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Royal Decree No. 7/74 issuing the Omani Penal Code

📅 February 16, 1974

We are Qaboos bin Said, Sultan of Oman

Since the country needs a penal code that regulates the relationships between individuals and defines their duties towards society and public law, we have issued the Omani Penal Code.

This law shall be published in the Official Gazette Supplement and shall be effective from the date of its publication.

Issued on: 23 Muharram 1394 AH
corresponding to: 16 February 1974 AD

**Qaboos bin Said,
Sultan of Oman**

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Penal Code

The first book on general provisions

Chapter One : Criminal Law

Chapter One : The Principle of the Law of Crimes and Punishments and the Application of Penal Law in Terms of Time

Article 1

An act is not considered a crime if there is no text to that effect at the time it is committed.

Likewise, no penalty shall be imposed that was not stipulated at the time the crime was committed.

A crime is considered committed as soon as the acts of its execution are completed, regardless of the time at which the result occurred.

Chapter Two : The Application of Criminal Law in Terms of Place

Article 2

The validity of Sharia is its care for an act or situation, which entails its application to them. The validity of Omani criminal law, limited in this chapter, has four criteria:

The first is territorial, i.e. with regard to the place where the act occurred, and the jurisdiction is then known as territorial jurisdiction.

Second - subjective, i.e. in view of the interest of the Omani state in reality, and the validity is subjective.

Third : Personal, i.e. with regard to the nationality of the perpetrator, and the validity is then known as personal validity.

Fourth : Qualitative, i.e. in view of the type of act and the Omani state's keenness to participate internationally in combating crime, and it is then known as comprehensive jurisdiction.

1- In territorial jurisdiction

Article 3

Omani Sharia law applies to all crimes committed within the Sultanate's territory or territories under its control.

Article 4

The crime is considered to have been committed in Omani territory:

1- If one of the elements that constitute the crime, or an act of an indivisible crime, or a joint, original or subsidiary act, was committed on these lands.

2- If the result occurred in these lands or was expected to occur there.

Article 5

Omani territory includes the air layer that covers it, i.e. the Omani airspace. The following are considered to be Omani territory, for the purposes of applying the Penal Code:

- 1- Territorial waters as defined by its own law.
- 2- The airspace covering the territorial waters.
- 3- Omani ships and air vehicles wherever they are.
- 4- Non-Omani lands that are legally incorporated into Omani lands.

Article 6

Omani Sharia does not apply:

- 1- In Omani airspace, for crimes committed on board a foreign aircraft, if the crime does not go beyond the edge of the vehicle.
- 2- In Omani territorial waters or in the airspace covering them, for crimes committed on board a foreign ship or aircraft if the crime does not exceed the edge of the ship or aircraft.

However, crimes that do not exceed the edge of a foreign aircraft or ship are subject to Omani law if the perpetrator or victim is Omani, or if the aircraft or ship lands in Oman after the crime is committed.

Article 7

Omani Sharia law does not apply, in Omani territory, to crimes committed by foreign service employees and foreign consuls while enjoying the immunity granted to them by public international law.

2- In self-validation

Article 8

The provisions of Omani Sharia apply to every Omani or foreign person, whether an actor, instigator or intervention:

- He committed a crime outside Omani territory that threatens the internal or external security of the state.
- Or imitated the state seal or forged its banknotes or Omani or foreign bank bonds circulated legally or customarily in Oman.
- Or he enslaved, traded with, or enslaved an Omani.

However, these provisions do not apply to a foreigner whose work does not violate the rules of international law.

Article 9

Judgments issued abroad shall not prevent prosecution before the Omani judiciary for the crimes mentioned in the previous article unless the judgments were issued against the perpetrator based on a request or as a result of an official notification from the Omani authorities.

However, it is up to the Omani judiciary, with regard to the implementation of the penalty it imposes, to reconsider the amount of that penalty, to take into account the penalty and pretrial detention

that may have been implemented abroad against the convicted person.

3- In personal authority

Article 10

Omani law applies to every Omani, whether a perpetrator, instigator or accomplice, who commits outside Omani territory a crime of the type of felony or misdemeanor punishable under Omani law, unless he has been finally tried abroad and, in the event of a conviction, has executed the sentence, or if the crime or punishment is dropped by a general or special pardon or by the passage of time.

This remains the case even if the defendant loses or acquires Omani nationality after committing the crime. In this case, the misdemeanor must be punished by a prison sentence of up to three years.

If Omani law differs from the law of the place of the crime, the Omani judge may take this difference into account for the benefit of the defendant.

Article 11

Omani Sharia also applies:

1- On crimes committed abroad by any Omani employee while performing his job or in connection with his performance thereof.

2- On crimes committed by employees of the Omani foreign service and Omani consuls while enjoying diplomatic immunity under international public law.

4- In comprehensive validity

Article 12

Omani law shall apply to every foreigner, whether a perpetrator, instigator or accomplice, who commits abroad a felony or misdemeanor punishable under Omani law and not stipulated in Articles 8, 10 and 11 of this law, and is found after committing it in Omani territory .

In this case, the following conditions must be met:

- 1- The law of the country in whose territory the crime was committed must punish it with a prison sentence of up to three years.
- 2- That the foreigner's return has not been requested or accepted.
- 3- That the foreigner has not been finally tried abroad, and in the event of a ruling against him, that the sentence has not been executed or that the crime or sentence has been dropped by a general or special pardon or by the passage of time . If the Omani law and the law of the place of the crime differ, the Omani judge may take this difference into account for the benefit of the defendant.

- On the effect of foreign judgments

Article 13

Criminal judgments issued by foreign courts regarding acts that Omani law describes as felonies or misdemeanors may be relied upon:

- 1- To implement what it stipulates regarding loss of capacity and deprivation of rights, as long as they are consistent with Omani law, and to implement Responses, compensations and other civil results.

2- In order to rule on what is stipulated in Omani Sharia regarding loss of capacity, forfeiture of rights, or other civil responses and results.

3- To apply the provisions of Omani Sharia regarding repetition, compounding of crimes, suspension of execution and suspension of the effective judgment, and restoration of reputation.

The Omani judge may verify that the foreign judgment was issued in a proper manner in terms of form and basis, by referring to the case documents.

-In the recovery of criminals

Article 14

The Sultanate of Oman embraces the principle of international cooperation in the field of combating crime, tracking down its perpetrators and handing them over to the relevant foreign countries. However, no one shall be handed over to a foreign country except under the conditions specified in the following articles, or stipulated in the treaties concluded by the Sultanate.

Article 15

Extradition is permitted in the following crimes:

1- Crimes committed in the territory of the state requesting extradition.

2- Crimes that affect the security of that state, its financial standing, or the evidentiary value of its official seals.

3- Crimes committed by a citizen of that country.

Article 16

Recovery is not permitted when the territorial, material or personal jurisdiction of Omani law is available as specified in Articles 3 to 5, the last paragraph of Article 6, and Articles 8 to 11 of this Law.

Article 17

Refuse to refund:

1- If the extradition request arises from a political crime or a crime of a political nature or appears to be for a political purpose.

2- If the person sought to be extradited was enslaved or enslaved in the territory of the state requesting extradition.

3- If the crime is not punishable under Omani law by a terrorist or disciplinary penalty, or if the public right claim or penalty has been dropped for one of the legal reasons in accordance with this law or the law of the state requesting extradition or the law of the state on whose territory the crime was committed.

4- If the penalty stipulated in Omani law, or in the law of the state requesting extradition, or the law of the state in whose territory the acts were committed, does not exceed one year of imprisonment for all the crimes covered by the request, or if the person requested for extradition has been sentenced to a penalty of less than six months.

5- If the crime has been finally convicted in Oman.

6- If the person whose extradition is requested enjoys diplomatic immunity at the time of committing the crime or when his extradition is requested.

7- If the person requested to be extradited had been granted political asylum in Oman prior to the extradition request, and this right was not withdrawn after the request.

8- If the person to be recovered is of Omani nationality.

Article 18

Except in cases requiring urgent action, no person wanted by a foreign country may be arrested in Oman unless his extradition file is received.

In urgent cases, arrest requests received by telephone, telegram or in writing may be accepted, provided that the requests include the type of crime, the legal text applicable to this crime, the nationality and clear identity of the wanted person, and his place of Asylum in Oman if possible.

Article 19

In urgent cases, arrest requests are directed to the Supreme Commander of the Omani Security Forces, who must obtain the prior approval of the Attorney General either to conduct investigations or to arrest the criminal.

Article 20

The Court of Appeal in the capital is entrusted with examining the extradition requests or expressing an opinion thereon, either to

deliver or to reject the request when it is presented to it with a review from the Public Prosecutor immediately after completing the preliminary procedures assigned to him Under the provisions of this law.

The Public Prosecutor is entrusted with approving or not conducting investigations or arresting the person whose extradition is requested in urgent cases, i.e. before the extradition file is received, or in normal cases.

Article 21

When the person whose extradition is sought is arrested, in urgent or ordinary cases, he must be immediately brought before the Public Prosecutor if he is arrested within the capital, and before the competent Public Prosecutor of the place of arrest outside the capital, to question him about his identity. If it is ascertained that he is the person sought, an arrest warrant shall be issued against him for a period of fifteen days and he shall be immediately brought before the prison located in the capital to be placed at the disposal of the Public Prosecutor.

Article 22

The Public Prosecutor, upon reviewing the papers of the arrested person, shall in all cases interrogate him repeatedly and order his detention or his release with or without bail, as the case may require, and shall prevent him from leaving Omani territory until the request against him is decided.

Article 23

If the extradition file is not received from the concerned state within the prescribed detention period, the Public Prosecutor may release the detainee or extend the detention for a similar period or a longer period not exceeding two months. In the event that the extradition decree is issued, the requesting state shall be notified by telegram or through its representative in Oman to send whoever is necessary to receive the requested person.

If the said state delays sending its envoys for one month to receive the detainee, the detainee shall be released regardless of the crime attributed to him and shall be forced to leave Omani territory.

Article 24

The recovery file must include certified copies, officially stamped by the judicial authority in charge of the claim for the person to be recovered, of the following documents:

- 1- An arrest warrant including the type of crime and the legal article applicable to it if the wanted person has not been convicted, and a copy of the judgment as well if he has been convicted.
- 2- The supporting evidence is complete, whether it is evidence relied upon by the decision of suspicion or accusation, or evidence relied upon by the court's ruling.
- 3- The legal text on which the suspicion or charge is based or which was applied in the ruling.
- 4- The full identity of the person to be extradited, his nationality, his appearance, and his passport photo if possible.

5- A pledge from the requesting state that it will not pursue, prosecute or punish the person sought for extradition for any crime prior to extradition other than the crime or crimes that were the subject of the extradition request.

Article 25

Any extradition request that is received incomplete in the formal conditions set forth in the previous article and the requesting state does not address the deficiency within the two-month period stipulated in Article 23 of this law shall be rejected.

Any request shall also be rejected if the Court of Appeal finds that the legal conditions are not met or that the evidence contained in the extradition file or the investigations it conducted itself do not sufficiently prove that the person sought for extradition committed the crime attributed to him .

Article 26

If the Court of Appeal denies the extradition request, the government must deny the extradition. If the Court of Appeal grants the extradition request, or if the defendant refuses in court to surrender without the court examining the legality of the request, the government has the option to grant or deny the request.

Article 27

The extradition request shall be rejected by a Royal Decree based on a proposal from the Minister of Justice and Interior or the extradition request shall be approved.

Article 28

The decree ordering extradition shall specify the crime for which the person sought for extradition is extradited, so that the concerned state shall undertake, in accordance with its undertaking, not to exceed the aforementioned crime in prosecuting, trying or punishing this person after his extradition to it, except with the approval of the Government of Oman within the conditions set forth in Article 26 of this Law.

Chapter Two

: Types of Crimes and Criminal Provisions

Chapter One

: The Legal Description of Crimes

1- In determining the criminal description

Article 29

The legal description of the crime is determined according to the penalty imposed by the legal texts. Accordingly, crimes are divided, according to the division of penalties, into three types:

- 1- Felony, the punishment for which is described as terrorism.
- 2- Misdemeanor, the penalty for which is described as disciplinary.
- 3- Ugliness, the punishment for which is described as disgrace.

Article 30

In order to determine the legal description of the crime in accordance with the previous article, the upper limit of the age penalty stipulated by law shall be considered.

The legal description shall not change if the penalty stipulated by law is replaced by a lighter penalty as a result of taking into account mitigating factors. However, the matter shall be different when taking into account excuses.

Article 31

If the act has several descriptions, all of them are mentioned in the ruling without imposing on the perpetrator anything other than the punishment required by the most severe description.

However, if a general text of the penal code and a specific text apply to the act, then the specific text is taken into account.

Article 32

Prosecution for a single act shall only be carried out once.

However, if the criminal consequences of the act become more serious after the first prosecution and become subject to a more severe legal description, it shall be prosecuted according to this description and the more severe penalty shall be executed only. If the penalty previously imposed has been executed, its sentence shall be deducted from the original new penalty.

