

Royal Decree No. 2018/7

Issuing the Penal Code

We, Qaboos bin Said, Sultan of Oman

Having perused the Basic Statute of the State issued by Royal Decree No. 2010/10, and the Omani Penal Code issued by Royal Decree No. 7/74, and after presentation to the Council of Oman.

And based on what public interest requires.

Have Decreed the Following:

Article One

The provisions of the attached Penal Code shall be implemented.

Article Two

The Omani Penal Code issued by Royal Decree No. 7/74 is hereby repealed, as is anything that contravenes this law or conflicts with its provisions.

Article Three

This decree shall be published in the Official Gazette, and shall come into force from the day following the date of its publication.

Issued on: 23 Rabi' al-Thani 1439 AH
Corresponding to: 11 January 2018 AD

Qaboos bin Said

Penal Code
Book One
General Provisions
Part One
Preliminary Provisions

Article (1)

The penalties set forth in this law are Ta'zir penalties, except for what is stipulated regarding a Hadd or Qisas punishment.

Article (2)

The provisions of Book One of this law shall apply to the crimes stipulated therein, and in any other law, unless a special provision is provided therein concerning them.

Article (3)

There is no crime and no punishment except based on law.

Article (4)

The accused is innocent until proven guilty in a legal trial that secures for him the necessary guarantees to exercise the right of defense in accordance with the law. No person shall be held responsible for the crime of another.

Article (5)

Ignorance of the law is not an excuse.

Article (6)

A judgment for the penalties stipulated in this law does not preclude a judgment for what the adversaries may have in terms of restitution, compensation, return of stolen goods, and any other rights.

Article (7)

The periods and dates stipulated in this law shall be calculated according to the Gregorian calendar.

Article (8)

The word "night" or the phrase "at night" in the application of the provisions of this law means the period between sunset and sunrise.

Article (9)

In the application of the provisions of this law, the following are considered public:

- a- Speech or shouting if it occurs, or is transmitted by any means, in an assembly or public place, or a place accessible to the public.
- b- Acts, signs, or movements if they occur in any of the places stipulated in paragraph (a) of this article, or are transmitted thereto by any means, or are seen by someone not involved in them.
- c- Writing, drawings, pictures, symbols, audible, visual, or readable broadcasts, or other methods of expression if displayed or if someone in any of the places stipulated in paragraph (a) of this article could see, hear, or read them, or if they were distributed, sold, or offered for sale without expression.

Article (10)

In the application of the provisions of this law, the following are considered public officials:

- a- Anyone holding a government position.
- b- Members of the Council of Oman, and members of Municipal Councils.
- c- Anyone assigned by one of the competent public authorities to perform a specific task within the limits of the assignment.
- d- Government representatives in companies, and workers in companies wholly owned by the government, or those in which the government contributes more than forty percent (40%) of their capital.
- e- Members of the boards of directors of civil public benefit associations.

The end of service or the loss of capacity does not prevent the application of the provisions of this law if the crime was committed during the service or while the capacity existed.

Article (11)

In the application of the provisions of this law, public funds are considered to be what is wholly or partly owned by one of the following entities or is subject to its supervision or management:

- a- The State or units of its administrative apparatus.
- b- Companies wholly owned by the government, or in which it contributes more than forty percent (40%) of their capital.
- c- Any other entity whose funds are considered public funds by law.

Part Two

Application of the Law in Terms of Time and Place

Chapter One

Application of the Law in Terms of Time

Article (12)

A crime is punished according to the law in force at the time of its commission. In determining this time, the time when an act constituting the crime was committed is considered, without regard to the time its results materialized.

Article (13)

The law more favorable to the accused is applied if it is issued after the commission of the crime and before the judgment issued therein becomes final.

If - after the judgment becomes final - a law is issued that makes the act for which the accused was convicted not punishable, the execution of the judgment is suspended, and its criminal effects cease.

Article (14)

As an exception to the provision of Article (13) of this law, if a law is issued criminalizing an act or aggravating the penalty prescribed for it, and this is temporary for a specified period, the end of this period does not prevent the institution of the case or its continuation for crimes that occurred during that period, or the execution of the penalties adjudged.

Chapter Two

Application of the Law in Terms of Place

Article (15)

The provisions of this law apply to every crime committed within the territory of the State, including the lands subject to its sovereignty and territorial waters, and the airspace above them. This includes crimes committed on board ships and aircraft owned by the State, flying its flag, or managed by it for any purpose, wherever they are located.

A crime is considered committed in the State if an act constituting it occurs therein, or if its result materializes therein, or was intended to materialize therein.

Article (16)

Without prejudice to the conventions and treaties to which the State is a party, the provisions of this law do not apply to:

- a- Crimes committed on board foreign ships and aircraft present or passing through the territory of the State, unless these crimes affect State security, or the perpetrator or victim is Omani, or the captain of the ship or aircraft commander requests assistance from the Omani authorities, or if the crime disturbs the peace of the ship or aircraft.
- b- Crimes committed by members of the foreign diplomatic and consular corps who are entitled to the immunity granted to them by the rules of public international law.

Article (17)

The provisions of this law apply to anyone who commits outside the State any of the following crimes:

- a- A crime affecting State security or its financial bonds lawfully issued or in circulation, or a crime of counterfeiting or forgery of its official documents or seals.
- b- A crime of forgery, counterfeiting, or imitation of Omani currency or metallic coins, or circulating them, or possessing them with intent to circulate, or bringing them into or out of the State.

Article (18)

The provisions of this law apply to every Omani who commits outside the State an act constituting a felony or misdemeanor under this law, if he returns to the State and the act is punishable in the country where it was committed by a penalty of imprisonment for a period not less than one year - even if he lost Omani nationality or acquired it after committing that crime - unless it is proven that he was tried abroad, and his innocence was established, or he was convicted and served the penalty, or it was dropped or the case expired.

If Omani law and the law of the place of the crime differ, this difference must be considered in favor of the accused.

Article (19)

The provisions of this law apply to:

- a- Crimes committed abroad by an Omani official during the performance of his function or in connection with its performance.
- b- Crimes committed by Omani diplomatic and consular corps members abroad, who are entitled to diplomatic immunity under international conventions.

Article (20)

The provisions of this law apply to every foreigner found in the State after having committed abroad a crime punishable by a deprivation of liberty penalty for a period not less than one year under the law of the State where the crime occurred, and who has not been previously requested for extradition, unless it is proven that he was tried abroad, and his innocence was established, or he was convicted and served the penalty, or it was dropped or the case expired. If Omani law and the law of the place of the crime differ, this difference must be considered in favor of the accused.

Article (21)

Juridical persons are subject, according to the provisions of this law, to criminal responsibility for crimes committed by their founders, managers, or agents on their account or in their name. A penalty other than a fine and the appropriate subsidiary penalties prescribed by law may not be imposed.

Part Three

Division of Crimes and Elements of a Crime

Chapter One

Types of Crimes

Article (22)

Crimes are divided into three types: felonies, misdemeanors, and violations. The type of crime is determined by the maximum penalty prescribed for it by law. If the crime is punishable by imprisonment and a fine, its type is determined by the imprisonment penalty.

Article (23)

The type of crime does not change if the court replaces the prescribed penalty with a penalty of a lighter or more severe type, unless the law provides otherwise.

Article (24)

Felonies are crimes punishable by death, life imprisonment, or temporary imprisonment from three (3) years to fifteen (15) years.

Article (25)

Misdemeanors are crimes punishable by imprisonment for a period not less than ten (10) days and not exceeding three (3) years, and by a fine not less than one hundred (100) Omani Rials and not exceeding one thousand (1000) Omani Rials, or by one of these two penalties.

Article (26)

Violations are crimes punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten (10) days, and by a fine not less than ten (10) Omani Rials and not exceeding one hundred (100) Omani Rials, or by one of these two penalties.

Chapter Two

The Material Element

Article (27)

The material element of a crime consists of a legally criminal activity involving the commission of an act, or an omission to act.

Article (28)

A person is not responsible for the crime unless it was a result of his criminal conduct. He is responsible for it even if another cause, prior, contemporary, or subsequent, contributed with his criminal conduct to its occurrence, provided this cause was foreseeable or probable according to the normal course of

events. However, if that cause alone was sufficient to bring about the result of the crime, the perpetrator in this case is only responsible for the act he committed.

Article (29)

An attempt is the commencement of the execution of an act with the intent to commit a felony or misdemeanor if it is stopped or its effect fails due to a cause beyond the control of the perpetrator's will.

The commencement of execution is the commission of an act that is in itself part of the components of the material element of the crime, or leads directly and immediately to it.

Mere determination to commit it and preparatory acts are not considered an attempt, unless the law provides otherwise.

Article (30)

An attempt to commit a felony is punishable by the following penalties, unless the law provides otherwise:

- a- Life imprisonment, or imprisonment for a period not less than seven (7) years if the penalty prescribed for the crime is death.
- b- Imprisonment for a period not less than three (3) years and not exceeding seven (7) years if the penalty prescribed for the crime is life imprisonment.
- c- Imprisonment for a period not exceeding half the minimum if the penalty prescribed for the crime is temporary imprisonment.

Article (31)

An attempt to commit misdemeanors is not punishable except in cases expressly provided by law.

Article (32)

The provisions concerning subsidiary and complementary penalties and precautionary criminal measures prescribed for the completed crime apply to the attempt.

Chapter Three

The Moral Element (Mens Rea)

Article (33)

The moral element of the crime is intent in intentional crimes, and fault in unintentional crimes. Intent is established by the direction of the perpetrator's will to commit an act or omission, provided this commission or omission is legally criminal, with the aim of bringing about a direct result or any other legally criminal result that the perpetrator anticipated and accepted the risk of.

The crime is also intentional if it occurs upon a person other than the intended one. Fault is established if the criminal result occurs due to the fault of the perpetrator, or failure to observe laws or regulations.

Article (34)

There is no punishment for one who proceeds with the criminal act due to a material mistake concerning one of the elements constituting the crime.

However, in non-intentional crimes, it is required that the mistake not result from the fault of the perpetrator.

Article (35)

If the perpetrator is ignorant of the existence of an aggravating circumstance that changes the description of the crime, he is not responsible for it, but he benefits from a legal excuse, even if he is ignorant of its existence.

Article (36)

The motive for committing the crime is not considered unless the law provides otherwise.

Part Four

Criminal Participation

Chapter One

Perpetrator and Accomplice

Article (37)

The following are considered perpetrators of the crime:

- a- Whoever commits it alone, or with others.
- b- Whoever participates in its commission, if it consists of a series of acts, by performing an essential act among the acts constituting it.
- c- Whoever employs another by any means to execute the act constituting the crime, if this latter person is not criminally responsible for it or is of good faith.

Article (38)

The following are considered accomplices in the crime:

- a- Whoever agrees with another to commit it, and it occurs based on this agreement.
- b- Whoever gives the perpetrator a weapon, tools, information, or any other thing used in committing the crime with knowledge thereof, or intentionally assists him in any other way in the acts preparing, facilitating, or aiding its commission.
- c- Whoever instigates its commission and it occurs based on this instigation.

The responsibility of the accomplice is established whether his connection to the perpetrator is direct or indirect.

Article (39)

Every accomplice who was present during the commission of the crime or any act constituting it, and the accomplice who provided assistance knowing the crime was committed, shall be punished with the penalty of the perpetrator.

Other accomplices shall be punished with life imprisonment if the prescribed penalty is death, and if the prescribed penalty for the act is life imprisonment, the accomplice shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not less than ten (10) years and not exceeding fifteen (15) years. In other cases, the penalty shall be not more than half the maximum prescribed for it.

Chapter Two

Effect of Crime Circumstances on Participants

Article (40)

All participants benefit from mitigating material circumstances, even if they were unaware of them. Only those aware of aggravating material circumstances are responsible for them.

Article (41)

Personal causes and circumstances have no effect except for those in whom they are present, whether they exempt, mitigate, aggravate the punishment, or prevent criminal responsibility.

Article (42)

Whoever participates in a crime, whether as a perpetrator or accomplice, is punished with the penalty of the crime that actually occurred, even if it is not the one intended to be committed, provided the crime that occurred was a probable result of the participant's acts committed by him.

Article (43)

If the description of the crime or the penalty changes based on the intent of the crime's perpetrator or his knowledge of its circumstances, the accomplices in the crime are punished, each according to his intent or knowledge.

Part Five

Impediments to Criminal Responsibility

Chapter One

Exercise of a Right

Article (44)

There is no crime if the act occurs in good faith as an exercise of a right or performance of a duty prescribed by law.

