment for up to 1 year or sentenced to asylum according to Article 65.

2. 10 years, if the punishment is imprisonment for more than 1 year and up to 4 years, and this also applies to penalties imposed according to Articles 62, 66 and 67.

3. 15 years, if the punishment is imprisonment for more than 4 years and a maximum of 8 years.

4. 20 years, if a temporary prison sentence is longer than 8 years.

□ Limitation according to the above begins when it is possible to satisfy a court in accordance with the general provisions of law.

□ Postponement of the execution of a sentence according to a probation sentence is not considered a limitation period nor the time that a party faces [imprisonment] ¹⁾ or asylum according to another court. The same applies to conditional pardon, however, so that the limitation period does not extend unless the probationary period corresponds.

□ The limitation period is interrupted when the enforcement of the judgment has begun.

□ Prisoner has now taken out some part of [prison] ¹⁾ or asylum, but probation or conditional pardon is granted. He then breaks his probation and a decision is made that he will serve the

remainder of [prison] ¹⁾ or asylum, in which case it is considered a limitation period for the enforcement of the remaining sentence and other sanctions imposed from the time such a decision was made. If the enforcement of a penalty or other sanctions according to para. stop for reasons other than those specified in this paragraph shall be deemed to be time-barred from the time it was stopped.] ²⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 19. ²⁾L. 20/1981, Article 7.

■ [83. gr. a.

[A fine determined by a judgment, ruling or settlement shall expire when 3 years have elapsed since it was possible to enforce a judgment, ruling or settlement. When the amount of the fine is ISK 60,000 or higher, the limitation period is 5 years.] ¹⁾

[If the payment of a fine has been secured by expropriation or other comparable means within the limitation period according to Art. Paragraph 1 those deadlines are extended by 2 years.] ¹⁾

Alternate punishment for fines, cf. Article 53, is repealed in accordance with the provisions of [1. and paragraph 2], ¹⁾ unless its enforcement is commenced within the time limits specified therein.

Confiscation, which is determined by a judgment, ruling or settlement, expires when 5 years have elapsed since the decision to confiscate was possible. The court may, however, decide that the time limit is up to 10 years. The provisions of para. also applies to confiscation.

The time that enforcement is postponed due to the provisions of a probation sentence or conditional pardon is not counted as a limitation period.] ²⁾

¹⁾L. 63/1998, Art. ²⁾L. 20/1981, Article 8.

■ [83. gr. b.

Judgment, ruling or settlement of punishment or other sanctions according to VII. chapter will not be fulfilled after the death of a convicted person, cf. however, the second paragraph, unless there is legal authority to do otherwise.

If a judgment, ruling or settlement on confiscation has not been complied with in part or in full when the convicted person has died, the Attorney General may then demand that the district court judge in the last court of convicts stipulate that the provisions on confiscation shall be complied with, provided that profits of convicted offenders or defended objects, which have arisen from a crime. A judge can then change the confiscation clause so that the confiscation of a share is replaced by a certain amount. [Cases under this paragraph are subject to criminal procedure.] ¹⁾

Judicial provisions according to para. Article 148 and the second paragraph. Article 241 can

be satisfied after the death of the convict.] ²⁾

¹⁾L. 88/2008, 234. gr. ²⁾L. 20/1981, Article 9.

■ Article 84 ... ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 141/2018, Art.

■ Article 85 ... ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 141/2018, Art.

Chapter X Treason.

■ Article 86

□ Anyone who is guilty of an act aimed at attempting violence, threats of violence, other coercion or fraud to control the Icelandic state or part of it under foreign control, or to control another part of the state under its jurisdiction, shall imprisonment for not less than 4 years or for life.

■ Article 87

□ If a person contacts the government of a foreign state in order to create hostile resources or war with the Icelandic state or its allies, without the act violating Article 86, it is punishable by imprisonment for not less than 2 years or life. If this is done for the purpose of persuading a foreign state to impair the Icelandic state's right of self-determination in another way, it is punishable by imprisonment for up to 8 years.

■ Article 88

□ [Anyone who publicly in a speech or publication recommends or promotes that a foreign state begins to hostile resources with the Icelandic state or intervenes in its affairs, as well as anyone who causes the risk of such intervention through insults, assaults, property damage and other acts likely to cause such danger shall be subject to... ¹⁾imprisonment for up to 6 years. If the offense is considered very minor, a fine may be imposed.] ²⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, 21. gr. ²⁾L. 47/1941, Art.

■ Article 89

□ If an Icelandic citizen carries a weapon against the Icelandic state or its allies in a war, it is punishable by imprisonment for not less than 2 years.

□ The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who, in war, or when war breaks out, assists the enemies of the Icelandic state in word or deed or weakens the resilience of the Icelandic state or its allies.

■ Article 90

□ If, during a war or when it is threatened, a person breaks an agreement or obligation

concerning measures taken by the Icelandic state due to war or the danger of war, he shall be subject to...¹⁾ imprisonment for up to 3 years.

If a person has suffered this through gross negligence, he shall be punished by fines or [imprisonment for up to 1 year].¹⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 22.

■ Article 91

Anyone who announces, discloses or otherwise discloses to unauthorized persons secret agreements, plans or resolutions of the state on matters to which its integrity or rights vis-à-vis other states are subject, or which have important financial significance or trade for the Icelandic nation vis-à-vis other countries, shall be imprisoned for up to 16 years.

The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who falsifies, abuses or evades a document or other object to which the whole state or rights vis-à-vis other states are subject.

The same punishment shall also apply to any person who has been entrusted with the task by the Icelandic state to negotiate or settle something with another state, if he is at the expense of the Icelandic state in that diplomacy.

If the act referred to in the first and second paragraphs above may, be committed by negligence, shall be punished by...¹⁾ imprisonment for up to 3 years, or fines, if special redress is available.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 23.

■ Article 92

Anyone who intentionally or negligently announces, describes or informs unauthorized persons of the secret military measures taken by the Icelandic state shall be subject to...¹⁾ imprisonment for up to 10 years, or fines, if the offense is humiliation alone.

The same punishment shall be imposed on any person who intentionally or negligently endangers the neutral state of the Icelandic state, assists a foreign state in impairing its neutrality, or violates a prohibition imposed by the state to protect its neutrality.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Art.

■ Article 93

If one promotes that espionage for a foreign state or foreign political parties is directed at something within the Icelandic state or can take place directly or indirectly there, then it concerns...¹⁾ imprisonment for up to 5 years.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Art.

■ Article 94

If an act for which punishment is imposed in XXIII., XXIV. or XXV. Chapter I of this Act,

which is addressed to the head of state of a foreign state or its envoys in this country, the penalty for the offense may be increased, so that up to half of it is added to it.

■ Article 95

□ [Whoever publicly insults a foreign nation or a foreign state, its supreme leader, its head of state, its flag or other recognized national emblem, the flag of the United Nations or the flag of the Council of Europe shall be subject to fines [or imprisonment for up to 2 years. Now the cases are serious and the offense is punishable by up to 6 years in prison.] ¹⁾ ²⁾

□ [The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who publicly insults or otherwise condemns, other insults in words or deeds, or defamatory insults to other employees of a foreign state who are present in this country.] ³⁾

□ [The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who threatens or uses force against the ambassador of a foreign state in this country or invades or causes damage to the embassy area or threatens such.] ⁴⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Art. ²⁾L. 101/1976, 10. gr. ³⁾L. 47/1941, Art. ⁴⁾L. 56/2002, Art.

■ Article 96 ... ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 27.

■ Article 97

□ Cases arising from offenses referred to in this Chapter shall only be appealed to [the Minister] ¹⁾ have so submitted, and are all subject to [criminal proceedings]. ²⁾

¹⁾L. 162/2010, Article 88 ²⁾L. 88/2008, 234. gr.

XI. chapter. Violation of the constitution of the state and its supreme government.

■ Article 98

□ If a person raises or leads an uprising for the purpose of changing the state constitution, it is punishable by imprisonment for not less than 3 years or life.

□ Anyone involved in such an uprising, as well as anyone who is guilty of an act aimed at unlawfully changing the constitution, should be imprisoned for up to eight years.

■ Article 99

□ If you start something that aims to deprive [the president] ¹⁾ or the person in charge of [presidential power], ¹⁾ life, it is punishable by not less than 6 years' imprisonment.

¹⁾L. 100/1951, Art.

■ Article 100

□ Anyone who attacks the Althingi, so that it or its autonomy is endangered, issues an invitation to that effect, or obeys such an invitation, shall be imprisoned for not less than 1

year, and the punishment may be life imprisonment, if necessary. are very large.

□The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who in the same way offends [the President] ¹⁾ or the one who [presidential power] ¹⁾ has in hand, the ministries, the national court or the Supreme Court.

¹⁾L. 100/1951, Art.

■ [100. gr. a.

□[Terrorism shall be punishable by up to life imprisonment for any one or more of the following offenses for the purpose of causing significant fear to the public or unlawfully forcing the Icelandic or foreign government or an international organization to do something or leave something undone or for that purpose to weaken or damage the constitution or the political, economic or social foundations of a state or international organization:] ¹⁾

1st homicide according to Article 211,

2nd physical assault according to Art. Article 218.,

3 liberty under. Article 226,

4. disturbs traffic safety according to Art. Paragraph 1 Article 168, interferes with the operation of public transport, etc. according to Paragraph 1 Article 176 or causes large-scale property damage according to Art. Paragraph 2 Article 257 and these violations are committed in a way that lives are put at risk or cause extensive economic damage,

5. hijacking under. Paragraph 2 Article 165 or is granted to persons present at an airport intended for international air traffic according to Art. Paragraph 3 Article 165,

6. burn according to Paragraph 2 Article 164, causes an explosion, the spread of harmful gases, floods, shipwrecks, railway, car or aircraft accidents or accidents of other such means of transport or transport according to Art. Paragraph 1 Article 165, causes a general shortage of drinking water or puts harmful substances in water sources or water pipes according to Art. Paragraph 1 Article 170 or releases toxic or other dangerous substances intended for sale or general use, cf. Paragraph 1 Article 171

□The same punishment shall be imposed on a person who, for the same purpose, threatens to commit the offenses listed in the first paragraph.] ²⁾

¹⁾L. 149/2009, Article 4. ²⁾L. 99/2002, Art.

■ [100. gr. b.