2- In heinous crimes

Article 33

Heinous crimes are considered:

First: All criminal offenses for which a terrorist penalty is imposed.

Second: All misdemeanor crimes listed below:

- 1- Bribery.
- 2- Embezzlement.
- 3- False testimony.
- 4- False oath.
- 5- Forgery and knowingly using forged documents.
- 6- Incitement to immorality.
- 7- Sodomy and lesbianism.
- 8- Drug trafficking.
- 9- Theft.
- 10- Rape and intimidation.
- 11- Fraud.
- 12- Doubt without compensation.
- 13- Breach of trust.
- 14- Imitation.
- 15- Invasion of other people's property.

3- In public crimes

Article 34

Public crimes are crimes that are published by the following means:

1- Actions and movements if they occur in a public place or a place open to the public or exposed to sight, or if they are seen due to the perpetrator's mistake by someone who has no involvement in the act.

2- Speech and shouting, whether spoken aloud by the perpetrator or transmitted by mechanical means, such that in both cases it is heard by someone who has no involvement in the act.

3- Writing, drawings, hand-made or photographed pictures, films and signs of all kinds if displayed in a public place or in a place exposed to view or permitted to the public.

4- In the removal of the criminal description: reasons for justification

Article 35

The reasons for justification are:

- Legitimate defense.
- Obeying the law, the legitimate order of the authority, and the approval of the law.
- State of necessity.

Article 36

An act committed in the exercise of a right without excess is not considered a crime.

An act required by a current necessity to repel an unjustified and unprovoked attack on oneself or one's property or the life or

property of another is considered an exercise of a right.

If an excess occurs in defense, the perpetrator may be exempted from punishment if he commits his act in a fit of extreme anger and excitement in which his willpower is lost.

Article 37

It is not considered a crime, but only requires civil compensation, the act that necessity forced the perpetrator to commit in order to defend himself or another person or his property or the property of another against a serious and imminent danger that he did not intentionally cause , provided that the act is proportionate to the danger.

A person who is legally obliged to be exposed to danger is not considered in a state of necessity.

Article 38

It is not a crime:

1- The act committed for a duty imposed by law or imposed by a legitimate order issued by the competent authorities. If the issued order is illegitimate, the perpetrator is justified if the regulations do not permit him to verify its legitimacy.

2- The types of discipline inflicted on children by their parents or teachers within the limits permitted by general custom.

3- Acts of violence that occur during sports games if the rules of the game are observed.

4- Surgical operations and medical treatments that comply with the principles of art, if performed at the request of the patient or with his consent or the consent of his legal representatives, or in cases of urgent necessity.

Chapter Two **: Original Penalties**

1- In determining penalties

Article 39

The penalties are specified as follows:

1- Terrorist penalties: death, life imprisonment, or temporary imprisonment from three to fifteen years.

2- Disciplinary penalties: imprisonment from ten days to three years and a fine from ten to five hundred Omani riyals, or one of them only.

3- Disturbing penalties: imprisonment from twenty-four hours to ten days and a fine from one riyal to ten riyals, or one of them only.

2- In implementing penalties

Article 40

The death penalty shall be executed by hanging after the judgment issued therein has been finalized and ratified by a Royal Decree, in the place designated by that Decree.

It is prohibited to execute the death penalty on Fridays, national holidays, or days designated for worship according to the religion of

the convict.

The Sultan may, of his own accord, grant a pardon for this penalty, or replace it.

Article 41

The execution of a pregnant woman is postponed until she gives birth.

If she gives birth to a live fetus, the death penalty is commuted to life imprisonment by a special royal decree.

Article 42

Imprisonment shall be calculated according to the Gregorian calendar. A day of imprisonment shall be considered twenty-four hours, a month shall be considered thirty days, and anything exceeding a month shall be considered from one day to the next.

Except in the case of a sentence of twenty-four hours, the convict shall be released before noon on the last day of the expiry of his sentence.

Article 43

The entire period of pretrial detention shall be included in the calculation of the sentence imposed.

The period during which the perpetrator of the crime is deprived of his freedom shall be considered pretrial detention.

Article 44

Imprisonment sentences shall be served on persons convicted of felonies or misdemeanors in the Sultanate's prisons and in

accordance with the rules stipulated in the prison regulations.

Imprisonment sentences shall be served on persons convicted of heinous crimes in the aforementioned prisons, and in a place separate from the place designated for the execution of terrorist and disciplinary penalties.

Article 45

The fine shall be executed in cash, within a maximum period of one month after the judgment issued therein is final.

In the event that the convicted person is unable or refuses to pay, the fine shall be replaced by imprisonment by a decision of the judge who issued the fine, based on a request from the authority responsible for execution, at a rate of one day paid For every one Omani Riyal, provided that the period of imprisonment replaced shall not exceed six months or the maximum prison sentence legally required for the crime.

The fine may be collected in monthly installments within a year starting from the day the judgment became final, by a decision of the judge issuing the judgment and based on a request from the convicted person. In the event of delay in paying one of the installments, the remainder shall be due in one payment and shall be collected either in cash or by the replaced prison sentence.

Chapter Three

: Secondary and Additional Penalties

1- In general subsidiary or additional penalties

Article 46

The secondary or additional penalties are:

- Residence ban.

Expel the foreigner.

- Deprivation of civil rights.

- Confiscation.

- Closure and prohibition of practicing a business.

2- In preventing residence

Article 47

A residence ban is a prohibition on a convict to be present in certain places after its release.

Anyone sentenced to a temporary terrorist penalty is subject to a residence ban for a similar period in the places specified by the judgment.

Residence is prohibited by law in the places where the felony was committed or where the victim or his relatives up to the fourth degree reside, unless the judge decides otherwise.

Anyone sentenced to death or life imprisonment and who is pardoned or whose sentence is dropped for one of the legal reasons is subject to a residence ban for a period of fifteen years.

Any violation of a residence ban is punishable by imprisonment from three months to three years.

3- In the expulsion of the foreigner

Article 48

Any foreigner sentenced to a terrorist penalty for a felony shall also be ordered to be expelled from Omani territory by a special paragraph in the judgment.

If he is sentenced to a disciplinary penalty for a felony or misdemeanor, he may be ordered to be expelled if his crime is shameful or disturbs the security of the country or public morals, or if he is proven to be a habitual criminal.

The judge shall order expulsion for life or for a period ranging from three to fifteen years.

Article 49

A foreigner who has been ordered to be deported must leave Omani territory by his own means within a period of fifteen days.

Any violation of a deportation measure taken judicially or administratively shall be punishable by imprisonment from one month to six months.

4- In deprivation of civil rights

Article 50

Every person sentenced to a terrorist life sentence shall be deprived of exercising his rights for life. As for a person sentenced to a temporary prison sentence, whether terrorist or disciplinary, he shall be deprived of exercising his civil rights throughout the execution of his sentence and then for a period parallel to the executed sentence, provided that it is not less than three years, unless his reputation is restored after execution in accordance with the provisions of the law.

A person sentenced to a disciplinary sentence shall not be deprived of his civil rights.

Article 51

The civil rights that the convict is deprived of under the previous article are:

- 1- The right to hold government jobs.
- 2- The right to hold sectarian and union positions.
- 3- The right to vote.
- 4- Ownership, publishing and editing rights of newspapers.
- 5- The right to manage public or private schools and to teach in them.
- 6- The right to carry medals and honorary titles.

5- In confiscation

Article 52

In the event of a conviction, the judge may order the confiscation of the seized items that were used or prepared to commit the crime and the items seized as a result of this crime, or resulting from it, while reserving the right of a third party with good faith.

Article 53

In any case, a ruling must be issued to confiscate items whose manufacture, possession or use was in itself illegal, even if they are not owned by the defendant or the convicted person, even if the prosecution does not result in a ruling.

Article 54

If the thing to be confiscated has not been seized, the defendant or the convicted person shall be given a period of time to hand it over under penalty of paying twice its value as determined by the judge in his ruling, either automatically or with the knowledge of an expert. The value shall be collected in the same manner as the fine.

6- In closing and preventing the practice of a business

Article 55

Any premises in which a felony or misdemeanor crime has been committed or which have been specially prepared for the commission of such a crime may be ordered to be closed.

Any person may also be ordered to be prevented from practicing an art, profession, craft or any work contingent upon acceptance of authority or obtaining a certificate if he is convicted of a felony or misdemeanor committed in breach of the duties of the profession or the obligations inherent in that work.

While preserving the right of the owner in good faith, the premises shall be closed for a period of not less than one week and not more than one year.

The prohibition from practicing the work shall be for a period similar to the period stipulated in the previous paragraph. The period shall be doubled in the event of repetition or shall be for life if a special text provides for that.

Chapter Four : Civil Obligations

Article 56

The criminal judge may order the following civil obligations:

- 1- Reply.
- 2- Compensation.
- 3- Confiscation for the benefit of the injured party.
- 4- Expenses.

Article 57

Restitution is the restoration of the situation to what it was before the crime, and it must be ruled as a pardon whenever possible.

Article 58

Any crime that causes material or moral damage to another shall be punished by law upon the request of the injured party.

The judge may, upon the request of the injured party, order the latter to own the objects subject to confiscation under Article 52, from the compensation due to him and within limits.

Article 59

The personal compensation awarded to the injured party shall be executed in the manner followed for the collection of civil debts. The injured party may request the judge who decided the case to order the imprisonment of the convicted person in order to compel him to pay or to hand over the confiscated items pursuant to the second paragraph of the previous article if they have not yet been seized.

The period of imprisonment shall be determined in a manner

proportional to the value of the compensation, including the value of the items ordered to be delivered to the injured party, provided that the period shall not be less than one month or more than six months.

Article 60

Any judgment of conviction or acquittal must include an order for the losing party to pay fees and expenses to the treasure.

A judgment may be rendered exempt from the claimant who has been proven to have filed his lawsuit in good faith.

Article 61

The fees and expenses imposed shall be enforced in accordance with the rules followed in the collection of fines.

Chapter Five : The Fall of Criminal Judgments

1- General provisions

Article 62

The reasons that cancel, prevent or suspend the implementation of criminal judgments are the following:

- 1- Death of the convict.
- 2- General amnesty.
- 3- Special pardon.
- 4- Forgive the affected team.

5- Rehabilitation.

6- The passage of time.

7- Suspension of execution.

8- Suspension of the enforceable judgment.

Article 63

The reasons that nullify criminal judgments do not affect civil obligations, which remain subject to civil judgments.

2- In the death of the convict

Article 64

All criminal consequences of the judgment shall be removed upon the death of the convicted person, with the exception of confiscation stipulated in Article 53, confiscation for the benefit of the injured party stipulated in Article 58, and the closure of the premises.

3- General amnesty

Article 65

A general amnesty shall be issued by a Royal Decree taken after consulting the Council of Ministers. A

general amnesty shall erase the crime and its legal effects, and shall waive all original, subsidiary or additional imposed penalties and any fees and expenses due to the treasury.

A general amnesty shall not grant the injured party the right to compensate he requests, nor the enforcement of the judgment

ordering such compensation. A general amnesty shall also not affect fines and expenses collected, nor confiscated items. A general amnesty shall not include the prohibition of residence or the expulsion of a foreigner unless the amnesty decree expressly provides for this.

4- In the special pardon

Article 66

A special pardon is granted by a Royal Decree issued upon the proposal of the Minister of Interior and Justice. A pardon shall not be granted to anyone who has not been judged to a final judgment. A special pardon shall drop, replace or reduce the original penalty, in whole or in part. However, subsidiary or additional penalties imposed shall not be covered by a special pardon except by virtue of an explicit provision in the Royal Decree granting it.

5- On the page of the affected team

Article 67

The pardon of the injured party suspends the execution of the penalties imposed in crimes for which prosecution depends on taking the form of a private prosecution.

Article 68

Pardon is not revoked or subject to any condition. If this pardon includes one of the convicted persons, it shall include the others. Pardon is not considered valid if there are multiple claims to personal rights unless it is issued by all of them.

6- In restoring consideration

Article 69

The convict may be rehabilitated by a decision issued by the judge who sentenced him to punishment, if the convict proves:

1- That seven full years have passed since the execution of the terrorist penalty, or that three full years have passed since the execution of the disciplinary penalty.

2- That he has paid the fees and expenses in prison or in cash, and paid the damages awarded to the injured party, or that the latter has waived them for him.

Rehabilitation nullifies, for the future, the effects of all judgments issued and cancels subsidiary or additional penalties.

7- Over time

Article 70

The passage of time prevents the execution of penalties, with the exception of the prohibition of residence and confiscation provided for in Article 53.

Article 71

Time passes on penalties in the following order:

First - In felonies,

the statute of limitations for capital punishment and life imprisonment shall expire after twenty-five years, and after ten years

for any other terrorist punishment. The statute of limitations shall run from the date of issuance of the judgment imposing the penalty if it was in absentia, and from the day the convict evaded execution if the judgment was in person. In the event that the penalty is reduced for any legal reason, the new penalty shall be taken into account for the purpose of applying the statute of limitations provisions.

