
AN ACT OR CONDUCT DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFENSE OR CRIME UNLESS IT IS DEFINED AS AN OFFENSE OR CRIME BY THE LAW. THEREFORE THE AMENDED VERSION INCORPORATED MODERN CRIMES SUCH AS CELL PHONES, PARTICULARLY BLUETOOTH TECHNOLOGY PROHIBITING SENDING OFFENSIVE IMAGES OR INDECENT SMS MESSAGES AND LAYS DOWN SEVERE PENALTIES FOR CERTAIN CRIMES, AS CRIME CANNOT BE TACKLED WITH VELVET GLOVES.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH A SYSTEM OF PROHIBITIONS, PENALTIES, AND CORRECTIONAL MEASURES TO DEAL WITH CRIMES THAT INEXCUSABLY CAUSES OR THREATENS HARM INDIVIDUALS OR PUBLIC INTERESTS, INCLUDING CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST THE VICE-PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL, CROWN PRINCES AND DEPUTY RULERS.

WE WILL THEREFORE PROVIDE THE READERS WITH THE RELEVANT ARTICLES OF LAW DULY REPLACED AND THE RELEVANT INSERTION TO THE VARIOUS ARTICLES PERTAINING TO THE FEDERAL LAW NO 34 OF 2005.

THE FEDERAL LAW NO 34 OF 2005 HAS AMENDED 61 ARTICLES OF THE PENAL CODE VIZ. (5), (8), (17), (18), (21), (29), (66), (85), (91), (93), (103), (106), (121), (147), (151), (152).
WE HAVE DECIDED TO MENTION ONLY THE ARTICLES WHICH WE BELIEVE MAY HAVE A PRACTICAL INTEREST FOR OUR READERS. SHOULD THE READER WISH TO BE PROVIDED WITH THE COMPLETE DETAILS OF ALL THE AMENDED 61 ARTICLES HE/SHE MAY CONTACT US ACCORDINGLY.

1- ARTICLE 18:
WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE PACTS AND TREATIES TO WHICH THE STATE IS A PARTY, THE PROVISIONS HEREOF SHALL NOT APPLY TO CRIMES COMMITTED ABOARD A FOREIGN SHIP IN ONE OF THE STATES PORTS OR IN ITS TERRITORIAL WATERS, EXCEPT IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CASES:

1. IF THE CRIME AFFECTS THE STATE.
2. IF THE NATURE OF THE SAID CRIME AFFECTS THE SECURITY OF THE STATE, UPSETS ITS PEACE OR VIOLATES THE PUBLIC MORALS OR THE GOOD ORDER IN ITS PORTS OR TERRITORIAL WATERS.
3. IF THE SHIPMASTER OR THE CONSUL OF THE STATE WHOSE FLAG THE SHIP IS HOISTING ASKS FOR THE HELP OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
4. IF THE OFFENDER OR THE VICTIM IS A CITIZEN OF THE STATE.
5. IF THE SHIP CARRIES SUBSTANCES OR OBJECTS THAT IT IS PROHIBITED TO USE, POSSESS OR TRADE IN INTERNATIONALLY.

HOWEVER, THE PROVISIONS OF THIS LAW SHALL NOT APPLY TO CRIMES COMMITTED ABOARD FOREIGN AIRCRAFTS WITHIN THE STATE'S AIR FIELD, EXCEPT IF THE AIRPLANE LANDS, ONCE THE CRIME IS COMMITTED, IN ONE OF THE STATE'S AIRPORTS, OR IF THE CRIME, BY ITS NATURE, DISTURBS THE STATE'S PEACE OR VIOLATES ITS PUBLIC ORDER, OR IF THE PILOT ASKS FOR THE HELP OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES, OR IF THE OFFENDER OR THE VICTIM IS A CITIZEN OF THE STATE.

2- ARTICLE 21:
THIS LAW SHALL APPLY TO ANY PERSON FOUND IN THE STATE AFTER HAVING COMMITTED ABROAD, AS A PRINCIPAL PERPETRATOR OR AS AN ACCOMPLICE, A CRIME OF SABOTAGE OR IMPAIRMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION MEANS OR THE CRIMES OF TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS, WOMEN, CHILDREN, SLAVES, PIRACY, INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM, OR MONEY LAUNDERING.

3- ARTICLE 29:
MISDEMEANORS ARE CRIMES PUNISHABLE BY ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING PUNISHMENTS:
1. CONFINEMENT.
2. FINE EXCEEDING ONE THOUSAND DIRHAMS.
3. PAYMENT OF BLOOD MONEY.
4. FLAGELLATION.

4- ARTICLE 66:
PRINCIPAL PUNISHMENTS ARE:
A. DOCTRINAL PENALTIES, QISAS (RETALIATION IN KIND) AND BLOOD MONEY.
B. CHASTISEMENT PENALTIES WHICH ARE:
1. DEATH PUNISHMENT (CAPITAL PUNISHMENT).
2. LIFE IMPRISONMENT (15 YEARS +).
3. TEMPORARY IMPRISONMENT (3 - 15 YEARS).
4. CONFINEMENT (1 TO 3 YEARS)
5. FLAGELLATION (WHIPPING)
6. DETENTION (MONTHS TO 1 YEAR)
7. FINE
ARTICLE 85:
THE JUDGMENT ORDERING THE STAY OF EXECUTION MAY BE VACATED IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CASES:

FIRST:
IF THE CONVICT COMMITS DURING THE PERIOD SPECIFIED IN THE PRECEDING ARTICLE A DELIBERATE CRIME FOR WHICH HE HAS BEEN SENTENCED BY A CONCLUSIVE JUDGMENT TO A CUSTODIAL PUNISHMENT FOR MORE THAN TWO MONTHS OR FLAGELLATION, WHETHER THE CONVICTION SENTENCE IS PRONOUNCED DURING THE SAID PERIOD OR AFTER ITS EXPIRY, PROVIDED THAT THE CRIMINAL ACTION IS BROUGHT WITHIN THE SAID PERIOD.

SECOND:
WHERE DURING THE PERIOD SPECIFIED IN THE PRECEDING ARTICLE, IT APPEARS THAT BEFORE THE STAY OF EXECUTION OF PUNISHMENT HAS BEEN ORDERED, A JUDGMENT WAS PRONOUNCED AGAINST THE CONVICT FROM AMONGST THOSE MENTIONED IN THE PRECEDING PARAGRAPH, AND OF WHICH THE COURT HAD NO KNOWLEDGE WHEN IT HAD DECIDED TO STAY EXECUTION.

THE COURT SHALL, UPON THE REQUEST OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTION, ISSUE A JUDGMENT ABOLISHING ITS OWN PREVIOUS DECISION TO STAY EXECUTION AFTER CALLING THE CONVICT TO APPEAR.

FURTHERMORE, IF THE PUNISHMENT BECAUSE OF WHICH THE JUDGMENT TO STAY EXECUTION WAS QUASHED, WAS INFLICTED AFTER THE STAY OF EXECUTION HAD BEEN ORDERED, THE COURT THAT INFLICTED THIS PUNISHMENT ON THE CONVICT MAY ALSO VACATE ITS ORDER TO STAY EXECUTION, EITHER OF ITS OWN MOTION OR AT THE REQUEST OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTION, WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE VARIOUS STAGES OF LITIGATION.

THE ABOLISHMENT JUDGMENT SHALL RESULT IN EXECUTING THE PUNISHMENT FOR WHICH A STAY OF EXECUTION ORDER WAS ISSUED.