□Anyone who directly or indirectly supports a person, association or group who commits or has the purpose of committing terrorism according to Art. Article 100 a, by providing funds or providing other financial support, raising or raising funds or otherwise making funds available, shall be subject to imprisonment for up to 10 years.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 99/2002, Art.

■ [100. gr. c.

□ Anyone who, with the help of word or deed, persuasion, encouragement or in any other way, supports criminal activities or the common goal of a society or group that has committed one or more violations of Article 100. a or Article 100. b, and the activities or objectives involve the commission of one or more such offenses, shall be subject to imprisonment for up to 6 years.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 99/2002, Art.

■ Article 101

□ If an act punishable under XXIII., XXIV. or XXV. chapter of this Act, is faced with [the President] ¹⁾ or the one who [presidential power] ¹⁾ has in hand, provided that the violation does not fall under Article 99 or 100, the penalty imposed for the violation increases, but not more than so that it doubles. ... ²⁾

□ [If such an act is directed against the President's closest relatives, so that it can be considered that an offense is being brought against his home, the punishment may be increased so that up to half of it is added to it.] ³⁾

¹⁾L. 100/1951, Art. ²⁾L. 82/1998, Article 28. ³⁾L. 100/1951, Art.

■ Article 102

□ Whoever seeks to prevent [the election of the President], ¹⁾ that elections be held to the Althing, town or local councils or other public offices, as well as anyone who misrepresents or abuses the results of such an election shall be imprisoned for up to 4 years.

□ [Same penalty] ²⁾ this applies if an act, such as the one described above, is directed at a legally authorized ballot on public affairs.

¹⁾L. 100/1951, Art. ²⁾L. 82/1998, Article 29.

■ Article 103

□ That man should be subject... ¹⁾ imprisonment for up to 2 years, or fines, if the guilt is petty, which is guilty of the following acts, when the election, as in the first paragraph of Article 102. may, take place:

1. Gets himself or others an illegal opportunity to participate in the voting.
2. By unlawful coercion, deprivation of liberty or abuse of office by superiors, seek to persuade a person to vote in a certain way or not to vote.
3. It is the result of fraudulent conduct that a person does not vote, even though he intended to, or that his vote is invalid or has a different effect than the voter intended.
4. Pays, promises to pay or offers a person money or other profit in order to get him to vote

in a certain way or to not vote.

5. Receives, requests to receive or promises money or other profits in order to vote in a certain way or in order not to vote.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 30.

■ Article 104 ... ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 31.

■ Article 105

□ Cases arising from violations, as in Articles 99 and 101. may, it shall only be appealed, that [the Minister] ¹⁾ have so submitted, and are all subject to [criminal proceedings]. ²⁾

¹⁾L. 162/2010, Article 88 ²⁾L. 88/2008, 234. gr.

XII. chapter. Violation of authority.

■ Article 106

□ Anyone who commits violence or threats of violence against a public official while on or off duty, and anyone who similarly seeks to obstruct the performance of such activity or compel the employee to perform any act in his office or county, shall be subject... ¹⁾imprisonment for up to 6 years. [If an offense under this paragraph is directed at a public official who is legally authorized to use physical force, imprisonment may be imposed for up to 8 years.] ²⁾ [Fines may be imposed if the offense is minor.] ³⁾

□ [A person who otherwise prevents the holder of police power or customs authority from performing his duties shall be subject to fines or imprisonment for up to 2 years. If such a restraining order is imposed on another public official, it is subject to fines or imprisonment for up to 1 year. ²⁾

□ [If the person convicted of a violation of this article has previously been punished according to the article or has been punished for a crime that is otherwise related to deliberate violence, the penalty may be increased by up to half.] ²⁾

□ [In the same way as civil servants who are not authorized by law to exercise physical force, there are persons appointed by a judge or authority to assist in the conduct of public office.] ²⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 32. ²⁾L. 25/2007, Art. ³⁾L. 101/1976, 11. gr.

■ Article 107

□ If an act, which in Art. can, be held in front of a crowd, the promoters and leaders of the uprising shall be punished with a heavier punishment in proportion, and may then be punished with up to 8 years in prison. [Other participants in the uprising, who have been subjected to tyranny or have not obeyed the orders of an authority that has challenged the

disintegration of the human race, shall be subject to imprisonment for up to 6 years or fines for minor offenses.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 25/2007, Art.

■ Article 108

□[Anyone who abuses another person or his close relatives or others related to him, physical violence, unlawful coercion or threats according to Art. Article 233 for his reporting to the police or in court shall be subject to imprisonment for up to 6 years or fines if special redress is available.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 39/2000, Article 6.

■ Article 109

□[Anyone who gives, promises or invites a public servant, [Member of Parliament or arbitrator] ¹⁾ a gift or other benefit which he does not claim, for the benefit of himself or others, to persuade him to do something or to do something unrelated to his public duties shall be subject to imprisonment for up to [5 years] ²⁾ or fines if redress is available.

□[The same punishment shall be imposed on a foreign official, a foreign judge, a foreign arbitrator, a person sitting in a foreign parliament holding an administration, an employee of an international organization, a person sitting in a parliament of such an institution or in a public legislature abroad. a State, a judge sitting on an international tribunal or an employee of such a tribunal, in order to persuade him or her to do something or not to do something related to his or her public duties.] ¹⁾

□The same punishment shall also be imposed on a person who directs such a thing at a person who claims or provides certainty that he can have an abnormal influence on the decision-making of a person discussed in the first and second paragraphs. of this Article, in order to persuade him to apply that effect.

□Furthermore, the person who makes such a claim or assures that he or she may have an abnormal influence on a person's decision - making, referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, shall be subject to the same punishment. of this Article, and demands, accepts or promises to himself or other gifts or other benefits to which he does not claim, regardless of whether the effect is exerted or whether it leads to the objective pursued.] ³⁾

¹⁾L. 5/2013, Article 4. ²⁾L. 66/2018, Art. ³⁾L. 125/2003, Art.

■ Article 110

□If prisoners in [prison], ¹⁾ agree to help stroke, it concerns prison varðar ²⁾ up to 3 years.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 34. ²⁾L. 42/1985, Article 9.

■ Article 111

☐Whoever delivers an arrested person, a prisoner or a person held in public custody, as well as anyone who encourages or helps such a person to be released from prison, shall be subject...¹⁾ imprisonment for up to 2 years, or fines, if there is redress.

☐Anyone who illegally contacts an arrested person, prisoner or a person in public custody shall be subject to fines or [imprisonment].¹⁾ up to 6 months.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 35

■ Article 112

☐Whoever helps a person who is being prosecuted for an offense, to escape arrest or punishment, by hiding him, helping him to escape or stroke, or misrepresenting who he is, shall be subject to fines...¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

☐The same penalty applies to obstructing the investigation of an offense by destroying, altering or evading objects that may provide instruction in the investigation, or by disturbing the traces of an offense.

☐If a person has committed an act described in this article in order to escape from himself or his close relatives from pursuit or punishment, then it is unpunished.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 36.

■ Article 113

☐If a person removes or destroys a seal or mark that has been placed at public disposal, it is subject to fines...¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

☐Anyone who removes or damages an advertisement posted by the government will be fined...¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 3 months.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 36.

■ Article 114

☐Whoever hires people within the Icelandic state for foreign military service shall be subject to...¹⁾ imprisonment for up to 2 years.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 37.

■ Article 115

☐Anyone who publicly unauthorisedly or knowingly misrepresents what has been done in the elections and voting, as in Article 102. may, or what has happened at meetings or activities of public assemblies, committees, governments or courts, be subject to fines...¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 38.

■ Article 116

☐Anyone who assumes any official authority which he does not have shall be subject to fines

or [imprisonment for up to 1 year] ¹⁾ or, in serious cases, imprisonment for up to 2 years.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 39.

■ Article 117

□ Anyone who knowingly or unlawfully uses publicly or unlawfully for any purpose a mark, mark or uniform reserved for the Icelandic or foreign authorities or soldiers, or a mark, mark or mark so similar to the above, that there is a risk that if lost, shall be subject to fines.

XIII. chapter. Violation of public peace and public order.

■ Article 118

□ If a person launches an uprising in order to use violence or threatens to use violence or threatens to do so, he is liable to imprisonment for up to 3 years... ¹⁾

□ The same punishment shall be imposed on those who have become leaders of such an uprising after it has begun.

□ Other participants in the uprising, who have been subjected to tyranny or have not obeyed the orders of the authorities, which has challenged the disintegration of the human race, should be subject to relatively lesser punishment, and those participants who have not used violence may be fined.

□ If any of the offenses which were the target of the uprising have been committed, heavier penalties shall be imposed, based on the participation of each individual, in accordance with the above, in which case up to 6 years' imprisonment may be imposed, unless the offense is so punishable as a heavier penalty. is relevant.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 40.

■ Article 119

□ If an uprising has taken place, without the provisions of Art. if applicable, and the congregation has been legally ordered by the authorities to disintegrate, those participants who disobey the order, even though they know about it, shall be punished by fines or [imprisonment]. ¹⁾ up to 3 months.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 41.

■ Article 120

□ If you deceive police officers, firefighters, rescue workers or other helpers, by calling for help for no reason or by abusing fire alarms or other danger signs, it is subject to fines or [imprisonment] ¹⁾ up to 3 months.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 42.

■ [120. gr. a.

□[If you knowingly provide false information or deliberately misrepresentations that are likely to raise concerns about human life, health or well-being, regarding matters of aviation safety or security at the airport, it is subject to fines...¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to three years. The same punishment applies to spreading such rumors against a better consciousness.]²⁾ ³⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, 43. gr. ²⁾L. 16/1990, Art. ³⁾L. 41/1973, Art.

■ Article 121

□Whoever publicly encourages people to commit criminal acts shall be subject to...¹⁾ imprisonment for up to 2 years, or fines, if there is redress, unless his offense is punishable by a heavier penalty.

□Whoever publicly and clearly agrees to one of those offenses is in X. or XI. section of this Act may, subject to fines...¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 44.

■ Article 122

□Anyone who prevents a legal meeting from being held shall be subject to fines or [imprisonment for up to 1 year],¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 2 years, if serious, especially if violence or threats of conduct have been committed.

□Disruption of any peace of mind at statutory meetings on public matters with loudness or outrage, is subject to fines or [imprisonment]¹⁾ up to 3 months.

