PART I

SECTION II

THE CRIME

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Chapter 4. Persons Subject to Criminal Responsibility

Article 19. General Conditions for Criminal Responsibility

Only a sane natural person who has attained the statutory age envisaged by this Code shall be subject to criminal responsibility.

Article 20. The Age of Criminal Responsibility

1. A person who, before the commission of a crime, has attained the age of 16 years shall be subject to criminal responsibility.
2. Persons who, before the commission of a crime, have attained the age of 14 years shall be subject to criminal liability for homicide (Article 105), intentional infliction of grave bodily injury causing an impairment of health (Article 111), intentional infliction of bodily injury of average gravity (Article 112), kidnapping (Article 126), rape (Article 131), forcible sexual actions (Article 132), theft (Article 158), robbery (Article 161), brigandism (Article 162), racketeering (Article 163), unlawful occupancy of a car or any other transport vehicle without theft (Article 166), intentional destruction or damage of property under aggravating circumstances (the second part of Article 167), terrorism (Article 205), seizure of a hostage (Article 206), making deliberately false report about an act of terrorism (Article 207), hooliganism under aggravating circumstances (the second and third parts of Article 213), vandalism (Article 214), theft or possession of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and explosion devices (Article 226), theft or possession of narcotics or psychotropic substances (Article 229), the destruction of transport vehicles or ways of communication (Article 267).
3. If a minor has attained the age envisaged by the first and second parts of this Article, but in consequence of mental retardation not associated with mental derangement could not fully realize the actual character or social danger of his actions (inaction) during the commission of a socially dangerous deed, or could not control these actions, then he shall not be subject to criminal responsibility.

Article 21. Insanity

1. A person who, at the time of the commission of a socially dangerous act, was insane, that is, was unable to understand the actual character or social danger of his actions (inaction) or to govern them as a result consequence of a chronic or temporary mental derangement, mental deficiency or any other mental condition, shall not be subject to criminal responsibility.
2. Compulsory medical treatment, as envisaged in this Code, may be imposed by a court of law on a person who has committed a socially dangerous deed in a state of insanity.

Article 22. Criminal Responsibility of Persons with Mental Derangement that Does Not Equal Sanity

1. A person of sound mind, who during the commission of a crime, by virtue of mental derangement could not in full measure comprehend the actual character and social danger of his actions (inaction), or control them, shall be subject to criminal responsibility.
2. Mental derangement that does not equal sanity shall be taken into consideration by a court of law when it imposes punishment, and may serve as grounds for the imposition of corrective medical treatment.

Article 23. The Criminal Responsibility of Persons Who Have Committed Crimes in a State of Intoxication
A person who has committed a crime in a state of intoxication, caused by the use of alcoholic drinks, narcotics, or other stupefying substances, shall be subject to criminal responsibility.