The following are considered an exercise of a right:

- a- The discipline by parents and those in like position of minor children within the limits prescribed by Sharia or law.
- b- The practice of medical acts provided they are performed according to the scientific principles recognized in the licensed medical profession, and with the explicit or implicit consent of the patient or his representative, or if medical intervention is necessary in urgent cases requiring it, or if the patient is in circumstances preventing him from expressing his will and it was not possible to obtain the consent of his representative in a timely manner.
- c- Acts of violence that occur during the practice of sports games within the limits prescribed for the game, and with observance of the rules of caution and prudence.
- d- Acts of violence against one who has committed a crime flagrante delicto, with the aim of apprehending him, to the extent necessary for this purpose.

Chapter Two

Performance of Duty and Legal Authorization

Article (45)

There is no crime if the act is committed by a public official in either of the following two cases:

- a- If the act was committed in execution of a duty imposed by law or a legitimate order issued by the competent authorities.
- b- If the act was committed in good faith in execution of the law.

Chapter Three

Legitimate Defense

Article (46)

There is no crime if the act occurs in the exercise of the right of legitimate defense. This right exists if the following conditions are met:

- a- If the defender faces an imminent danger from a crime against himself, his honor, or his property, or the person, honor, or property of another, or he believed such danger existed, and his belief was based on reasonable grounds.
- b- That it was impossible for the defender to resort to the public authorities in a timely manner to repel this danger.
- c- That there was no other means to repel this danger.
- d- That the defense was necessary to repel the aggression and proportionate to it.
- e- That the defense was directed towards the source of the aggression.

Article (47)

If the defender exceeds in good faith the limits of the right of legitimate defense, or mistakenly believed he was in a state of legitimate defense, he shall be responsible for the crime he committed.

The court in this case may rule with a misdemeanor penalty instead of a felony penalty, or with a violation penalty instead of a misdemeanor penalty.

Article (48)

The state of legitimate defense exists even if the person against whom this right is used is not criminally responsible, in accordance with the provisions of the impediments to responsibility prescribed by law.

Chapter Four

Impediments to Criminal Responsibility

Article (49)

A person who has not reached the age of nine at the time of committing the crime is not criminally responsible. Age is estimated only by an official document; if none exists, his age is estimated by a decision of the competent authority.

Article (50)

A person who, at the time of committing the crime, was lacking perception or will due to insanity, mental deficiency, or unconsciousness arising from narcotic drugs, intoxicants, or substances of any kind, given to him by force or consumed by him without knowledge thereof, or for any other cause that eliminates perception or will, is not criminally responsible.

Article (51)

Except for crimes of murder, a person who commits a crime out of necessity to protect himself, his property, his honor, or the person, property, or honor of another from a serious imminent danger, and he had no hand in its occurrence, is not punished. Also not punished is one who is compelled to commit a crime due to physical or moral coercion.

In both preceding cases, it is required that the perpetrator of the crime had no means to prevent the danger by another method, and that the crime was to the necessary extent to repel it and proportionate to it.

Chapter Five

General Pardon and Special Pardon

Article (52)

1. A general pardon is issued by Royal Decree. The general pardon extinguishes the crime and its legal effects, and also remits all original, subsidiary, and complementary penalties adjudged, and the fees and sums due to the public treasury of the State that accompany them. The general pardon does not prevent a judgment for compensation requested by the victim, nor the enforcement of the judgment awarding this compensation. Likewise, the general pardon does not affect fines and sums already collected, nor confiscated items. The general pardon does not include residence ban and deportation of a foreigner unless the pardon decree expressly states so.
2. A special pardon is granted by order of His Majesty the Sultan. The special pardon remits the original penalty or reduces it or replaces it with a lighter penalty prescribed by law. As for the subsidiary and complementary penalties adjudged, they are not included in the special pardon except by virtue of an explicit text in the Royal Order granting it.

In all cases, the pardon has no effect on any penalty already executed, nor does it prejudice any rights that adversaries or others may have.

Part Six

Penalties

Chapter One

Original Penalties

(53)

Article

The original penalties are:

- a- Death.
- b- Imprisonment.
- c- Fine.

Article (54)

Imprisonment is the confinement of the sentenced person in one of the penal institutions legally designated for this purpose for the period sentenced if the imprisonment is temporary, or for life if the imprisonment is for life (life imprisonment).

Article (55)

A fine is obliging the sentenced person to pay the amount sentenced to the public treasury of the State.

Chapter Two**Subsidiary and Complementary Penalties****(56)**

Article

A penalty is considered subsidiary if the law stipulates it as an inevitable consequence of the judgment of the original penalty, and is considered complementary if its imposition depends on the judge pronouncing it, if the law permits him to impose it.

Article (57)

The subsidiary and complementary penalties are:

- a- Deprivation of all or some of the rights and privileges specified in Article (58) of this law.
- b- Confiscation.
- c- Ban on residence in a specific place or frequenting it.
- d- Deprivation from practicing a profession.
- e- Cancellation of license.
- f- Deportation of a foreigner.
- g- Suspension of entity or dissolution.
- h- Dissolution of the juridical person.
- i- Placement under police supervision.
- j- Publication of the judgment.
- k- Requirement to perform public service.

Article (58)

A final conviction for a felony entails by force of law, from the time of its issuance, the deprivation of the sentenced person for the duration of the penalty's execution and for a subsequent period of one year, from the following rights and privileges:

- a- Holding public office.
- b- Membership in councils, bodies, public institutions, and boards of directors of public shareholding companies, or being a director thereof.
- c- The right to run for office and to vote.
- d- Owning, publishing, and editing newspapers.
- e- Assuming guardianship or custody over minors and those in like position.
- f- Managing schools and educational institutions, and practicing any educational activity therein.
- g- Carrying medals, badges, and honorary titles.
- h- Carrying arms.

Article (59)

Except in cases where the law requires a judgment of confiscation, the court may, when convicting for a felony or misdemeanor, rule for the confiscation of seized items obtained from the crime, or used in its commission, or intended for use therein.

If the mentioned items are of a type whose manufacture, use, possession, sale, or offering for sale is a crime in itself, confiscation must be ruled in all cases, even if those items are not owned by the accused.

Article (60)

If a foreigner is sentenced to a deprivation of liberty penalty for a felony, the court must rule for his deportation from the country after completion of the penalty's execution.

The court may order his deportation when sentencing him for a misdemeanor.

In all cases, deportation is permanent or for a period ranging between three (3) years and fifteen (15) years.

Article (61)

Except in cases where the law stipulates subsidiary or complementary penalties, the court may, when convicting for a felony or misdemeanor, rule for one or more of the penalties mentioned in Article (57) of this law.

Article (62)

If the convicted person violates the provisions and orders issued in application of Articles (57, 58) of this law, the court may issue an order for his imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month.

Chapter Three

Execution of Penalties

Article (63)

If more than one legal description applies to the incident, all descriptions must be proven in the judgment, but the most severe crime description is considered, and its penalty is imposed to the exclusion of others.

However, if a special penal text applies to the act, then the special text is taken.

Article (64)

If several crimes occur for a single purpose and are interconnected in an indivisible manner, they must all be considered one crime, and the most severe penalty prescribed for any of those crimes is imposed.

Article (65)

If several felonies or misdemeanors are proven, a penalty is required for each crime, then the penalties are combined with each other, and the most severe penalty is imposed for execution to the exclusion of the others.

These penalties may be aggregated, provided their total does not exceed twice the penalty prescribed by law for the most severe crime.

Article (66)

If the penalties have not been ruled to be merged or aggregated, the Public Prosecution refers the matter to the court that issued the latest judgment to decide on the matter of merger or aggregation.

Article (67)

Merger between one penalty and another is not permissible if the subsequent crime occurs after the issuance of a final judgment in the prior crime.

Article (68)

The following penalties are not subject to the rule of merger:

- a- Penalties adjudged for violations.
- b- Subsidiary and complementary penalties even if the original penalties are merged.
- c- Fines adjudged for crimes against public funds or public office.

Article (69)

If original penalties are aggregated, the penalties subsidiary to them are aggregated by law.

Article (70)

The death penalty absorbs all other penalties, except the penalty of confiscation.

Chapter Four**Suspension of Execution****Article (71)**

The court, when sentencing to a fine or imprisonment for a period less than three (3) years, may order in the judgment the suspension of execution if it sees from the morals of the convicted person, his past, his age, or the circumstances in which the crime was committed, reason to believe that he will not return to committing a crime, provided he has a known place of residence.

The court may make the suspension include the criminal effects resulting from the judgment, or any subsidiary or complementary penalty except confiscation.

Article (72)

The court may make the suspension of the judgment's execution conditional upon restitution or payment of the amounts sentenced, within a period specified in the judgment.

Article (73)

The period of suspension of the sentenced penalty is three (3) years, commencing from the day the judgment becomes final. If the suspension period expires without an order for its cancellation being issued, the judgment is deemed as if it never was.

Article (74)

An order for the cancellation of the suspension of execution may be issued in either of the following two cases:

- If a judgment of imprisonment for a period exceeding three (3) months is issued against the convicted person during the suspension period for an intentional crime that occurred before or after the order of suspension.
- If it appears during the suspension period that a judgment was issued against the convicted person before the suspension as mentioned in the previous paragraph, and the court was not aware of it.

Article (75)

The order for cancellation of the suspension of execution is issued by the court that issued the judgment, based on a request from the Public Prosecution after summoning the convicted person to appear.

Part Seven

Circumstances of the Crime

Chapter One

Legal Excuses

Article (76)

Excuses either exempt from punishment or mitigate it. There is no excuse except in the cases specified by law.

Article (77)

An exempting excuse prevents the imposition of any penalty, except confiscation, deportation of a foreigner, and closure.

Article (78)

The following are considered mitigating excuses:

- a- Deficiency or weakness of perception or will in the perpetrator at the time of committing the crime.
- b- Severe provocation if it came from the victim without right.

Article (79)

The prescribed penalty is mitigated in case of the presence of a mitigating excuse as follows:

- a- If the prescribed penalty for the felony is death, it is mitigated to life imprisonment, or imprisonment for a period not less than one year.
- b- If the prescribed penalty for the felony is life imprisonment, it is mitigated to imprisonment for a period not less than one (1) year [and presumably not more than a specified maximum, though text says "not less than 1 year" - likely a typo, should be a range like others].
- c- If the prescribed penalty for the felony is temporary imprisonment, it is mitigated to imprisonment for a period not less than three (3) months.
- d- If the penalty is prescribed for a misdemeanor, the court is not bound by a minimum.

Chapter Two

Reasons for Mitigation

Article (80)

If the court finds that the circumstances of the crime or the perpetrator call for mercy, it may reduce the prescribed penalty as follows:

- a- If the prescribed penalty for the felony is death, it is reduced to life imprisonment, or imprisonment for a period not less than five (5) years.
- b- If the prescribed penalty for the felony is life imprisonment, it is reduced to imprisonment for a period not less than three (3) years.
- c- If the prescribed penalty for the felony is temporary imprisonment, it is reduced to imprisonment for a period not less than one year.

Article (81)

If the court finds that the circumstances of the crime or the perpetrator in a misdemeanor call for mercy, it may reduce the penalty as shown in paragraph (d) of Article (79) of this law. [Refers to court not being bound by a minimum for misdemeanors].

Chapter Three

Reasons for Aggravation

Article (82)

The penalty is aggravated in the cases where the law stipulates so.

Article (83)

Without prejudice to the provision of Article (82) of this law, the following are considered aggravating circumstances:

- a- Commission of the crime for base motives.
- b- If the perpetrator intentionally placed himself under the influence of intoxicating, narcotic, or mind-altering substances in order to commit the crime.
- c- Commission of the crime by taking advantage of the victim's inability to resist, and under circumstances that prevent others from defending him.
- d- Taking brutal methods to commit the crime or mutilating the victim.
- e- In case of recidivism according to the text of Article (85) of this law.

Article (84)

If an aggravating circumstance is present in the crime, the court may double the fine, and increase the imprisonment penalty to the maximum prescribed by law for the penalty, not exceeding half of this maximum.

Article (85)

The following is considered a recidivist:

- a- Whoever was previously sentenced by a final judgment for a felony, and is proven to have committed a felony or misdemeanor during the period of executing the penalty, or during the five (5) years following its execution or dropping.
 - b- Whoever was previously sentenced by a final judgment for a misdemeanor, and is proven to have committed a similar or dissimilar felony or misdemeanor during the period of executing the penalty, or during the two (2) years following its execution or dropping.
- Theft, fraud, and breach of trust are considered similar crimes in recidivism, as are crimes of murder and intended killing.

Article (86)

If aggravating circumstances and excuses or mitigating circumstances coincide in one crime, they are applied in the following order:

- a- Material aggravating circumstances.
- b- Mitigating excuses.
- c- Personal aggravating circumstances.
- d- Mitigating circumstances.

The court may give precedence to the strongest if the aggravating circumstances and excuses vary in their effect.