□The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who similarly interferes with public worship or other church services or disrupts a funeral service.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 45.

■ Article 123

□Anyone who intentionally or through gross negligence becomes intoxicated and thus endangers other persons or considerable financial assets shall be subject to fines...¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 6 months, especially if the offense is repeated or otherwise serious.

□...²⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 46 ²⁾L. 101/1976, Art.

■ Article 124

□If someone disturbs a funeral or is guilty of improper treatment of a corpse, it is subject to fines...¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

□The same punishment applies to the misconduct of objects that belong to churches and are used in church activities.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 47.

■ Article 125 ... ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 43/2015, 1. gr.

■ Article 126

□If a person has become aware that one of the offenses is planned or has been committed, as stated in Articles 86, 87, 89, 91, 98, 99 or 100. of this Act may, or any other violation, endanger the life or well-being of persons or important social values, and he does not make every effort to prevent the violation or its consequences, including, if necessary, by notifying to the authorities his knowledge, he shall, if the offense is committed or attempted to be committed, be subject to... ¹⁾imprisonment for up to 3 years, or fines, if major redress is available. But if he neglects this because he could not do so without endangering the life, health or well-being of himself or his immediate family, he shall not be punished.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 49.

■ Article 127

□Anyone who fails to comply with the authority's call for assistance in order to prevent a crime or other inconvenience which endangers the life, health or well - being of persons, even though he could have provided the assistance without endangering himself or significant interests, shall be subject to fines or [imprisonment] ¹⁾ up to 3 months.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 50.

XIV. chapter. Offenses in public office.

■ Article 128

□If a public official, [Member of Parliament or arbitrator] ¹⁾ demands, accepts or promises to himself or other gifts or other benefits to which he has no claim in connection with the performance of his duties, he shall be subject... ²⁾imprisonment for up to 6 years, or fines, if there is redress.

□[The same punishment shall apply to a foreign official, a foreign judge, a foreign arbitrator, a person sitting in a foreign parliament holding an administration, an employee of an international organization, a person sitting in the parliament of such an organization or a public legislature in a foreign state, a judge holding a member of an international tribunal or an employee of such tribunal who seeks, accepts or promises to himself or other gifts or other benefits to which he or she is not entitled in connection with the performance of his or her duties.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 5/2013, Article 5. ²⁾L. 82/1998, Article 51.

■ Article 129

□If a government official collects or takes advantage of taxes or fees, [including service charges], ¹⁾that the taxpayer does not owe, it is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years, provided that there is no heavier punishment for the act according to other provisions of the law. A relatively lesser punishment shall be imposed if the defendant has initially accepted the charge in the belief that the taxpayer owed it, but then retains the charge for profit, after he has found the right thing to do. ... ²⁾

¹⁾L. 54/2003, Art. ²⁾L. 82/1998, Article 52.

■ Article 130

□If the holder of judicial or other official jurisdiction over a legal change is guilty of wrongdoing in the resolution of a case or its handling in order for the result to be unfair, he shall be imprisoned for up to 6 years.

□If the act was or was intended to result in a loss of welfare for any person, the punishment shall be imprisonment for not less than 2 years and up to 16 years.

■ Article 131

□If a judge or other public official who is to maintain the criminal jurisdiction of the State uses an illegal method to bring a person to confession or stories, commits an illegal arrest, imprisonment or [search] ¹⁾ or illegally seizes documents or other property, it is subject to fines... ²⁾ or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

¹⁾L. 54/2003, Art. ²⁾L. 82/1998, Article 53.

■ Article 132

□[If a public servant, who in Art. or Article 131. can, does not intentionally or grossly negligently use lawful means in handling a case or resolution, arrest, detention, search, imprisonment or execution of a sentence, or in the application of other similar measures, he shall be subject to fines or imprisonment for up to 1 year, except for his violation defended heavier punishment by law.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 54/2003, Article 3.

■ Article 133

□[If a public official who is to guard a prisoner, including a defendant who has been deprived of his liberty, or carries out the execution of criminal convictions, allows a prisoner or defendant to escape, obstructs the execution of a sentence, protects a person from serving a sentence or causes that the punishment is carried out in a different and less severe way than prescribed, then it concerns imprisonment for up to 3 years, or fines, if the offense is minor.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 54/2003, Article 4.

■ Article 134

□If a public servant abuses his position to force a person to do something, endure something or leave something undone, he should be subjected to... 1) imprisonment for up to 3 years.

1)L. 82/1998, Article 56

■ Article 135

□If a public official participates in an official or administrative offense committed by another public official under him, or seeks to bring him to commit such an offense, he shall be subject to the penalty for that offense, but even more so, to add up to half of it.

■ Article 136

□A public official who discloses anything that is secretive and who has become aware of it in the course of his work or of his office or county shall be subject to sæ 1) imprisonment for up to one year. If he has done so in order to obtain an unfair benefit for himself or others, or if he uses such knowledge for this purpose, imprisonment may be imposed for up to 3 years.

□The same punishment shall be imposed on a person who has resigned from public office and thereafter reports or abuses in the above-mentioned manner knowledge which he had received in his position and which is to be kept secret.

1)L. 82/1998, 57 gr.

■ Article 137

□If a public official who has [postal or telecommunications services] 1) on hand, unauthorisedly tears up, invalidates or misses letters or consignments delivered for transport by post, or invalidates, distorts or dismisses messages that have been accepted for facilitation, it concerns... 2) imprisonment for up to 3 years. [The same applies to an employee of a legal entity who has received an official license for postal services or to handle telecommunications on the basis of such a license or a contractor who provides postal or electronic communications services under the responsibility of a legal entity.] 1)

1)L. 54/2003, Article 5. 2)L. 82/1998, Article 58.

■ Article 138

□If a public official has been convicted of a criminal offense by an act which must be regarded as an abuse of his position, and for that offense no special punishment is imposed as an offense in office or in the county, he shall be subject to the punishment which accompanies that offense, but so increased, that it is added up to half of it.

■ Article 139

□If a public servant, in cases other than those described above, has abused his or her position for the benefit of himself or herself or to do something that is detrimental to the rights of individuals or the public sector, this is subject to fines... 1) or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 59.

■ Article 140

□A public official who refuses or deliberately fails to do what is lawfully offered to him, is subject to fines or [imprisonment for up to 1 year]. ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 60

■ Article 141

□A civil servant who is guilty of large-scale or repeated negligence or negligence in the performance of his work shall be subject to fines or [imprisonment for up to 1 year]. ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 61.

■ [141. gr. a.

□Public employee according to Articles 128, 129, 134, 135, 138, 139, 140 and 141. of this Act is considered to be a person who, due to his position or authority in law, can make or influence decisions on the rights and obligations of individuals or legal entities or dispose of or influence the disposition of public interests.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 54/2003, Article 6.

XV. chapter. Wrong pronunciation and false accusations.

■ Article 142

□[Anyone who misrepresents something to a court or government authority authorized to take a vow shall be subject to imprisonment for up to 4 years. If a report has been pledged, it shall respect the penalty for aggravation.

□If the report is incorrect in matters that do not concern the issues under investigation, fines or [imprisonment for up to 1 year] may be imposed. ¹⁾ ²⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 62. ²⁾L. 101/1976, Article 12.

■ Article 143

□It does not concern a defendant in a criminal case, even though he misrepresents the facts of the case. Nor shall a person who has misrepresented the circumstances because correct information about them could have been held criminally liable in such a case, or he had reason to believe that it was so, shall not be punished.

□[If a person has been wrong before a court or government authority, which in the first paragraph. Article 142 may, on matters which he was not allowed to explain or may refuse to report, the penalty may be reduced and even dropped, if there is redress.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 101/1976, 13. gr.

■ Article 144

□If a person through gross negligence has been guilty of an act which would be punishable under Article 142. or the second paragraph. Article 143, if it had been an act of intent, it is subject to fines or [imprisonment for up to 6 months]. ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 63.

■ Article 145

□[If a person, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 142, has made a false statement to a public authority in connection with apprehended boyhood or in any other similar way, where such a method is offered or permitted, it is subject to fines or [imprisonment up to 1 year], ¹⁾ but imprisonment for up to 2 years, if the guilt is massive.] ²⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 64 ²⁾L. 101/1976, Article 14.

■ Article 146

□If a person otherwise makes a false statement to a public authority on matters on which he is obliged to provide information, he shall be subject to fines... ¹⁾or imprisonment for up to 4 months.

□The provisions of the first paragraph. Article 143 come into play here as appropriate.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 65.

■ Article 147

□If a person otherwise makes a false written statement or gives a written certificate of something he is not aware of, and it is intended for use in court, other matters concerning the public or arbitration, he shall be subject to fines... ¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 4 months.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 66

■ Article 148

□Anyone who by false accusation, misrepresentation, misrepresentation or evasion of evidence, falsification of evidence or otherwise seeks to cause an innocent person to be accused or convicted of a criminal offense shall be subject to... ¹⁾imprisonment for up to 10 years. In determining the punishment, account shall be taken of the severity of the punishment for the offense which is said or indicated that the person in question has committed. ... ²⁾If an offense has been or is intended to result in a loss of welfare for any person, imprisonment shall be punishable by not less than 2 years and up to 16 years.

□It may be decided in a court of law, at the request of the person who has suffered the injustice, that the conclusion of the judgment and that of its grounds, which the court deems appropriate, shall be published for public participation in one or more official newspapers or publications.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 67. ²⁾L. 101/1976, 15. gr.

■ Article 149

□ Anyone who is guilty of falsely disclosing to the authorities that a criminal act has been committed, as well as anyone who makes false allegations against [the President], ¹⁾ Althingi, courts or authorities shall be subject to fines or [imprisonment for up to 1 year]. ²⁾

¹⁾L. 100/1951, Art. ²⁾L. 82/1998, Article 68.

XVI. chapter. Counterfeiting and other currency offenses.

■ Article 150

□ Anyone who forges money for the purpose of putting it into circulation as genuine currency, as well as anyone who earns money or other counterfeit money for the same purpose, shall be subject to imprisonment for up to 12 years.

□ If the counterfeiting is carried out in such a way that the material value of the eligible currency is reduced, the penalty shall be imprisonment for up to 4 years.