ARTICLE 91:
WHERE A PERSON COMMITS SEVERAL CRIMES PRIOR TO HIS CONVICTION REGARDING ANY OF THEM, AND IF THE CONDITIONS STIPULATED IN THE TWO ARTICLES (87) AND (88) ABOVE ARE NOT FULFILLED, HE SHALL BE SENTENCED TO THE PUNISHMENTS PROVIDED FOR EACH OF SUCH CRIMES AND THEY SHALL ALL BE SUCCESSIVELY EXECUTED, PROVIDED THAT THE TOTAL OF THE PERIODS OF IMPRISONMENT ALONE, OR THE TOTAL OF THE PERIODS OF IMPRISONMENT AND CONFINEMENT TOGETHER DOES NOT EXCEED TWENTY YEARS, THAT THE PERIOD OF CONFINEMENT ALONE DOES NOT EXCEED TEN YEARS, AND THAT THE TOTAL OF DISCRETIONARY FLAGELLATION DOES NOT EXCEED TWO HUNDRED LASHES.

WHERE VARIOUS PUNISHMENTS ARE INFLICTED, THE PUNISHMENT OF IMPRISONMENT SHALL BE ENFORCED PRIOR TO THAT OF CONFINEMENT.

ARTICLE 93:
ALL THE FOLLOWING PUNISHMENTS SHALL BE ENFORCED HOWEVER NUMEROUS THEY MAY BE:
1. THE PUNISHMENTS OF FLAGELLATION, FINES AND ACCESSORY PUNISHMENTS.
2. CRIMINAL MEASURES, PROVIDED THAT THE TOTAL POLICE SURVEILLANCE PERIODS DO NOT EXCEED FIVE YEARS.
ARTICLE 103:
WHERE THERE IS AN AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCE FOR THE CRIME, THE JUDGE MAY INFLICT THE PUNISHMENT AS FOLLOWS:

A) IF THE PRINCIPAL PUNISHMENT SPECIFIED BY THE LAW FOR THE CRIME IS A FINE, THE JUDGE MAY DOUBLE ITS MAXIMUM OR ISSUE A RULING FOR CONFINEMENT.
B) IF THE PRINCIPAL PUNISHMENT PRESCRIBED BY THE LAW IS CONFINEMENT, THE JUDGE MAY DOUBLE ITS MAXIMUM.
C) IF THE PRINCIPAL PUNISHMENT PRESCRIBED BY THE LAW FOR THE CRIME IS TEMPORARY IMPRISONMENT OF WHICH THE MAXIMUM IS LESS THAN FIFTEEN YEARS, THE JUDGE MAY INCREASE SUCH PUNISHMENT UP TO SUCH LIMIT.
D) IF THE PRINCIPAL PUNISHMENT PRESCRIBED BY THE LAW FOR THE CRIME IS TEMPORARY IMPRISONMENT THAT HAS REACHED ITS MAXIMUM, THE JUDGE MAY REPLACE IT WITH LIFE IMPRISONMENT.
E) IF THE PRINCIPAL PUNISHMENT PRESCRIBED BY THE LAW FOR THE CRIME IS DISCRETIONARY FLAGELLATION, ITS MAXIMUM MAY BE DOUBLED OR A RULING OF AT LEAST SIX MONTHS CONFINEMENT MAY BE DELIVERED.

ARTICLE 106:
THE FOLLOWING PERSONS SHALL BE CONSIDERED RECIDIVISTS:
FIRST: ANY PERSON WHO IS SENTENCED BY A FINAL RULING TO THE PUNISHMENT OF A FELONY AND COMMITS A CRIME THEREAFTER.
SECOND: ANY PERSON WHO IS SENTENCED BY A FINAL RULING TO CONFINEMENT FOR SIX MONTHS OR MORE, AND THEN COMMITS A MISDEMEANOR BEFORE THE ELAPSE OF THREE YEARS FROM THE DATE OF EXPIRY OF THIS PUNISHMENT.

THE CASE OF RECIDIVISM SHALL OCCUR ONLY WITHIN THE CRIMES UNIFIED BY PREMEDITATION AND ERROR.
THE COURT MAY NOT CONSIDER RECIDIVISM IN SUCH CASES AN AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCE.

ARTICLE 121:
IF A FOREIGNER IS SENTENCED TO A CUSTODIAL PUNISHMENT FOR A FELONY OR A MISDEMEANOR, THE COURT MAY ORDER IN ITS SENTENCE THAT HE BE DEPORTED FROM THE STATE. DEPORTATION SHALL BE ORDERED FOR HONOR CRIMES.

IN MATTERS OF MISDEMEANOR, THE COURT MAY DECIDE THAT THE CONVICT BE DEPORTED FROM THE COUNTRY INSTEAD OF SENTENCING HIM TO THE CUSTODIAL PUNISHMENT PRESCRIBED FOR SUCH MISDEMEANOR.

ARTICLE 147:
APART FROM THE CASES SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR, THE JUDGE MAY PARDON THE OFFENDER FROM MISDEMEANANTS IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CASES:

A) IF THE OFFENDER HAS NOT YET COMPLETED TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE AT THE TIME OF COMMITTING THE CRIME OR HAS NOT BEEN CONVICTED OF ANY OTHER CRIME.
B) IF THE MISDEMEANOR IS REGARDED A CRIME OF CURSING OR BATTERY AND THE ATTACK IS RECIPROCAL, OR IF THE ATTACK IS SIMPLE AND THE VICTIM WAIVES HIS PERSONAL RIGHT.

IN CASE OF PARDON, THE JUDGE ADDRESS THE OFFENDER WITH THE ADVICE AND GUIDANCE HE DEEMS PROPER AND WARN HIM THAT HE WILL NOT BENEFIT FROM ANY NEW FURTHER PARDON IN THE FUTURE.
12- **ARTICLE 153:**
A punishment of temporary imprisonment shall be inflicted on any person who knowingly facilitates the escape of a prisoner of war or of any soldier, national or agent of the enemy who are detained in the state, or who offers lodging, food or clothes or any other form of aid or hides him after escaping from his detention camp.

The punishment shall be life imprisonment if the person resists the assistant or aider of the authorities for in the attempt to recapture anyone of those mentioned, and execution if resistance results in the death of any person.

13- **ARTICLE 159:**
A punishment of temporary imprisonment shall be inflicted on any public officer or any person entrusted with a public service and who discloses any defense secret of the state he is entrusted with.

The punishment shall be life imprisonment if the crime is committed in time of war.

14- **ARTICLE 160:**
A punishment of temporary imprisonment shall be inflicted on:
1) Any person who endeavors to obtain through any unlawful means whatsoever any defense secret of the state without having the intention of surrendering or revealing it to a foreign state or to any person working for its interest.
2) Any person who discloses any defense secret of the state in any manner.
3) Any person who installs or makes use of any communication means or information technology in order to get access to, surrender or transmit any defense secret of the state.

The punishment shall be life imprisonment if the said crime is committed in time of war.

15- **ARTICLE 166:**
A punishment of temporary imprisonment shall be inflicted on any person who, without the authorization of the government, mobilizes soldiers or performs any other hostile act against a foreign state, which is liable to harm the political relations or exposed the citizens, functionaries, funds or interests of the state to the danger retaliatory acts.

Where the act committed results in anything of the mentioned consequences, it shall be considered an aggravating circumstance.

16- **ARTICLE 167:**
A punishment of temporary imprisonment shall be inflicted on any person who deliberately, in time of war, transmits to the public news, statements, false or prejudicial rumors, or who resorts to provocative propaganda, liable to prejudice the military preparations regarding the defense of the state, or the military operations of the armed forces, or to provoke panic among people or to weaken the morale of the state.