Secondly - In the case of a misdemeanor,

the statute of limitations for disciplinary penalties shall lapse after five years from the date of the final judgment issued therein if it was in person, and from the date of its notification to the convicted person if it was in absentia.

Thirdly - In the case of ugliness,

the statute of limitations for disciplinary punishments shall lapse after two years, in accordance with the rule followed in disciplinary punishments.

Article 72

If the convict is detained, the statute of limitations for all types of penalties shall be calculated from the date of his leaving prison for any reason.

Article 73

The statute of limitations is interrupted with regard to disciplinary and disciplinary sanctions, and the period of its previous statute of limitations is considered as if it had never occurred:

1- If the convicted person appears or the authority takes any action for the purpose of implementation.

2- Or if the convicted person committed another crime equivalent to the crime that required the punishment, or more important than it.

However, in no case the lapse of time can be extended to more than twice its original duration.

8- In the suspension of implementation

Article 74

When imposing a disciplinary or punitive penalty, the judge may order the suspension of its execution if the following conditions are met:

1- The convict must not have previously been sentenced to a penalty of the same type or a penalty more severe than it.

2- The convicted person must have a real place of residence in the Sultanate and must not have been subject to a judicial or administrative expulsion order.

The judge may link the suspension of execution to the obligation to provide a precautionary guarantee or to the obligation for the injured party to obtain full or partial compensation within a period not exceeding two years in the case of a misdemeanor and six months in the case of a felony.

Article 75

The judge who imposed the penalty decides to reverse the decision to suspend execution:

1- If the convicted person commits, within a period of five years if the penalty is disciplinary and two years if the penalty is reprimanding, another crime that leads to a sentence of the same type or a more severe penalty.

In this case, the judge shall decide to confiscate the precautionary bail, if any, for the benefit of the treasury.

2- Or if the convicted person does not provide the precautionary bail or does not pay compensation to the injured party in accordance with what was specified in the decision ordering the suspension of execution.

9- In suspending the enforceable judgment

Article 76

If the convict proves to be fit during the execution of the sentence and has served three-quarters of it or has served twenty years of a life sentence, the sentence in force against him may be suspended in the following ways:

1- The effective ruling imposing a terrorist penalty shall be suspended by virtue of a royal decree requiring the convict to provide a precautionary guarantee, submit to the supervision of security personnel for the remaining period of his sentence, and pay the compensation awarded to the victim before his release from prison.

2- The effective judgment imposing a disciplinary penalty shall be suspended by a decision of the judge who ruled on the case within the conditions stipulated in Clause 1. The judge may replace the prison sentence with a fine proportionate to the remaining period of the sentence.

In all cases, the sentence imposed cannot be less than nine months.

Article 77

The judge who imposed the last sentence decides to return the convict to prison to continue implementing the first sentence and confiscate the precautionary bail for the benefit of the treasury:

1- If the convict commits, during the remaining period of the suspended sentence, another crime that results in a sentence of imprisonment of at least one year.

2- Or if the convict does not pay the fine that was replaced by the prison sentence.

Chapter Three

: Conditions of Criminalization and Punishment

Chapter One

General Provisions

Article 78

The conditions for criminalization are:

1- The presence of a text that gives the act a criminal description.

2- The presence of the elements of the crime, including will and physical act.

3- The absence of justified reasons that deny the criminal nature of the act.

However, there are reasons related to the defendant's age (minority), his will (insanity, dementia, or mistake), or the circumstances of the crime (circumstances or excuses) that lead to not punishing the defendant or to reducing the penalty against him In accordance with the provisions set forth in Chapter Three of this section.

Chapter Two: Elements of the Crime

1- In the moral element

Article 79

The moral element of the crime is:

First - In the intended crimes:

1- Criminal intent.

2- In cases where the special text applies - the motive.

Secondly - In unintentional crimes:

- Error -

Article 80

Criminal intent is the will to commit a crime as defined by the legal text.

No one can claim ignorance of the criminal law or a misunderstanding of it.

Article 81

A crime is considered intentional even if the result resulting from the act exceeds the intent of the perpetrator if he had expected it to occur and accepted the risk.

Article 82

If the crime is committed against someone other than the person intended, the perpetrator shall be punished as if he had committed the act against the person he intended. If both are injured, the penalty mentioned in the previous paragraph may be increased by half.

Article 83

Motive is the cause that drives the agent to act or the ultimate goal he seeks from it.

Article 84

An error in an unintentional crime occurs when harm to others results from the perpetrator's negligence, lack of caution, or failure to observe laws or regulations.

2- In the material element

Article 85

An attempt to commit a crime is an act that directly aims to commit it.

A person who attempts a crime and then voluntarily retracts his act shall not be punished for the acts he committed, if they constitute crimes in themselves.

Article 86

Any attempt to commit a felony shall be considered as a felony itself if its completion is prevented only by circumstances beyond the control of the perpetrator.

However, the penalties specified for the crime may be reduced as follows:

Death penalty may be replaced by disciplinary imprisonment or temporary imprisonment for a period ranging from five to fifteen years.

Life imprisonment may be replaced by temporary imprisonment for a period ranging from three to ten years.

Other terrorist penalties may be reduced by an amount ranging from one half to two thirds.

Article 87

An attempted misdemeanor shall not be punished except in the cases expressly provided for.

Article 88

A crime is considered incomplete if all the acts intended to commit it have been completed but have not led to an effect due to circumstances unrelated to the perpetrator's will.

In the case of an incomplete felony, penalties may be reduced as

follows:

Death penalty may be replaced by temporary life imprisonment for a period ranging from seven to fifteen years. Life imprisonment may be replaced by temporary imprisonment for a period ranging from five to ten years.

Other terrorist penalties may be reduced by up to half.

An incomplete misdemeanor is punishable only in the cases expressly provided for. Penalties may then be reduced by up to two-thirds of the penalty imposed for a complete misdemeanor.

3- In the meeting of material crimes

Article 89

If several felonies or misdemeanors are proven, a penalty shall be imposed for each crime, then the penalties shall be combined with each other and the most severe penalty shall be executed without the other.

However, these penalties may not be combined, and they shall all be combined, provided that their total does not exceed one and a half times the penalties specified by law for the most severe crime.

Article 90

If the judge has not ruled to merge or combine the sentences, the enforcement authority shall refer this matter to the judge who ruled on the case to decide whether to merge or not.

However, if the rulings were issued by different judges, the matter shall then be referred to the judge who issued the last ruling.

Article 91

It is not permissible to combine one punishment with another if the subsequent crime occurred after a final judgment was issued for the previous crime.

Article 92

The rule of assimilation does not apply to punitive penalties imposed for crimes of the type of obscenity, but rather they are all executed consecutively.

The rule of assimilation also does not apply to secondary or additional penalties, even if the original penalties are merged, unless the judge decides otherwise.

If the original penalties are combined, the secondary penalties attached to them are automatically combined.

Chapter Three **: Criminal Liability and Punishment**

1- In subscription

Article 93

Anyone who brings into existence one of the elements that constitute the crime, directly contributes to its execution or incites it is considered a perpetrator of the crime.

Incitement is the act of inducing or attempting to induce another, by any means, to commit a crime.

If incitement does not lead to a result, the penalty shall be reduced by the percentage specified in Article 96, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4.

Article 94

If several persons unitedly commit a felony or misdemeanor, or if the felony or misdemeanor consists of several acts and each of them commits one or more of the acts constituting it, they shall all be considered accomplices therein, and each of them shall be punished with the penalty prescribed for it by law, as if he were an independent perpetrator.

If the crime is committed by speech transmitted by mechanical means or by publication, the person who spoke or wrote and the publisher shall be both accomplices, unless the former proves that the publication was without his consent.

Article 95

Any person who commits any of the following acts shall be considered a secondary participant in a felony or misdemeanor:

1- Helped the perpetrator prepare the means or complete the commission of the crime, or strengthened his resolution or guided him to commit to it.

2- He agreed with the perpetrator or one of the accomplices before committing the crime, and contributed to concealing its features, hiding or disposing of the items resulting from it, or concealing one or more of its perpetrators from justice.

3- He was aware of the criminal history of the wicked who were accustomed to blocking roads or committing acts of violence against state security or public safety or against persons or property, and provided them with food, shelter, a hiding place or a meeting place .

Article 96

An accomplice, without whose assistance the crime would not have been committed, shall be punished as if he himself were the perpetrator.

As for all other accomplices, they shall be punished by life imprisonment or by temporary imprisonment from seven to fifteen years if the perpetrator is punished by death.

If the perpetrator is punished by life imprisonment, the accomplices shall be punished by temporary imprisonment for a period ranging from five to ten years.

In other cases, the accomplices shall be subject to the punishment of the perpetrator after its period is reduced from one-sixth to one-third.

Article 97

Except in the cases stipulated in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 95, a person who conceals a person or helps him to disappear from sight, after knowing that he has committed a crime, or conceals or disposes of usurped objects in criminal acts while knowing about them, shall not be considered an accomplice in a crime. Rather, he shall be considered a principal perpetrator of an independent crime punishable by imprisonment from three months to two years.

2- In the obstacles to punishment

Article 98

There is no punishment for those who hide the perpetrators if they are their ascendants, descendants, husbands, wives, brothers or sisters.

Article 99

No punishment shall be imposed on a person who is forced to commit a crime by a physical or moral force that he is unable to prevent.

However, a person who is found in that state through his own fault shall be punished, when necessary, as the perpetrator of an unintentional crime.

Article 100

No punishment shall be imposed on a person who commits a criminal act due to a material error in one of the elements constituting the crime.

However, in unintentional crimes, the error must not be the result of an error on the part of the perpetrator.

Article 101

There is no punishment for someone who committed a crime while in a state of insanity that caused him to lose consciousness or will.

Article 102

No penalty shall be imposed on a person who commits a crime while, due to an emergency or force majeure, in a state of intoxication resulting from drugs that has caused him to lose consciousness or will.

If the state of intoxication results from the fault of the perpetrator, he shall be liable for any unintended crime he has committed.

He shall also be liable for the intentional crime if, when he finds himself in that state due to his fault, he foresaw the possibility of committing criminal acts.

However, if he finds himself in that state intentionally with the aim

of committing a crime, his penalty shall be increased in accordance with the provisions of Article 114 of this Law.

Article 103

There is no punishment if there is a valid excuse, as stipulated in Article 109 of this law.

3- For minors

Article 104

No criminal prosecution shall be instituted against a person who was not nine years of age at the time of committing the crime.

If the age of the accused is not established, it shall be estimated by the judge, and age shall in all cases be calculated according to the Gregorian calendar.

Article 105

A person who has completed nine years of age but not yet thirteen years of age at the time of committing a crime shall not be sentenced to imprisonment or a fine, but shall be placed by judicial order in a reform institution designated by the judge for a period not exceeding the completion of his eighteenth year.

The judge may reprimand him at the trial session and then hand him over to his guardian in return for a bond in which he undertakes to raise the minor and prevent him from committing another crime during the period specified in the sentence.

If the guardian fails to fulfill his promise, he shall be subject to the punishment stipulated in the special chapter of this law relating to the neglect of minors. The judge shall then decide to place the minor

in a reform institution in accordance with the first paragraph of this article.

Article 106

Whoever has completed thirteen years of age and has not completed fifteen years of age at the time of committing the crime shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of three to five years if the crime is a felony punishable by law by death or life imprisonment, and by imprisonment for a period of one to three years in other felonies.

However, if the crime is a misdemeanor, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of ten days to six months.

Article 107

Anyone who has completed fifteen years of age but has not completed eighteen years of age at the time of committing a crime shall be punished by imprisonment from five to ten years if the crime is a felony punishable by law by death or life imprisonment, and from three to seven years in other felonies.

However, if the crime is a misdemeanor, the punishment shall be imprisonment from ten days to one year.

4- Excuses that exempt from punishment and excuses that mitigate it.

Article 108

There is no excuse for a crime except in cases expressly specified in the legal text. The criminal benefits from an excuse that he was unaware of.

Article 109

A valid excuse, if it is available, exempts the criminal from all punishment. As for a mitigating excuse, it leads to a reduction in the penalty as follows:

If the act is a felony that requires the death penalty or life imprisonment, the penalty shall be reduced to temporary imprisonment for at least one year.

If the act constitutes one of the other felonies, the penalty shall be reduced to imprisonment from six months to two years.

If the act is a misdemeanor, the penalty shall be reduced from ten days to six months or a fine of up to five riyals.

If the act is an abomination, the penalty may be reduced to the minimum fine stipulated by law.

Article 110

Benefit from the mitigating excuse:

1- Whoever, at the time of committing the crime, was suffering from a hereditary or acquired mental disability, or was suffering from a weakness in the power of consciousness or will due to a state of intoxication resulting from a force majeure or an emergency.

2- Whoever, when committing the crime, was in a state of intense anger resulting from an unjust and dangerous act committed by the victim.

5- On the mitigating and aggravating reasons for punishment

Article 111

If there are mitigating circumstances in a case, the judge shall sentence the perpetrator:

In the crime:

1- Instead of the death penalty, life imprisonment or temporary imprisonment from seven to fifteen years.