Book Two

On Crimes
Part One

Crimes Against State Security

Chapter One
General Provisions

Article (87)

An attempt to commit the crimes against state security stipulated in this part is punishable by the penalty prescribed for the crime.

Preparatory acts for these crimes are punishable according to the provisions on attempt stipulated in this law.

Article (88)

The following are considered accomplices in the crimes stipulated in this part:

- a- Whoever provides the perpetrator with aid, means of subsistence, shelter, lodging, a meeting place, facilitates his search for the object of the crime, or performs concealment, transfer, or notification of its object, or other similar facilitations, with knowledge of the perpetrator's intention, even if he did not intend to participate in committing the crime.
- b- Whoever conceals things used or intended for use in committing the crime or obtained therefrom, with knowledge thereof.
- c- Whoever destroys, embezzles, conceals, or alters anything that would facilitate the detection of the crime and its evidence or the punishment of its perpetrators.

Article (89)

The following are considered defense secrets:

- a- Military, political, economic, and industrial information and plans known only to persons qualified for that, and which must, for the interest of the country, remain secret from others.
- b- Correspondence, documents, papers, drawings, maps, designs, pictures, and other things that must, for the interest of the country, remain secret from those not qualified to keep or use them.
- c- News and information related to the armed forces and security forces, their locations, formations, movements, supplies, equipment, personnel, and other matters concerning military affairs and war and security plans, unless written permission has been issued by the competent authorities for their publication or broadcasting.
- d- News and information related to measures and procedures taken to detect the crimes stipulated in this part and apprehend the perpetrators, as well as news and information related to the course of the investigation and trial if the investigation authority or the court has prohibited disclosure or publication thereof.

Article (90)

In applying the provisions of this part:

- a- Political groups that the State has not recognized as having the status of a state, and which are treated as belligerents, as well as recognized insurgents, are considered in the position of states.
- b- The period during which the danger of war exists is considered wartime.

Article (91)

Imprisonment for a period not less than three (3) years and not exceeding seven (7) years is imposed on everyone who:

- a- Participated in a criminal agreement for the purpose of committing one of the felonies stipulated in this part, or taking them as a means to reach the intended purpose of the criminal agreement.
- b- Incited the commission of one of the crimes stipulated in this part, even if his incitement was not accepted.

Article (92)

Imprisonment for a period not less than six (6) months and not exceeding three (3) years is imposed on everyone who knows

Article 93

Exempt from the penalties prescribed for crimes affecting state security is anyone who proactively reports to the public authorities before the commencement of the crime's execution.

Exemption from the penalty may be granted if the reporting occurs after the execution of the crime, or during the investigation procedures, if it contributes to the arrest of other perpetrators of the crime or perpetrators of another punishable crime.

Chapter Two

Crimes Affecting State Security from Within

Article 94

Shall be punished by death anyone who intentionally attacks the life of the Sultan of the country, or causes him a serious injury, or attacks his authority or freedom, or intentionally exposes his life or freedom to danger.

Shall be punished by life imprisonment if the attack does not result in a threat to his life.

Article 95

Shall be punished by death or life imprisonment anyone who uses force to attack the powers vested in the Sultan of the country with the aim of depriving him of them wholly or partially, or removing him, or forcing him to abdicate.

Article 96

Shall be punished by life imprisonment anyone who resorts to threat or any other means to compel the Sultan of the country to perform an act, or to refrain from an act, within his legal jurisdiction.

Article 97

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (7) seven years, anyone who publicly or through publication commits an affront to the rights of the Sultan, his authority, or to his person. The same penalty shall apply to anyone who publicly or through publication commits an affront to the Sultan's wife, his grandfather, and his children, or to their persons.

Article 98

Shall be punished by life imprisonment anyone who unlawfully attempts to change the system of succession to the rule.

If the crime is committed by an armed group, shall be punished by death everyone who contributed to establishing this group, or held a leadership position therein in any form.

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (10) ten years everyone who joined this group without participating in its establishment.

Article 99

Shall be punished by death or life imprisonment anyone who attempts by force or violence to overthrow the existing system of government in the country, or to change the form of its government.

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (5) five years and not exceeding (10) ten years anyone who incites by any means to overthrow the existing system of government in the country.

Article 100

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (10) ten years anyone who uses force with the aim of preventing the existing authorities from exercising their functions.

Article 101

Shall be punished by death or life imprisonment anyone who attacks within the state's territory the life of a foreign head of state, or his authority, or his freedom.

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (15) fifteen years if the attack does not result in a threat to his life.

Article 102

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three months and not exceeding (3) three years anyone who publicly commits an affront to the right of a foreign head of state during his presence in the state's territory, or to an accredited representative of a foreign state to the country, or to either of them in their person.

Article 103

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three months and not exceeding (3) three years anyone who commits within the state's territory any of the following acts:

A- An act that insults the national flag, or the flag of a foreign state, or the flag of a regional or international organization, whether by lowering it, destroying it, or by any other act expressing hatred or contempt.

B- An act that insults the national emblem, or the emblem of a foreign state, or a regional or international organization, whether by destroying it, or by any other act expressing hatred or contempt.

Article 103 bis

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three months and not exceeding (3) three years, and by a fine of no less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (500) five hundred Omani Rials, or by one of these two penalties, anyone who creates a map of the State, or places it on any products, ornaments, tools produced or manufactured locally, or imports any of them, without a license from the competent authority, or uses it as a commercial wrapper or for the purpose of commercial advertising or promotion.

Article 104

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three months and not exceeding (3) three years anyone who raises the flag of a foreign state, or the flag of any entity, on the state's territory in violation of the law.

Article 105

Prosecution for acts of insult occurring publicly or through publication against foreign heads of state, or their accredited representatives to the State, or against their flags, shall be initiated automatically or based on a complaint, as is customary in the State for such cases.

Article 106

Shall be punished by life imprisonment anyone who initiates the management of an armed insurrection against the state's authorities, or participates in a conspiracy or group formed for this purpose.

The penalty shall be death if the insurrection leads to an armed clash with the state's forces, or results in a person's death.

In all cases, shall be punished by death, or life imprisonment, the director of the insurrection, the instigator thereof, and whoever held a leadership position therein in any form.

An insurrection is considered armed, even if the weapons prepared for it are stored in a warehouse and ready for use.

Article 107

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (7) seven years and not exceeding (15) fifteen years anyone who aims to signal a civil war, by arming citizens, or inciting them to arm against each other, or by encouraging them to kill.

The penalty shall be death or life imprisonment if what the perpetrator aimed for is realized.

Article 108

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (10) ten years, anyone who incites or arouses sectarian or religious or racial strife, or incites anything that would stir feelings of hatred, enmity, or division among the country's inhabitants, or incites to that.

Shall be punished by the same penalty anyone who holds a meeting, seminar, or conference related to the purposes mentioned in the previous paragraph, or participates in any of them with knowledge thereof.

It is considered an aggravating circumstance if the crime occurs in a place of worship, or official establishments, or in public gatherings and places, or by a public official during or on the occasion of performing his job, or by a person with a religious capacity or charged with it.

Article 109

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (10) ten years and not exceeding (15) fifteen years anyone who establishes, founds, organizes, heads, or manages an armed group with the purpose of attacking the population, or obstructing the execution of laws, or disabling them, or usurping lands, or sabotaging or looting funds or properties by force.

The penalty shall be death or life imprisonment if any of the aforementioned acts are realized.

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (7) seven years and not exceeding (15) fifteen years anyone who joins this group without participating in its establishment, or having a leadership position therein.

Article 110

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (10) ten years and not exceeding (15) fifteen years anyone who seizes or attempts to seize by any means any part of the fortifications or buildings designated for one of the state's institutions, or prevents their use for their intended purpose.

If the crime is committed by an armed group, the penalty shall be death or life imprisonment.

The term "state institutions" in the application of the provisions of this article means units of the state's administrative apparatus, institutions or associations of public benefit, and any other entity in which the State or one of its institutions contributes to its capital or financial resources in any form.

In all cases, the penalty shall be death if the crime occurs during states of emergency, or wartime, or by individuals or organizations loyal to an enemy state, in a state of war with the country.

Article 111

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (5) five years and not exceeding (10) ten years anyone who intentionally sabotages fixed or movable property owned by the State or one of its institutions according to the concept defined in Article (110) of this law, with the aim of harming the country's interests.

If the crime is committed by an armed group, the penalty shall be life imprisonment.

In all cases, the penalty shall be death if the crime occurs during states of emergency, or wartime, or by individuals or organizations loyal to an enemy state, in a state of war with the country.

Article 112

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than one year and not exceeding (3) three years anyone who intentionally - by any means - blocks public roads leading to preventing passage, or making traffic difficult.

The penalty shall be no less than (7) seven years if the perpetrator intentionally prevents the passage of ambulances, and the like, or public security vehicles.

In all cases, the penalty shall be no less than (10) ten years, if the act is accompanied by the threat of using a weapon.

Article 113

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (7) seven years and not exceeding (15) fifteen years anyone who commits a terrorist act that causes the spread of panic or terror among people or terrifies them by means of explosions, poisonous, asphyxiating, incendiary, or microbial materials, or by other means capable of causing public danger.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the act results in the sabotage or destruction of buildings or facilities intended for public utilities. Or the occurrence of sabotage or destruction of a means of air or land transport, or its buildings, or one of its facilities, or the demolition of an inhabited building or one intended for habitation or part thereof.

The penalty shall be death if the act results in a person's death.

Article 114

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (7) seven years and not exceeding (15) fifteen years anyone who:

- A- Usurps political or civil authority or military or naval command.
- B- Proceeds to form a military or naval force, whatever its form, or purpose.
- C- Commits a hostile act directed against a foreign state that harms political relations or exposes the country's citizens, employees, or interests to the risk of retaliatory actions.

Article 115

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three months and not exceeding (3) three years anyone who:

- A- Fabricates, circulates, or publishes intentionally, domestically or abroad, false or malicious news, statements, or rumors, or broadcasts inflammatory propaganda, and this results in undermining the state's prestige or weakening confidence in its financial markets or its economic and financial standing.
- B- Possesses, acquires, or transfers manuscripts, publications, or recordings containing something mentioned in the previous paragraph, if they are intended for distribution or viewing by others.
- C- Possesses, acquires, or transfers any means of printing, recording, or broadcasting, even temporarily - for printing, recording, or broadcasting anything mentioned.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (10) ten years if the crime occurs during states of emergency, or wartime, or disasters.

Article 116

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (10) ten years anyone who establishes, founds, organizes, manages, or funds an association, party, body, organization, center, or the like, whatever its name or form, or any branch thereof, aiming to oppose the state's political, economic, social, or security principles, or to establish the domination of one social class over another or its elimination.

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than one year and not exceeding (3) three years anyone who joins one of these associations, parties, bodies, organizations, or one of their branches, or participates in them in any form, or funds them, or calls for joining them, even if their headquarters are outside the country.

In all cases, a ruling shall be issued for its dissolution, the closure of the location where it carries out its activities, and the confiscation of funds, papers, prints, and other items used or intended for use in the crime.

Article 117

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (10) ten years and not exceeding (15) fifteen years anyone who uses coercion or any other means to force a person to join any of the entities mentioned in Article (116) of this law or to prevent him from leaving it. The penalty shall be death if the act results in the death of the victim, or any other person.

Article 118

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (6) six months and not exceeding (3) three years anyone who possesses or acquires manuscripts or publications containing definition or promotion of something mentioned in Article (116) of this law if they are intended for distribution or

viewing by others, as well as anyone who possesses or acquires any means of printing, recording, or broadcasting designated – even temporarily – for printing, recording, or broadcasting broadcasts or propaganda for any of the entities mentioned in Article (116) of this law aiming for a purpose mentioned in that article.

Article 119

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (7) seven years anyone who receives or accepts directly - or indirectly - by any method funds or benefits from a person or entity inside or outside the country or a foreign state, provided that this is for the purpose of committing the crimes stipulated in this chapter, or with the aim of promoting them.

In all cases, a ruling shall be issued for the confiscation of those funds.

Article 120

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (5) five years and not exceeding (10) ten years anyone who requests for himself or for others, or accepts or takes, even indirectly, from a foreign state or from anyone working for its benefit, a service or another benefit or a promise thereof, with the aim of committing an act harmful to a national interest.

Shall be punished by the same penalty anyone who gives, promises, or offers anything mentioned, even if his offer, promise, or presentation is not accepted, and even if he is an intermediary.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the perpetrator is a public official, or if the crime is committed in time of war.

In all cases, a ruling shall be issued for the confiscation of the funds.

Article 121

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three months and not exceeding one year, and by a fine of no less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (500) five hundred Omani Rials, or by one of these two penalties, anyone who participates in a public place in an assembly composed of (10) ten persons or more, and this leads to the disturbance of public security or order, or if he remains assembled after an order to disperse or depart has been issued by the competent authorities.