However, the punishment shall be imprisonment for no less than five years if the crime is committed by way of correspondence with a foreign state, and life imprisonment if committed by way of correspondence with
A HOSTILE STATE.

17- ARTICLE 168:
A PUNISHMENT OF IMPRISONMENT AND A FINE OR ONE OF THE TWO PUNISHMENTS SHALL BE INFlicted ON:

1) ANY PERSON WHO FLIES OVER ANY AREA OF THE STATES TERRITORY IN VIOLATION OF ANY EMBARGO IMPOSED BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES.
2) ANY PERSON WHO TAKES PHOTOGRAPHS OR DRAWINGS OR MAPS OR COORDINATES OF LOCATIONS OR PLACES IN VIOLATION OF ANY EMBARGO IMPOSED BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES.
3) ANY PERSON WHO, WITHOUT THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES, ENTERS A FORTRESS OR A MILITARY INSTALLATION, A PETROLEUM FACILITY, A PLACE OR A CAMP USED FOR CAMPING OR SETTLEMENTS BY ARMED FORCES, OR A MILITARY OR COMMERCIAL SHIP, AN AIRCRAFT, A MILITARY VEHICLE OR ANY MILITARY PLACE OR A LOCATION OR PLANT WHERE SOME ACTIVITY IS CARRIED ON FOR DEFENDING THE INTERESTS OF THE HOMELAND, AND WHERE THE PUBLIC IS PROHIBITED FROM ENTERING.
4) ANY PERSON WHO IS FOUND IN PLACES WHERE THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAVE FORBIDDEN RESIDENCE OR PRESENCE.

HOWEVER, IF THE CRIME IS COMMITTED IN TIME OF WAR, OR BY USING ANY MEANS OF FRAUD, CHEAT, DISGUISE, OR CONCEALMENT OF IDENTITY OR NATIONALITY OR PROFESSION OR CAPACITY, THE PUNISHMENT SHALL BE IMPRISONMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING FIVE YEARS. WHERE THESE TWO CIRCUMSTANCES OCCUR, THE PUNISHMENT SHALL BE TEMPORARY IMPRISONMENT.

ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT THE MISDEMEANORS PROVIDED FOR IN THIS ARTICLE SHALL BE LIABLE TO CONFINEMENT OR TO A FINE.

18- ARTICLE 169:
A PUNISHMENT OF TEMPORARY CONFINEMENT SHALL BE INFlicted ON ANY PERSON WHO PUBLISHES, DISCLOSES OR SURRENDERS TO A FOREIGN STATE OR TO ANY PERSON WORKING FOR ITS INTEREST, IN ANY WAY OR MANNER OR THROUGH ANY MEANS WHATEVER, ANY NEWS, INFORMATION, THINGS, CORRESPONDENCE, DOCUMENTS, MAPS, DRAWINGS, PICTURES, COORDINATES OR ANY OTHER THING PERTAINING TO THE GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENTS OR ANY OF THE AUTHORITIES MENTIONED IN ARTICLE (5) ABOVE, WHEN SUCH PUBLICATION OR DISCLOSURE IS PROHIBITED BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY.

19- ARTICLE 170:
THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE CONSIDERED AS A DEFENSE SECRET OF THE STATE:

1. ANY MILITARY, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION WHICH, DUE TO THEIR NATURE, MAY ONLY BE DISCLOSED TO THE PERSONS WHO ARE AUTHORIZED TO TAKE KNOWLEDGE THEREOF, AND WHICH THE INTEREST OF THE STATE REQUIRES THAT THEY MUST REMAIN SECRET FOR ANY OTHER PERSON.
2. ANY CORRESPONDENCE, WRITTEN INSTRUMENTS, DOCUMENTS, DRAWINGS, MAPS, DESIGNS, PICTURES, COORDINATES AND ANY OTHER THINGS WHICH, IF REVEALED, MAY ENTAIL THE DISCLOSURE OF THE TYPE OF INFORMATION REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING PARAGRAPH, AND WHICH THE DEFENSE INTEREST OF THE STATE REQUIRES THAT THEY REMAIN SECRET, EXCEPT FOR THOSE PERSONS WHO ARE ENTRUSTED WITH PRESERVING OR USING THEM.
3. ANY NEWS OR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ARMED FORCES, THEIR ORDERS OF MARCH, MOVEMENTS, AMMUNITION, SUPPLY, MEMBERS, AND ANY OTHER MATTER PERTAINING TO THE MILITARY AFFAIRS AND WAR AND SECURITY PLANS, EXCEPT IF WRITTEN PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY FOR THE PUBLICATION OR DISCLOSURE THEREOF.
4. ANY NEWS OR INFORMATION RELATING TO THE MEASURES AND PROCEDURES TAKEN IN ORDER TO DETECT THE CRIMES PROVIDED FOR IN THIS CHAPTER AND TO ARREST THE OFFENDERS, AS WELL AS ANY NEWS OR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE INVESTIGATION AND TRIAL PROCEDURE, IF THE INVESTIGATING AUTHORITY OR THE COMPETENT COURT HAS BANNED THEIR DISCLOSURE.

20- ARTICLE 171:
THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE PUNISHED AS ACCOMPLICES IN ENGENDERING THE CRIMES PROVIDED FOR IN CHAPTER 1 AND 2 OF THIS PART:
1. ANY PERSON WHO, BEING AWARE OF THE OFFENDER'S INTENTIONS, EXTENDS HIM HELP OR PROVIDES HIM WITH ANY MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE, LODGING, SHELTER, MEETING PLACE OR ANY OTHER FACILITIES, AS WELL AS ANY PERSON WHO CARRIES HIS LETTERS OR FACILITATES FOR HIM THE SEARCH FOR THE OBJECT OF THE CRIME, ITS CONCEALMENT, TRANSPORT OR TRANSMISSION.
2. ANY PERSON WHO CONCEALS THINGS USED OR INTENDED TO BE USED IN OR RESULTING FROM THE CRIME, WHILST BEING IN KNOWLEDGE THEREOF.
3. ANY PERSON, WHO DESTROYS, STEALS HIDES OR DELIBERATELY CHANGES ANY DOCUMENT THAT IS LIABLE TO FACILITATE THE DETECTION OF THE CRIME OR ITS EVIDENCES OR THE PUNISHMENT OF ITS PERPETRATOR.

IN THE ABOVE CASES, THE COURT MAY EXEMPT FROM THE PUNISHMENT THE PERPETRATOR'S RELATIVES AND MARRIAGE AFFINE AS FAR AS THE FOURTH DEGREE IF THEY ARE NOT PUNISHED BY ANOTHER PROVISION.

21- ARTICLE 174:
ANY PERSON WHO ATTEMPTS BY FORCE TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT REGIME OR TO TAKE POSSESSION THEREOF SHALL BE PUNISHED BY EXECUTION.

22- ARTICLE 175:
A PUNISHMENT OF LIFE IMPRISONMENT SHALL BE INFlicted ON ANY PERSON WHO ATTEMPTS AT THE SAFETY OR LIBERTY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE OR WHO DELIBERATELY ENDANGERS HIS LIFE OR LIBERTY. THE PUNISHMENT SHALL BE EXECUTION IF THE CRIME OCCURS OR IS ATTEMPTED.

23- ARTICLE 176:
ANY PERSON WHO INSULTS BY ANY MEANS OF PUBLICITY THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE, ITS FLAG OR ITS NATIONAL EMBLEM SHALL BE PUNISHABLE BY CONFINEMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING FIVE YEARS.