2- Instead of life imprisonment, temporary imprisonment from five to ten years.

3- By reducing every other terrorist penalty by half, or, except in the case of repetition, by reducing it to one year in prison, if the minimum penalty does not exceed three years.

In the wing:

4- By reducing the disciplinary penalty to the minimum specified in the law, except in the case of repetition.

In ugliness:

5- By reducing the disciplinary penalty to the minimum fine specified for it in the law.

Article 112

If a repeat offender deserves mitigating factors for his second crime, in order to grant him these factors, the ruling must be specifically justified in this regard.

Article 113

Penalties are increased in cases specified by law, and are especially increased:

- 1- If the perpetrator was one of those who organized the matter of contributing to the commission of the crime or managed the work of those who participated in it.
- 2- If the perpetrator intentionally finds himself in a state of intoxication with alcohol or narcotic substances in order to commit the crime.
- 3- If the circumstances of the crime or the circumstances of its perpetrator include conditions that call for a more severe punishment, including a shameful motive.
- 4- In case of repetition.

Article 114

If no specific text specifies the effect of an aggravating factor, the aggravating factor leads to an increase in the penalty as follows: the death penalty is replaced by life imprisonment, each temporary penalty is increased from a third to a half, and the fine is doubled. However, if the criminal commits a material error in one of the aggravating circumstances, he is not responsible for this circumstance.

Article 115

It is considered a duplicate:

- 1- Whoever has been sentenced to a terrorist penalty by a final judgment, and commits another felony punishable by imprisonment

during the term of his sentence or within five years after its execution, or after it has been dropped for any legal reason other than a general pardon.

2- Whoever has been sentenced to a final disciplinary penalty and commits a misdemeanor similar in type to the first one, during the execution of the penalty or within two years after its execution or after it has been dropped for any legal reason other than a general pardon.

3- Whoever is sentenced to a disciplinary penalty and commits the same or similar ugliness within one year of the date of its execution or its cancellation, except in the case of a general amnesty.

Article 116

The repeat offender shall be punished as follows:

First: Death penalty, if his previous sentence was life imprisonment.

Second: By doubling the terrorist penalty deserved by the second felony, provided that its maximum limit does not exceed thirty years.

Third: It imposes double the maximum penalty set by law for a misdemeanor for anyone who has previously been convicted of a criminal offense.

Fourth: The maximum disciplinary penalty for a second misdemeanor shall be imposed twice as much as the penalty for a similar misdemeanor.

Fifth: If the second misdemeanor is not similar to the first misdemeanor, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to the maximum

penalty set by law for the second misdemeanor.

Sixth: If the second act of ugliness is similar to the first or punishable under the same system, then the perpetrator shall be sentenced to twice the punishment that the second act of ugliness deserves.

Article 117

Crimes are considered similar for the purpose of applying the rule of repetition:

In misdemeanors:

- 1- The intended misdemeanors stipulated in one chapter of this law.
- 2- Intentional misdemeanors against persons (Chapter Four).
- 3- Unintentional killing and injury.
- 4- Theft, fraud, breach of trust, forgery, embezzlement, unjustified suspicion, and immoral misdemeanors.

In the ugliness:

Similar acts of indecency that violate the provisions of one system.

6- Common provisions for reasons of aggravating, mitigating or exempting from punishment

Article 118

In the case of criminal complicity, the reasons for aggravating, mitigating or exempting the penalty apply to all accomplices, both active and intervening.

However, the matter is otherwise if the reason is personal to one of the accomplices, in which case its effect only extends to that person.

Article 119

The provisions of aggravating or mitigating reasons for punishment shall apply in the following order:

- Material aggravating reasons.
- Excuses.
- Personal aggravating reasons.
- Mitigating reasons.

The judge shall specify in the judgment the effect of each of these provisions on the penalty imposed.

The second book on crimes

Chapter One : Crimes against State Security

Chapter One General Provisions

Article 120

A conspiracy is any agreement between two or more people to commit a crime by certain means.

Article 121

An attack on state security is considered complete whether the crime actually occurred or was incomplete, according to the definition contained in Article 88 of this law, or was still in the preparation phase.

Attacks on state security are of two types:

First: An attack on the internal security of the state, directed at:

1- Against the Sultan of the country or against those personally connected to him.

2- Against the entity of the Sultanate in general.

Second: An attack on the external security of the state directed against the Sultanate with regard to its international situation.

Article 122

Anyone who participates in a conspiracy against state security and informs the authorities of it before starting any act paving the way for its implementation shall be exempted from punishment.

If the information is given after the commission of an act paving the way for its implementation, the excuse shall be only mitigating.

The instigator shall not benefit from the provisions of this article.

Chapter Two

: Attacks on the State's Internal Security

1- In assaulting the Sultan of the country.

Article 123

Whoever intentionally attacks the life of the Sultan of the country, or causes him serious harm, or attacks his safety or freedom, or intentionally exposes his life or freedom to danger, shall be punished by death.

The same penalty shall apply if the attack is on the life of the Sultan's wife and children, or his Crown Prince or one of his guardians.

However, if the attack on the persons mentioned in the previous paragraph does not threaten their lives, the perpetrator shall be punished by life imprisonment.

Article 124

Anyone who forcibly attacks the powers of the Sultan by depriving him of them completely or partially, or by removing him or forcing him to abdicate, shall be punished by death.

Article 125

Anyone who attempts, in an illegal manner, to change the system of succession to the Sultanate's throne shall be punished with imprisonment for at least five years.

If the attempt is made by an armed gang, the person who organizes this gang or assumes leadership in it in any way shall be punished with death.

Article 126

Anyone who publicly or by publication commits an attack on the rights and authority of the Sultan or criticizes him personally shall be punished by imprisonment from three months to three years or by a fine from twenty-five to five hundred riyals, or by one of these two penalties.

2- In attacking the entity of authority in general

A - At the heart of the ruling system

Article 127

Anyone who uses force to overthrow the existing regime in the country shall be punished by death.

B - In disrupting the authorities

Article 128

Anyone who uses force with the intent to prevent the existing authorities from exercising their functions shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than three years.

C - In disobedience.

Article 129

Anyone who plots an armed rebellion against the authorities of the Omani state shall be punished with life imprisonment.

The plotter and instigator of the rebellion and all those who had leadership in it shall be punished with death if it actually occurs. As for those who participate in it, they shall be punished with imprisonment from three to fifteen years.

The rebellion shall be considered armed even if the weapons prepared for it are stored in a warehouse and ready for use.

D - Inciting a civil war

Article 130

Anyone who commits an act with the aim of inciting civil war in the country shall be punished with life imprisonment.

H - In the gang of villains

Article 131

Anyone who heads an armed gang, or holds a leadership position in it, whose habit is to commit acts of sabotage, looting or murder, shall be punished by death:

1- For merely attacking public safety.

2- Or simply to attack or resist the personnel of the workforce against the perpetrators of crimes against state security.

All other participants in the gang formed for the purpose referred to in the two previous clauses shall be punished with imprisonment for up to fifteen years, if the action of one of these participants does not result in a crime requiring a more severe penalty.

And - in terrorist acts

Article 132

Whoever commits a terrorist act with the aim of creating a state of panic by means of explosives, toxic, flammable or epidemic materials or any means that may cause a public danger shall be punished

with imprisonment for at least seven years. Conspiracy to commit a terrorist act shall be punished with imprisonment for at least ten years.

If the act results in the sabotage of a public building, a public institution, a ship, an aircraft or any other intelligence, communications or transportation facility, the perpetrator shall be punished with life imprisonment.

The death penalty shall be imposed if the act leads to the death of a person or the demolition of a building or part thereof that was inhabited.

Z - In the usurpation of public authorities

Article 133

Shall be punished with imprisonment for at least seven years:

- 1- Whoever uses political, civil authority or military leadership.
- 2- Whoever, contrary to the government's order, retains civil authority or military command.
- 3- Whoever, without the consent of the authorities, forms armed factions of soldiers, whatever the purpose of that.
- 4- Every military commander who kept his soldiers assembled after the order was issued to release or disperse them.

H - In associations, parties and organizations

Article 134

Subject to the provisions of the Clubs and Associations Regulation Law issued on 14 Dhul-Qi'dah 1391 AH corresponding to 1 January 1972 AD, it is prohibited to form associations, parties and organizations with objectives that oppose the basic political, social or economic systems in the Sultanate.

It is also prohibited to establish a branch within the Sultanate of any foreign party whose objectives oppose the systems referred to in the previous paragraph.

If an organization is formed or a branch is established for it in violation of the provisions of the two previous paragraphs, it shall be dissolved and its funds confiscated, and the founders and directors shall be punished with imprisonment from three to ten years, and those who belong to it shall be punished with imprisonment from one to three years.

D - Undermining the financial status of the state

Article 135

Anyone who publicly or by publication broadcasts fabricated facts or false allegations to cause a decline in the value of national banknotes or to undermine confidence in everything related to the financial standing of the state shall be punished with imprisonment from one month to three years and a fine From twenty-five to five hundred riyals, or with either of these two penalties only.

Y - In hijacking aircraft

Article 136

Anyone who commits the following shall be punished with imprisonment for at least ten years:

1- Hijacking an Omani plane and forcing it to land at a different airport than its intended destination.

2- Hijacking a foreign aircraft and forcing it to land at an Omani airport. The death penalty shall be imposed if the act or attempt results in the killing of a person or the total or partial destruction of the hijacked aircraft.

K - In riot gatherings

Article 137

Anyone who participates in a private gathering in a public place consisting of at least ten people with the intent to cause a riot or disturb public security, if he remains gathered after an order has been issued by an authority figure to disperse and leave, shall be punished by imprisonment from ten days to one year or a fine not exceeding fifty riyals.

L - In insulting the national flag

Article 138

Anyone who commits an act that insults the national flag, whether by lowering it, damaging it, or by any other act that expresses hatred or contempt, shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to three years and a fine from twenty to five hundred riyals .

M - In weapons

Article 139

Anyone who carries a weapon outside his home in public or on an illegal occasion without having a license from the competent authorities shall be punished with imprisonment from ten days to three years or a fine from ten riyals to three hundred riyals.

A weapon is considered to be any tool or machine that may pose a threat to public safety or is used in war, and any tool is classified as a weapon by the competent authorities.

Chapter Three

: Attacks on the External Security of the State

1- In betrayal

Article 140

Any Omani who bears arms against the Omani state in the ranks of a state hostile to it or hostile to a state allied to it, or who joins in any way to work in the armed forces of the hostile states, shall be punished by death

. Anyone who is found in the territory of hostile the state and commits the act under duress, in accordance with a duty imposed on him by the laws of that state, shall be exempted from punishment.

Article 141

Any Omani or non-Omani person who plots against a foreign country or contacts it to push it to commit aggression against the Omani state or provide it with the means to do so shall be punished

by death. The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the act does not lead to a result.

Article 142

Any person, Omani or non-Omani, who plots against the enemy or contacts him to help him in any way to achieve victory for his forces shall be punished by death.

2- In the attack on the territorial integrity of the Sultanate

Article 143

Whoever attempts by any means to strip the autonomy of the State of any part of its territory with the intention of annexing it to the territory of a foreign state, or attempts to grant a foreign state a right or privilege specific to the Omani State, shall be punished with imprisonment from three to fifteen years. The death penalty shall be imposed if the attempt results in stripping any part of the Sultanate's territory, or if violent means are used and lead to murder.

3- In paralyzing national defense

Article 144

Any person, Omani or non-Omani, who, during wartime or when war is expected, demolishes or sabotages a public facility, military installation, or any means of transportation or transport, and in general all things of a military nature or prepared for use by public forces, with the intent to paralyze national defense or enable enemy forces to defeat Omani forces, shall be punished by death.

Article 145

Anyone who intentionally fails to fulfill, in time of war or when war is expected to break out, the obligations and commitments he has undertaken for the benefit of national defense, the state or to supply the population, or commits fraud therein, shall be punished With imprisonment from three to fifteen years or a fine of not less than five hundred riyals.

4- In arousing the spirit of defeat

Article 146

Anyone who, by any means, incites a spirit of military defeat or commits any act that jeopardizes the nation's financial or economic ability to stand up to its enemies shall be punished by imprisonment from six months to three years or a fine from twenty to five hundred riyals.

5- In pursuit

Article 147

Any Omani or non-Omani person who spies on the Omani state in peacetime for the benefit of a foreign state shall be punished with imprisonment from three to fifteen years. If the espionage occurs in time of war or for the benefit of a hostile state, the perpetrator shall be punished with death.

Article 148

Any Omani or any person residing in Oman who harbors a spy or an enemy soldier sent for reconnaissance, knowing about his

whereabouts, or who helps him to escape, or facilitates the escape of a prisoner of war or a detainee who is a national of an enemy state, shall be punished with imprisonment from three to fifteen years.

6- Assaulting foreign heads of state, their representatives and their flags.