■ Article 151

□ Whoever lays out money that he knows to be forged shall be subject to the same punishment as if he had forged it himself. If he thought that the money was genuine, when he received it, it can be applied [imprisonment for up to 1 year] ¹⁾ or fines.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 69

■ Article 152

□ Whoever lays out money that he suspects is counterfeit shall be subject... ¹⁾imprisonment for up to 2 years. If he thought that the money was genuine when he received it, fines can be imposed, and even, if there is redress, the penalty should be waived.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 70.

■ Article 153

□ It is a matter of fines to create, import or distribute among human objects, which in their construction and finishing are very similar to money or securities intended to be exchanged between people.

■ Article 154

□ Fines or [prison] ¹⁾up to 3 months, the person who creates, imports or issues holders' bonds without authorization by law, which may be used to act as a currency between persons, whether in general or within a special category of persons, or can be expected, to be used in this way. The provisions of this Article do not apply to foreign banknotes.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 71.

XVII. chapter. Forgery and other offenses relating to visible evidence.

■ Article 155

□ Anyone who uses a forged document to deceive in legal proceedings shall be subject to imprisonment for up to 8 years. In particular, it should be considered a penalty for aggravation if the document is used as an official document, commercial paper or will.

□ [The same penalty applies to the use of falsified data stored in computerized form to deceive them in legal proceedings.] ¹⁾

□ If there has only been humiliation at stake, or there is a great deal of redress in other respects, especially if the perpetrator has not intended to reimburse other damage, [imprisonment for up to 1 year] may be applied ²⁾ or fines.

¹⁾L. 30/1998, Art. ²⁾L. 82/1998, Article 72.

■ Article 156

□ The same penalty as in Article 155 may, the person who uses a document with a genuine signature shall be deceived in order to deceive it in legal proceedings, provided that its issuer has been deceived into signing the document in the belief that it is another document or a document with a different content.

■ Article 157

□ If a person uses an unadulterated document such as that of a person other than the person to whom it relates, or in any other way contrary to what was intended, and this is done to deceive him in legal proceedings, it is subject to fines... ¹⁾or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

□ [The provisions of the first paragraph. also apply to the use of genuine data stored in computerized form.] ²⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 73. ²⁾L. 30/1998, Art.

■ Article 158

□ If a person erroneously identifies something in a public document or in a book or in any other document or book that he is required to publish or write, or he erroneously identifies something in a document or book that he publishes or keeps in office legalization is needed to practice, and it is done to deceive with it in the legal process, then it concerns... ¹⁾imprisonment for up to 3 years, or fines, if there is redress.

□ The same penalty applies to the use of such incorrect data in legal proceedings, as if it were the right substance.

□ [The provisions of the first and second paragraphs. also apply to misrepresentation and the use of information and data stored in computerized form.] ²⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 74 ²⁾L. 30/1998, Art.

■ Article 159

□ If an official stamp or mark proving that an object is genuine, or for its origin, quality, type or quantity, has been affixed to an object without authorization or by forgery, the person using the object shall to deceive others with him in business, subject to fines... or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

□ The same penalty shall be imposed on a person who, for the same purpose, causes fraud by placing such an official stamp or mark on objects which are not suitable or uses such objects.

□ If you use for the same purpose an item that has been incorrectly stamped or a private label, or another label that is supposed to say something about the item that is relevant in human business, it is subject to fines... or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

□ A penalty as described above shall also be imposed on a person who uses an object for the purpose of deceiving in trade, after a stamp, mark or other identification lawfully affixed to the object has been removed or misrepresented.

»L. 82/1998, Article 75.

■ Article 160

□ If you use the wrong measuring instrument or weighing instrument in your business in order to deceive others in business, it is punishable by up to 2 years in prison... ». If the guilt is large, and as if it happens more often, the punishment can be increased to up to 6 years in prison.

»L. 82/1998, Article 76.

■ Article 161

□ Anyone using counterfeit postage stamps, postage stamps or other such stamps used as proof of payment of public charges shall be liable to imprisonment for up to 8 years. A relatively lower penalty shall be imposed on a person who uses a stamp or stamp previously used after the use mark has been removed.

□ It is a matter of fines to create, import or distribute items which, in their design and finish, are very similar to stamps, postage stamps or other such payment stamps.

■ Article 162

□ Anyone who falsifies evidence or presents false evidence in order to influence the outcome of a court case shall be liable to imprisonment for up to 2 years. [If there is redress and the violation does not involve a heavier penalty by law, fines or imprisonment for up to 1 year may be imposed.] »

□ Anyone who destroys or forfeits the rights of others, destroys evidence, escapes it or makes it unusable in whole or in part, shall be imprisoned for up to 2 years... »

□If a person has committed the act referred to in the first or second paragraph. may, on evidence, which may have been involved in matters relating to his guilt in a [criminal case], ²⁾ and then that work is unpunished.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 77 ²⁾L. 88/2008, 234. gr.

■ Article 163

□Anyone who erroneously deceives, moves, removes, misplaces or destroys paving stones or other signs showing the limits of real estate rights, including water rights, shall be imprisoned for up to 3 years..., ¹⁾ or fines, if the offense is minor.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 78.

XVIII. chapter. Violations that pose a public risk.

■ Article 164

□If a person chooses a fire that poses a public danger, it is punishable by imprisonment for not less than 6 months.

□The penalty shall not, however, be less than 2 years 'imprisonment if the person who carried out the work had foreseen that a person would have suffered an obvious danger to life or the fire would have entailed an obvious risk of extensive destruction of other persons' property.

■ Article 165

□A person who inflicts damage on the life, body or property of others by causing an explosion, the spread of harmful gases, floods, shipwrecks, railway, motor vehicle or aircraft accidents or the accidents of other such vehicles or vehicles shall be imprisoned.

□[A person in an aircraft now uses violence or threats of violence or other unlawful means to seize control of an aircraft or otherwise illegally intervenes in its control and flight, and is liable to imprisonment for not less than 2 years. In very special cases, the penalty may be lower. ... ¹⁾ ²⁾ [The same applies if intervention is made in the management of a ship or bottom-fixed structures on the continental shelf.] ³⁾

□[The same penalty as in the second paragraph. of this Article, a person who, through violence or a threat of violence, is granted to persons present at an airport intended for international air traffic, provided that he or she has committed an act or is likely to pose a public danger.

□The provisions of Articles 166, 167 and 169 also apply to violations of paragraphs 2 and 3] ⁴⁾

¹⁾L. 16/1990, Article 3. ²⁾L. 41/1973, Article 3. ³⁾L. 70/2002, Art. ⁴⁾L. 16/1990, Article 4.

■ Article 166

□ If an act described in Article 164 or 165 has been committed for the purpose of inciting an uprising, mass robbery or other such disturbance of national order or public order, imprisonment shall be punishable by not less than 4 years.

■ Article 167

□ If a violation, as in Article 164 or 165. can, is committed through negligence, it is subject to fines...¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 79.

■ Article 168

□ If a person disturbs the safety of railway wagons, ships, aircraft, automobiles or other such means of transport or transport, or traffic safety on public roads, without his act in accordance with Article 165, he shall be imprisoned for up to 6 years 6¹⁾. [The same applies if the safety of bottom-fixed structures on the continental shelf is disturbed.]²⁾

□ If the offense is committed through negligence, it is subject to fines or [imprisonment for up to 1 year].¹⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 80. ²⁾L. 70/2002, Article 3.

■ Article 169

□ That person should be fined...¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to one year, failing to do everything in its power to warn or prevent fires, explosions, the spread of harmful gases, floods, shipwrecks, other traffic accidents or similar accidents, which humans or of great value is endangered, as he could have done so without endangering his significant interests or those of others.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 81.

■ [169. gr. a.

□ Anyone who illegally receives, possesses, uses, transports, modifies, releases or distributes nuclear material and thereby endangers human life, health or property shall be imprisoned for up to 6 years.

□ If a violation according to Paragraph 1 poses a public risk to that prison for up to 16 years.]¹⁾

¹⁾L. 70/2002, Article 4.

■ Article 170

□ Anyone who endangers human life or health by causing a general shortage of drinking water or placing harmful substances in water sources or water mains shall be subject to imprisonment for up to 12 years.

□ If a violation is committed through negligence, it is subject to fines...¹⁾ or imprisonment for

up to one year.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 82.

■ Article 171

□ Have ¹⁾a person poisoned or other dangerous substances in objects, intended for sale or general use, so that human health is endangered by their normal use, then it is punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years.

□ The same penalty applies if such items, which are corrupt and harmful to human health in normal use, are subjected to treatment designed to conceal their harmfulness.

□ The same penalty also applies to having on offer or otherwise working to spread objects that are corrupt in the above-mentioned manner, if their harmfulness is concealed.

□ If a violation is committed through negligence, it is subject to fines... ²⁾ or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

¹⁾It should probably be "Let". ²⁾L. 82/1998, Article 83.

■ Article 172

□ If a person, without prejudice to Article 171, has at his disposal or is working to distribute consumer goods which, due to damage or for other reasons, are dangerous to human health, or objects which in normal use are similarly dangerous, and he conceals this harmfulness of theirs, then it concerns imprisonment for up to 6 years, [fines or imprisonment for up to 1 year], ¹⁾if there is redress.

□ If an offense is committed through negligence, it is subject to fines or [imprisonment for up to 1 year]. ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 84.

■ Article 173

□ If a person is on offer or is working to spread as a medicinal or prophylactic remedy for diseases which he knows are not suitable for it, and that their use for this purpose is dangerous to human life or health, this applies to imprisonment for up to 6 years. years ... ¹⁾

□ If an offense is committed through negligence, it is subject to fines or [imprisonment for up to 1 year]. ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 85.

■ [173. gr. a.

□ Anyone who, in contravention of the provisions of the Act on Addictive and Narcotic Drugs, provides addictive and narcotic drugs to many people or delivers them for a substantial fee or in another particularly criminal manner, shall be subject to imprisonment for up to [12 years]. ¹⁾

□ The same punishment shall be imposed on a person who, under the provisions of the said Act, produces, imports, exports, buys, supplies, receives or has in his possession drugs and narcotics in order to deliver them in the manner referred to in the first paragraph] ²⁾

¹⁾L. 32/2001, Art. ²⁾L. 64/1974, Art.