24- ARTICLE 179:
A PUNISHMENT OF LIFE IMPRISONMENT SHALL BE INFlicted ON ANY PERSON WHO ATTEMPTS AT THE SAFETY OR LIBERTY OF THE PRESIDENT OF A FOREIGN STATE. THE PUNISHMENT SHALL BE AGGRAVATED TO DEATH IF THE CRIME IS COMMITTED OR ATTEMPTED. ONLY THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR MAY INSTITUTE ACTIONS FOR THE CRIMES PROVIDED FOR IN THIS ARTICLE.

25- ARTICLE 180:
A PUNISHMENT OF TEMPORARY IMPRISONMENT SHALL BE INFlicted ON ANY PERSON WHO INSTITUTES, FOUNDs, ORGANizes OR ADMINISTERS A SOCIETY, CORPORATION, ASSOCIATION, ORGANIZATION, GROUP, GANG, OR A SUBSIDIARY THEREOF OF WHATEVER NAME, Aiming AT OVERTHROWing, SEIZING, OR OPPosing THE BASIC PRINCIPLES SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT REGIME IN THE STATE, OR PREVENTING ANY INSTITUTION OF THE STATE OR ANY PUBLIC AUTHORITY FROM EXERCISING ITS FUNCTIONS, OR ATTEMPTING AT THE CITIZENS' PERSONAL OR OTHER FREEDOM OR PUBLIC RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY THE CONSTITUTION OR LAW, OR HARMING THE NATIONAL UNITY OR SOCIAL PEACE.
A punishment of imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years shall be inflicted on any person who joins a society, corporation, association or the organizations stated in the first paragraph of this article or cooperates therewith or participated therein in any manner or provides them with any financial or material aid whilst being aware of their purposes.

26- ARTICLE 182:
The court shall in the cases provided for in the two articles (180) and (180 insertion.), and (181) and (181 insertion) order the dissolution of the societies, associations, corporations, organizations or the subsidiaries thereof mentioned in these articles, as well as the closure of their locations.

The court shall also in all the cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph order the confiscation of the money, chattel, papers and other things which may have been used for the commission of the crime, or which may have existed in the locations designated for the meetings of the said associations, corporations, organizations or subsidiaries.

Furthermore, the court shall order the confiscation of any property included in the convict’s estate, if there are sufficient evidences and presumptions that such property is assigned in fact as a source for supporting the said associations, corporations, organizations or subsidiaries.

27- ARTICLE 191:
Any person who instigates the commission of any of the crimes provided for in articles (174, 175, 177, 178, 183, 184, 186, 187, 188, 189), and in the third paragraph of articles (190, 193, 194,196) shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years if no effect results from such instigation.

28- ARTICLE 192:
A punishment of imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years shall be inflicted on any person who takes part in an agreement aimed at committing any of the crimes provided for in article 191, or who uses it as an instrument to achieve the intended purpose of such agreement.

A punishment of temporary imprisonment shall be inflicted on any person who instigates the conclusion of the agreement, or who is involved in administering its progress.

Nevertheless, if the aim of the agreement is to commit a specific crime or to use the crime as an instrument in order to fulfill the intended purpose, and if the punishment of such a crime is milder than the punishments provided for in the two preceding paragraphs, no severer punishment than the one specified in the law may be inflicted.

The punishments prescribed in the three first paragraphs of this article shall not trespass to any offender who rushes to inform the competent authorities of the agreement and the persons who have participated therein before starting on any of the stated crimes is committed.

29- ARTICLE 211:
A PUNISHMENT OF TEMPORARY IMPRISONMENT SHALL BE INFLICTED ON ANY PERSON WHO, PERSONALLY OR THROUGH A THIRD PARTY, COUNTERFEITS OR FORGES THE SEAL OF THE STATE, THE SEAL OR THE SIGNATURE OF THE PRESIDENT OF STATE OR OF ANY OF THE EMIRATES RULERS, OR THEIR CROWN PRINCES OR REPRESENTATIVES, OR ANY OF THE SEALS, STAMPS, OR EMBLEMS OF THE GOVERNMENT, ITS DEPARTMENTS, ADMINISTRATIONS OR ANY OF THE AUTHORITIES MENTIONED IN ARTICLE (5) ABOVE, OR ANY SEAL, SIGNATURE OR MARK OF ANY OF ITS PUBLIC OFFICERS, OR THE GOVERNMENTAL HALLMARKS PERTAINING TO GOLD AND SILVER OR TO OTHER HEAVY OR PRECIOUS METALS.

THE SAME PUNISHMENT SHALL BE INFLICTED ON ANY PERSON WHO MAKES USE OF ANY OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED OBJECTS, OR WHO BRINGS IT IN THE STATE WHILE BEING AWARE THAT IT IS COUNTERFEITED OR FORGED.

30- ARTICLE 212:
THE PUNISHMENT SHALL BE CONFINEMENT IN THE EVENT WHERE ANY OF THE SEALS, STAMPS, MARKS OR EMBLEMS FOR WHICH THE CRIMES REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING ARTICLE ARE COMMITTED BELONG TO ANOTHER JUDICIAL PERSON THAN THOSE MENTIONED IN THE SAID ARTICLE.

31- ARTICLE 250:
A PUNISHMENT OF IMPRISONMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING FIVE YEARS SHALL BE INFLICTED ON ANY PERSON WHO ASSUMES THE FUNCTIONS OF A PUBLIC OFFICE, AND SHALL BE LIABLE TO THE SAME PUNISHMENT HE WHO INTRUDES ON A PUBLIC OFFICE OR SERVICE, OR WHO ASSUMES TO PERFORM ANY ACT OR TO EXERCISE ANY OF ITS FUNCTIONS WITHOUT COMPETENCE OR ANY LEGAL TITLE THERETO, IN ORDER TO FULFILL AN ILLEGITIMATE PURPOSE OR TO OBTAIN FOR HIMSELF OR FOR ANOTHER PERSON AN ADVANTAGE OF ANY KIND WHATSOEVER.

32- ARTICLE 269:
A PUNISHMENT OF CONFINEMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING TWO YEARS AND A FINE NOT EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DIRHAMS OR EITHER PUNISHMENT SHALL BE INFLICTED ON ANY PERSON WHO COMMITS IN BAD FAITH AN ACT SUSCEPTIBLE OF OBSTRUCTING THE PROCEDURES OF EXECUTION ON PROPERTY SEIZED BY VIRTUE OF JUDICIAL ORDER WHETHER BY DISPLACING, CONCEALING, ALIENATING, DESTROYING OR MODIFYING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SUCH PROPERTY.

THE ABOVE PUNISHMENT SHALL BE INFLICTED EVEN IF THE ACT IS COMMITTED BY THE OWNER OF OR GUARD OF THE PROPERTY.

33- ARTICLE 271:
A PUNISHMENT OF TEMPORARY IMPRISONMENT SHALL BE INFLICTED ON ANY PERSON WHO HIDES THE CORPSE OF A HUMAN BEING WHO DIES IN AN ACCIDENT. CONFINEMENT SHALL BE INFLICTED ON ANY PERSON WHO BURIES SUCH CORPSE BEFORE ANY BURIAL LICENSE IS ISSUED BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES.

A PUNISHMENT OF CONFINEMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING THREE MONTHS OR A FINE SHALL BE INFLICTED ON ANY PERSON WHO BURES THE CORPSE OF A HUMAN BEING WHO DIES A NATURAL DEATH WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES.