A - In the attack on foreign heads of state

Article 149

Anyone who attacks the life, safety or freedom of a foreign head of state within Omani territory shall be punished by death.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of three to fifteen years if the attack does not endanger life.

Article 150

Anyone who publicly or by publication defames the head of a foreign state while he is within Omani territory shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to three years.

B - In the assault on a foreign diplomat

Article 151

The same penalties stipulated in the two previous articles shall be imposed if the assault occurs against diplomatic representatives of countries accredited to the Sultanate of Oman.

C - Insulting foreign flags

Article 152

Anyone who insults, by the means mentioned in that article, the flags of foreign countries raised within the territory of the Sultanate shall be punished with the penalties stipulated in Article 138 of this Law.

D - In pursuit

Article 153

Acts of insult committed publicly or in publication against heads of foreign states or against their representatives accredited to the Sultanate or against their flags shall be prosecuted automatically or upon personal complaint, as is customary in the country concerned, for similar cases.

Chapter Two: Crimes against public administration

Chapter One General Provisions

Article 154

An employee within the meaning of this law is every person appointed by His Majesty the Sultan or the government in return for a salary received from the state treasure, and every person delegated or elected to perform a public service with or without compensation.

Chapter Two : Employee Crimes

1- Bribery

Article 155

Any official who accepts a bribe for himself or for another, money, a gift, a promise or any other benefit to carry out a lawful act of his job, or to refrain from doing so, or to delay its implementation, shall be punished by imprisonment from three months to three years and a fine at least equal to what was given to him or promised, and by dismissal from office for a period determined by the judge.

The briber or intermediary shall be exempted if he informs the authority of the case before the ruling.

Article 156

An employee shall be punished with imprisonment for up to ten years if he accepts or requests a bribe to perform an act incompatible with the duties of his job or to refrain from performing an act that was required of him by virtue of his job, and with a fine at least equal to the value of the bribe and with permanent dismissal from his job.

The penalty shall also apply to the briber and the intermediary, as well as to the litigation agents if they commit these acts.

Article 157

If an employee accepts a bribe, after having performed the work intended by the briber, he shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to three years and a fine equal to the value of the bribe he accepted.

Article 158

The briber or intermediary shall be punished with imprisonment from one month to two years if he attempts to bribe an employee and the employee refuses.

2- Embezzlement

Article 159

An employee shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to three years if he embezzles the things or funds of the State or the people that he was entrusted to manage, collect, or keep by virtue of his position, and he shall also be punished with a fine of at least the value of the embezzled item.

If the embezzlement occurs by using forgery or distortion, the embezzling employee shall be punished with imprisonment for up to ten years and a fine equal to three times the embezzled value.

3- Abuse of position

Article 160

An employee shall be punished by imprisonment from three months to three years or a fine from twenty to one hundred riyals if he misuses his position merely to benefit or harm others or refrains from carrying out his job duties in pursuing someone who has committed a crime whose investigation or arrest falls within his jurisdiction.

Article 161

An employee shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or a fine not exceeding two hundred riyals if he exploits the

powers of his position to commit a personal crime unrelated to the duties of the position.

This employee shall also be subject to the punishment stipulated by law for the personal crime he committed.

4- Neglecting to perform job duties

Article 162

Any employee who intentionally neglects to perform his job duties shall be punished with a fine ranging from five to one hundred ryals. If the employee's negligence causes harm to the interests of the state, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of one month to one year.

Article 163

Any officer or member of the workforce who neglects or refrains from implementing a legal request issued by a judicial or administrative authority shall be punished with imprisonment from one month to one year.

5- Disclosing secrets

Article 164

An employee shall be punished with imprisonment for up to three years or a fine of twenty to two hundred riyals if he discloses, without a legitimate reason, a secret that he knows by virtue of his job.

6- Arbitrarily depriving individuals of their freedom.

Article 165

Any employee who arbitrarily deprives an individual of his freedom or in cases other than those stipulated by law shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to three years and a fine from twenty to two hundred riyals.

7- Entering the residences

Article 166

Any employee who enters the residence of an individual without his consent, in cases other than those stipulated by the law or without observing the provisions of the law, shall be punished with imprisonment from two months to two years.

8- Prisoners escape

A - Employees' responsibility for prisoners' escape

Article 167

Any employee who is charged with guarding a person arrested or convicted of a felony or misdemeanor, or with taking him to prison or to the judicial or administrative department responsible for investigating or trying him, and whose negligence causes this person to escape, shall be punished With imprisonment from ten days to one year or with a fine from five riyals to two hundred riyals.

The penalty for the negligent employee shall be from three months to three years if the fugitive is arrested or convicted of a felony.

However, this employee may be exempted if he enables the

authorities to arrest the fugitive, or induces him to surrender himself within three months from the date of his escape.

Article 168

If a prisoner escapes with the assistance of the employee assigned to drive him, this employee shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to three years if the fugitive is under arrest or convicted of a felony or misdemeanor.

The penalty for the employee who assists the fugitive in his escape shall be imprisonment from three to five years if the fugitive is under arrest or convicted of a felony punishable by less than life imprisonment.

The penalty for the employee shall be imprisonment for at least ten years if the fugitive is under arrest for a felony punishable by death or life imprisonment or if he is sentenced to one of these two penalties.

B - Individuals' responsibility for the escape of prisoners.

Article 169

Anyone who, other than an employee, assists prisoners to escape from prisons or from the hands of their guards shall be punished with imprisonment from one month to three years and a fine of up to five hundred riyals.

The penalty shall be imprisonment from two to ten years if the fugitive is arrested for a crime punishable by life imprisonment or death or has been sentenced to one of these two penalties.

C - Responsibility of the escaped prisoner

Article 170

Whoever is legally arrested and escapes due to the negligence of his guard or with his assistance, shall be punished with imprisonment from ten days to six months.

If the fugitive is arrested in execution of a judicial warrant or a judicial ruling, he shall be punished with imprisonment from one month to two years and a fine of not less than fifty riyals.

The penalty shall be doubled if the prisoner's escape is accompanied by acts of violence against his guards.

Chapter Three

: Assault on Public Authorities

1- In the resistance of employees

Article 171

Any resistance, whether actual or passive, that stops a lawful act carried out by an employee shall be punishable by imprisonment from ten days to one month and a fine of up to twenty riyals.

If the resistance is carried out by force or by several persons, it shall be punishable by imprisonment from three months to three years and a fine of up to five hundred riyals, in addition to any more severe penalty that the act deserves depending on the outcome of the crime.

2- Hitting the employee

Article 172

Whoever strikes or treats an employee violently while performing his duties or in connection with his duties shall be punished by

imprisonment from three months to one year and a fine from ten to two hundred riyals.

If the assault is committed against a judge, the penalty shall be imprisonment from six months to three years and a fine of up to five hundred riyals.

If the assault is so serious as to warrant a more severe punishment than the punishments stipulated in the article, the penalty shall be increased in accordance with Article 114 of this law.

3- Insulting the employee

Article 173

Whoever insults an official by words or gestures in public or by publication, while he is performing his duties or on the occasion of performing them, shall be punished by imprisonment from ten days to six months.

If the insult is directed at a judge in the courtroom, the judge shall sentence the perpetrator in the same court session to imprisonment from six months to two years.

However, if the insult involves attributing an incident that requires the employee to be punished or that harms his reputation, the accused shall be acquitted if the subject of what is attributed to this employee is work related to his duties and its truth is proven.

4- Impersonation

Article 174

Anyone who impersonates an employee and exercises a public function shall be punished by imprisonment from ten days to two

years and a fine from five to one hundred riyals, or by one of these two penalties.

5- Impersonating official or recognized characters

Article 175

Anyone who publicly and without the right wears an official uniform specific to employees of the Omani state or to legally recognized religious authorities, or carries medals or other honorary badges of the Omani state or the badges of foreign countries, shall be punished with imprisonment from ten days to six months and a fine of five to twenty riyals.

6- Tearing or destroying official advertisements.

Article 176

Whoever, in contempt of the authority or in protest against one of its actions, tears up, removes or destroys official announcements, even partially, shall be punished with imprisonment from ten days to three months.

If the act occurs in cases other than those mentioned in the previous paragraph, the perpetrator shall be punished with a fine from one to ten riyals.

7- Breaking official seals and removing documents

Article 177

Anyone who intentionally and without the right breaks seals placed by order of official authorities shall be punished with imprisonment from one month to one year and a fine from ten to fifty riyals.

Article 178

Whoever intentionally takes, removes or destroys, in whole or in part, documents deposited in archives or court clerks shall be punished with imprisonment from one to three years. If the act is committed by means of violence, theft or climbing, the penalty shall be imprisonment from three to ten years.

Chapter Four **: Crimes against the course of justice**

1- In concealed crimes

Article 179

Any Omani who knows of a crime against state security and does not immediately notify the public authority shall be punished with imprisonment from one to three years.

Article 180

Any employee who is tasked with investigating, prosecuting or investigating crimes and who learns of a crime and refrains from carrying out this duty shall be punished with imprisonment from one month to three years.

Crimes whose prosecution depends on a complaint from the injured party shall not be included in the provisions of this article.

2- In extracting the confession and information

Article 181

Any employee who inflicts severe punishment on a person that is not permitted by law, in order to obtain a confession to a crime or information about it, shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to three years.

3- In slander

Article 182

Any person who commits a slander shall be punished by imprisonment from ten days to three years and a fine from ten to five hundred riyals, or by one of these two penalties:

1- He reported to the competent authorities for prosecuting crimes a crime that was not actually committed, knowing that it was not committed, or was the reason for initiating an investigation into it by fabricating material evidence of the occurrence of such a crime.

2- Attributing to someone a crime of which he knows he is innocent, or fabricating material evidence of the occurrence of such a crime.

If the subject of the slander is a felony that deserves terrorist penalties, the slanderer shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of five years. If the act of slander leads to a sentence of life imprisonment or the death penalty, the slanderer shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of ten years.

If the death penalty is carried out, the slanderer shall be punished with death or life imprisonment.

If the slanderer retracts his slander before any prosecution, the penalty shall be reduced in accordance with the provisions of Article 109 of this law.

4- In false identity

Article 183

Whoever misleads the judiciary or security forces assigned to prosecute crimes by giving himself a false identity or a title that is not his or by providing false information about his place of residence shall be punished by imprisonment from ten days to six months and a fine from five to twenty riyals, or by one of these two penalties.

5- In false testimony

Article 184

Any person who is called upon to testify before a court and takes an oath and then asserts falsehood, denies the truth, or conceals what he knows about the facts of the case he is being questioned about shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to three years and a fine from ten to five hundred riyals, or with either of the two only . If false testimony is given during a criminal investigation or criminal trial, the witness shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of ten years.

If the false testimony results in the accused being sentenced to death, the false witness shall be punished with imprisonment for at least ten years. If the death sentence is carried out, the punishment of the false witness shall be death or life imprisonment.

If the testimony is given without an oath, the temporary imprisonment sentence shall be reduced by half, and the death penalty and life imprisonment sentences shall be reduced to ten years imprisonment.

Article 185

A false witness shall be punished with imprisonment from six months to one year and a fine from ten riyals to two hundred riyals if the testimony is given after taking an oath before a non-judicial body.

Article 186

Exempted from the penalty resulting from false testimony:

- 1- If the witness retracts his testimony given in the investigation before its conclusion.
- 2- If the witness retracts his testimony given in the trial before its conclusion.
- 3- If the witness would inevitably be exposed, if he told the truth, to a serious danger affecting freedom or honor, or would expose his spouse, ascendants or descendants to such a danger.

6- In false technical reports

Article 187

The penalties of the two previous articles shall apply to the expert appointed by the judiciary, or by non-judicial bodies whose jurisdiction includes investigating criminal offenses, if this expert asserts something that is contrary to the truth, or interprets it incorrectly while knowing its truth .

7- Failure to attend to give testimony

Article 188

Anyone who is asked to give testimony before the judiciary or before the administrative authority responsible for the investigation and fails to appear with illegal or unacceptable excuses shall be punished with imprisonment from ten days to three months or a fine from one riyal to fifty riyals.

8- In false oaths in non-criminal cases

Article 189

Whoever swears a false oath before the court in any non-criminal case shall be punished with imprisonment from six months to three years and a fine from ten to fifty riyals.

The perpetrator shall be exempted from punishment if he retracts his false oath before any judgment is issued in the merits of the case, even if it is not final.

9- In fulfilling the right by oneself

Article 190

Any person who, while capable of appealing to the competent authorities, takes away a right owed to him by himself shall be punished by a fine ranging from one riyal to fifty riyals.

If the act is committed by means of violence against persons or by resorting to moral coercion, the perpetrator shall be punished by imprisonment for a maximum of six months in addition to the fine specified above.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period ranging from three months to two years and a fine ranging from ten riyals to three

hundred riyals if the perpetrator is armed and uses violence or coercion and is a group of three or more persons, even if they are unarmed.

Prosecution shall be subject to a complaint from the injured party if the aforementioned misdemeanor is not accompanied by another crime that may be prosecuted without a complaint.