■ [173. gr. b. ... ¹⁾] ²⁾

¹⁾L. 10/1997, Article 3. ²⁾L. 39/1993, Art.

■ Article 174

□ If the life or health of domestic animals is endangered in the manner specified in 170–173. gr. can, then it concerns... ¹⁾ imprisonment for up to 2 years, or fines, if there is redress.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 86.

■ Article 175

□ Anyone who poses a risk of developing or spreading a susceptible disease to human beings by violating the law on the prevention of susceptible diseases or the precautionary measures of the relevant authorities shall be subject to... ¹⁾imprisonment for up to 3 years. The punishment can, however, be imprisonment for up to 6 years, in the case of illnesses that the government has taken special measures to stop or prevent from reaching Iceland.

□ Anyone who, in the above-mentioned manner, causes the risk of livestock or plant diseases occurring or spreading, shall be subject to... ¹⁾imprisonment for up to 3 years, or fines, if there is redress.

□ If an offense under this Article is committed through negligence, it is subject to fines... ¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 87.

■ [175. gr. a.

□ A person who agrees with another person to commit an act punishable by at least 4 years' imprisonment and its execution as part of the activities of organized criminal organizations shall be imprisoned for up to 4 years, unless his offense is punishable by other provisions of this Act or other laws.

□ Organized criminal organization refers to the association of three or more persons whose main purpose, directly or indirectly for profit, is to commit in a systematic manner a criminal act punishable by at least 4 years' imprisonment, or when a significant part of the activity involves committing such an act.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 149/2009, 5. gr.

XIX. chapter. Various violations of the public interest.

■ Article 176

□If an illegal act causes a significant disruption to the operation of public transport, public postal, telephone or radio operations or the operation of stations or power plants that the public receives from water, gas, electricity, heat or other necessities, it concerns...¹⁾ imprisonment for up to 3 years, or fines, if there is redress.

□If an offense is committed through negligence, it is subject to fines or [imprisonment]¹⁾ up to 6 months.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 88.

■ Article 177

□Anyone who removes, destroys or damages public monuments or objects intended for public use or decoration, or objects that belong to public museums or are specially protected, shall be subject to...¹⁾ imprisonment for up to 3 years, or fines, if there is redress.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 89

■ Article 178

□Anyone who deceives or imitates a product or has such a product on offer in order to deceive others in business should be imprisoned for up to 2 years...¹⁾ or fines.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 90.

■ Article 179

□[Imprisonment for up to 4 years shall be punishable by a person who commits a major violation of the legal provisions on environmental protection by the following act:

1. Pollutes air, land, sea or water area so as to cause significant damage to the environment or cause imminent danger of such damage .

2. Store or dispose of waste or harmful substances in such a way as to cause significant damage to the environment or cause imminent risk of such damage.

3. Causes significant soil disturbance so that the land permanently changes appearance or damages significant natural monuments.]¹⁾

¹⁾L. 122/1999, Art.

XX. chapter. Violation of the rules on subsistence and employment.

■ Article 180

□[Anyone in business or service activities denies a person a product or service on an equal basis with others on the basis of his or her nationality, color, race, [religion, sexual orientation or gender identity]¹⁾ shall be subject to fines...²⁾ or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

□The same penalty applies to denying a person equal access to a public meeting place or other places open to the public.] ³⁾

¹⁾L. 13/2014, Article 1. ²⁾L. 82/1998, Article 91. ³⁾L. 135/1996, Art.

■ Article 181

□If the chief of police now has reason to believe that a person has not acted in a lawful manner, he is then obliged to explain why he has his subsistence and to give reasons. If he does not do so, or he earns a living illegally, such as selling a banned product, gambling... ¹⁾ he shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 2 years, provided that there is no more severe punishment under other laws.

¹⁾L. 40/1992, Article 16.

■ Article 182 ... ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 101/1976, Art.

■ Article 183

□Anyone who engages in gambling or betting on a business or involving others in it shall be subject to fines... ¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 1 year, if serious.

□It shall be decided by a court whether the winnings of a gamble or bet shall be returned or whether it shall be confiscated.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 92.

■ Article 184

□Anyone who earns income directly or indirectly by having gambling or betting in the premises he or she owns shall be subject to fines... ¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 93.

■ Article 185

□If a person uses deception or fraud to get a person to emigrate, it is subject to fines... ¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, 94. gr.

■ Article 186

□If a person unauthorisedly performs a job for which an official license or recognition is required, he shall be subject to fines or [imprisonment]. ¹⁾ up to 1 year, unless a special penalty is provided for the violation in other laws.

□If a member has been dissolved in the short term by an authority measure or completed by a court, those who continue the membership or join it thereafter shall be subject to fines... ¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 95.

■ Article 187

□If a person has been granted an official license for any private activity or business activity that is not permitted to be carried out without such a license, and he then violates the obligations towards the public authorities that accompany such a license, he shall be subject to fines or [imprisonment for up to 6 months] , ¹⁾ unless there is a specific penalty for the violation in other laws.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 96.

XXI. chapter. Sifskaparbrot.

■ Article 188

□If a married man or married woman marries another woman or another man, it is punishable by imprisonment for up to 3 years, or, if the other party was unaware of the previous marriage, imprisonment for up to 6 years.

□If a violation is committed through gross negligence, then it concerns... ¹⁾imprisonment for up to 1 year.

□An unmarried man or woman who is married to a married woman or married man should be subjected to... ¹⁾imprisonment for up to 1 year. Now marriage should not be annulled, and fines can be imposed... ¹⁾ or even drop the penalty.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 97.

■ Article 189

□Whoever enters into marriage who is to be annulled because of the relationship of the parties shall be subject... ¹⁾ imprisonment for up to 2 years.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 98.

■ Article 190 ... ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 40/1992, Article 16.

■ Article 191 ... ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 27/2006, Article 2.

■ Article 192

□Anyone who falsifies proof of paternity or maternity of a child with a false or incomplete report to the authority receiving the birth notification shall be subject to [imprisonment for up to 1 year] ¹⁾or fines.

□A penalty may be waived if a child conceived by a married woman outside of marriage has been notified as a child of marriage and her husband has agreed to it.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 100.

■ Article 193

□ Anyone who deprives a parent or other rightful person of the power or care of a child who is involuntary for the sake of his or her youth, or who contributes to his or her escape from such power or care, shall be subject to fines...¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 16 years or life.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 101.

XXII. chapter. [Sexual Offenses.]¹⁾

¹⁾L. 40/1992, Art.

■ Article 194

□ [Whoever has intercourse or other sexual intercourse with a person without his consent is guilty of rape and shall be imprisoned for not less than 1 year and up to 16 years. Consent is deemed to exist if it is expressed voluntarily. Consent is not considered to exist if violence, threats or other forms of unlawful coercion are used. Violence includes the deprivation of liberty through confinement, drugs or other similar means.]¹⁾

□ It is also considered rape and concerns the same punishment as laid down in the first paragraph. [to deceive or exploit the person's error in the situation or]¹⁾ to take advantage of a person's mental illness or other mental disability in order to have intercourse or other sexual intercourse with him, or in such a situation that he is otherwise unable to resist the act or understand its significance.]²⁾

¹⁾L. 16/2018, 1. gr. ²⁾L. 61/2007, Article 3.

■ Article 195

□ [When the penalty for violation of Article 194 is determined, it shall be respected for weight:

- a. if the victim is a child under the age of 18,
- b. if the perpetrator's violence is massive,
- c. if the offense is committed in a particularly painful or hurtful manner.]¹⁾

¹⁾L. 61/2007, Article 4.

■ Article 196 ...¹⁾

¹⁾L. 61/2007, 5. gr.

■ Article 197

□ [If a supervisor or prison employee, another institution run by the police, prison authorities or child welfare authorities, a psychiatric ward of a hospital, a home for the mentally handicapped or another such institution has intercourse or other sexual intercourse with a resident of that institution, the prison is punishable by up to 4 years.]¹⁾

¹⁾L. 61/2007, Article 6.

■ Article 198

□[Anyone having intercourse or other sexual intercourse with a person... ¹⁾by severely abusing his position that he is financially dependent on him, in his job or as his client in a confidential relationship shall be imprisoned for up to 3 years or, if the person is under 18 years, up to 6 years. ... ²⁾ ³⁾

□ ... ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 61/2007, Article 7. ²⁾L. 40/2003, Art. ³⁾L. 40/1992, Article 6.

■ Article 199

□[Anyone convicted of sexual harassment shall be subject to imprisonment for up to 2 years. Sexual harassment involves stroking, misting or drowning on another person's genitals or breasts inside and outside the garment, as well as in symbolic behavior or expressions that are very hurtful, repeated or likely to cause fear.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 61/2007, Article 8.

■ Article 200

□[Anyone who has intercourse or other sexual intercourse with their child or other descendants shall be subject to imprisonment for up to [8 years] ¹⁾ and up to [12 years] ¹⁾ imprisonment is the child [aged 15, 16 or 17 years]. ²⁾

□[Other sexual harassment of a person towards his child or other descendants than that specified in the first paragraph. is subject to up to 4 years' imprisonment, provided that the child is 15 years of age or older.] ²⁾

□[Intercourse or other sexual intercourse between siblings is punishable by imprisonment for up to 4 years. If one or both siblings have not reached the age of 18 at the time of the act, it may be decided that the punishment shall be waived in respect of them.] ³⁾

¹⁾L. 40/2003, Art. ²⁾L. 37/2013, Article 3. ³⁾L. 40/1992, Article 8.

■ Article 201

□[Anyone who has intercourse or other sexual intercourse with a child aged 15, 16 or 17 who is his or her adopted child, stepchild, foster child, cohabiting child or a child who is directly related to such a family, or a child who has been entrusted to him or her for education or upbringing, shall be imprisoned for up to 12 years.

□[Sexual harassment other than that referred to in the first paragraph. for imprisonment for up to 4 years.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 37/2013, Article 4.