34- ARTICLE 278:
A PUNISHMENT OF CONFINEMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING FIVE YEARS SHALL BE INFLICTED ON ANY PERSON WHO, WITHOUT ANY COLOR OF TITLE, REMOVES, DESTROYS OR TAKES POSSESSION OF PAPERS, DOCUMENTS OR THINGS SEIZED BY
VIRTUE OF A JUDICIAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER, OR WHICH ARE HELD UNDER CUSTODY, BY VIRTUE OF A JUDICIAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER, IN THE PLACES DESIGNATED FOR THEIR SAFEKEEPING OR WHICH ARE COMMITTED TO A PERSON FOR SAFE-KEEPING. HOWEVER, IF THE OFFENDER IS THE CUSTODIAN OR THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF SAFEGUARDING THE SAID THINGS, THE PUNISHMENT SHALL BE TEMPORARY IMPRISONMENT.

IF THE OFFENDER USES VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSONS IN THE COMMISSION OF THE CRIME, THIS SHALL BE CONSIDERED AN AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCE.

ARTICLE 297:
A PUNISHMENT OF IMPRISONMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING FIVE YEARS SHALL BE INFlicted ON ANY PERSON WHO INTENTIONALLY PUTS OUT OF ACTION ANY MEANS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS DESIGNATED FOR PUBLIC USE AND BENEFIT, AS WELL AS HE WHO CUTS OR DESTROYS ANY OF ITS WIRES OR EQUIPMENT WHO INTENTIONALLY PREVENTS THEIR REPAIR.

THE PUNISHMENT SHALL BE IMPRISONMENT FOR A MINIMUM PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS IF THE CRIME IS COMMITTED IN A TIME OF WAR, COMMOTION OR RIOT, OR WITH THE USE OF EXPLOSIVES.

ARTICLE 359:
A PUNISHMENT OF CONFINEMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING TEN THOUSAND DIRHAMS OR EITHER PUNISHMENT SHALL BE INFlicted ON ANY PERSON WHO OBSTRUCTS A FEMALE IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO VIOLATE HER PRUDENCE BY WORD OR DEED, ON A PUBLIC ROAD OR AT A FREQUENTED PLACE.

THE SAME PUNISHMENT SHALL BE INFlicted ON ANY PERSON WHO DISGUISES HIMSELF AND ENTERS A PLACE DESIGNATED FOR WOMEN AS SUCH OR THAT IT IS PROHIBITED AT THE MOMENT FOR OTHER THAN WOMEN TO ENTER. IF THE PERSON COMMITS A CRIME IN THIS CASE, IT SHALL BE CONSIDERED AN AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCE.

ARTICLE 374:
A PUNISHMENT OF CONFINEMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING SIX MONTHS OR A FINE NOT EXCEEDING FIVE THOUSAND DIRHAMS SHALL BE INFlicted IF LIBEL OR SLANDER OCCURS OVER THE TELEPHONE, OR IN THE PRESENCE OF THE VICTIM AND OF A THIRD PARTY.

THE PUNISHMENT SHALL BE A FINE NOT EXCEEDING FIVE THOUSAND DIRHAMS IF LIBEL OR SLANDER IS COMMITTED AGAINST THE VICTIM IN NOBODY'S PRESENCE OR BY A LETTER SENT TO THE VICTIM OR BY ANY MEANS WHATSOEVER.

THE CIRCUMSTANCE SHALL BE CONSIDERED AGGRAVATING IF THE LIBEL OR SLANDER IN THE CASES GIVEN IN THE TWO PRECEDING PARAGRAPHS IS COMMITTED AGAINST A PUBLIC OFFER OR A PERSON ENTRUSTED WITH A PUBLIC SERVICE, DURING THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS FUNCTION OR PUBLIC SERVICE, DUE TO OR ON THE OCCASION OF SUCH PERFORMANCE, OR IF THE OFFENSE VIOLATES THE HONOR OR OFFENDS THE REPUTATION OF FAMILIES, OR IF IT IS NOTICEABLE THAT THE ACT IS INTENDED FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF UNLAWFUL OBJECTIVES.

ARTICLE 378:
A PUNISHMENT OF CONFINEMENT AND FINE SHALL BE INFlicted ON ANY PERSON WHO ATTACKS THE SANCTITY OF INDIVIDUALS' PRIVATE OR FAMILY LIFE BY COMMITTING ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTS IN OTHER THAN THE LEGALLY PERMITTED
CASES OR WITHOUT THE VICTIM'S CONSENT:

A: EAVESDROPPING OR RECORDING OR TRANSMITTING BY ANY SYSTEM OF WHATEVER KIND ANY CONVERSATION HELD AT A PARTICULAR PLACE OR VIA THE PHONE OR ANY OTHER SET.

B: PICKING UP OR TRANSMITTING BY ANY SYSTEM OF WHATEVER KIND A PERSON'S PICTURE AT A PARTICULAR PLACE.

IF THE ACTS REFERRED TO IN THE ABOVE TWO CASES DURING A MEETING WITHIN THE HEARING OR SIGHT OF THE PERSON ATTENDING, THEIR CONSENT SHALL BE REQUIRED.

THE SAME PUNISHMENT SHALL BE INFLICTED ON ANY PERSON WHO PUBLISHES THROUGH ANY MEANS OF PUBLICITY NEWS, PICTURES OR COMMENTS PERTAINING TO THE SECRETS OF PEOPLE'S PRIVATE OR FAMILIAL LIVES EVEN IF THE SAME IS TRUE. A PUNISHMENT OF CONFINEMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING SEVEN YEARS AND A FINE SHALL BE INFLICTED ON ANY PUBLIC OFFICER WHO COMMITS ANY OF THE ACTS DESCRIBED IN THIS ARTICLE DEPENDING ON HIS FUNCTIONARY AUTHORITY.

IN ALL CASES, SYSTEMS AND OTHER TOOLS USED IN THE CRIME SHALL BE CONFISCATED AND THE RECORDINGS FOUND SHALL BE OBLITERATED OR DESTROYED.

39- ARTICLE 387:
A PUNISHMENT OF TEMPORARY CONFINEMENT SHALL BE INFLICTED ON ANY PERSON WHO COMMITS LARCENY OF ARMS OR AMMUNITIONS PERTAINING TO THE ARMED FORCES OR POLICE. THE PUNISHMENT SHALL BE LIFE IMPRISONMENT IF ANY OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES PROVIDED FOR IN ARTICLE (384) OF THIS LAW IS FULFILLED THEREIN.

THE PUNISHMENT SHALL BE CONFINEMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT LESS THAN ONE YEAR AND NOT MORE THAN FIVE YEARS IF LARCENY INVOLVES EQUIPMENT OR TOOLS USED OR INTENDED TO BE USED FOR THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INSTALLED OR LICENSED FOR A PUBLIC BENEFIT BY THE GOVERNMENT.

40- ARTICLE 401:
A PUNISHMENT OF CONFINEMENT SHALL BE INFLICTED ON ANY PERSON WHO, IN BAD FAITH DRAWS A CHECK WITHOUT NO EXISTING OR DRAWABLE PROVISION, OR WHO, AFTER ISSUING THE CHECK, WITHDRAWS ALL OR PART OF THE FUND TO THAT THE BALANCE BECOMES INSUFFICIENT TO SETTLE THE AMOUNT OF THE CHECK, WHO ORDERS THE DRAWEE NOT TO PAY CHECK, OR DELIBERATELY MAKES OR SIGNS THE CHEQUE IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO PREVENT IT FROM BEING PAID.