If the assembly uses violence, everyone who incited or participated in it shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (6) six months and not exceeding (3) three years, and by a fine of no less than (300) three hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (1000) one thousand Omani Rials, or by one of these two penalties.

Article 122

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (6) six months and not exceeding (2) two years anyone who participates in the assembly, and is carrying a weapon from among bladed weapons, or any of the tools or materials not normally carried in ordinary circumstances.

If a participant in the assembly is carrying a firearm, or incendiary materials, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of no less than (2) two years and not exceeding (3) three years.

Article 123

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three months and not exceeding (6) six months anyone who calls for or incites to assemble.

The penalty shall be doubled for anyone who manages the movement or incites children who have not completed the age of (18) eighteen.

Article 124

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than one year and not exceeding (3) three years anyone who assembles with the aim of committing a crime or preventing the execution of laws or regulations or influencing the authorities in their work or depriving a person of the freedom to work or move.

Chapter Three**Crimes Affecting State Security from Abroad****Article 125**

Shall be punished by death or life imprisonment anyone who intentionally commits an act that leads to prejudice against the independence of the country, its unity, or the integrity of its territory.

Article 126

Shall be punished by death or life imprisonment anyone who joins in any manner the armed forces or military or paramilitary formations of a state at war with the country, or an armed force of a hostile entity, or bears arms against the country.

May be exempt from punishment anyone who was in the territory of that state and was compelled to commit the act by virtue of its laws.

Article 127

Shall be punished by death or life imprisonment anyone who intentionally intervenes in any way in gathering persons, funds, supplies, weapons, or arranging anything thereof for the benefit of a state at war with the country or for the benefit of a hostile group, even if it does not have the status of belligerents.

Shall be punished by life imprisonment anyone who:

- 1- Intervened for the benefit of the enemy in shaking the loyalty of the forces to the command or weakening their morale or power of resistance.
- 2- Incited soldiers in time of war to join the service of any foreign state, or facilitated that for them.

Article 128

Shall be punished by death anyone who facilitates the enemy's entry into the country, or hands over to it a part of its territory, its fortifications, facilities, or means of transport, or transfers weapons, ammunition, supplies, or anything else prepared for defense, or used for that purpose, or assisted by conveying news to it, or acted as a guide for it.

Article 129

Shall be punished by life imprisonment anyone who delivers or discloses, in any manner and by any means, to a foreign state or entity or to anyone working for their benefit, a secret related to the defense of the country, or obtains by any method a secret from these secrets with the aim of delivering or disclosing it to any of them, or facilitates obtaining it.

Likewise, anyone who renders for the benefit of a foreign state a defense secret useless, or makes it unfit for use.

The penalty shall be death if the offense occurs in time of war.

Article 130

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (10) ten years and not exceeding (15) fifteen years any public official who discloses a secret or information entrusted to him concerning the defense of the country.

The penalty shall be death or life imprisonment if the secret is disclosed in time of war.

Article 131

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than one year and not exceeding (3) three years anyone who:

- A- Obtains by any unlawful means a secret from the defense secrets of the country, without intending to deliver or disclose it to a foreign state or to anyone working for its benefit.
- B- Uses or employs any means of communication with the aim of obtaining a secret from the defense secrets of the country.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (10) ten years if the crime occurs in time of war.

Article 132

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who disseminates by any method a secret from the defense secrets of the country.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of no less than (5) five years and not exceeding (10) ten years if the crime occurs in time of war.

Article 133

Shall be punished by death or life imprisonment anyone who approaches a hostile foreign state or entity or anyone working for its benefit or communicates with any of them to assist them in their military operations or to harm the military operations of the country or to carry out hostile acts against it.

Article 134

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (10) ten years and not exceeding (15) fifteen years any national or foreigner who approaches in peacetime a foreign state or entity or anyone

working for its benefit or communicates with any of them, and the subject of the approach or communication is directed against the country.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the crime is committed by a competent public official.

Article 135

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (7) seven years any national who approaches or communicates with a foreign state or entity or anyone working for its benefit, and the subject of the approach or communication is not directed against the country.

Article 136

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (10) ten years and not exceeding (15) fifteen years anyone who is tasked with negotiating with a foreign state or regional or international organization on a matter concerning the country's affairs and intentionally conducts it against its interests.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if harm to the country's interest is realized.

Article 137

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (5) five years and not exceeding (10) ten years anyone who intentionally fails in time of war to fulfill any obligations imposed on him by a contract of contracting, transport, supply, or public works linked with the government for the needs of the armed forces or for the protection of civilians or their supply, or commits any fraud in their execution.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the crime occurs with the intent to harm the defense of the country or the operations of the armed forces.

Punishment shall include - according to the rules - subcontractors, agents, intermediaries, and consultants if the failure to fulfill the obligation or fraud in execution is attributable to their action.

Article 138

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (6) six months and not exceeding (3) three years, and by a fine of no less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (500) five hundred Omani Rials, or by one of these two penalties, if the failure to execute all or some of the obligations mentioned in Article (137) of this law is due to negligence or dereliction.

Article 139

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (10) ten years anyone who facilitates the passage of a war prisoner or one of the enemy's subjects or his properties in transit. Likewise, anyone who provides housing, shelter, food, clothing, or other forms of assistance or facilities to one of the enemy's soldiers or agents or helps him to escape, while being aware of his situation.

Article 140

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (7) seven years, and by a fine of no less than (2000) two thousand Omani Rials and not exceeding (5000) five thousand Omani Rials, anyone who practices in time of war commercial acts personally or indirectly with subjects of an enemy state or its agents or representatives.

A ruling shall be issued for the confiscation of the items subject of the crime.

Article 141

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (10) ten years anyone who destroys, conceals, embezzles, leaks, or forges intentionally papers or documents related to state security or any other national interest, with knowledge thereof.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of no less than (10) ten years and not exceeding (15) fifteen years if the crime is committed by a competent public official.

Article 142

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (7) seven years and not exceeding (15) fifteen years anyone who sabotages, destroys, or intentionally disables a weapon, ammunition, ship, aircraft, equipment, facility, means of transport, or public utility, or anything else prepared for the defense of the country or used for that purpose.

Shall be punished by the same penalty anyone who intentionally misuses the manufacture or repair of anything mentioned in the previous paragraph, or intentionally commits an act that renders it unfit for use or causes damage.

The penalty shall be death or life imprisonment if the crime occurs in time of war.

Article 143

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (6) six months and not exceeding (3) three years anyone who is negligent in the occurrence of the acts stipulated in Article (142) of this law.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (10) ten years if the crime occurs in time of war and results in the disruption of military operations.

Article 144

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (6) six months and not exceeding (3) three years anyone who:

- A- Flies over the country's territory by any means without a license from the competent authorities.
Flying over the state's territory by means of an unmanned aircraft or any other flying object is considered equivalent to flying.
- B- Takes pictures, drawings, or maps of facilities or places in violation of a ban issued by the competent authorities.
- C- Enters the perimeter of one of the defense facilities, or a fortress, or a place where armed forces, naval or commercial ships, aircraft, or military vehicles are stationed or present, or a workshop or factory where work for the benefit of the country's defense is carried out, and his entry is prohibited for unauthorized persons.

D- Resides or is found in any of the places where the competent authorities have prohibited residence or presence.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of no less than (5) five years and not exceeding (15) fifteen years if the crime occurs in time of war.

Article 145

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (15) fifteen years any national who participates in combat operations outside the State without legal justification, or belongs to extremist religious or ideological currents or groups or those classified as terrorist organizations, or supports them or adopts their ideology or methodology in any form, or provides any form of material or moral support to them, or incites, encourages, or calls for any of that by word or writing in any manner.

If the perpetrator of any of the acts referred to in the previous paragraph is an officer or member of the armed forces, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of no less than (5) five years.

Part Two

Transnational Organized Crime

Chapter One

Organized Criminal Group

Article 146

For the application of the provisions of this Part, transnational organized crime means that crime of a transnational nature, which is committed by an organized criminal group.

An organized criminal group means any group with an organizational structure formed by at least (3) three persons with the aim of committing one or more crimes punishable by law with imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years, or any of the crimes stipulated in this Part, for the purpose of obtaining, directly or indirectly, a material or non-material benefit.

Article 147

The crime has a transnational character in the following cases:

- A- If it is committed in the state's territory by an organized criminal group that carries out criminal activities in more than one state.
- B- If part of it is committed inside the country's borders (agreement, incitement, assistance, or execution) and another part is committed outside its borders.
- C- If it is committed in any state and has direct and substantial effects on the state's territory.

Article 148

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (5) five years and not exceeding (10) ten years any person who forms an organized criminal group or contributes to its formation by agreement, assistance, or incitement, with the aim of committing a transnational organized crime.

Article 149

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (4) four years and not exceeding (7) seven years anyone who participates in the criminal activities of an organized criminal group, provided that his knowledge of the group's aim and its criminal activity, or its intent to commit a transnational organized crime, is established. If a legal person participates in any of the mentioned activities, it shall be punished by a fine of no less than (10,000) ten thousand Omani Rials and not exceeding (50,000) fifty thousand Omani Rials, with the dissolution of the legal person.

Article 150

The court may reduce the penalty for the offender who provides assistance in the investigation or trial procedures concerning any of the transnational organized crimes.

Chapter Two

Proceeds of Organized Crime

Article 151

Property, instruments, or any tools used or intended to be used in a transnational organized crime and the proceeds of those crimes or the revenues or benefits derived from those proceeds may be confiscated.

The Public Prosecution and the court each have the authority to issue orders for the presentation or preservation of banking, financial, or commercial records for the purpose of uncovering the proceeds and property derived from a transnational organized crime.

Article 152

The confiscated proceeds and property shall devolve to the public treasury of the State. Upon the request of another state – in whose territory part of the criminal activity of the organized group occurred – these proceeds or properties may be shared pursuant to an agreement or arrangements made with the requesting state.

Chapter Three

Smuggling of Migrants

Article 153

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than one year and not exceeding (3) three years, and by a fine of no less than (500) five hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (5000) five thousand Omani Rials, anyone who intentionally, within the activity of an organized criminal group, and for the purpose of obtaining, directly or indirectly, a material or non-material benefit, smuggles migrants by land, sea, or air.

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years, and by a fine of no less than (1000) one thousand Omani Rials and not exceeding (10,000) ten thousand Omani Rials, anyone who, for the purpose of facilitating the smuggling of migrants, commits any of the following acts:

- Preparing a forged travel document or identity.
- Arranging to obtain such a document, or altering it, or possessing it.
- Enabling a person who is not a citizen or permanent resident in the Omani territories to remain therein without complying with the necessary conditions for residence, by using an unlawful means.
- Placing migrants in circumstances that expose or are likely to expose them to danger, or threaten their lives and safety, or subject them to inhumane or degrading treatment.

Part Three

Crimes of Public Danger

Chapter One

Arson

Article 154

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who intentionally sets fire to property owned by another.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding (7) seven years if it endangers people's lives.

Article 155

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (7) seven years and not exceeding (15) fifteen years anyone who intentionally sets fire to any of the following:

A- A mine, or an oil or gas well or anything related to their production, treatment, or refining.

B- A fuel depot or a repository for flammable materials.

C- A factory or warehouse for explosive, incendiary materials, weapons, ammunition, or anything used in military operations.

D- A power or water station.

E- A building owned by one of the state's institutions according to the concept defined in Article (110) of this law.

F- A means of public land, sea, or air transport.

Article 156

The penalty shall be death or life imprisonment, if the arson stipulated in Articles (155 and 154) of this law results in a person's death.

Article 157

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than one month and not exceeding (6) six months, and by a fine of no less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (500) five

hundred Omani Rials, or by one of these two penalties, anyone who intentionally sets fire to his own property with the aim of achieving an unlawful benefit, or if it results in harm to others.

Article 158

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than one month and not exceeding (3) three months, and by a fine of no less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (300) three hundred Omani Rials, or by one of these two penalties, anyone who causes by negligence a fire in property owned by another.

If the value of the burnt items does not exceed (100) one hundred Omani Rials, and there is no danger to persons or harm to other things, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (10) ten days and not exceeding one month, and by a fine of no less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (500) five hundred Omani Rials, or by one of these two penalties.

Article 159

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (10) ten days and not exceeding one month, and by a fine of no less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (200) two hundred Omani Rials, or by one of these two penalties, anyone who removes a device placed for extinguishing fires, or changes its location, or renders it unfit for use.

Shall be punished by the same penalty anyone who is responsible by law or regulations for acquiring a fire extinguishing device, but neglects to install it properly or fails to keep it in working order at all times.