■ Article 202

□[Anyone having intercourse or other sexual intercourse with a child under the age of [15], ¹⁾ shall be subject to imprisonment [not less than 1 year and up to 16 years]. ¹⁾ ... ²⁾ [The sentence may be reduced or waived if the perpetrator and the victim are at a similar age and stage of development.] ¹⁾

□[Sexual harassment other than that referred to in the first paragraph. concerns imprisonment for up to [6 years]. ¹⁾ ²⁾

□ Anyone who deceives [child] with deception, gifts or otherwise ¹⁾ [under 18 years] ²⁾ for intercourse or other sexual intercourse shall be subject to imprisonment for up to 4 years.] ³⁾

□ [Anyone who, through online communication, other information or telecommunications technology or in any other way, arranges a meeting with a child under the age of 15 in order to have intercourse or other sexual intercourse with the child or to sexually harass him or her in any other way shall be subject to imprisonment. to 2 years.] ⁴⁾

□[It shall be respected to aggravate the punishment according to Art. Paragraphs 1 and 2 if the relationship between the perpetrator and the child is in the manner specified in the first paragraph. Article 200 or the first paragraph. Article 201, provided that the second sentence of the first paragraph. of this Article does not apply.] ⁵⁾

¹⁾L. 61/2007, Article 11. ²⁾L. 40/2003, Art. ³⁾L. 40/1992, Article 10. ⁴⁾L. 58/2012, Article 4. ⁵⁾L. 37/2013, Article 5.

■ Article 203 ... ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 40/1992, Article 16.

■ Article 204

□[If a violation according to Article 201 or 202 has been committed negligently about the age of the offender, a less severe punishment shall be imposed which, however, may not be reduced [to a minimum of imprisonment]. ¹⁾ ²⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 102. ²⁾L. 40/1992, Article 11.

■ Article 205

□[Now, the person who is to be punished for one of the sexual offenses mentioned above has been convicted of such an offense, and the penalty may then be increased so that up to half of it is added.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 61/2007, Article 12.

■ Article 206

□[Anyone who pays or promises payment or other consideration for prostitution shall be subject to fines or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

□Anyone who pays or promises payment or any other form of compensation for the prostitution of a child under the age of 18 shall be subject to fines or imprisonment for up to 2

years.] ¹⁾

□[Anyone who has a job or livelihood from the prostitution of others shall be imprisoned for up to 4 years.

□The same punishment applies to inciting, encouraging or assisting a child under the age of 18 into prostitution.

□The same penalty applies to the promotion of a person moving out of the country or to the country in order to engage in prostitution for a living.

□Anyone who promotes through intercourse, encouragement or mediation that others have intercourse or other sexual intercourse for payment or has income from the prostitution of others, such as renting out housing or other things, shall be imprisoned for up to 4 years and fined or imprisoned for up to 1 year if there is redress.

□Anyone who offers, mediates or requests sexual intercourse with another person in a public advertisement for a fee shall be subject to fines or imprisonment for up to 6 months.] ²⁾

¹⁾L. 54/2009, Art. ²⁾L. 61/2007, Article 13.

■ Article 207 ... ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 40/1992, Article 16.

■ Article 208

□[If a person who is to be punished in accordance with Article 206 has previously been convicted of a violation of that article, or he has previously been sentenced to imprisonment for an enrichment offense, the penalty may be increased to a maximum of half.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 40/1992, Article 14.

■ Article 209

□[Anyone who, through a heinous act, harms the shyness of a person or commits a public scandal shall be imprisoned for up to 4 years, but [imprisonment for up to 6 months] ¹⁾ or fines if the offense is minor.] ²⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 104. ²⁾L. 40/1992, Article 15.

■ Article 210

□If pornography appears in print, the person responsible for its publication in accordance with the printing law shall be subject to fines... ¹⁾or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

□The same penalty applies to the creation or importation for distribution, sale, distribution or other distribution of pornography, pornography or other such objects, or public display, as well as to public lectures, or games, which are immoral in the same way. [When such material shows children in a sexual or pornographic way, the punishment can be imprisonment for up to 2 years.] ²⁾

□It also applies to the same punishment, giving up on teenagers under the age of 18, pornography, pornography or other such things.

□... ³⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 105. ²⁾L. 39/2000, Article 7. ³⁾L. 58/2012, Article 5.

■ [210. gr. a.

□Anyone who produces, imports, acquires himself or others or has in his possession photographs, films or similar objects that show children in a sexual or pornographic manner shall be subject to fines or imprisonment for up to 2 years if the offense is serious. The same applies to photographs, films or similar objects which show persons 18 years of age or older in a sexual or pornographic manner, provided that they are in the role of a child, or if a child is imitated in such material even if it is not real, such as in cartoons or other virtual images.

□Anyone who views pictures, videos or other similar objects that show children in a sexual or pornographic manner on the Internet or with other information or communication technology shall be subject to the same punishment as specified in the first paragraph]. ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 58/2012, Article 6.

■ [210. gr. b.

□Anyone who hires a child to take part in a nudity or pornography show, organizes or causes it in any other way or benefits from a child taking part in such a show shall be imprisoned for up to 2 years, but up to 6 years if the offense is serious. .

□Anyone who attends a nudity or pornography show where children participate must be fined or imprisoned for up to 1 year.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 58/2012, Article 6.

XXIII. chapter. Murder and bodily harm.

■ Article 211

□Anyone who kills another person shall be imprisoned for not less than 5 years or for life.

■ Article 212

□If a mother kills her child at birth or below as it is born, and it can be assumed that she did so due to distress, fear of sneezing or due to a weakened or confused state of mind that she has experienced at birth, then it concerns the whole prison. to 6 years.

□If it is only an attempt, and the child has not suffered any harm, the penalty may be waived.

■ Article 213

□Anyone who kills another person at his urgent request shall be subject to imprisonment for up to 3 years... ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 106.

■ Article 214

□ If a person contributes to the death of another person, he or she shall be subject to imprisonment for up to 1 year. ²⁾ or fines. If this is done for selfish purposes, imprisonment shall be punishable by up to 3 years.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 107.

■ Article 215

□ If a person's death results from another person's negligence, it is subject to fines... ¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 6 years.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, 108 gr.

■ Article 216

□ A woman who kills her fetus should be subjected to... ¹⁾imprisonment for up to 2 years. If there is particularly substantial redress, it may be decided that the penalty will be waived. An action shall not be instituted if 2 years have elapsed since the offense was committed. An unusable attempt is unpunished.

□ Anyone who, with the consent of the mother, kills her fetus or lends her team for an abortion, shall be imprisoned for up to 4 years. In the case of serious offenses, in particular if the act is committed for profit or has resulted in the death or serious damage to the mother's health, up to 8 years' imprisonment shall be imposed. If the act was committed without the consent of the mother, the punishment shall be imprisonment for not less than 2 years and up to 12 years.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 109.

■ Article 217

□ [Whoever is guilty of assault, provided that it is not as great as in Article 218. says, shall be subject to fines or [imprisonment for up to 6 months], ¹⁾but imprisonment for up to 1 year, if the conduct is particularly punishable.

□ [The prosecuting authority institutes proceedings for violations according to Art. Paragraph 1 and it shall not be done unless the public interest so requires.] ²⁾ ³⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 110. ²⁾L. 88/2008, 234. gr. ³⁾L. 20/1981, Article 10.

■ Article 218

□ If a person intentionally assaulting another person causes bodily harm or ill health, and these consequences of the assault will be blamed on him for intent or negligence, then it matters varđar ¹⁾imprisonment for up to 3 years, or fines, if there are special remedies.

□ If a large-scale physical or health damage results from an attack or violation, it is

particularly dangerous due to that method, e.g. á m. devices used, as well as when the person who is physically assaulted is killed by assault, and the offense is punishable by imprisonment for up to 16 years.] ²⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 111. ²⁾L. 20/1981, Article 11.

■ **[218. gr. a.**

□ Anyone who causes bodily harm to a girl or a woman by removing her genitals in part or in full shall be imprisoned for up to 6 years. If an attack results in serious bodily or health damage or death, or it is considered particularly punishable by the method used, the offense is punishable by imprisonment for up to 16 years.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 83/2005, Article 3.

■ **[218. gr. b.**

□ Anyone who repeatedly or seriously endangers the life, health or well-being of his or her current or former spouse or cohabitant, his or her descendants or the descendants of his or her current spouse or cohabitant, his or her ancestors, or others living or caring for him or her, with violence, threats, deprivation of liberty, coercion or otherwise, shall be subject to imprisonment for up to 6 years.

□ If a crime is serious, it can result in imprisonment for up to 16 years. In assessing the seriousness of the act, special consideration shall be given to whether the victim has suffered extensive bodily or health damage or suffered death. Furthermore, it must be considered whether the offense was committed in a particularly painful or hurtful manner, lasted for a long time or whether the perpetrator severely abused his superior position towards the victim.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 23/2016, Article 4.

■ **[[218. gr. c.]¹⁾**

□ Now the person convicted of a violation of [217, 218 or 218 a], ²⁾previously punished under those articles or has been punished for an offense otherwise connected with intentional violence, in which case the penalty may be increased by up to half.

□ Consent to physical assault means that the punishment that would otherwise have been served can be reduced. The act now concerns Article 217, and will not be punished when consent is obtained.

□ If a physical assault is carried out in a fight or conflict between the perpetrator and the perpetrator, the punishment may be reduced or even waived, when the act falls under Article 217. It is the same if the person who suffered the damage is the source of a conflict by attack, irritation or the like.] ³⁾

¹L. 23/2016, Article 4. ²L. 83/2005, Art. ³L. 20/1981, Article 12.

■ Article 219

□[In the event of damage to body or health, such as that in Article 218. or Article 218 a may, resulting from the negligence of another person, be subject to fines or imprisonment for up to 4 years.] ¹

¹L. 83/2005, 5. gr.

■ Article 220

□Anyone who puts a person in a situation where he is without rescue, or leaves a person he was supposed to take care of, in such a situation, shall be subject to imprisonment for up to 8 years.

□If a mother has left her child helpless immediately after its birth, and it can be assumed that this is done for the same reasons as in Article 212. may, a relatively less severe punishment may be imposed and even the sentence may be waived, if the child has not suffered any appreciable harm.

□Punishment, which in the first paragraph. says, the person who evicts a tourist or tells him the wrong way should be seated, as he should have been able to see that the tourist would be in danger.

□[Prison] ¹ for up to 4 years, a person who, for profit, gas or in any other unscrupulous manner, endangers the life or health of others shall be in obvious danger.

¹L. 82/1998, Article 113.

■ Article 221

□If a person is put to death for helping a person who is in danger of death, even though he could do so without endangering the life or health of himself or others, then it is important... ¹imprisonment for up to 2 years, or fines, if there is redress.