ANY PERSON WHO ENDORSES OR DELIVERS TO ANOTHER A CHECK PAYABLE TO BEARER, WHILST BEING AWARE THAT THERE ARE NO EXISTING FUNDS COVERING ITS VALUE OR THAT IT CANNOT BE DRAWN SHALL BE LIABLE TO THE SAME PUNISHMENT.

THE PENAL ACTION SHALL LAPSE IF PAYMENT IS MADE OR WAIVED AFTER THE CRIME HAS OCCURRED AND BEFORE IT HAS RECEIVED A FINAL RULING. IF THIS OCCURS AFTER THE RULING HAS BECOME FINAL, ITS EXECUTION SHALL BE STAYED.

IF THE COURT ORDERS WITHDRAWING THE CHECK BOOK FROM THE CONVICT AND PREVENTING FROM BEING GIVEN NEW BOOKS ACCORDING TO THE PROVISION OF ARTICLE 364 OF THE COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS LAW, THE PUBLIC PROSECUTION SHALL COMMUNICATE SUCH ORDER TO THE CENTRAL BANK TO BE GENERALIZED TO
ALL BANKS.

IF ANY BANK VIOLATES THE SAID ORDER, A FINE OF (100,000) ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DIRHAMS SHALL BE PAID.

3. INSERTION TO THE VARIOUS ARTICLES OF THE PENAL CODE

ARTICLE TWO
THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE ADDED TO THE PENAL CODE PROMULGATED BY FEDERAL LAW NO. (3) OF 1987 REFERRED TO THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES NOS. (70) BIS., (149) BIS., (2), (149) BIS., (170) BIS., (180) BIS., (181) BIS., (182) BIS.(1), (182) BIS.(2), (182) BIS.(2), (196) BIS.(1), (196) BIS.(2), (197) BIS.(1), (197) BIS.(2), (198) BIS., (217) BIS., (236) BIS., (237) BIS: (BIS MEANS THE NEW INSERTIONS MENTIONED IN ITALICS)

ARTICLE (70) WILL READ AS:

WHOEVER IS SENTENCED TO A CUSTODIAL PENALTY SHALL BE INSTRUCTED TO PERFORM THE JOBS REQUIRED IN PUNITIVE FACILITIES, TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION HIS CIRCUMSTANCES, WITH THE INTENTION TO CORRECT AND QUALIFY HIM, AND AN APPROPRIATE RECOMPENSE. REGULAR REPORTS ON HIM SHALL BE MADE IN ORDER TO OBSERVE HOW HE BEHAVES, AND ALL THIS SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE LAW GOVERNING PUNITIVE FACILITIES.

FLAGELLATION IS STRIKING THE CONVICT WITH A WHIP.

THE DISCRETIONARY FLAGELLATION PUNISHMENT MAY NOT BE LESS THAN TEN LASHES NOR MAY IT EXCEED FORTY LASHES UNLESS PROVIDED OTHERWISE BY THE LAW.

IN CASE OF RULING ON THE CRIME OF CONFINEMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING THREE MONTHS OR A FINE NOT EXCEEDING TEN THOUSAND DIRHAMS, THE COURT MAY REPLACE FLAGELLATION BY SUCH PUNISHMENT.

ARTICLE (149) WILL READ AS:

EVERY CITIZEN WHO, IN ANY MANNER, JOINS THE ARMED FORCES OF A COUNTRY AT WAR WITH THE STATE OR AN ARMED FORCE OF A GROUP HOSTILE TO THE STATE SHALL BE PUNISHED BY THE DEATH SENTENCE.

A PUNISHMENT OF LIFE OR TEMPORARY IMPRISONMENT SHALL BE INFLICTED ON ANY PERSON WHO COMMITS AN ACT AFFECTING THE SOVEREIGNTY, INDEPENDENCE, UNITY OR TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE STATE.

A PUNISHMENT OF LIFE OR TEMPORARY IMPRISONMENT SHALL BE INFLICTED ON ANY PERSON WHO CARRIES, ATTEMPT TO CARRY OR INSTIGATES THE CARRIAGE OF ARMS AGAINST THE STATE.

ARTICLE (153) WILL READ AS:

ANYONE WHO FACILITATES THE ESCAPE OF A PRISONER OF WAR OR ANY OF THE DETAINED CITIZENS OF AN ENEMY SHALL BE PUNISHED BY IMPRISONMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING TEN YEARS.

A MAXIMUM PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS’ IMPRISONMENT SHALL BE AWARDED TO ANYONE
WHO PROVIDES SHELTER, FOOD, CLOTHES OR ANY OTHER FORM OF ASSISTANCE TO ANY OF THE ENEMY’S SOLDIERS OR AGENTS, OR KNOWINGLY HELPS HIM TO ESCAPE.

A PUNISHMENT OF LIFE IMPRISONMENT SHALL BE INFLICTED ON ANY PUBLIC OFFICER ENTRUSTED WITH GUARDING A PRISONER OF WAR, OR ONE OF THE ENEMY’S NATIONALS OR DETAINED AGENTS OR DELIBERATELY FACILITATES HIS ESCAPE FROM THE PLACE OF DETENTION.

ARTICLE (170) WILL READ AS:

ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE CONSIDERED SECRETS OF THE STATE’S DEFENSE:

1) MILITARY, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION WHICH ARE IPSO FACTO UNKNOWN EXCEPT TO PERSONS WHO HAVE SUCH A CAPACITY EX OFFICIO, AND WHICH THE INTEREST OF THE COUNTRY’S DEFENSE REQUIRES THAT IT REMAIN UNDISCLOSED TO OTHERS.
2) CORRESPONDENCE, WRITTEN INSTRUMENTS, DOCUMENTS, DRAWINGS, MAPS, DESIGNS, PICTURES AND OTHER THINGS WHOSE DISCLOSURE MIGHT LEAD TO DIVULGING INFORMATION SUCH AS THOSE REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING CLAUSE, AND WHICH THE INTEREST OF THE COUNTRY’S DEFENSE REQUIRES THAT THEY SHALL REMAIN SECRET TO PERSONS OTHER THAN (THOSE WHO ARE ASSIGNED TO PRESERVE OR USE THEM.

IF THE OFFENDER COMMITS A CRIME MENTIONED IN ARTICLES 154, 155, PARA (1) ITEM (1), PARA (2), 157, 158, 167 OR 169) OF THIS CHAPTER JOINTLY WITH A FOREIGN GROUP OR ORGANIZATION OR OF WHATEVER NAME, OR WITH ANYONE WORKING FOR THEM SHALL BE LIABLE TO THE PUNISHMENT PRESCRIBED FOR SUCH CRIME.

ARTICLE (180) WILL READ AS:

WHOEVER ESTABLISHES, INSTITUTES, FOUNDS, ORGANIZES, OR ADMINISTERS AN ASSOCIATION, CORPORATION, ORGANIZATION OR ANY BRANCH THEREOF, WITH THE AIM OF OVERTHROWING THE REGIME OF THE STATE, OR PUBLICIZING IT WHERE THE USE OF FORCE IS NOTICEABLE, SHALL BE PUNISHED BY TEMPORARY IMPRISONMENT.

WHOEVER JOINS AN ASSOCIATION, CORPORATION, ORGANIZATION OR A BRANCH THEREOF, OR WHOEVER KNOWINGLY PARTICIPATES IN ANY OF THEM, SHALL BE PUNISHED BY IMPRISONMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING FIVE YEARS.