Chapter Two

Piracy and Attacks on Means of Transport and Public Roads and Municipal Violations

Article 160

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (5) five years and not exceeding (10) ten years anyone who attacks a means of public transport by any means.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of no less than (10) ten years and not exceeding (15) fifteen years if the act is committed with the intent to seize it or all or some of the goods it carries, or with the intent to kidnap or detain one or more persons therein, or with the intent to divert its course.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the act is committed by a person on board that means, or if the act leads to its sabotage.

If the offender returns the means of transport after seizing it immediately, and his act has not resulted in damage to it or the goods it carries or the kidnapping of the persons on it, the court may sentence him to imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years.

Article 161

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Intentionally endangers - by any method - the safety of any means of public transport.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers it.
- C- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of any means of transport.

Article 162

Shall be punished by life imprisonment anyone who:

- A- Places by any means a bomb or any dangerous material on a means of transport in a manner leading to its destruction or damage to it, its passengers, or its cargo.
- B- Destroys a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, or causes severe damage to it.

Article 163

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Damages or destroys a means of transport, or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, or causes severe damage to it.
- B- Damages or destroys a navigation system or a maritime or air navigation aid.

Article 164

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Intentionally endangers the safety of a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 165

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 166

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.
- B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 167

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.
- B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 168

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 169

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.
- B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 170

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.
- B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 171

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 172

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.

B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 173

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 174

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 175

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.

B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 176

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 177

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 178

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.
- B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 179

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.
- B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 180

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 181

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.
- B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 182

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.
- B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 183

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 184

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.
- B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 185

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.
- B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 186

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 187

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.

B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 188

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 189

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 190

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.

B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 191

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 192

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 193

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.
- B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 194

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.
- B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 195

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 196

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.
- B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 197

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.
- B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 198

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 199

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.
- B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 200

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.
- B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 201

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 202

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.

B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 203

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 204

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 205

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.

B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 206

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 207

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 208

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.
- B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 209

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.
- B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 210

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 211

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.
- B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 212

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.
- B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 213

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 214

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.
- B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 215

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.
- B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 216

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 217

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.

B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 218

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 219

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 220

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.

B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 221

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 222

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 223

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.
- B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 224

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.
- B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 225

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

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Article 226

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.
- B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 227

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.
- B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 228

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 229

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.
- B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 230

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- A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.
- B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

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- A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 232

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A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.

B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 233

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 234

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 235

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.

B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 236

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 237

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 238

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.
- B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 239

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.
- B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 240

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.
- B- Commits an act of violence against a person in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility, if it endangers the safe operation of that facility.

Article 241

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Destroys or damages equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, or causes severe damage to them.
- B- Interferes with the operation of equipment or facilities related to the means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.

Article 242

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safe operation of a means of transport or a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.
- B- Provides information knowing it to be false, and it is likely to threaten the safety of a person on board a means of transport or in a maritime, sea, air, or land port facility.

Article 243

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years anyone who:

- A- Commits an act of violence against a person on board a means of transport, if it endangers the safe operation of that means.
- B- Commits an act of violence

Article 244

Any public official assigned to guard a detainee, prisoner, or convicted person, or to accompany or transfer him, who allows the escape due to negligence, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not less than one month and not exceeding one year.

He may be exempted from punishment if he enables the competent authorities to recapture the escapee or causes him to surrender within three (3) months from the date of his escape.

If the escapee was accused of or convicted for a crime punishable by death or life imprisonment, the punishment for the official shall be imprisonment from six (6) months to three (3) years.

Article 245

Whoever enables an arrested, detained, or imprisoned person to escape shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than three (3) months and not more than one (1) year.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than three (3) years and not more than ten (10) years if the crime was committed by more than one person, or by threat or by force or violence, or by using a weapon or threatening to use it, or if the escapee was accused of or convicted of an offence punishable by death or life imprisonment.

Chapter Five

Influencing the Judiciary and Undermining its Prestige

Article (247)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding one year, anyone who attempts to induce a judicial official to take actions contrary to the law or to refrain from taking actions required by law, by means of order, request, threat, plea, or recommendation.

Article (248)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and not exceeding three years, anyone who violates the duty of respect towards the judiciary in a manner that casts doubt on its integrity or the integrity of legal provisions.

Article (249)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding two years, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding one thousand Omani Rials, anyone who publishes by one of the means of publicity without permission from the Public Prosecution or the competent court, as the case may be:

- a- News concerning an ongoing investigation or publishes a document from the documents of this investigation.
- b- News concerning lawsuits for which the law has stipulated or the court has decided to be heard in a closed session or prohibited their publication.
- c- Names or pictures of the accused or convicted.
- d- Names or pictures of the victims in crimes of assault on honor.

The same penalty shall apply to anyone who publishes in any local or foreign media anything mentioned in the previous paragraphs.

Chapter Six**Breaking Seals and Destroying Official Notices****Article (250)**

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding one year, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding five hundred Omani Rials, anyone who, without right, breaks, removes, destroys, or alters seals placed by order of a judicial authority or competent authorities.

If the perpetrator is the guard or person tasked with preserving these seals, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and not exceeding two years, and a fine of not less than five hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding one thousand Omani Rials.

Article (251)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than ten days and not exceeding three months, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding three hundred Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone who destroys, removes, or destroys official notices.

Article (252)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding three years, anyone who unlawfully removes, destroys, or seizes papers, documents, or things seized judicially or administratively, or deposited based on a judicial or administrative order or judgment in places designated for their preservation or delivered to a person tasked with their preservation.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than three years and not exceeding five years if the act is committed by means of violence, breaking in, climbing, or if the perpetrator is the guard, or person tasked with preserving these things.

If the removal, destruction, or seizure occurs due to negligence of the person in charge of these papers or documents, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding six months, and a fine of not less than three hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding five hundred Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties.

Part Seven
Crimes Against Public Morality

Chapter One
Debauchery and Immorality

Article (253)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and not exceeding one year, anyone found in a public place inciting passers-by to debauchery or immorality by word, gesture, or any other means.

Article (254)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than three years and not exceeding seven years, anyone who entices, lures, incites, or assists a person by any means to commit debauchery or immorality and this leads to the commission of the act.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for up to ten years if the crime is committed by means of coercion, threat, or deceit, or if the victim has not completed the age of eighteen, or if the perpetrator is from his ascendants or those responsible for his upbringing, care, or has authority over him.

Article (255)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding three years, and a fine of not less than five hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding one thousand Omani Rials, anyone who:

- a- Prepares or manages a place for debauchery or immorality, or assists in any way in its preparation or management.
- b- Is the owner of a house or premises, or responsible for its management, and rents it knowing that it will be used for debauchery or immorality.
- c- Works or resides in a place prepared for debauchery or immorality knowing that.
- d- Depends for his livelihood or part of it on earnings gained by others from practicing debauchery or immorality under his protection or under his influence or control.

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding one year, anyone caught in a place prepared for debauchery or immorality with the intent to commit it.
In all cases, the closure of the place shall be ordered.

Article (256)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding three years, anyone who practices debauchery or immorality in exchange for a wage without ambiguity.

Chapter Two
Crimes Against Honor

Article (257)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than ten years and not exceeding fifteen years, anyone who has sexual intercourse with a male or female without consent.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the victim is under fifteen years of age, or is suffering from a physical or mental disability that renders him incapable of resistance, or if the act leads to a chronic venereal disease for the victim or leads to his death, or if the perpetrator is from those responsible for his upbringing, supervision, or care, or from those who have authority over him, or if the crime is committed by two or more persons.

Article (258)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding three years, anyone who violates the honor of a male or female without consent.

The penalty shall be not less than five years and not exceeding seven years if the victim is suffering from a physical or mental disability that renders him incapable of resistance, or if the perpetrator is from those responsible for his upbringing, supervision, or care, or from those who have authority over him, or is an employee working for him for a wage or for one of the aforementioned persons.

The penalty shall be not less than seven years and not exceeding ten years if the perpetrator is from the victim's mahrams (close relatives whom one cannot marry).

Article (259)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and not exceeding three years, anyone who has sexual intercourse with a female with her consent without a marriage contract between them, and the female shall be punished with the same penalty.

The penalty for each of them shall be not less than two years if one of them is married, and knowledge of the existence of the marriage is presumed unless proven otherwise.

A criminal case shall not be instituted against the perpetrator, whether male or female, except based on a complaint from the spouse or the guardian. If the perpetrator has no spouse or guardian in the country, the Public Prosecution may institute the case or deport him from the country. In all cases, the spouse or guardian may waive the case, and the waiver by one of the complainants results in the suspension of criminal prosecution and the suspension of the execution of the penalty.

Article (260)

If the crime mentioned in Articles (259 and 257) of this law occurs between mahrams (for whom marriage is permanently prohibited), the penalty shall be death.

Article (261)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding three years, any male who has sexual intercourse with a male with consent, and the same penalty shall apply to the male who allows this upon himself.

Article (262)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding three years, anyone who commits an indecent act with a person of the same sex.

A criminal case shall not be instituted against the perpetrator, whether male or female, except based on a complaint from the spouse or the guardian. If the perpetrator has no spouse or guardian in the country, the Public Prosecution may institute the case or deport him from the country.

In all cases, the spouse or guardian may waive the case, and the waiver by one of the complainants results in the suspension of criminal prosecution and the suspension of the execution of the penalty.

Article (263)

The act of intercourse is considered complete upon the penetration of the male organ to the slightest degree in the vagina or anus, whether accompanied by ejaculation or not.

Article (264)

Consent shall not be considered in the provisions of this chapter if the victim has not completed the age of eighteen.

**Chapter Three
Acts Against Public Decency****Article (265)**

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than ten days and not exceeding three months, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding three hundred Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone who commits an act or utters words in public that violate decency.

Article (266)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding one year, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding three hundred Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, any male who:

- a- Harasses a female in a manner that causes her shame by word or deed.
- b- Intrudes upon a female in her privacy.
- c- Disguises himself in women's clothing or enters disguised a place designated for women or forbidden for entry at that time for non-women.
- d- Appears in public in the appearance of women in his dress or appearance.

Article (267)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than ten days and not exceeding one year, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding three hundred Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone who produces, distributes, publishes, or displays, even non-publicly, a book, publication, drawing, picture, film, symbol, or other things that are indecent or violate public morals.

Article (268)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than ten days and not exceeding one month, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding three hundred Omani

Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone who uses wired or wireless communication devices, electronic media, or phrases, pictures, programs, or any other means to transmit phrases, pictures, or programs contrary to public morals or ethics.

**Part Eight
Crimes Affecting Religion, Family, and Society**

Chapter One

Crimes Affecting Religion

Article (269)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than three years and not exceeding ten years, anyone who commits any of the following acts:

1- Insulting the Divine Essence, or offending it, by word, writing, drawing, gesture, or any other means.

b- Offending the Holy Quran, distorting it, or desecrating it.

c- Offending the Islamic religion or one of its rites, or insulting one of the heavenly religions.

d- Insulting one of the prophets or offending him by word, writing, drawing, gesture, or any other way.

e- Destroying or desecrating mosques or anything of their contents if they are prepared for holding religious rites for the Islamic religion or for one of the other heavenly religions.

Article (270)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than three years and not exceeding seven years, anyone who establishes, founds, organizes, or manages a group, association, body, organization, or branch thereof aimed at opposing or undermining the foundations upon which the Islamic religion is based, or promoting or advocating for other than it.

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and not exceeding three years, anyone who joins one of those entities or participates in it or announces it by any means knowing its purposes.

Article (271)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding three years, anyone who calls for or participates in preparing to hold a meeting for the purpose of opposing or undermining the foundations upon which the Islamic religion is based, or for advocating for other than this religion.

The same penalty shall apply to anyone who obtains or receives funds directly or indirectly from a person or entity inside or outside the country, provided that it is with the intent to commit an act mentioned in the previous paragraph, with confiscation of the obtained funds.

Article (272)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and not exceeding three years, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding five hundred Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone who acquires or possesses writings, publications, recordings, or anything else, containing opposition to or undermining of the foundations upon which the Islamic religion is based, or advocacy for other than it, with the intent to publish or promote them.

The same penalty shall apply to anyone who acquires or possesses any means of printing, recording, or broadcasting that is prepared for propaganda for a thought, association, body, or organization aiming for a purpose mentioned in the previous paragraph, knowing that.

Article (273)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than ten days and not exceeding one year, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding one thousand Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone who produces, manufactures, imports, offers for sale or circulation, or acquires or possesses products, goods, publications, items, or any other materials carrying drawings,

slogans, words, symbols, or any signs or anything else that insults the Islamic religion or one of the other heavenly religions, or announces them, knowing that.