Chapter Three

: Crimes against public trust

Chapter One

: Imitation of the State Seal, Official Marks, Currency, Financial Instruments, and Official Stamps

1- In imitating the state seal and official signs

Article 191

Anyone who imitates the seal of the Omani state or the seal of a foreign state, or uses the imitated seal while being aware of the matter, or manufactures or obtains equipment for imitating seals, shall be punished with imprisonment from five to fifteen years.

Article 192

Anyone who illegally uses the seal of the Omani state or the seal of a foreign state, whether the seal is genuine or counterfeit, and the user was not aware of the forgery, shall be punished with imprisonment from three to five years.

Article 193

Anyone who counterfeits a mark, stamp or hammer of a public administration, whether Omani or foreign, or counterfeits the stamp of such tools, or uses such marks without right, whether they are genuine or forged, shall be punished with the penalty stipulated in Article 192.

2- In counterfeiting currency and public bonds and promoting them

Article 194

The same penalty stipulated in Article 191 shall be imposed on anyone who:

- 1- Counterfeiting Omani currency or foreign currency circulating legally or customarily in Oman or in another country.
- 2- Forge Omani or foreign public documents.
- 3- Manufacture or obtain equipment for counterfeiting currency or public documents.
- 4- Working specifically to promote counterfeit currencies or public bonds, exploiting the benefit expected from the result of these criminal acts.

The judge must rule on confiscation in all cases, whether he rules on acquittal or conviction.

Article 195

Whoever, in good faith, receives counterfeit currency or public documents and circulates them after verifying their defects, shall be

punished with a fine of one to five riyals.

3- In counterfeiting official stamps

Article 196

Anyone who knowingly counterfeits or promotes official Omani stamps of any kind shall be punished with imprisonment for at least five years.

Article 197

Whoever knowingly uses a counterfeit stamp or a stamp that has been previously used shall be punished by imprisonment from three months to one year and a fine from one riyal to five riyals, or by one of these two penalties only.

4- In exemption from punishment

Article 198

Anyone who participates in one of the crimes stipulated in this chapter shall be exempted from punishment if he informs the authorities about the crime before it is completed. However, if he facilitates the arrest of the remaining participants, even after the prosecution has taken place, he shall benefit from mitigation in accordance with the provisions of Article 109 of this law.

Chapter Two:

Forgery

1- General provisions

Article 199

Forgery is the deliberate distortion of the truth in facts and data that are intended to be proven by a deed or any other manuscript that constitutes a document, which may result in a benefit to oneself or material, moral or social harm to others.

Article 200

Anyone who knowingly uses a forged document shall be punished with the same penalty as a forger.

Article 201

If forgery is committed or forgery is used with the intention of proving a true matter, the penalty shall be reduced in accordance with Article 109 of this Law.

2- In criminal forgery

Article 202

Anyone who: shall be punished with imprisonment from three to fifteen years.

1- He committed forgery in official records or in various documents issued by a government department or in which he works until their forgery was proven.

2- Intentionally destroys official documents, in whole or in part, or distorts them in a manner that harms their evidentiary value.

3- He made a fictitious instrument or other manuscript of the instruments or documents supposed to be issued by an official department.

Article 203

Bearer bonds, nominal bonds that have been legally issued in Oman or in another country, and all financial bonds and bank checks, whether they are bearer bonds or are transferable by approval, are considered official papers.

Article 204

If the person who commits forgery of official documents is an employee, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than five years. For the purposes of applying the previous articles, clerics and persons authorized to give official status to a document, signature, or seal shall be considered employees.

3- In criminal forgery

Article 205

Anyone who commits forgery of private documents shall be punished with imprisonment from one to three years and a fine from twenty to five hundred riyals.

Article 206

Any person who is legally required to keep records subject to the authority's control and who distorts these records in a manner that may lead the authority into error shall be punished with the same penalties stipulated in the previous article. Anyone who uses such

distorted records with knowledge of their existence shall also be punished with the same penalty.

Article 207

The following shall be punished by imprisonment from one month to one year and a fine from five to fifty riyals:

1- Anyone who, by stating a false identity, obtains any official document intended for citizens to carry, such as an identity card, passport, residence card, or work permit, unless a special law provides for another penalty.

2- Anyone who distorts or forges the documents referred to in the previous clause.

Article 208

The penalty for forgery of private documents stipulated in Article 205 of this Law shall apply to:

1- Anyone who gives a false statement or false testimony while performing a public function, public service, or medical or health profession, in order to submit it to the official authorities, which would lead to an illegal benefit or harm the interests of a person .

2- Anyone who commits forgery in such data or statements.

3- Anyone who knowingly uses this false or forged data or statements.

Chapter Four

: Crimes against religion and family

Chapter One

: Crimes against religion

1- Violating the sanctity of religion

Article 209

Anyone who: shall be punished by imprisonment from ten days to three years or a fine from five to five hundred riyals.

1- He openly blasphemed against the glory of God or against the great prophets.

2- Publicly or publicly insulting the heavenly religions and religious beliefs with the intent to demean them.

3- Committing an act that disrupts the peace required for a meeting held in accordance with the law to hold religious rites.

2- Violating the sanctity of cemeteries or funerals

Article 210

Anyone who: shall be punished by imprisonment from ten days to one year or a fine from ten to one hundred riyals.

1- He violated the sanctity of the graves.

2- Disturbing the funeral attendants or violating the sanctity of the deceased.

Article 211

Anyone who performs a marriage without having the legal authority to perform it, or performs a marriage that does not conform to the provisions of Sharia law applicable to such marriage or to the two married parties, shall be punished with imprisonment from ten days to six months .

3- Neglecting practical duties

A- Leaving the child in need

Article 212

The father or mother shall be punished by imprisonment from ten days to three months and a fine not exceeding ten riyals if they leave their legitimate or illegitimate child or adopted child in need, whether they refuse to support him or neglect to obtain the means that enable them to support him.

B - Failure to pay alimony

Article 213

Whoever has been ordered by a final judgment to provide monthly maintenance to his or her spouse, to his or her ascendants or descendants, or to any other person legally obligated to support him or her, and who fails to pay one of the installments for two months, shall be punished by imprisonment from one month to six months and by a fine equal to the amount he or she is late in paying.

4- Violation of the guardianship of a minor

Article 214

Whoever kidnaps or takes away a minor under the age of eighteen, even with his consent, with the intention of removing him from the authority of his guardian or custodian, shall be punished with imprisonment from six months to three years and a fine from ten to Five

hundred riyals. If the minor is under the age of thirteen and is kidnapped or taken away by force or deception, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment from three to fifteen years.

Article 215

The father or mother, or any other person who does not comply with the judge's order and refuses or delays bringing the minor and handing him over to the person who has been given the right to guardianship over him, shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to two years and a fine from ten riyals to two hundred riyals.

Article 216

The mother of a minor shall be exempted from punishment if it is proven that she believed she had the right to custody of him. The punishment of the mother, father or others shall be reduced to a fine only if the minor returns or appears before the judge issues his ruling.

5- In neglecting a minor or an incapacitated person

Article 217

Whoever abandons or lets go a child under the age of seven or any other person who is unable to protect himself due to a physical or

psychological condition or forces him to beg or plead shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to one year. If the child or the disabled person is abandoned or let go in a deserted place, the penalty shall be from one to three years. The penalty shall be doubled if the person who abandoned or let go the child or the disabled person is a relative of the victim or someone required by law to care for him. If the victim is seriously injured, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment for at least five years. If the victim dies, the penalty shall be from ten to fifteen years.

Chapter Five

: Crimes against honor and public morals

Chapter One:

Violation of Honor

Article 218

The penalty shall be imprisonment from five to fifteen years:

- 1- Anyone who has sexual intercourse with a female outside of marriage without her consent, whether by force, threat or deception.
- 2- Anyone who kidnaps a person by the same means with the intention of committing an immoral act against him.
- 3- Anyone who commits fornication with a person who is under fifteen years of age or who suffers from a physical or mental deficiency, even if the act occurred without coercion, threat or trickery, or if the aggressor is an ascendant of the victim, or one of

his guardians, or one of those who have authority over him, or a servant of those persons.

Article 219

Sexual intercourse or an act of fornication is considered complete when the male's sexual organ enters to the slightest degree, whether or not that entry is accompanied by the ejaculation of semen.

Chapter Two: Incitement to Immorality

Article 220

Anyone who induces a person to commit debauchery or prostitution by coercion, threat or deception shall be punished with imprisonment from three to five years. The penalty shall not be less than five years if the victim is under eighteen years of age.

Article 221

Anyone who relies for his livelihood, or in part, on what another person earns from practicing debauchery or prostitution under his protection or under the influence of his control over him shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to three years and a fine from twenty to one hundred riyals.

Article 222

Anyone who runs a place of debauchery or prostitution, or assists in its establishment or management, shall be punished with the same penalties stipulated in the previous article.

Chapter Three:

Sodomy and Lesbianism

Article 223

Anyone who commits lewd acts with a person of the same sex shall be punished by imprisonment from six months to three years.

The perpetrators of sodomy or lesbianism shall be prosecuted without a complaint if the matter leads to scandal.

The perpetrators of lesbianism between ascendants or descendants or between sisters and sons shall not be prosecuted upon the complaint of a relative or in-law of one of them up to the fourth degree.

Chapter Four

: Public Scandals

Article 224

Anyone who commits a sexual scandal by any of the means mentioned in Article 34 of this law shall be punished by imprisonment from ten days to one year and a fine from two to fifty riyals.

The same penalty shall apply to anyone who makes, acquires, distributes or displays obscene messages, pictures or other indecent items. Scientific or artistic production shall not be considered indecent unless it is presented for a non-scientific purpose to a person under the age of eighteen.

Chapter Five:

Adultery

Article 225

Every married person, whether male or female, who has sexual intercourse with someone other than his wife shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to two years.

Article 226

The partner of the adulterer, male or female, shall be punished with the same penalty if he or she knows that the person with whom he or she committed adultery is married.

Article 227

Criminal proceedings shall not be instituted against the adulterer, whether male or female, except on the basis of a personal complaint filed by his or her spouse.

Dropping the personal proceedings shall stop the prosecution and the execution of the penalty.

Chapter Six: Alcohol and Drugs

1- In wine

Article 228

Anyone found in a state of apparent drunkenness in a public place or a place open to the public shall be punished with imprisonment from three days to three months and a fine from two to fifty riyals.

2- In drugs

Article 229

Anyone who deals in narcotic substances shall be punished with imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine from three hundred to five hundred riyals.

The same penalty shall be imposed on anyone who possesses narcotic substances with the intention of giving them to others for a fee or free of charge, or facilitates the use of these substances by any means.

The penalty shall be increased as specified in Article 114 of this law if the substance is delivered or its use is facilitated to a person under eight years of age or to a person who is addicted to drugs.

Article 230

Anyone who possesses or purchases narcotic substances for personal use shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to two years and a fine from fifty to five hundred riyals.

Article 231

The punishment of the two previous articles does not apply to those who possess narcotic substances with a license from the competent authority for medical purposes,
or who use those substances based on a written prescription issued by a licensed physician.

Chapter Seven : Gambling Games

Article 232

Gambling is a game in which luck prevails over skill or wit.

Article 233

Anyone who gambles in an unlicensed public place shall be punished by imprisonment from ten days to three months and a fine from five to twenty riyals.

Article 234

Anyone who runs a public gambling establishment without a license issued by the competent authority shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to three years and a fine from fifty to five hundred riyals.

The confiscation shall also be ordered, including all movable items in the establishment.

Chapter Six

: Crimes against individuals

Chapter One

: Felonies and Misdemeanors Against Human Life and Safety

1- Intentional killing

A - In murder in general

Article 235

Anyone who intentionally kills a human being shall be punished with fifteen years' imprisonment.

For the purposes of applying the provisions of this law, a person is considered to be a newborn who is born alive from his mother's womb.

Article 236

The penalty for intentional murder is life imprisonment if the person commits:

- 1- For a violent reason.
- 2- To obtain a benefit resulting from a misdemeanor crime.
- 3- On an employee while performing his job or in the course of performing it.
- 4- On a juvenile under the age of fifteen.
- 5- On two or more people.

Article 237

The penalty for intentional murder is death if committed:

- 1- On one of the criminal's ancestors or descendants.
- 2- In the event that the criminals commit acts of torture or brutality against people.
- 3- If the killing was premeditated, planned or deliberate.
- 4- In preparation for, facilitating, or implementing a felony or misdemeanor, or facilitating the escape of those who instigated, committed, or interfered with it, or to prevent them from being punished.

Article 238

Whoever causes the death of a person without intent to kill, by beating, violence, severity or any other intentional act, shall be punished with imprisonment for at least five years.

The penalty shall not be less than seven years if the act is accompanied by one of the cases stipulated in the two previous articles.

B - In the killing of a newborn by his mother

Article 239

A mother who, in order to avoid shame, kills her child conceived out of wedlock shall be punished with imprisonment for at least three years.

C - In killing by compassion and based on the victim's insistence

Article 240

Whoever intentionally kills a person out of compassion based on his insistence on the request shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of ten years.