WHOEVER RECEIVES OR OBTAINS FUNDS OF ANY KIND FROM A PERSON OR BODY ABROAD, WHETHER DIRECTLY OR THROUGH AN INTERMEDIARY SHALL BE PUNISHED BY DETENTION OR BY A FINE OR BY EITHER ONE OF THESE TWO PENALTIES, IF THE PURPOSE OF THIS IS TO PUBLICIZE ANY OF THE THINGS PROVIDED FOR IN THIS ARTICLE.

A PUNISHMENT OF LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING TEN YEARS SHALL BE INFLICTED ON ANY PERSON WHO PROMOTES BY WORDS, WRITING OR ANY OTHER MEANS ANY OF THE ACTS OR PURPOSES STIPULATED IN ARTICLE 180 OF THIS CHAPTER.

THE SAME PUNISHMENT SHALL BE INFLICTED ON ANY PERSON WHO POSSESSES IN PERSON OR THROUGH INTERMEDIATION ANY WRITINGS, PUBLICATIONS OR RECORDINGS PROMOTING OR INSTIGATING ANYTHING STIPULATED IN THE FIRST PARAGRAPH IF PREPARED FOR DISTRIBUTION OR TO BE VIEWED BY OTHERS, AND ON ANY PERSON WHO POSSESSES ANY MEANS OF PRINTING, RECORDING OR PUBLICITY THAT IS USED OR PREPARED FOR USE EVEN IF TEMPORARILY FOR PRINTING,
RECORDING OR DISSEMINATING ANYTHING OF WHATEVER IS MENTIONED.

ARTICLE (181) WILL READ AS:

WHOEVER ESTABLISHES, INSTITUTES, ORGANIZES, OR ADMINISTERS IN THE STATE WITHOUT LICENSE FROM THE GOVERNMENT, AN ASSOCIATION, CORPORATION, OR ORGANIZATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER OR ANY BRANCH THEREOF, SHALL BE PUNISHED BY DETENTION FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING SIX MONTHS OR BY A FINE NOT EXCEEDING THREE THOUSAND DIRHAMS.

THE MAXIMUM PENALTY SHALL BE DOUBLED IF THE LICENSE HAS BEEN OBTAINED ACCORDING TO FALSE STATEMENTS.

WHOEVER JOINS ESTABLISHES AN ASSOCIATION, CORPORATION, ORGANIZATION OR ANY BRANCH OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED SHALL BE PUNISHED BY DETENTION FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING THREE MONTHS OR BY A FINE NOT EXCEEDING TWO THOUSAND DIRHAMS.

A PUNISHMENT OF LIFE IMPRISONMENT AND A FINE OR EITHER PUNISHMENT SHALL BE INFlicted ON ANY PERSON WHO ESTABLISHES, FOUNDS, ORGANIZES OR MANAGES IN THE STATE WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES A HOUSE FOR WORSHIP OR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

ARTICLE (182) WILL READ AS:

IN ALL CASES STATED IN ARTICLES (180, 181), THE COURT SHALL ORDER THE DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSOCIATIONS, CORPORATIONS, ORGANIZATIONS OR BRANCHES MENTIONED THEREIN, AND THE CLOSING OF THEIR PREMISES.

A PUNISHMENT OF IMPRISONMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING TEN YEARS SHALL BE INFlicted ON ANY PERSON WHO EXPLOITS RELIGION FOR PROMOTING BY WORDS, WRITING OR ANY MEANS THOUGHTS LIABLE TO PROVOKE SEDITION OR PREJUDICE THE NATIONAL UNITY OR SOCIAL PEACE.

A PUNISHMENT OF CONFINEMENT SHALL BE INFlicted ON ANY PERSON WHO LEARNS ABOUT ANY OF THE CRIMES MENTIONED IN CHAPTERS 1 AND 2 OF THIS PART AND ABSTAINS FROM REPORTING IT PROMPTLY TO THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY. THE COURT MAY EXEMPT THE OFFENDER’S RELATIVES AND AFFINE TO THE FOURTH DEGREE FROM THE PUNISHMENT.

ARTICLE (196) WILL READ AS:

IF SOMEONE WILLFULLY USES OR ATTEMPTS TO USE EXPLOSIVES, AND SUCH USE EXPOSES THE PROPERTY OF OTHER PEOPLE TO DANGER, HE SHALL BE PUNISHED BY IMPRISONMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING TEN YEARS.

IF THE EXPLOSIVE CAUSES SERIOUS DAMAGE TO SUCH PROPERTIES, A TERM AT IMPRISONMENT SHALL BE INFlicted.

A PUNISHMENT OF CONFINEMENT SHALL BE INFlicted ON ANY PERSON CALLING FOR JOINING AN AGREEMENT AIMED AT COMMITTING ANY OF THE CRIMES MENTIONED IN THE CLAUSES OF ARTICLE 191 OF THIS LAW IF HIS CALL IS NOT ACCEPTED.

A PUNISHMENT OF CONFINEMENT SHALL BE INFlicted ON ANY PERSON WHO LEARNS ABOUT A PLOT FOR COMMITTING ANY OF THE CRIMES MENTIONED IN THE CLAUSES
OF ARTICLE 191 OF THIS LAW AND ABSTAINS FROM REPORTING IT TO THE
COMPETENT AUTHORITIES.

IF THE PERSON ABSTAINING FROM REPORTING IS THE PERPETRATOR'S SPOUSE, OR
ONE OF HIS ANCESTORS OR DESCENDANTS TO THE FOURTH DEGREE, HE SHALL BE
EXEMPTED FROM THE PUNISHMENT.

ARTICLE (197) WILL READ AS:

IF, BY ANY MEANS OF PUBLICITY, SOMEONE INCITES OR ABETS OTHERS NOT TO
COMPLY WITH THE LAWS OR TEMPTS THEM TO DO ANY ACT WHICH IS LEGALLY
CONSIDERED A CRIME, HE SHALL BE PUNISHED BY DETENTION.

A PUNISHMENT OF CONFINEMENT OR A FINE SHALL BE INFLECTED ON ANY PERSON
WHO PARTICIPATES IN A GATHERING TO PREVENT OR IMPAIR THE ENFORCEMENT OF
LAWS OR REGULATIONS AND SUCH ACT IS LIABLE TO ENDANGER THE GENERAL
PEACE, IF THE POLICEMEN ORDER THE GATHERING TO FALL OUT AND IT REFUSES TO
OBEY OR EXECUTE SUCH ORDER AFTER LEARNING ABOUT IT.

THE PUNISHMENT SHALL BE IMPRISONMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING FIVE
YEARS IF THE PURPOSE OF GATHERING IS TO COMMIT A CRIME.

THE PUNISHMENT SHALL BE IMPRISONMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT LESS THAN FIVE
YEARS IF APPARENT WEAPONS ARE CARRIED BY ONE OR TWO OF THE CROWD EVEN IF THEY ARE LICENSED.

THE SAME PUNISHMENT SHALL BE INFLECTED ON ANY PERSON WHO INSTIGATES THE
COMMISSION OF A CRIME MENTIONED IN THIS ARTICLE.

A PUNISHMENT OF CONFINEMENT AND A FINE SHALL BE INFLECTED ON ANY PERSON
WHO USES ANY MEANS OF COMMUNICATION OR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OR ANY
OTHER MEANS TO PUBLISH ANY INFORMATION OR NEWS, OR TO INSTIGATE THE
COMMISSION OF ACTS LIABLE TO ENDANGER THE STATE SECURITY OR PREJUDICE THE
PUBLIC ORDER.