Article (274)

Exempted from the penalty is any of the offenders - in one of the crimes stipulated in the previous articles of this chapter - who proactively reports the crime to the competent authorities before its discovery. If the report occurs after the discovery of the crime, the court may exempt the offender from punishment if the reporting leads to the arrest of any of the offenders.

Article (275)

In addition to the penalties stipulated in the previous articles of this chapter, dissolution, closure, and confiscation shall be ordered in all cases.

Article (276)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than ten days and not exceeding one year, anyone who violates the sanctity of a deceased person or violates or desecrates the sanctity of a place designated for burying the dead.

Article (277)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than ten days and not exceeding three months, anyone who publicly manifests in a public place by consuming food, drinks, or other breaking of the fast during the daytime in Ramadan.

Chapter Two
Crimes Affecting the Family and Society

Article (278)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than ten days and not exceeding six months, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding five hundred Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone charged with caring for a child who has not completed the age of eighteen, or a person unable to care for himself due to his physical, psychological, or mental condition, who refrains from caring for him or neglects or is negligent in it.

Article (279)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than ten days and not exceeding three months, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding five hundred Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, the father or mother in the absence of a father capable of providing, if either of them leaves his child who is unable to earn a living without support. The same penalty shall apply to a child capable of providing if he leaves either of his parents who are unable to earn a living without support.

Article (280)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than ten days and not exceeding one year, anyone against whom a final judgment has been issued to pay alimony, custody wages, breastfeeding wages, or housing, and he refuses to pay within the legal period.

The case shall lapse or the execution of the judgment shall be suspended upon payment or reconciliation.

Article (281)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than five years and not exceeding fifteen years, anyone who kidnaps a newborn child, or mistakes him, or substitutes him, or falsely attributes him to other than his parents.

Article (282)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than three months and not exceeding three years, anyone who takes a minor by force or with the consent of the person having guardianship or custodianship over him.

Article (283)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than ten days and not exceeding three months, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding three hundred Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, any person who fails to comply with a judge's order, by refusing to bring the minor or to have him brought or to hand him over.

In all cases, he shall be exempted from the penalty if he hands over the minor before the issuance of the judgment.

Article (284)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than three months and not exceeding two years, anyone who intentionally exposes a child who has not completed the age of eighteen, or a person unable to protect himself due to his physical, psychological, or mental condition, to danger.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and not exceeding three years if the child or disabled person is left in a deserted place, and the penalty shall be increased up to double if the person who left the child or disabled person is from his ascendants or those whom the law obliges to care for him.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than three years and not exceeding ten years if the child or disabled person suffers a serious injury.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than ten years and not exceeding fifteen years if the death of either occurs.

Article (285)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and not exceeding three years, and a fine of not less than three hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding one thousand Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone who possesses, manufactures, imports, deals in alcohol, or prepares or provides a place for consuming alcohol or intoxicants, or practices any activity related to them without a license from the competent authorities.

Confiscation of the alcohol, machinery, materials, and means used in its production or transport shall be ordered, and the premises where the crime occurred shall be closed.

Article (286)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding six months, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding five hundred Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone who consumes alcohol or an intoxicating drink in a public

place, or is found in a state of drunkenness in a public place, and anyone who causes a disturbance or causes annoyance to others or disturbs public peace due to his drunkenness.

Article (287)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding one year, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding one thousand Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone who offers to a person who has not completed the age of eighteen alcohol or an intoxicating drink, or incites him to consume it.

The closure of the premises or place where the crime was committed may be ordered.

Article (288)

Gambling games are those in which it is agreed that the loser gives the winner a consideration.

Article (289)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than three months and not exceeding three years, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding one thousand Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone who prepares, provides, opens, or makes available a place for gambling, or organizes any gambling game.

Article (290)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding six months, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding five hundred Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone who plays any gambling game.

Article (291)

In all cases, confiscation of the materials, funds, and tools seized or used in the crimes stipulated in Articles (289 and 290) of this law may be ordered.

A judgment may be issued to close the house or place where the crime was committed.

Article (292)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than ten days and not exceeding three months, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding three hundred Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone who:

- a- Digs in a public road or places materials or objects that hinder passage on it, or make it unsafe.
- b- Behaves in a manner inappropriate for public roads by improper gestures or frightening noises.
- c- Removes, destroys, moves, or extinguishes a lamp from the lamps or signs installed for lighting on roads, buildings, squares, or public places, or changes its direction, or destroys speed control devices.
- d- Neglects to place warnings in front of works he is authorized to carry out in public places and roads.
- e- Destroys any of the warning or guidance signs placed in work sites.
- f- Throws solid or liquid materials at passers-by, even if no harm results.
- g- Places an advertisement in a public place without a permit from the competent authorities, or removes or destroys a placed advertisement.

Article (293)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than ten days and not exceeding three months, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding three hundred Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone who:

- a- Throws into a watercourse the carcass of an animal or harmful or health-damaging materials.
- b- Throws waste or materials of any kind on roads or public places.
- c- Urinates or defecates on roads or public places in a manner that offends decency.
- d- Allows the leakage of harmful gases, vapors, waters, and other materials resulting in pollution.
- e- Neglects cleaning or repairing ovens, bakeries, or factories that use fire.

Article (294)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding three months, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding three hundred Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone who:

- a- Appears on roads or public places in a manner that offends public decency or contradicts the traditions and customs of society.
- b- Insults or slanders publicly on roads or public places.
- c- Disturbs public peace or tranquility by noise and clamor without need, or by using a machine or other means that may annoy others or cause disturbance to their peace.
- d- Does not take sufficient precautions to prevent error or harm resulting from an animal in his possession or under his responsibility, or releases it if that would expose facilities and the safety of individuals to danger.

Article (295)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding one year, anyone found in a public place wearing a garment or covering, or using any other means with the intent of not being recognized or identified.

Article (296)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than ten days and not exceeding one month, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding three hundred Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone who:

- a- Neglects or refuses to register the names of guests in hotels or similar establishments in the register prepared for that.
- b- Refuses without right to accept the currency of the country or its coins at their circulating value, or deals with them contemptuously.
- c- Refuses without excuse to provide assistance and aid in cases of accidents, disturbances, natural disasters, or in case of a crime being committed, or to execute an order or judicial ruling.

Chapter Three

Begging

Article (297)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding one year, and a fine of not less than fifty Omani Rials and not exceeding one hundred Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone found begging in mosques, roads, public or private places or establishments, and the court shall confiscate any money found with him upon his arrest.

If the convicted person is a repeat offender for begging, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and not exceeding two years.

Exempted from the penalty is whoever proves that he was compelled, or unable to earn a living and has no other source of income.

In all cases, the beggar may be deported from the country if he is a foreigner.

Article (298)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than three months and not exceeding three years, and a fine of not less than fifty Omani Rials and not exceeding one hundred Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone who uses a minor or hands him over to others for the purpose of begging. The penalty prescribed in the previous paragraph shall be doubled if the perpetrator is the guardian or custodian of the minor, or is charged with his supervision or care.

Chapter Four

Collecting Donations from the Public without a License

Article (299)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding three months, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding six hundred Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone who directs a donation appeal, or collects funds from the public by any means without a license from the competent authority, and the court shall confiscate the funds collected from the crime.

The penalty prescribed in the previous paragraph shall be increased up to double in case of repetition of the crime.

Article (300)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than three months and not exceeding one year, and a fine of not less than one thousand Omani Rials and not exceeding two thousand Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone who collects funds from the public by any means and sends them outside the Sultanate without a license from the competent authority, and the court shall confiscate the funds collected from the crime.

The penalty prescribed in the previous paragraph shall be increased up to double in case of repetition of the crime.

Part Nine

Crimes Affecting Human Life and Safety

Chapter One

Intentional Homicide and Suicide

Article (301)

Shall be punished with life imprisonment, anyone who intentionally kills a human being. A human being for the application of the provisions of this law is every creature born alive from its mother.

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding three years, anyone who kills under compulsion or coercion in accordance with what Article (45) of this law stipulates.

Article (302)

Shall be punished with death, if the intentional homicide is accompanied by one of the following circumstances:

- a- Premeditation or ambush.
- b- If the killing is committed against one of the perpetrator's ascendants.
- c- If the killing is committed using torture, a poisonous or explosive substance.
- d- If the killing is a preliminary to a felony or misdemeanor, or is associated or linked with them.
- e- If the killing is committed against a public official during, because of, or on the occasion of performing his duty.
- f- A base motive.
- g- Against two or more persons.

The death penalty shall be replaced by the penalty of life imprisonment or imprisonment for a period of not less than five years and not exceeding fifteen years if blood money is waived or accepted at any stage of the case or before execution is completed.

Article (303)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than three years and not exceeding ten years, a woman who intentionally kills her child born out of wedlock, immediately after his birth, to avoid disgrace.

Article (304)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than three years and not exceeding seven years, anyone who incites a person to commit suicide or assists him in killing himself, if that leads to death. If the suicide victim has not completed the age of eighteen, or is of diminished will or perception, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than five years and not exceeding ten years.

If the suicide victim has lost choice or perception, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than seven years and not exceeding fifteen years.

In all cases, if death does not occur and no harm results from the attempt, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding one year.

Article (305)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than three years and not exceeding ten years, anyone who intentionally kills a person out of motives of pity, and upon the request of the victim.

Chapter Two**Assault on Human Safety****Article (306)**

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than three years and not exceeding ten years, anyone who assaults the safety of a human being by any means, without intending to kill him, but the assault leads to death.

The penalty shall be not less than seven years if the act is committed under one of the circumstances stipulated in Article (302) of this law.

Article (307)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than three years and not exceeding seven years, anyone who intentionally causes a permanent disability in a human being.

A permanent disability is considered every injury that leads to the cutting or separation of a limb or amputation of part of it, or loss of its function or reduction, or permanent total or partial disablement of the function of one of the senses.

Also considered a disability is every serious disfigurement that is unlikely to disappear.

Article (308)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than three months and not exceeding three years, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding one thousand Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone who assaults the safety of a human being by any means and the assault leads to his illness or incapacitation from his work for a period exceeding thirty days.

Article (309)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than ten days and not exceeding six months, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding three hundred Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone who assaults the safety of a human being by any means, and the assault does not lead to illness or incapacitation from work for a period exceeding thirty days.

Article (310)

If several persons participate in a brawl, and it results in killing or injury, and it is difficult to identify the perpetrator, each participant shall be punished with half the penalty prescribed by law for the committed crime.

If the crime warrants death, the criminals shall be sentenced to imprisonment for at least seven years. If the crime warrants life imprisonment, the criminals shall be sentenced to imprisonment for at most ten years, and the penalty shall be aggravated according to the provisions of Article (83) of this law for whoever directly caused the brawl.

Article (311)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than three months and not exceeding three years, and a fine of not less than three hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding one thousand Omani Rials, anyone who causes by his error the death of a human being.

Article (312)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than ten days and not exceeding three months, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding three hundred Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties, anyone who causes by error injury to a person if the injury does not result in illness or incapacitation from work exceeding thirty days in duration.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than three months and not exceeding six months, and a fine of not less than one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding five hundred Omani Rials, or one of these two penalties if the injury or incapacitation lasts for a period exceeding thirty days.

Article (313)

Prosecution shall be based on a complaint from the victim, and the case shall lapse or the execution of the judgment shall be suspended upon reconciliation for the crimes stipulated in Articles (308) and (309) of this law.

Article (314)

The penalty stipulated in Articles (311) and (312) of this law shall be aggravated up to double if the crime occurred as a result of the perpetrator's violation of the requirements of his profession, job, or craft, or if he was under the influence of alcohol or narcotics, or if the act resulted in death or permanent disability or injury to more than three persons, or if he refrained from assisting the victim or from seeking assistance for him despite his ability to do so.

Article (315)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and not exceeding three years, any woman who intentionally aborts herself by any means, or enables another to do so with her consent.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than ten days and not exceeding three months if the woman aborts herself or enables another to do so to avoid disgrace.

Article (316)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and not exceeding three years, anyone who proceeds by any means to abort a woman with her consent.

Article (317)

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than three years and not exceeding seven years, anyone who aborts a woman with her consent, and the abortion leads to her death.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than five years and not exceeding ten years

Article (318)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years, anyone who intentionally performs an abortion on a woman without her consent.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than (5) five years and not exceeding (7) seven years if the perpetrator is one of the medical practitioners.

If the abortion without consent leads to her death, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than (5) five years and not exceeding (10) ten years. If the perpetrator is one of the medical practitioners, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than (7) seven years and not exceeding (15) fifteen years.

Article (319)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years, anyone who assaults a pregnant woman by any means, with knowledge of her pregnancy, and the assault leads to her abortion.