D - In incitement or assistance to suicide

Article 241

Anyone who incites a person to commit suicide or assists him to kill himself shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of ten years.

If death does not occur and the attempt results in serious harm, the penalty shall be from three months to two years.

If the person inciting or assisting in suicide is a juvenile under

fifteen years of age or is mentally ill, the penalties for incitement to murder or involvement in it shall be applied.

2- In abortion

Article 242

Anyone who intentionally causes a woman to miscarry without her consent shall be punished with imprisonment for at least five years.

Article 243

Whoever, by any means, performs an abortion on a woman with her consent, except in cases of necessity, performed by a legal physician, with the sincere belief that abortion was the only means of saving the woman's life, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of six to three months.

Article 244

Any woman who aborts herself by means of any means she uses or someone else uses with her consent shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to three years.

Article 245

If the abortion results in the woman's death, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment for at least seven years.

Article 246

The same penalty stipulated in Article 243 shall be imposed on anyone who:

1- Using one of the means stipulated in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 34 of this law in order to spread, promote or facilitate the use of abortion methods.

2- He sold, offered for sale, or acquired with the intent to sell materials intended for abortion or facilitated their use in any way.

3- In harming people

Article 247

Whoever assaults, injures or harms a person without causing illness or disability from work for more than ten days shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six months or by a fine of one to twenty riyals, or by either of these two penalties.

Prosecution shall be suspended upon the complaint of the injured party, and the public right lawsuit shall be dropped if the complainant withdraws his lawsuit. If the lawsuit has been adjudicated, the penalty shall be dropped.

Article 248

If the harm causes results in illness or disability from work for a period exceeding ten days, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to three years and a fine from twenty to one hundred riyals, or with one of these two penalties.

Article 249

The penalty shall be imprisonment from three to ten years if the intentional harm results in:

- 1- A disease that is not expected to be cured or is likely to be incurable.
- 2- Loss of one of the senses.
- 3- Loss of a limb, disabling it from functioning, or disabling the ability to reproduce.
- 4- Permanent facial disfigurement.
- 5- Aborting a pregnant woman who has been assaulted if the assaulter is aware of her pregnancy.

Article 250

The penalties for harm mentioned in the previous articles shall be increased, in accordance with the provisions of Article 114 of this Law, if the act is committed in one of the cases specified in Articles 236 and 237 of this Law.

4- In the fight

Article 251

If a person is killed or injured during a fight in which a group participates and the perpetrator cannot be identified, all those who attempted to harm the victim shall be punished with half the penalty required by the crime committed.

If the crime requires the death penalty, the criminals shall be sentenced to imprisonment for at least seven years. If the crime requires life imprisonment, the criminals shall be sentenced to imprisonment for at most ten years.

The penalty shall be increased in accordance with the provisions of Article 114 of this Law for anyone who directly caused the fight.

5- Excuses for killing and harming

Article 252

Whoever surprises his wife in the act of adultery, or surprises his mother, sister, or daughter in the act of unlawful sexual intercourse, and immediately kills or harms her, or kills or harms the person committing adultery with her or having sexual intercourse with her , or kills or harms them both, shall benefit from the excuse of the perpetrator or from a reduction in the penalty in accordance with the provisions of Article 109 of this Law.

6- In self-defense

Article 253

The following actions are considered self-defense:

1- The act of someone defending himself or his money or the life or money of another person against someone who, using violence, commits theft or plunder.

2- The act committed when a person enters or attempts to enter at night into an inhabited house or its adjacent annexes by climbing over fences, walls or entrances, or by piercing, breaking or tearing them, or by using counterfeit keys or special tools.

If the act occurred during the day, the perpetrator shall only benefit from the mitigating excuse in accordance with Article 109 of this Law.

The criminal shall not be considered in a state of legitimate defense if he did not believe that the attack on persons or property was the direct aim of the aggressor or as a result of any resistance he may encounter in carrying out his aims.

7- In unintentional killing and harm

Article 254

Whoever causes the death of a person through negligence, lack of caution, or failure to observe the regulations shall be punished by imprisonment from six months to three years and a fine from ten to five hundred riyals, or by one of these two penalties only.

Article 255

Whoever causes harm through negligence, lack of caution, or failure to observe the regulations shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding fifty riyals. However, prosecution shall be suspended based on the complaint of the injured party if the harm does not result in illness or disability from work for a period not exceeding ten days or less. Moreover, the complainant's withdrawal of his lawsuit shall waive the public right, and the penalty shall be waived if the lawsuit has been adjudicated.

Chapter Two

: Crimes against personal freedom and honor

1- In the detention of personal freedom.

Article 256

Anyone who deprives another of his personal freedom by kidnapping or by any other means shall be punished with imprisonment from six months to two years.

Article 257

Anyone who knowingly conceals a kidnapped person shall be punished with the same penalty stipulated in the previous article.

Article 258

The kidnapper shall be punished with imprisonment for not less than fifteen years:

- 1- If the period of deprivation of the kidnapped person's freedom exceeds at least one month.
- 2- If the kidnapping occurred by force, threat or trickery.
- 3- If the person deprived of his freedom is subjected to acts of physical or psychological torture, or if his honor is violated, or he is forced to engage in prostitution.
- 4- If the intention of kidnapping is to extort the kidnapped person's money or force someone else to pay a ransom for her.
- 5- If the crime was committed against an employee while performing his job or in the course of performing it.

Article 259

The criminal is granted a mitigating excuse if he automatically releases the kidnapped person within twenty-four hours without

committing:

another misdemeanor or felony crime.

Except in the case stipulated in the previous paragraph, the criminal is not granted any excuse or any mitigating reason for the penalty.

2- In slavery

Article 260

Anyone who enslaves a person or places him in a state resembling slavery shall be punished with imprisonment from five to fifteen years.

3- In dealing with slaves

Article 261

Anyone who brings into or out of Omani territory a person in a state of slavery or servitude, or disposes of him in any way, or receives him, possesses him, acquires him, or keeps him in that state, shall be punished with imprisonment from three to five years.

4- Violating the sanctity of homes

Article 262

Whoever enters an inhabited house or other place prepared for personal residence without the consent of the person who has the right to prevent him from entering, or enters such place secretly or fraudulently, shall be punished with imprisonment from one month to two years and a fine From ten riyals to one hundred riyals. The same penalty shall apply to whoever remains in the aforementioned places despite being ordered to leave by the person who has the right

to prevent him, or whoever remains there secretly or fraudulently.
Prosecution depends on a complaint from the injured party.

Article 263

The penalty stipulated in the previous article shall be doubled if entry into dwellings occurs:

- 1- At night.
- 2- Or by using violence on people, or breaking or dislocating them.
- 3- If the aggressor is carrying a visible weapon.
- 4- If the act is committed by several persons together.
- 5- In threats and intimidation

Article 264

Whoever threatens another with a weapon for any reason shall be punished by imprisonment from ten days to one year and a fine from five to fifty riyals, or by one of these two penalties.

Article 265

Prosecution in the cases stipulated in the previous article depends on the personal complaint.

Article 266

Whoever threatens another with a felony, whether in writing, even anonymously, or through a third person, shall be punished with

imprisonment from one to three years, and a fine from twenty to five hundred riyals if the threat includes an order to carry out an act, even if it is lawful, or to refrain from doing it.

Article 267

Whoever threatens another with a misdemeanor by the means referred to in the previous article shall be punished with imprisonment from ten days to six months and a fine from five to twenty riyals, or with one of them only, based on the personal complaint.

Article 268

Any other threat to cause unjustified harm, if made by mere words or by one of the means mentioned in Article 34 of this law and is likely to affect the person threatened, shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding ten riyals, and prosecution shall be contingent upon a personal complaint.

6- In insult

Article 269

Whoever insults the dignity of another person by any of the means mentioned in Article 34 of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment from ten days to six months or a fine not exceeding ten riyals.

Prosecution shall depend on the victim, or his relatives up to the fourth degree if the insult is directed at a dead person, assuming the status of a personal plaintiff. The judge may exempt both parties or

one of them from the penalty if the victim caused the insult by an unjust act or if the insult was mutual.

Chapter Seven

: Crimes that constitute a public danger

Chapter One:

The Fire

Article 270

Whoever intentionally sets fire to private or public facilities, or to land, sea or air means of transportation, or to oil wells or to various oil installations, or to inhabited or uninhabited dwellings, whether owned by him or by someone else, or intentionally sets fire to anything in the vicinity of the aforementioned places in a manner that may facilitate the spread of fire to them, shall be punished with imprisonment from seven to fifteen years.

Article 271

Whoever intentionally sets fire to agricultural crops, orchards or forests, he does not own these things or does own them, and the fire spreads or could have spread to a place other than the one where it was set, shall be punished whether with imprisonment from three to ten years.

Article 272

The penalties mentioned in the two previous articles shall be increased by half if the fire causes permanent disability to a person.

The perpetrator shall be punished by death if the fire causes the death of a person.

Article 273

If the fire is caused by negligence, error or failure to comply with regulations, the responsible person shall be punished with imprisonment from one month to three years and a fine from ten to fifty riyals.

Article 274

Anyone who is legally obliged to purchase a fire extinguisher and neglects to install it or repair it if it breaks down shall be punished with imprisonment from ten days to six months.

This penalty shall also apply to anyone who intentionally removes and disables any such device installed in the place designated for it.

Chapter Two

: Attacks on Transportation and Communications Routes and Other Public Facilities

Article 275

Whoever intentionally causes damage to public roads or other public facilities in a manner that renders them unfit for use or poses a safety hazard shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to three years and a fine from ten to five hundred riyals.

This penalty also includes damage to signaling devices intended to guide ships, aircraft and other means of transport, and any use of false signals or any other means with the intent to cause damage to means of transport.

Article 276

If the assault results in serious harm to a person or to means of transportation, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment from three to fifteen years.

The perpetrator shall be punished with death if the assault results in the death of a person.

Chapter Three : Attack on Drinking Water

Article 277

Anyone who intentionally pollutes drinking water with anything that harms human or animal health or causes the spread of epidemics shall be punished with imprisonment from one to three years and a fine from twenty to five hundred riyals.

Chapter Eight : Crimes against Markets

Chapter One: Taking Others' Money

First - In theft

1- In defining theft

Article 278

Theft is the unlawful taking of another's movable property.

Powerful resources such as water, electricity and gas are considered movable property in the application of criminal law.

2- In criminal theft

A - In ordinary theft

Article 279

Theft is punishable by imprisonment from three months to three years and a fine from ten to five hundred riyals. The punishment includes attempting to commit the misdemeanors stipulated in this chapter.

B - In increasing the penalty for theft

Article 280

The penalty shall not be less than one year and the fine shall not be less than three hundred riyals if the theft is committed in one of the following cases:

- 1- At night in a place where people live or in a temple.
- 2- The thief must be masked or carrying a visible or hidden weapon.
- 3- That the thief be a hired servant and steal his master's money or the money of a person in his master's house or in another house to which he accompanies him, or that the thief be an employee, worker or trainee in a factory and steal the employer's money or equipment from the place where he works.
- 4- The thief must be a civil or military employee, or impersonate an employee by wearing his official uniform or using an order from the authorities as a pretext.

5- If the theft occurred in a land, sea or air means of transportation, or in public facilities such as airports, customs, postal warehouses, or on sidewalks.

6- If the theft occurred on domestic animals in their pens, or on three heads of livestock gathered in a herd, or if it occurred on camels, horses, or cows, even if they were not gathered in a herd.

7- If the theft occurred on agricultural crops and there were multiple thieves, or if there was one thief and the stolen goods were transported in containers or on carts or animals.

C - In theft for use and theft of money of trivial value.

Article 281

Theft is punishable by imprisonment from ten days to three months or a fine from two to twenty riyals, based on a complaint by the injured party:

1- If you use something and get money back after using it.

2- If you obtain things of trivial value, including fruits or agricultural crops, before they are picked or harvested.

3- In criminal theft

A - In aggravated theft

Article 282

Theft shall be punishable by life imprisonment if the following conditions are met:

1- The theft must have occurred at night and by two or more masked persons, or at least one of whom must be carrying a visible or hidden weapon.

2- By entering any place of residence or its annexes by breaking or entering, climbing walls, using counterfeit keys, a special tool, or any other unusual trick or means of entry.

3- That the acts of theft are accompanied by acts of coercion or threats with a weapon, either to prepare for the crime, facilitate it, ensure the escape of the perpetrators, or seize the stolen property.

Article 283

The penalty shall be imprisonment for at least ten years if the theft occurs, without the conditions stipulated in the previous article being met, by entering fenced places, whether inhabited or uninhabited, by breaking or entering or any other common method of entering.

B - Robbery

Article 284

Theft is called robbery, and the perpetrator is punished with imprisonment from ten to fifteen years if it occurs under one of the following circumstances:

1- During the day or at night on public roads, or in public or private institutions, by means of violence or threat of a weapon, either to prepare for the crime, facilitate it, ensure the escape of the perpetrators, or seize the stolen property.