□The same punishment shall be imposed on a person who does not use the means of rescue available to revive those with whom life may be hidden, but who appear to be dead, or do not use the methods offered. are for the care of those who have been involved in shipwrecks or other similar accidents.

¹L. 82/1998, Article 114.

■ Article 222

□Anyone who knowingly or negligently gives birth to a child under the age of 15 to a mentally ill person [a person with a developmental disability] ¹ or intoxicated persons or intoxicated persons, shall be subject to fines or [imprisonment] ² up to 3 months.

¹L. 115/2015, Article 4. ²L. 82/1998, Article 115.

■ Article 223

□ If a person neglects to provide the pregnant woman who is under his care with the necessary maternity assistance, so that the life or health of the child or mother is endangered, this is subject to fines or [imprisonment for up to 1 year].¹⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 116.

■ Article 224 ...¹⁾

¹⁾L. 101/1976, Art.

XXIV. chapter. Violation of human freedom.

■ Article 225

□ If you force another person to do something, tolerate something or fail to do something by using physical violence or threatening to use physical violence or deprivation of liberty on him or his close relatives or to make a false accusation of criminal or degrading his conduct or that of his close relatives, or any other such indictment, even if it is true, if the coercion is not sufficiently justifiable because of the issue to which the threat is directed, or finally by threatening to cause significant damage or destruction to his property, then it's a fine...¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

□ [If one forces another person to marry, it is punishable by imprisonment for up to 4 years. The same penalty applies to forcing another person to undergo a similar ordination even though it has no legal force.]²⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 117. ²⁾L. 23/2016, Article 5.

■ Article 226

□ Anyone who deprives another person of his liberty shall be imprisoned for up to 4 years...¹⁾

□ If deprivation of liberty has been committed for profit or has been long-term, such as if a person has been placed in an unauthorized place in a mental asylum, transferred to other countries or given power to persons who have no right to it, imprisonment shall not be less than 1 year. and up to 16 years or a lifetime.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 118.

■ Article 227

□ If a violation, as in para. Article 226 can, be committed through gross negligence, then it is subject to fines...¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 119.

■ [227. gr. a.

□ [Whoever is guilty of the following act, one or more, for the purpose of sexually abusing a

person or for forced labor or to remove his organ, shall be punished for trafficking in human beings with up to [12 years imprisonment]: ¹⁾

1. The procurement, transfer, harboring or receipt of a person and it is used or has been used unlawful force under Art. Article 225, or deprivation of liberty [according to Art. Paragraph 1 Article 226], ¹⁾or a threat according to Art.

2. To provide, transport, deliver, host or receive a person under the age of 18.

3. To make a payment or other benefits to obtain the consent to the abuse of a man-made controls another person.

The same penalty shall be imposed on the person who receives the payment or other benefit according to Art. 3. tölul. Paragraph 1

Directed violations according to Paragraph 1 against a child it should be taken into account to aggravate the punishment.

The same penalty shall be imposed on any person guilty of the following acts, one or more, in order to facilitate trafficking in human beings:

1. Forging travel or identity documents.

2. To act as intermediaries for such documents or obtain them.

3. Retaining, removing, damaging or destroying another person's travel or identity card.] ²⁾ ³⁾

¹⁾L. 72/2011, Art. ²⁾L. 149/2009, Article 6. ³⁾L. 40/2003, Article 5.

XXV. chapter. Defamation and invasion of privacy.

■ Article 228

If a person searches for letters, documents, diaries or other such documents, which contain information about another person's private affairs, and he has tricked the data, opened a letter, gone into a locked storage room or used another similar method, it is subject to fines ... ¹⁾or imprisonment for up to 1 year. [The same penalty shall be imposed on anyone who illegally obtains access to data or programs of others stored in computerized form.] ²⁾

The same penalty applies to the use or evasion of private data referred to in the first paragraph.

Fines or [prison] ¹⁾ for up to 3 months, the person who sneaks into another person's lockers shall not be subjected to sufficient reasons.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 120. ²⁾L. 30/1998, Art.

■ Article 229

Anyone who publicly discloses another person's private affairs without sufficient cause

justifying the act shall be subject to fines or [imprisonment]. ¹⁾ up to 1 year.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 121.

■ Article 230

□If a person who has or has held a job that requires an official appointment, permit or recognition to report on any private matter that is to be kept secret and that he has become aware of in the course of his work, it is subject to fines or [imprisonment for up to 1 year]. ¹⁾ The same punishment also applies to the same act of the persons who have assisted the above persons in their work.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Art.

■ Article 231

□If a person breaks into another person's house or ship, or another unauthorized place, or refuses to leave, when he is challenged to do so, he is subject to fines or [imprisonment]. ¹⁾up to 6 months. However, it can be applied... ¹⁾ imprisonment for up to 1 year, if there are serious offenses, such as if the perpetrator was armed or used violence or a threat of violence or a crime is committed by several others.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 123.

■ Article 232

□[If a person violates a restraining order or expulsion from home according to the law on restraining orders and expulsion from home, this is subject to fines or imprisonment for up to 1 year. If the offense is repeated or large-scale, the punishment can be imprisonment for up to 2 years.] ¹⁾

□ Anyone who publicly bullies another person with deliberately untrue reports, which are adapted to lower him in public opinion, subject to fines or [imprisonment] ²⁾ up to 1 year.

¹⁾L. 85/2011, Article 20. ²⁾L. 82/1998, Art. 124.

■ Article 233

□Anyone who faces a threat to commit a criminal act, and the threat is likely to arouse in another person fear for the life, health or well-being of themselves or others, is subject to fines... ¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 125

■ [233. gr. a.

□[Anyone who publicly mocks, slanders, insults or threatens a person or group of people with comments or other expressions, such as images or symbols, because of ethnicity, color, race, religion, sexual orientation or sexual orientation, or spreads such fines or imprisonment for up to 2 years.] ¹⁾ ²⁾

¹⁾L. 13/2014, Article 2. ²⁾L. 96/1973, Art.

■ [233. gr. b.

A person who insults or insults his or her spouse or ex-spouse, his or her child or another person who is a close perpetrator, and the act will be considered to involve serious defamation, shall be imprisoned for up to two years.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 27/2006, Article 3.

■ Article 234

Anyone who insults another person through insult in word or deed, and whoever carries out such punishment shall be subject to fines or [imprisonment]. ¹⁾ up to 1 year.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 127.

■ Article 235

If you inflict on another person something that would undermine his dignity, or carry out such abuse, it is subject to fines or [imprisonment]. ¹⁾ up to 1 year.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 128.

■ Article 236

If defamatory adultery is faced or carried out against a better consciousness, it concerns... ¹⁾ imprisonment for up to 2 years.

If the allegation is published or made public, even though the prosecutor probably did not have a reason to keep it correct, it is subject to fines... ¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 129.

■ Article 237

Failure to do so for no reason shall result in a fine, even if it is true.

■ Article 238

Evidence of a criminal act may not be adduced in a case based on defamation, which the person accused has been acquitted of by a final judgment in a criminal case in this country or abroad.

... ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 80/2017, Article 2.

■ Article 239

Penalties may be imposed in accordance with Articles 234 and 235. fall down, if the cause of the defamation was inappropriate conduct of the person who considers himself offended, or he has paid the same.

■ Article 240

If defamation is directed at a dead person, it is subject to fines or [imprisonment for up to 1

year].¹⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 130.

■ Article 241

□ In a defamation case, indecent remarks may be judged insignificant, if the person claiming the wrongdoing.

□ The person convicted of defamatory upbringing may be sentenced to pay the offender, if he so requires, a reasonable amount to cover the costs of the publication of the judgment, his remarks or the premises at the same time, as the case may be. , in an official newspaper or publication, one or more.

■ Article 242

□ Violations referred to in this Chapter shall be subject to [prosecution] ¹⁾as follows:

1. [Violation of provisions [232. gr.], ²⁾Article 233, Article 233 a and Article 233. b sæta... ¹⁾ indictment.] ³⁾

2. a. [Violation of the provisions of Articles 230 and 231. to be prosecuted at the request of the person who was wronged.] ²⁾

b. [If defamatory insults or insults have been directed at a person who is or has been a public servant, and the insults or insults relate in some way to his work, then such an offense shall be subject to... ¹⁾ indictment at his request.] ⁴⁾

c. If defamatory allegations have been made in writing, but either anonymously or with false or false signatures, the offense shall be punished... ¹⁾ indictment, if the person claiming the wrongdoing.

3. The person who is wronged can be sued for other offenses.

¹⁾L. 88/2008, 234. gr. ²⁾L. 44/2015, Art. ³⁾L. 27/2006, Article 4. ⁴⁾L. 71/1995, Article 3.

XXVI. chapter. Enrichment offense.

■ Article 243

□ The offenses referred to in this Chapter shall be punishable only if they have been committed for the purpose of enrichment.

■ Article 244

□ Theft of funds or energy reserves is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years.

□ If the theft is particularly serious, such as the value of the stolen item or the manner in which it was stolen or stored, the method involved in the theft, or the danger associated with it, as well as the commission of the theft many people in common or the same person has been guilty of many thefts, the punishment should generally not be less than 3 months

imprisonment.

■ Article 245

□ Gripdeild is facing the same punishment as theft.

■ Article 246

□ If a person throws his property at found objects or objects, which without his actions have come into his possession, it is subject to fines...¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 131.

■ Article 247

□ If a person withdraws money or other valuables that he has in his custody, but another person owns them, even though the act does not comply with Article 246, he shall be imprisoned for up to 6 years.

□ If a person has used another person's money without authorization for his own needs, he shall be punished for it in accordance with the first paragraph, whether he has been obliged to keep the money separate from his money or not.

■ Article 248

□ If a person causes another person to do something or does something wrong by illegally arousing, strengthening or exploiting his or her false or vague idea of an incident, and thus has money from him or her, it is a matter of imprisonment up to 6 years.

■ Article 249

□ If a person who has been given the opportunity to do something that another person will be bound to, or has money for others, abuses this facility, it is punishable by imprisonment for up to 2 years, and the punishment may be increased, if very severe. are up to 6 years in prison.

■ [249. gr. a.

□ If a person unlawfully modifies, adds to or destroys computer hardware, or data or programs stored in computerized form, or has otherwise taken measures that are likely to affect the outcome of computer processing, it is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years. .]¹⁾

¹⁾L. 30/1998, Art.