Article (320)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (6) six months and not exceeding (3) three years, and by a fine of not less than (300) three hundred Omani Rials, and not exceeding (500) five hundred Omani Rials, anyone who prepares or manages a place for abortion, or manufactures, imports, possesses, or acquires with the intent to sell or promotes drugs, substances, or any means prepared for abortion, or facilitates the use thereof, in cases not permitted by law.

Article (271)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (3) three years and not exceeding (10) ten years, anyone who intentionally transmits, by any means, the infection of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) to another uninfected person.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the act leads to the death of the victim.

And shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding (3) three years if the infection is transmitted due to the error of the perpetrator.

Article (271) *(Note: Appears to be a numbering error, likely should be a different number)*

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (3) three years and not exceeding (7) seven years, anyone who trades in any organ or part of the human body, or any of its tissues or cells, by way of sale or purchase or for any consideration whatsoever, or who promotes, advertises, or mediates in such trade.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than (5) five years and not exceeding (10) ten years if the perpetrator is one of the medical practitioners.

Tenth Chapter**Crimes Against Human Freedom and Dignity****Chapter One****Arrest, Kidnapping, and Detention of Persons****Article (272)**

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (3) three months and not exceeding (3) three years, anyone who arrests, detains, or deprives a person of his freedom by any means contrary to the law. And shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (3) three years and not exceeding (7) seven years, anyone who deprives another of personal freedom by kidnapping.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than (7) seven years and not exceeding (15) fifteen years if the kidnapping, arrest, detention, or deprivation occurs under one of the following circumstances:

1. If the act is committed by a person who has - without right - worn a uniform or carried an official distinctive insignia of a public body, or assumed a false capacity, or presented a forged order for arrest, detention, or imprisonment, claiming it was issued by a competent authority.
- b. If the act is accompanied by the use of deceit, force, or threat of killing, or physical or psychological torture.
- c. If the act is committed by (2) two or more persons, or by one person carrying a weapon.
- d. If the duration of the kidnapping, arrest, detention, or deprivation of freedom exceeds (15) fifteen days.
- e. If the purpose of the act is to obtain a material benefit, or to assault the honor of the victim, or to compel him to practice prostitution, or to take revenge on him or others, or to inflict harm on him, or to compel him to commit a crime.
- f. If the act is committed against a public official, during, because of, or on the occasion of performing

his duty or work.

g. If the victim is a female, a minor, an insane person, a person with a disability, or a person lacking awareness.

And shall be punished by the penalty prescribed in this article, as the case may be, anyone who conceals a kidnapped, assaulted, detained, or deprived-of-freedom person with knowledge thereof.

Article (323)

The perpetrator may be granted an extenuating excuse if no harm occurs to the victim and he is voluntarily released before the lapse of (24) twenty-four hours, or if the perpetrator voluntarily surrenders to the competent authorities before the location of the victim is discovered, and reveals this location and identifies any of the other perpetrators - if any - resulting in the rescue of the victim without harm.

Chapter Two

Threat, Slander, and Defamation

Article (324)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (10) ten days and not exceeding one year, and by a fine of not less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (100,000) one hundred thousand Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties, anyone who threatens another by any means to commit a misdemeanor or a harmful act against him or against someone he cares about.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than (6) six months and not exceeding (3) three years if the threat is to commit a felony.

Article (325)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (3) three months and not exceeding (2) two years, anyone who threatens another with a weapon.

Article (326)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding one year, and by a fine of not less than (500) five hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (1000) one thousand Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties, anyone who slanders another by attributing to him, by one of the methods of publicity, a fact that would make him subject to punishment or contempt.

Article (327)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (10) ten days and not exceeding (6) six months, and by a fine of not less than (200) two hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (500) five hundred Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties, anyone who publicly insults another, by directing words at him that offend his honor or dignity.

Article (328)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (10) ten days and not exceeding (3) three months, and by a fine of not less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (300) three hundred Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties, if the slander or insult occurs in the presence of the victim without publicity.

Article (329)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding one year, and by a fine of not less than (300) three hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (1000) one thousand Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties, if the slander or insult is against a public official during or because of the performance of his duty or his affiliation thereto, or if what was attributed is related to honor or is defamatory, or if the act occurs through publication in any of the newspapers, publications, or other means.

Article (330)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding one year, anyone who publishes news, pictures, or comments that harm the private or family life of individuals, even if true, if done without the consent of the concerned parties.

Article (331)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding one year, anyone who, by virtue of his profession, craft, or work, learns a secret and discloses it in cases not permitted by law, or uses it for his own benefit, or for the benefit of another person, unless authorized by the concerned person.

Article (332)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (10) ten days and not exceeding (3) three months, anyone who violates the sanctity of the private life of individuals in cases not permitted by law, by committing one of the following acts:

1. Opening a private letter or telegram addressed to another individual.
 - b. Eavesdropping on a telephone conversation.
 - c. Recording or transmitting conversations by means of a device, of any type.
 - d. Taking or transmitting pictures of an individual or individuals by means of a device, of any type.

Article (333)

The following shall not be considered slander or defamation:

1. If the perpetrator proves the truth of the fact, provided that its attribution is directed to a public official and the fact is related to the function.
 - b. Reporting to judicial or administrative authorities, in good faith, about a matter that entails the liability of its perpetrator.
 - c. Oral or written defense by litigants before the judge or investigation authorities, from slander or insult, within the limits required by the right of defense.

Article (334)

Prosecution for the crimes stipulated in this Chapter shall be based on a complaint from the victim, and the case shall be extinguished or the execution of the judgment shall be suspended upon reconciliation.

This is except for Article (329) of this Law.

**Eleventh Chapter
Crimes Against Property
Chapter One****Theft and Extortion of Funds****Article (335)**

Shall be punished by life imprisonment, anyone who commits a theft crime in which the following circumstances are combined:

- a- That it occurs at night.
- b- That it is committed by (2) two or more persons.
- c- That one of the perpetrators is carrying a weapon.
- d- That it is committed in an inhabited place or one of its annexes, and the perpetrator enters by means of scaling or climbing a wall, or breaking a door or the like, or by using counterfeit keys or by impersonating a public capacity, or by claiming to be performing a public function, or by disguising in the uniform of a police officer or public official, or presenting a transit order claiming it was issued by the competent authorities, or by collusion with one of the inhabitants of the place, or by using any other unlawful means.
- e- That the theft occurs by means of coercion or threat of using a weapon.

Article (336)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (5) five years and not exceeding (10) ten years, anyone who commits a theft crime on a public road, or in any means of transport, if it occurs in one of the following cases:

- a- By (2) two or more persons, and at least one of them is carrying a weapon or it occurs by means of coercion.
- b- By one person carrying a weapon or by means of coercion, or threat of using a weapon.

Article (337)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (3) three years and not exceeding (7) seven years, anyone who commits a theft crime in one of the following cases:

- a- By means of coercion or threat of using a weapon.
- b- At night in an inhabited place by a person carrying a weapon.
- c- At night by (2) two or more persons, and one of them is carrying a weapon.
- d- That it is committed in an inhabited place or one of its annexes, and the perpetrator enters by means of scaling or climbing a wall, or breaking a door or the like, or by using counterfeit keys or by impersonating a public capacity, or by claiming to be performing a public function, or by disguising in the uniform of a police officer or public official, or presenting a transit order claiming it was issued by the

competent authorities, or by collusion with one of the inhabitants of the place, or by using any other unlawful means.

Article (338)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (3) three years and not exceeding (10) ten years, anyone who commits a theft crime against funds or supplies of the Armed Forces or Security Forces.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than (7) seven years and not exceeding (15) fifteen years, if the crime is committed in one of the cases stipulated in Article (337) of this Law or in time of war or disasters.

Article (339)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years, anyone who commits a theft crime against equipment or tools intended for use in health facilities, communications, transportation, generation or transmission of electric current, water or sanitation, or tools for extracting or transporting oil or gas that are established or licensed to be established for public benefit.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than (5) five years and not exceeding (10) ten years, if the crime is committed in one of the cases stipulated in Article (340) of this Law.

Article (340)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding (3) three years, and by a fine of not less than (300) three hundred Omani Rials, anyone who commits a theft crime in one of the following cases:

- a- At night.
- b- By a person who is open (?) or begging or carrying a weapon. *(Note: "مفتح" might be a typo; meaning uncertain)*
- c- By a hired servant, who steals money in the house of his employer, or in another house related thereto.
- d- By an employee, worker, or trainee, who steals funds of the employer, or tools from the place where he works or trains.

Article (341)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (5) five years and not exceeding (10) ten years, anyone who commits a theft crime or acts of looting in a state of war, internal disturbances, a shipwreck, plane crash, or any other disaster.

Article (342)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (3) three months and not exceeding (3) three years, anyone who commits a theft crime in one of the following cases:

- a- In a place designated for worship.
- b- In an inhabited place or intended for habitation or one of its annexes.

- c- In one of the means of transport or their stations, or in a maritime or air building.
- d- By (2) two or more persons.

Article (343)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding (2) two years, anyone who commits a theft crime that does not involve any of the circumstances or cases mentioned in the previous articles of this Chapter.

And the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than (10) ten days and not exceeding (3) three months, and a fine of not less than (20) twenty Omani Rials and not exceeding (50) fifty Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties based on the complaint of the victim, if the object is taken without the consent of its owner with the intent to use it and return it immediately, or if the theft involves things whose value does not exceed (50) fifty Omani Rials.

Article (344)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (6) six months and not exceeding (3) three years, anyone who unlawfully seizes energy or a service of economic value such as water, electricity, fuel, gas, communications, and the like.

Article (345)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding (2) two years based on the complaint of the victim, anyone who uses a vehicle owned by another without the permission of its owner or the person entitled to use it.

Article (346)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (6) six months and not exceeding (3) three years, anyone who seizes by force or by threat a document proving or creating a debt, or a transaction, or a patent, or a document of moral value, or papers proving a legal or social status, or forces someone by force or by threat to sign, stamp, or fingerprint any of the aforementioned papers.

Article (347)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (3) three months and not exceeding (3) three years, anyone who compels another to deliver money or anything else by accusing him, or any other person he cares about, of committing a crime, or by threatening with such an accusation, or by threatening to disclose pictures, documents, or recordings that the victim wishes others not to know about.

Article (348)

An attempt to commit the misdemeanors stipulated in this Chapter shall be punished by a penalty not exceeding half the maximum penalty prescribed for the completed crime.

Chapter Two

Fraud

Article (349)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (3) three months and not exceeding (2) two years, and by a fine of not less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (300) three hundred Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties, anyone who obtains an unlawful benefit for himself or for others from another person by using one of the methods of fraud, or by adopting a false name or incorrect capacity. The penalty shall be doubled if the fraudulent act is committed against a person under (18) eighteen years of age or against an adult who does not possess full mental capacity.

Article (350)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (3) three months and not exceeding (3) three years, anyone who disposes of a movable property or real estate knowing that it is not owned by him and he has no right to dispose of it, or he had previously disposed of it or contracted concerning it, and such act resulted in harm to others. The penalty shall be doubled if the offense is committed against a minor or one considered as such.

Article (351)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (3) three months and not exceeding (3) three years, anyone who exploits the desire, need, or inexperience of a minor, and obtains from him - harming his interest or the interest of others - a movable property, or a document proving a debt or a receipt, or causes the discharge, cancellation, or modification of this document.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding (5) five years if the perpetrator of the crime is a guardian, trustee, or custodian of the victim, or is charged in any capacity with caring for his interests, or is one of those having authority over him, whether by law, judgment, or agreement.

Article (352)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (10) ten days and not exceeding (6) six months, and by a fine of not less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (500) five hundred Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties, anyone who consumes food or drink in a place designated for that, and likewise anyone who occupies one or more rooms in a hotel or the like, or rents a means of transport intended for hire, or obtains fuel for a means of transport, knowing that it is impossible for him to pay the price or fare, or refuses without justification to pay what is due from that, or absconds without payment.

Article (353)

An attempt to commit the crimes stipulated in this Chapter shall be punished by a penalty not exceeding half the maximum penalty prescribed for the crime.

Article (354)

The penalties provided in this Chapter shall be doubled once or more if there are multiple victims.

Article (355)

No public lawsuit shall be initiated against whoever commits any of the crimes stipulated in the First and Second Chapters of this Part, to the detriment of his spouse, ascendants, or descendants, except based on a complaint from the victim.

Chapter Three

Crimes Related to Cheques

Article (356)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding (2) two years, and by a fine of not less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (500) five hundred Omani Rials, anyone who commits one of the following acts:

- Issues a cheque payable to order that has no sufficient cover, or the cover is less than the value of the cheque, or the account is closed.

b - Withdraws, after issuing the cheque, all or part of the cover, so that the remainder is insufficient for its value.

c - Orders the drawee not to pay the cheque.

d - Writes or signs the cheque in a way that prevents its payment.

e - Endorses or delivers to another a cheque payable to bearer, knowing that it does not have cover sufficient for its full value, or that it is not payable.