2- If there are multiple negatives.

3- If the theft was committed by one armed person in a residential area.

C- Piracy

Article 285

Whoever attacks a ship at sea with the intent to seize it or its cargo or to harm its sailors or passengers shall be punished with life imprisonment.

The perpetrator shall be punished with death if the act of piracy results in the sinking of the ship or the killing of any person on board.

D - Looting

Article 286

Anyone who commits acts of theft or looting in a state of civil disobedience or revolution, in a state of war, in the event of a shipwreck or plane crash, or in any other calamity, shall be punished with imprisonment from five to ten years.

Second - Rape and intimidation

Article 287

Anyone who, in order to obtain an illegal benefit for himself or for another, shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to three years and a fine from ten to five hundred riyals:

1- Forcibly seizing a signature or any writing that includes a pledge or release by threat.

2- Threatening another person to harm himself, damage his reputation, or harm his property or livelihood, or to cause such harm to a person he cares about, with the intention to compel him to do an act that the law does not require him to do and to omit an act that the law authorizes him to do. Prosecution in this case shall not take place except on the basis of a complaint from the injured party.

The penalty of imprisonment shall not be less than five years if the perpetrator was carrying a weapon and threatened the victim with it.

Chapter Two

: Fraud and Other Forms of Deception

1- In fraud

Article 288

Whoever obtains an unlawful benefit for himself or for others by using any fraudulent means shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to two years and a fine from ten to three hundred riyals. The penalty shall be doubled if the fraud is committed against a person under eighteen years of age or against an adult who does not have full discretionary powers.

The penalty shall include an attempt to commit this crime.

Article 289

The penalty shall be imprisonment from ten days to six months and a fine from five to twenty riyals:

1- Whoever compels another to deliver goods to him with the right of option or according to his promise while he intends not to pay the

price or knows that he cannot pay the full installments and does not return them or does not pay the price after being notified.

2- Anyone who provides himself with housing, food or drink in a public place while intending not to pay or knowing that he cannot pay.

3- Anyone who fraudulently takes a means of land, sea or air transportation without paying the fare.

2- In the check without compensation.

Article 290

Whoever, in bad faith, draws a check without prior consideration prepared for payment, or with insufficient consideration, or recovers all or part of the consideration after drawing the check, or issues a prohibition on payment to the drawee, shall be punished with imprisonment from Three months to two years and a fine from ten to five hundred riyals.

In addition to the penalty, the drawer shall be obligated to pay the value of the check and the expenses incurred by its bearer.

Article 291

Whoever knowingly induces another to hand him a check without consideration shall be punished with the same penalty stipulated in the previous article.

3- In fraudulent transactions

Article 292

Any merchant who uses, in his commercial activities or in his acquisition of measures or scales that differ from the requirements of the law shall be punished with imprisonment from one to ten days and a fine from one to twenty riyals. The penalty shall be doubled if the user of the measures or scales knowingly deceives the contracting party in the quantity delivered to him.

Article 293

Anyone who manufactures adulterated or spoiled food products for humans or animals or offers them knowingly shall be punished by imprisonment from ten days to one year and a fine from ten to two hundred riyals.

The penalty shall be doubled if the said products are harmful to human or animal health, even if the purchaser or consumer is aware of the harmful adulteration or spoilage.

Article 294

Anyone who deceives the contracting party, whether in the nature of the goods, their essential characteristics, their composition, or the quantity of useful elements they contain, or in their type or source, when the determination of the type or source is considered, by agreement or custom, the main reason for the sale, shall be punished by imprisonment from one month to one year and a fine from ten to two hundred riyals.

4- In price manipulation and illegal speculation

Article 295

Anyone who fraudulently obtains or attempts to obtain an increase or decrease in the prices of goods, foodstuffs, or public or private commercial shares traded on or outside the stock exchange, or who commits any act that would corrupt the supply and demand rule in the market, shall be punished with imprisonment from six months to two years and a fine from fifty to five hundred riyals.

Chapter Three

: Abuse of Trust

Article 296

Shall be punished by imprisonment from three months to two years and a fine from ten to three hundred riyals, based on a complaint by the injured party:

1- Whoever is given cash or any other movable property as a loan, deposit, agency, lease or mortgage and proceeds in any way to conceal, embezzle, squander or destroy it intentionally for his own benefit or the benefit of another or to the detriment of another.

2- Anyone who has money or any other movable property seized by a judicial decision and disposes of it in any way with the intention of obstructing the judicial measure or resisting the seizure or execution decision.

Article 297

Whoever conceals, appropriates, embezzles or refuses to return a lost item or any other movable thing that has come into his possession by mistake, in an emergency or by apparent force shall

be punished with the same penalty stipulated in the previous article, based on a Complaint by the injured party.

Chapter Four:

Provisions common to Chapters One, Two and Three

Article 298

For the purposes of applying the provisions of this Law, the term “at night” or “at night” shall be deemed to mean the period between sunset and sunrise.

Article 299

The perpetrators of the crimes stipulated in the previous chapters of this section, except for the crimes of Articles 293 to 296, shall be exempted from punishment if they commit them to the detriment of the ascendants or descendants. If the criminal repeats his crime within five years, he shall be sentenced, based on a complaint by the injured party, to no less than two-thirds of the penalty stipulated by law for the crime he committed.

Chapter Nine:

Bankruptcy and Imitation

Chapter One:

Bankruptcy

1- In fraudulent bankruptcy

Article 300

Any bankrupt merchant who conceals his books, embezzles or squanders part of his money, or who fraudulently admits to debts that are not due from him, whether in books, official or ordinary instruments, or according to the balance sheet of his business, shall be Considered a fraudulent bankrupt and shall be punished with imprisonment from three to seven years.

Article 301

If the bankrupt merchant is a company, he shall receive the same penalty stipulated in the previous article:

- 1- Partners in general partnerships and authorized partners in limited partnerships,
- 2- Limited partners who are accustomed to interfering in the affairs of the limited partnership,
- 3- Managers and auditors of limited liability companies,
- 4- Directors, board members and auditors of joint-stock companies, if they themselves commit an act of fraudulent bankruptcy or facilitate or enable its commission intentionally, or if they publish false data or unreal budgets or distribute fictitious shares.

2- Negligent bankruptcy

Article 302

Any bankrupt merchant shall be considered a negligent bankrupt and shall be punished with imprisonment from one month to one year:

- 1- If he has consumed huge sums of money, whether in luck operations or in fictitious speculations related to the stock exchange or on goods.
- 2- If, after stopping payment and in order to delay bankruptcy, he proceeds to purchase goods to sell them at less than their price, or for the same purpose, he contracts loans, transfers bonds, or resorts to other burdensome methods to obtain money .
- 3- If, after stopping payment, he proceeds to pay a creditor, to the detriment of the creditors.
- 4- If his personal expenses or household expenses are found to be excessive.

Article 303

If the bankrupt merchant is a company, the same punishment stipulated in the previous article shall apply to any of the persons mentioned in Article 301 of this law who commits any of the crimes stipulated in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the previous article.

3- Special benefits in return for voting or from the bankrupt's assets.

Article 304

If the creditor stipulates for himself, whether with the bankrupt or with any other person, a special benefit in exchange for his vote in bankruptcy assemblies, or concludes a special agreement that results in a special benefit for him from the bankrupt's assets, he shall be

punished with imprisonment from one month to one year and a fine not exceeding two hundred riyals.

Chapter Two: Imitation

1- Imitating the distinctive marks of industry and trade

Article 305

Anyone who imitates a registered distinctive trademark, in any form, belonging to another person, or places it on goods or any commercial commodity, shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to three years and a fine from twenty to five hundred riyals.

The same penalty shall be imposed on anyone who offers for sale or sells, knowingly, goods or merchandise bearing the imitated or usurped trademark.

Article 306

Anyone who imitates a registered trademark with the intent to defraud, without imitating it, or anyone who uses such a trademark or sells or offers for sale a crop on which it has been placed, if his action is likely to deceive the buyer, shall be punished with imprisonment from two months to two years and a fine from twenty to three hundred riyals.

2- In patent certificates, industrial drawings and models, literary and artistic works, and trade names.

Article 307

Anyone who: shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to two years and a fine from ten to three hundred riyals.

1- Imitates an invention, drawing or industrial model that has been officially registered in the Sultanate or abroad with the intent to profit or harm its owner.

2- Imitates any literary or artistic work, regardless of whether it has become public property or not.

3- Usurpation of the trade name of another in any way, even if the usurped name is distorted, even slightly, or is coupled with a nickname other than the nickname of its owner, or with any phrase that retains the distinctive letters of the name and leads to confusion.

Chapter Ten

: Crimes against State and Individual Property

1- In demolition and sabotage

Article 308

The penalty shall be imprisonment from six months to three years or a fine from fifty to five hundred riyals:

1- Whoever intentionally demolishes or destroys buildings, historical or memorial monuments, statues, or other structures intended for the public benefit or for decoration.

2- Whoever intentionally demolishes or destroys a building belonging to another, or a land, water or air vehicle, or a mine or mine-digging equipment.

If the act results in harm to a person, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment for not less than five years, and if it results in the death of a person, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment for fifteen years.

2- Removal of boundaries and usurpation of real estate

Article 309

Whoever demolishes or removes a wall or fence, or demolishes, destroys or moves any sign indicating the boundaries between different properties with the intent to spoil surveying operations or actually to harm others, shall be punished with imprisonment from one month to six months and a fine From ten to one hundred riyals. If the crime is committed to facilitate the usurpation of land or by threatening or coercing persons, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment from two months to one year and a fine from twenty to two hundred riyals.

3- Invading the property of others

Article 310

Acts of invasion committed by attacking the lands, buildings, factories or real estate of others with the intent to occupy them or to benefit from them without right shall be punishable by imprisonment from three months to three years and a fine of not less than one hundred riyals.

The penalty shall be doubled if the acts of invasion are accompanied by the threat of weapons, or if the perpetrator is a group of ten or more persons.

4- In the encroachment on crops, animals, agricultural machinery and water systems.

Article 311

The following shall be punished by imprisonment from ten days to six months and a fine from five to fifty riyals:

1- Whoever intentionally cuts or damages crops, trees, or plantations that are naturally fixed or planted on the land of another.

2- Whoever intentionally damages, breaks or disables agricultural machinery, or kills an animal used in agricultural work or livestock of various types belonging to another.

3- Anyone who intentionally demolishes ponds or canals intended for agricultural irrigation or commits any act that prevents public water from flowing naturally.

Chapter Eleven: On Ugliness

Article 312

Anyone who commits the following shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine of one to five riyals, or by one of these two penalties:

1- Violation of administrative or municipal regulations issued in accordance with the law.

2- Refusal to accept legal tender currency at its value.

3- Extracting grass, soil, stones or anything else from state property without permission.

4- Disturbing the public peace or tranquility by shouting and making unnecessary noise or by using a device that could disturb others or cause disturbance to the peace of residents in public or private places.

5- Refusal to provide assistance requested by employees to the residents in the event of disturbances or any natural or unnatural disaster.

6- Begging in a public place or one open to the public, whether by pretending to be sick, appearing in a miserable manner, or using sorcery.

7- Negligence in guarding animals in a way that makes them a danger to public safety.

8- Throwing filth between dwellings or in public corridors.

9- Walking around public places while visibly drunk.

10- Breaking the fast publicly during the month of Ramadan by Muslims without a legitimate excuse.

11- Blocking public roads in a way that prevents crossing them or makes it difficult to walk on them.

12- Appearing in public places in an indecent manner.

13- Neglecting to record the identities of guests in special notebooks by owners of residences or hotels intended for public

accommodation.

14- Accepting the entry of persons under the age of eighteen into theaters or cinemas for plays or films that are prohibited for minors to attend.

Article 313

The same penalties stipulated in the previous article shall be imposed on anyone who commits:

1- Entering another's secured land or land containing crops without having the right of passage, or grazing or bringing his livestock into another's secured land, farmland, or land planted with fruit trees or forests without the permission of its owner.

2- Abusing or exhausting a domesticated animal, or publicly abusing a non-domesticated animal without a legitimate reason.

3- Wrongly causing death or harm to other people's animals.

4- Throwing or dropping dirt or other things on someone without paying attention.

5- Destroying special advertisements posted with the authority's authorization.

Article 314

In application of the provisions of the previous article, the number of lashes shall be determined according to the type of crime and the age of the criminal, as follows:

In misdemeanors

1- Five to ten lashes if the minor has completed thirteen years of age and has not completed fifteen.

2- Ten to fifteen lashes if he is over fifteen years old and under eighteen years old.

In crimes

3- Fifteen to twenty lashes according to his age specified in Clause 1 above.

4- Twenty to thirty lashes according to his age specified in Clause 2.

Article 315

This law shall be published in the Official Gazette.

← **Diwan of Royal Court****Royal Court Affairs:** →
Affairs: Royal Decree**Royal Decree No. 5/74**
No. 4/74 appointing a**granting advances to**
Director General of the**build private housing**
Finance Department**for eligible civil**
servants