■ Article 250

□ Anyone who is guilty of the following acts shall be punished by a default of up to 6 years' imprisonment:

1. Refuses to accept a cash loan or other loan for property or payment, which is to be repaid, or refuses to perform an obligation with misuse of evidence.

2. Sells, mortgages, undertakes or otherwise disposes of its assets over which another person has acquired the rights that the act will not be compatible with his rights.

3. Does anything start after, after his estate has been taken over as a bankruptcy estate, or [while he is authorized to a moratorium or to seek composition without prior bankruptcy proceedings], which aims to ensure that the estate's assets or claims do not benefit its creditors.

4. Impairs the right of any creditor to obtain satisfaction of his property by giving false information, with the exception of property, case studies, undue gifts or large expenses, sale of property for an unreasonably low price, payment or bail of insurmountable claims or relatively high claims receivables, the creation of new debts, which will reduce its finances, or in other similar ways.

Now the act, which in point 4. may be committed to the detriment of one creditor to the detriment of another, in which case the creditor shall be punished only if he has brought a debtor to carry out the concession at the time the creditor saw that bankruptcy or moratorium was imminent.

If an infringement has been committed, as described in point 4, without any specially secured right being curtailed or without unsuccessful enforcement, bankruptcy or contractual arrangements for composition without bankruptcy proceedings having followed, then only proceedings shall be instituted, that the person claiming what was wronged.

^oL. 21/1991, Article 182.

■ Article 251

Whoever extorts money from another by threatening a person with physical violence against him, depriving him or his liberty, or making a false accusation of his criminal or degrading conduct or that of his close relatives, or any other such accusation, although it is true that if the coercion is not sufficiently justified because of the issue to which the threat is directed, or finally by threatening to cause significant damage or destruction to his property, he shall be imprisoned for up to 6 years.

■ Article 252

Anyone who, through physical violence or threats to use it immediately, takes a person or forces money or other valuables out of a person, escapes an object that is being stolen, or forces a person to do something or leave something undone, which results in financial loss for that person or another, shall be imprisoned for not less than 6 months and up to 10 years. If there is a very high risk associated with the robbery, the punishment can be up to 16 years in prison.

■ Article 253

□ If a person has used another person's disadvantages, his simplicity, ignorance or the fact that he was dependent on him, to acquire or reserve interests through a legal act, so that there is a clear difference between these interests and compensation for what comes before them or should come, or these interests should be provided free of charge, then it concerns...¹⁾ imprisonment for up to 2 years.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 132.

■ Article 254

□ If a person thinks, without his act in accordance with the provisions of 244, 245 or 247-225. Article, illegally to the owner an object or other value acquired in the manner set out in those Articles, participates in the proceeds of such infringement, assists another person to retain such proceeds or otherwise contributes to it; to comply with the illegal consequences of the offense, he shall be punished with up to 4 years in prison. Punishment may, however, be [imprisonment for up to 1 year]¹⁾ or fines, if the offender had initially found the valuables acquired through an enrichment offense.

□ The violations in the first paragraph now stand. says, in connection with an act, which relates to Article 246 or 253, and shall then be punished by fines...¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 133.

■ Article 255

□ If a person who is to be punished for any of the enrichment offenses mentioned above has previously been convicted of an enrichment offense, the penalty may then be increased by up to half of the penalty he would otherwise have received. If he has previously been convicted more than once for an enrichment offense, the penalty may be twice as severe, and in that case, the penalty for robbery may be life imprisonment.

■ Article 256

□ A violation has now been committed, relating to 244-250. Article 253 or 254, but only minor matters are at stake, and if the accused has not previously been convicted of an enrichment offense, the penalty may be reduced to...¹⁾ fines, or even drop it altogether.

□...²⁾

□ Now has a violation, which in 244-250. and Article 254. can, come down on a close relative, and can then drop the lawsuit, if the relative so desires.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 134. ²⁾L. 39/2000, Article 8.

XXVII. chapter. Various infringements concerning financial rights.

■ Article 257

□ Anyone who disregards or damages another person's property or deprives them of it shall be subject to fines...¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 2 years. [The same penalty applies to sending, modifying, adding, deleting or otherwise destroying unauthorized data or programs stored in computerized form and intended for computer processing.]²⁾

□ If there has been extensive damage to property, or a violation is otherwise particularly serious, or if the offender has previously been convicted of a violation of the provisions of this Article or 164, 165, first paragraph 168, first paragraph 176 or 177, imprisonment for up to 6 years may be imposed. [The same is true if property damage is directed at an aircraft.]³⁾

□ If the act described in para. above, has been committed through negligence, it is subject to fines...¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

□ Cases arising from violations, which in the 1st and 3rd paragraphs. may, it shall be appealed only if the person claiming the wrongdoing.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 135. ²⁾L. 74/2006, Article 3. ³⁾L. 41/1973, Art.

■ Article 258

□ If a person prevents it by damaging his property or evading it, that his creditors, one or more, can get paid from them, then it is subject to fines...¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

□ Proceedings for offenses under this Article shall be governed by the same rules as in the last paragraph of Article 250. can.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 136.

■ Article 259

□ [Anyone who unauthorisedly uses another person's car, aircraft, ship or other motor vehicle shall be subject to...¹⁾ imprisonment for up to 4 years or fines, if the offense is minor or there are special remedies.

□ If you otherwise use another person's item without permission and cause it damage or significant inconvenience, it is subject to fines...¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

□ Whoever restrains another person from exercising his right to possess an object which he has in his possession, or to keep it, shall be subject to fines...¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

□ Cases arising from violations, which in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs. can, shall only be appealed, if the person claiming the wrongdoing.]²⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 137. ²⁾L. 20/1956, Art.

■ Article 260

□Whoever is guilty of a device shall be subject to fines. No civil action shall be instituted for this violation.

■ Article 261

□If one has committed acts similar to those in 248-250. gr. can, without the purpose of enrichment being proven, it is subject to fines...¹⁾ or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 138.

■ Article 262

□[Anyone who intentionally or with gross negligence is guilty of a major violation of the first, second or fifth paragraph. [Article 109 Act no. 90/2003 , on income tax],²⁾ and the second paragraph. Article 22 of the Act on Municipal Revenue Sources, paragraphs 1, 2 or 7. Article 30 of the Act on Withholding of Public Fees, cf. and Article 11. of the Act on Social Security Tax, and against the first or sixth paragraph. Article 40 of the Value Added Tax Act shall be subject to...³⁾ imprisonment for up to 6 years. An additional fine may be imposed in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Act specified above.

□The same punishment shall be imposed on a person who intentionally or through gross negligence is guilty of a major violation of the third paragraph. Article 30 of the Act on Withholding of Public Fees, para. Article 40 Articles 37 and 38 of the Value Added Tax Act, cf. Article 36 of the Accounting Act or [122-124. gr.]³⁾ of the Annual Accounts Act, including to conceal its or others' enrichment offenses.

□An act is considered a major offense according to Art. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article if the offense involves significant amounts, if the act is committed in a particularly punishable manner or in circumstances that greatly increase the guilt of the offense, as well as if a person who is to be punished for one of the offenses referred to in para. , has previously been convicted of a similar offense or any other offense covered by those provisions.

□ [If a person is convicted of a violation of this provision, he may in a criminal case against him also be prohibited from forming an association with limited liability of members, sitting on the board, working as a managing director or otherwise managing or managing more part of the voting rights in such a company for up to three years.]³⁾ ⁴⁾

¹⁾L. 129/2004, Article 33 ²⁾L. 82/1998, Article 139. ³⁾L. 56/2019, Art. ⁴⁾L. 39/1995, Art.

■ Article 263

□If a person buys or accepts items that have been obtained through an enrichment crime, and he has shown gross negligence at the time of receipt or purchase, this is subject to fines or [imprisonment for up to 3 months].¹⁾ If the offense is repeated, or if the accused has previously been guilty of an enrichment offense, imprisonment may be imposed for up to 6

months.

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 140.

■ Article 264

□[Whoever receives, uses or obtains or otherwise benefits from a violation of this Act or from a criminal violation of other laws, or among other things transforms such benefits, transports, sends, stores, assists in its delivery, conceals it or provides information about its origin, nature, location or disposition of the benefit shall be subject to imprisonment for up to 6 years.

□The person who has committed an original offense and also commits an offense according to Art. Paragraph 1 shall be subject to the same punishment as specified therein. The provisions of Article 77 then applies as appropriate.

□Punishment can be imprisonment for up to 12 years in the case of the benefit of an offense according to Art. Article 173 a.

□If a violation according to Paragraph 1 committed through negligence, it carries fines or imprisonment for up to 6 months.] ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 149/2009, Article 7.

■ [264. gr. a.

□Anyone who gives, promises or invites a person who controls [domestic or foreign] ¹⁾ business enterprises, [including partly or wholly publicly owned enterprises], ²⁾ or performs work on its behalf, a gift or other benefit to which he has no claim, for the benefit of him or others, in order to persuade him to do something or leave something undone in the course of his duties shall be subject to imprisonment up to [5 years], ¹⁾or fines, if there is redress.

□If a person who controls [domestic or foreign] ¹⁾ business enterprises, [including partly or wholly publicly owned enterprises], ²⁾ or performs work on its behalf, demands, accepts or has promised himself or other gifts or other benefits to which he does not claim, and thereby does something or does something unfulfilled in the performance of his duties, shall be subject to imprisonment in full to [6 years], ¹⁾ or fines, if there is redress.] ³⁾

¹⁾L. 66/2018, Article 2. ²⁾L. 5/2013, Article 6. ³⁾L. 125/2003, Art.

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■ Article 265 ... ¹⁾

¹⁾L. 8/1962, 62. gr.

■ Article 266

□ If a prisoner who is not serving a sentence or a prisoner serving daily fines or child support payments has been guilty of a disciplinary offense, he or she may be subject to the same penalties as laid down in Article 47. on remand prisoners, as further determined [by regulation].¹⁾ However, such penalties may not extend to imprisonment.

□ The provisions of Article 48 may be applied. of such prisoners as appropriate.

¹⁾L. 100/1951, Art.

■ **Article 267 ...**¹⁾

¹⁾L. 82/1998, Article 142.

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¹⁾L. 82/1998, 143. gr.