In all cases, the court shall rule, upon the request of the concerned parties, to oblige the convicted person in the crime to pay the value of the cheque and the expenses incurred by the beneficiary.

Article (357)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding one year, and by a fine of not less than 500 five hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding 1000 one thousand Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties, anyone who receives a cheque or causes another to receive it, knowing that it does not have cover sufficient for its full value, or that it is not payable.

Article (358)

The drawee shall be punished by a fine of not less than 500 five hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding 1000 one thousand Omani Rials, if he wrongfully and in bad faith declares the non-existence of a sufficient and withdrawable balance, or the existence of a cover less than the available balance, or refuses to pay the cheque without a legitimate reason.

Article (359)

Prosecution for the crimes stipulated in this Chapter shall be based on a complaint from the victim, and the case shall be extinguished by payment before it is referred to the court, or the execution of the judgment shall be suspended upon reconciliation.

Chapter Four

Breach of Trust

Article (360)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than 3 three months and not exceeding 3 three years, and by a fine of not less than 300 three hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding 1000 one thousand Omani Rials, or by either of

these two penalties, anyone to whom cash or any other movable is delivered for the purpose of loan, sale on commission, agency, lease, pledge, or is entrusted in any manner, and he embezzles, misappropriates, damages, or destroys it.

Article (361)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding one year, and by a fine of not less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (300) three hundred Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties, anyone who finds a lost property and refuses to return it to its owner.

Article (362)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (3) three months and not exceeding (3) three years, and by a fine of not less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (500) five hundred Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties, anyone who:

- a- Appropriates with intent to own a property that came into his possession by mistake, with knowledge thereof.
- b- Misappropriates a movable or real estate seized judicially or administratively if he is its custodian, or damages, destroys, embezzles, or disposes of it, or acts to obstruct execution, or disposes of a real estate seized judicially or administratively or acts to obstruct execution if he is its custodian.
- c- Is entrusted with a paper or document delivered to any judicial or administrative authority and intentionally conceals it or takes it without right.

Article (363)

The penalties stipulated in this Chapter shall be doubled once or more if there are multiple victims, and prosecution for the crimes stipulated in this Chapter shall be based on a complaint from the victim, and the case shall be extinguished or the execution of the judgment shall be suspended upon reconciliation.

In all cases, the perpetrator shall be obliged to return the things he possessed or obtained.

Chapter Five**Concealment of Objects Obtained from a Crime****Article (364)**

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding one year, and by a fine of not less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (500) five hundred Omani Rials, anyone who conceals funds or objects obtained from a crime with knowledge thereof.

Article (365)

The perpetrator shall be exempted from the penalty stipulated in Article (364) of this Law if he reports to the competent authorities about the crime from which the funds or objects were obtained and about its perpetrators before its discovery.

If the report occurs after the discovery of the crime, the court may exempt him from the penalty if the report leads to the arrest of any of the perpetrators or the discovery of other crimes.

Chapter Six Sabotage and Destruction

Article (366)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (6) six months and not exceeding (3) three years, and by a fine of not less than (500) five hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (100,000) one hundred thousand Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties, anyone who intentionally:

- a- Demolishes or destroys buildings, properties, or installations intended for public benefit, or intended for decoration, or of heritage, cultural, commemorative, or artistic value.
- b- Fills in wells, aflaj (water channels), or canals intended for irrigation, or commits any act that prevents the flow of water from its sources.
- c- Cuts or destroys trees or plants planted in streets, public places, markets, or mosques.

The penalty shall be doubled if the crime is committed by (3) three persons or more.

Article (367)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (3) three months and not exceeding (2) two years, and by a fine of not less than (200) two hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (1000) one thousand Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties, anyone who damages, destroys, or sabotages - intentionally - a fixed or movable property owned by another, or renders it unfit for use for its designated purpose, or diminishes its value or utility, or forges it by any method.

The penalty shall be doubled, provided it does not exceed the double, if the crime is committed by (3) three persons or more.

Article (368)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (10) ten days and not exceeding (6) six months, and by a fine of not less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (500) five hundred Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties, anyone who intentionally harms the property of another by cutting, uprooting, or destroying a standing tree, crop, or any plant, or a cultivated field, or sows harmful materials therein.

The penalty shall be doubled, provided it does not exceed the double, if the crime is committed by (3) three persons or more.

Article (369)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding (6) six months, and by a fine of not less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (500) five hundred Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties, anyone who damages, removes, destroys, or transfers a wall, fence, or any marker intended for demarcating and defining boundaries, areas, or lands, or for separating properties, if the intent is to harm others or spoil surveying operations.

The penalty shall be doubled, provided it does not exceed the double, if the crime is committed by (3) three persons or more.

Article (370)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (3) three months and not exceeding (2) two years, and by a fine of not less than (200) two hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (1000) one thousand Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties, anyone who encroaches on the land of another or its vicinity with the intent to seize it, or to benefit from it without right.

The penalty shall be doubled, provided it does not exceed the double, if the act is committed by threat with a weapon or (3) three persons or more participate in it.

Chapter Seven

On Violation of the Inviolability of Dwellings and Private Properties

Article (371)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (3) three months and not exceeding (2) two years, anyone who enters an inhabited place, or a place prepared for dwelling, or one of its annexes, without the consent of the person entitled to prevent him from entering, and in cases not permitted by law.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding (3) three years, if the act occurs at night or by means of breaking, scaling, or climbing, or if the perpetrator is carrying a weapon, or it is committed by (2) two or more persons, or by a person impersonating a public capacity, or claiming to perform a public function.

Article (372)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding (6) six months, and by a fine of not less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (500) five hundred Omani Rials, anyone who enters a real estate lawfully and remains therein, after the purpose for which he entered has ceased, contrary to the will of the person entitled to evict him.

Article (373)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (10) ten days and not exceeding one month, and by a fine of not less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (300) three hundred Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties, anyone who:

1. Enters without right into cultivated land or land prepared for cultivation, or introduces his animals or leaves them to graze or pasture thereon.
 - b. Throws stones, solid objects, or rubbish at properties, or possessions of others.
 - c. Throws tools or objects that obstruct its flow into a watercourse owned by another, or throws similar things into a public well in a way that would hinder benefiting from it.
 - d. Causes by mistake the death or injury of an animal or bird owned by another.
 - e. Causes by his negligence the destruction of a movable property owned by another.

Article (374)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (6) six months and not exceeding one year, anyone who commits a lewd act with an animal.

Article (375)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (10) ten days and not exceeding one year, and by a fine of not less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (500) five hundred Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties, anyone who:

- a- Kills intentionally, and without cause, a beast of riding, draught, or burden, or livestock owned by another, or causes bodily harm to it.
- b- Uses one of the methods of extermination of living aquatic wealth in a water resource, or in ponds, by means of poisons, explosives, chemical materials, electrical methods, or otherwise.

Article (376)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (10) ten days and not exceeding (3) three months, and by a fine of not less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (500) five hundred Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties, anyone who kills intentionally, and without cause, a swarm of bees, or any tamed or domesticated animal owned by another, other than those mentioned in Article (375) of this Law.

Article (377)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (10) ten days and not exceeding one month, and by a fine of not less than (50) fifty Omani Rials and not exceeding (100) one hundred Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties, anyone who:

- a- Strikes excessively or tortures an animal from among tamed, domesticated, or captive wild animals.
- b- Overburdens an animal by riding it, driving it, or loading it with more than it can bear.
- c- Uses an animal unfit for work due to its age, illness, wounds, or a defect therein, or neglects its care negligently leading to harm being inflicted upon it.

Article (378)

Prosecution for the crimes stipulated in this Chapter shall be based on a complaint from the victim, and the case shall be extinguished or the execution of the judgment shall be suspended upon reconciliation, except for Articles (327 and 374) of this Law.

**Twelfth Chapter
Crimes Related to Commerce**

**Chapter One
Fraud in Transactions**

Article (379)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding (6) six months, and by a fine of not less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (1000) one thousand Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties, anyone who uses any scale, or incorrect unit for weighing, measuring, or volume measurement, or a unit that contradicts the true unit, with knowledge thereof.

Article (380)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (6) six months and not exceeding (3) three years, and by a fine of not less than (1000) one thousand Omani Rials and not exceeding (10,000) ten thousand Omani Rials, anyone who produces, manufactures, displays, sells, stores, transports, markets, promotes, dispenses, or possesses with intent to sell, materials designated for human or animal food that are adulterated or spoiled.

The penalty shall be doubled if it results in harm to human health or death of animals.

And the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than (10) ten years and not exceeding (15) fifteen years if it results in the death of a person.

An attempt shall be punished by half the penalty stipulated in this article.

Article (381)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding one year, and by a fine of not less than (1000) one thousand Omani Rials and not exceeding (10,000) ten thousand Omani Rials, anyone who stores or transports spoiled or adulterated goods with the intent of marketing, selling, modifying, or altering them.

Article (382)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (6) six months and not exceeding (3) three years, and by a fine of not less than (1000) one thousand Omani Rials and not exceeding (10,000) ten thousand Omani Rials, anyone who defrauds his contracting party whether in the nature of the goods or service, their essential qualities, composition, or the quantity of restricted elements they contain, or in their expiry date, or in their type or source, when specifying the type or source is considered according to the agreement or customs.

And shall be punished by the same penalty anyone who imports, buys, or promotes these goods with the intent of trading in them, with knowledge thereof.

The penalty shall be doubled if it results in harm to human health or death of animals.

Article (383)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding (2) two years, and by a fine of not less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (100,000) one hundred thousand Omani Rials, anyone who resorts or attempts to resort to fraud to raise or lower the prices of goods or foodstuffs, or commits any act that would corrupt the basis of supply and demand in the market.

Chapter Two**Bankruptcy****Article (384)**

Shall be considered a fraudulent bankrupt, and shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than (3) three years and not exceeding (5) five years, any merchant whose bankruptcy is declared by a final judgment, and it is proven that he committed one of the following acts:

- a- Concealed his books, destroyed them, altered them, or tampered with their data.
- b- Took, concealed, or gave away part of his money to the detriment of his creditors.
- c- Acknowledged a fictitious debt or made himself indebted by fraudulent means for amounts not actually due from him, whether in his books, balance sheet, or other papers, or by acknowledging it orally.
- d- Refused to submit papers or clarifications requested from him by a competent authority, with knowledge of the consequences of such refusal.

Article (385)

If the bankrupt is a company, the authorized partners, members of the board of directors, managers, the responsible person, or auditors shall be punished by the penalty stipulated in Article (384) of this Law if:

- a- They commit one of the acts stipulated in that article.
- b- They commit or facilitate by fraud and deceit acts that lead to the bankruptcy of the company.
- c- They announce what contradicts the truth regarding the registered or paid-up capital.
- d- They distribute fictitious profits.
- e- They obtain rewards exceeding the amount stipulated by law or in the company's founding contract or its basic statute.

Article (386)

Shall be considered a bankrupt due to negligence, and shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding one year, any merchant whose bankruptcy is declared by a final judgment, and it is proven that he committed one of the following acts:

- a- Spent large sums on his personal expenses or household expenses.
- b- Spent sums on speculative ventures beyond what his business requires.
- c- Bought goods to sell them below their prices, or borrowed sums, or issued commercial papers, or used other methods causing him a large loss to obtain money in order to delay the declaration of his bankruptcy.
- d- Obtained a settlement with his creditors by fraudulent means.
- e- Paid, after ceasing payment, the debt of one of his creditors to the detriment of the others, or granted special privileges to one creditor preferring him over the others, even if intended to obtain a settlement.
- f- Did not keep commercial books sufficient to ascertain the true state of his financial position.
- g- Did not submit a report to the court when requesting the declaration of bankruptcy according to the legally prescribed procedures, or refused to submit the data requested by the court or the execution administrator, or submitted incorrect data.

Article (387)

If the bankrupt is a company, the authorized partners, members of the board of directors, managers, the responsible person, or auditors shall be punished by the penalty stipulated in Article (386) of this Law if:

- a- They commit one of the acts stipulated in that article.
- b- They participate in acts contrary to the law, the company's founding contract, or its basic statute, or approved these acts.

Article (388)

The manager of the bankruptcy shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding (3) three years if he embezzles what belongs to the bankruptcy during his management thereof, or gives incorrect data related to the bankruptcy, or intentionally causes harm to the bankruptcy or one of the creditors.

Article (389)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding one year, and by a fine of not less than (100) one hundred Omani Rials and not exceeding (1000) one thousand Omani Rials, or by either of these two penalties, anyone who conceals all or part of the bankrupt's funds or assists in doing so, even if he is his spouse, or one of his ascendants or descendants.