ARTICLE (198) WILL READ AS:

PUNISHMENT BY IMPRISONMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING ONE YEAR AND BY A
FINE NOT EXCEEDING FIVE THOUSAND DIRHAMS, OR BY EITHER ONE OF THESE
PENALTIES, SHALL BE INFLECTED UPON ANYONE WHO, BY ANY MEANS OF PUBLIC
PUBLICITY, ABETS HATRED OR CONTEMPT OF A SECT OF PEOPLE IF SUCH ABETMENT
LEADS TO DISTURBANCE OF PUBLIC SECURITY.

A PUNISHMENT OF CONFINEMENT SHALL BE INFLECTED ON ANY PERSON
DELIBERATELY DISCLOSES ANY FALSE OR PREJUDICIAL NEWS, INFORMATION OR
RUMORS, OR DISSEMINATES A PROVOCATIVE PROPAGANDA IF THAT IS LIABLE TO
DISTURB THE PUBLIC SECURITY OR CAUSE PANIC AMONG THE PEOPLE OR HARM THE
PUBLIC INTEREST.

THE SAME PUNISHMENT SHALL BE INFLECTED ON ANY PERSON WHO POSSESSES IN
PERSON OR THROUGH INTERMEDIATION ANY WRITINGS, PUBLICATIONS OR
RECORDINGS PROMOTING OR INSTIGATING ANYTHING STIPULATED IN THE FIRST
PARAGRAPH IF PREPARED FOR DISTRIBUTION OR TO BE VIEWED BY OTHERS, AND ON
ANY PERSON WHO POSSESSES ANY MEANS OF PRINTING, RECORDING OR PUBLICITY
THAT IS USED OR PREPARED FOR USE EVEN IF TEMPORARILY FOR PRINTING, RECORDING OR DISSEMINATING ANYTHING OF WHATEVER IS MENTIONED.

THE PUNISHMENT SHALL BE TEMPORARY IMPRISONMENT IF THE PERPETRATOR IS AN INDIVIDUAL OF THE ARMED FORCES, MINISTRY OF INTERIOR, SECURITY BODIES, OR IF THE ACTS MENTIONED IN THE TWO PRECEDING PARAGRAPHS OCCUR IN A WORSHIP HOUSE OR A SPACE DESIGNATED FOR THE ARMED FORCE, THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR OR SECURITY BODIES.

ARTICLE (217) WILL READ AS:

UNLESS OTHERWISE PROVIDED, FORGERY OF AN OFFICIAL INSTRUMENT SHALL BE PUNISHED BY IMPRISONMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING TEN YEARS, AND FORGERY OF AN UNOFFICIAL INSTRUMENT SHALL BE PUNISHED BY DETENTION.

A PUNISHMENT OF IMPRISONMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING FIVE YEARS SHALL BE INFLICTED ON ANY PERSON WHO FALSIFIES A COPY OF AN OFFICIAL WRITING AND SUCH COPY IS USED AS SUCH.

THE SAME PUNISHMENT SHALL BE INFLICTED ON ANY PERSON WHO KNOWINGLY USES A FALSIFIED COPY OF AN OFFICIAL WRITING.

ARTICLE (236) WILL READ AS:

A PRISON SENTENCE NOT EXCEEDING FIVE YEARS SHALL BE IMPOSED UPON ANY PUBLIC OFFICIAL OR PERSON IN CHARGE OF A PUBLIC SERVICE WHO REQUESTS OR ACCEPTS, FOR HIMSELF OR FOR ANOTHER, A GIFT OR ADVANTAGE OF ANY KIND OR PROMISE OF ANY SUCH THINGS FOR PERFORMANCE OF OR ABSTENTION FROM AN ACT WHICH IS NOT INCLUDED IN HIS DUTIES.

A PUNISHMENT OF IMPRISONMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING FIVE YEARS SHALL BE INFLICTED ON ANY MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF A COMPANY, PRIVATE INSTITUTION, COOPERATIVE SOCIETY OR A SOCIETY OF PUBLIC UTILITY, AND ANY MANAGER OR EMPLOYEE IN ANY OF THESE WHO DEMANDS FOR HIMSELF OR FOR ANOTHER PERSON, OR ACCEPTS, OR TAKES A PROMISE OR DONATION TO DO OR ABSTAIN FROM DOING ANY OF HIS JOB TASKS OR BREACH ITS DUTIES. THE OFFENDER SHALL BE CONSIDERED A BRIBE-TAKER EVEN IF HE INTENDS NOT TO DO SUCH TASK OR BREACH SUCH DUTIES.

THE OFFENDER SHALL BE LIABLE TO THE SAME PUNISHMENTS IF THE DEMAND, ACCEPTANCE OR TAKING LATER ON IS FOR DOING OR ABSTAINING FROM DOING THE TASK OR FOR BREACHING HIS JOB DUTIES AND IF HE INTENDS TO GET REWARDED FOR THAT WITHOUT A PRIOR AGREEMENT.

ARTICLE (237) WILL READ AS:

CONFINEMENT SHALL BE THE PUNISHMENT IMPOSED UPON WHOEVER OFFERS A PUBLIC OFFICEHOLDER OR PERSON ENTRUSTED WITH A PUBLIC SERVICE, EVEN IF HE HAS NOT ACCEPTED HIS OFFER, A GIFT OR ADVANTAGE OF ANY KIND OR PROMISE OF ANY SUCH THINGS, IN RETURN FOR DOING OR REPAIRING FROM DOING ANY ACT IN BREACH OF HIS DUTIES.
THE SAME PENALTY SHALL APPLY TO ANYONE WHO INTERCEDES TO INFLUENCE THE BRIBER OR THE BRIBED TO OFFER, DEMAND, ACCEPT, RECEIVE OR PROMISE A BRIBE.

A PUNISHMENT OF CONFINEMENT FOR A PERIOD NOT LESS THAN ONE YEAR AND A FINE NOT MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND DIRHAMS SHALL BE INFLICTED ON ANY PERSON WHO DEMANDS FROM HIMSELF OR ANOTHER A DONATION, ADVANTAGE, BENEFIT OF ANY KIND IN RETURN FOR HIS INTERVENTION OR EXPLOITING HIS INFLUENCE TO GET A PUBLIC OFFICER TO DO OR ABSTAIN FROM DOING A TASK OR BREACH HIS JOB DUTIES.

5- CONCLUSION

AS THE READERS CAN NOTICE THE NEW PENAL CODE PROVIDES FOR A REINFORCEMENT OF THE LEGAL FRAME TO TACKLE THE NEW CRIMINALITY AND ENSURE EFFICIENT AND STRICTER PUNISHMENT FOR THE RECIDIVIST DELINQUENT.

THIS NEW ARTICLES AND THOSE WITH STRICTER PUNISHMENT DO NOT HAVE A RETROSPECTIVE RULING AND APPLY ONLY TO THE CRIMINAL ACTS COMMITTED AFTER THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW PENAL CODE.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE PENAL CODE IS ACCOMPANIED WITH AN AMENDMENT TO THE PENAL PROCEDURE LAW WHICH EQUALLY REFLECTS A DETERMINATION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO ENSURE EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE. FOR INSTANCE, THE TIME BAR FOR SEVERAL CATEGORIES OF CRIMES HAS BEEN EXTENDED AND A NEW CATEGORY WITH NO TIME BAR OF LIMITATION HAS BEEN INSTITUTED.

WE INVITE OUR READERS TO CONTACT US FOR ANY FURTHER INFORMATION OR CLARIFICATION.