Possessing Missing Articles

Article (304): Anyone who gleans an article or something that is lost, or who takes possession of property that is legally owned by other persons, by mistake, force majeure, unexpected event or by any other means; who holds on to such property with the intent of owning it, unless he is not aware of the actual owner's whereabouts, or is not reported to the relevant concerned entities, in accordance with the adopted procedures in this respect, shall be punished by imprisonment for a up to a maximum of one year or a fine.

Taking Hold of Buried Treasure

Article (305): Anyone who illegally takes hold of buried treasure, which is fully or partially owned by someone else or the government, shall be punished by imprisonment for a up to a maximum of one year and a fine.

Section Two
Concerning Banditry

Article (306):Whoever subjects people to any form of force, whatsoever, for any illegal purpose on a public road, desert or structure, at sea or on an airplane; thus scares them and frightens them for their lives or property or honor, whether the victim is an individual or a group whether by compulsion or by declaration shall be construed as shall be considered as being hostile.

The Punishment for Bandits

Article (307): Bandits shall be punished:

i. by imprisonment for up to a maximum of five years if his Felony was confined to just threatening a roadway.

ii. By amputation of the right hand from the wrist and the left foot from the ankle, if he took movable property owned by someone else, whereas his partners who do not take any property shall be punished by imprisonment of up to a maximum of ten years.

iii. By execution, as a religiously ordained punishment if such coercion leads to killing a human being; any accomplices who do not take part in the killing shall be punished by imprisonment up to a maximum of fifteen years.

iv. By execution and crucifixion, if he took property and killed an individual; the accomplices, who do not take part in the theft or the killing, shall be punished by a maximum of up to fifteen years imprisonment.

The preceding punishments shall have no prejudice to the rights of blood heirs to blood money or compensations for injury, as the case may be.

Attempted Coercion

Article (308): Attempt at Bandits, or cutting roads shall be punished by imprisonment of less than five years.

Waiver of Punishment

Article (309): The punishments hereby set in this section are waived on hostile perpetrators of coercion, before they were overwhelmed, with such waiver subject to being without prejudice to other people's rights of retribution [qisas] in kind, blood money or compensation for injuries, if the religiously ordained conditions thereof exist accordingly.

Section Three
Taking People's Money Dishonestly

Fraud

Article (310): Anyone who ever illegitimately manages to obtain a material benefit for himself or for others, through the use of fraudulent means (misappropriation), or by using a false name or false characteristic or capacity shall be punished by imprisonment for up to a maximum of three years or by the imposition of a fine.

Crimes Involving Checks

Article (311): Anyone who gives a check knowing that it does not have the amount that is enough to back it up; cannot be negotiated, that it has been returned after the amount full to back it up has been returned in full or partially, whereby there is no backing to meet the value of the check anymore, that he has requested the drawer to stop payment, or accept the check under a different signature than the authentic signature with the drawer shall be punished by imprisonment for up to a maximum of three years or by the imposition of a fine and likewise for anyone who shows a check or hands a check to someone else or to bearer knowing that there is no amount to meet the value thereof or is not cashable shall be punished by the same punishment.

The crime will only occur if the perpetrator does not pay the value of the check to the holder thereof within one week of being notified to make payment accordingly.

Deception

Article (312): The punishment of imprisonment for up to a maximum of three years or the imposition of a fine shall be meted out to:

i. Anyone whosoever cheats or attempts to deceive anyone else under contract with him by any of the following methods:

1. By the number, measurement, Book, weight, or gauge of merchandise.

2. The merchandise itself, if the merchandise actually handed over was different from the merchandise contracted for.

3. The truth about the merchandise, or the substantial nature or characteristic of the merchandise, or the useful elements comprising the merchandise; in general the elements included in the fabrication of the merchandise.

4. Type, origin and source of merchandise in the cases where these are considered a basic reason for entering into contract by agreement or common commercial practice.

ii. Anyone whosoever forges or reduces weights, Books, measurements, stamps, marks, inspection instruments, or use anything thereof that is forged or deficient, or whoever uses any method whatsoever that will lead to make the weight, Book, measurement or inspection incorrect.

iii. Anyone whosoever deceives or attempts to deceive something in human or livestock food, or in medicinal quantities or agricultural harvests or natural products in the preparation thereof for sale or when presenting or offering any such substances for sale or having sold such substances, knowing the deception thereof or that the merchandise is spoilt.

iv. Anyone whosoever who puts up, offers or sells substances that are used in defrauding human and animal foods or in medicinal quantities or agricultural harvests or natural products n such a manner that is contrary to the legitimate uses thereof and the punishment shall be doubled if the substances used in the deception is hazardous to human and livestock health.

v. Every person whosoever violates the approved standards or decrees issued by the Government, for the purpose of setting minimum limits or specific limits of the ingredients in the composition of food commodities or medicinal elements or any other merchandise or products that is prepared for sale or for the purpose of imposing specific utensils or packaging for the

preservation or a specific method for the preparation of such merchandise accordingly.

Embezzlement

Article (313): Any person whosoever intentionally extricates from any person fear of inflicting harm upon him or upon anyone who is of concern thereto and impels him, with bad intent, to hand the perpetrator or anyone else any funds, legal document or anything that he must sign with a signature or stamp that can convert such thing to a legal document.

Definition of Usury

Article (314): Any loan that is given to derive benefit thereto is usury, but delayed payment fines after stalling repayment, or the expenses incurred by the creditor in accordance with the amounts that are allowed by law.

Punishment to Usurer

Article (315): Any usurious lender shall be punished by imprisonment for up to a maximum of three years or by the imposition of a fine.

Stalling on Repayment by the Rich

Article (316): Anyone whosoever borrows funds for a certain tenor and does not repay it upon demand at the end of the tenor, although the borrower is able to repay accordingly, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to a maximum of one year or by the imposition of a fine.

Taking Advantage

Article (317): Any person who takes advantage of a person in need, inexperienced or careless and presented or obtained from him funds or a service, which is disproportional to the financial return demanded thereof.

Breach of Trust

Article (319): Any one whosoever takes over the ownership movable property that is owned by others, which was handed to him in any way shall be punished by imprisonment for up to a maximum of three years.

Killing the Animals/Livestock Belonging to Others

Article (320): Any one whosoever intentionally kills or inflicts severe harm, without any reason, a livestock a riding animal or livestock owned by others, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to a maximum of three years.

Section Four
Assault on the Sanctity of the Property of Others

Damage to Property

Article (321): Any one whosoever in any way wrecks, destroys, dispossesses, spoils renders useless, damages or breaks down real estate movable or plant property, which is not in his possession shall be punished by imprisonment for up to a maximum of three years, or by the imposition of a fine; if the crime as such is perpetrated by force or under coercion, or was carried out by a number of persons during a disruption, unrest or a disaster, or caused the Division of a public facility or disrupted the work of an authority of public benefit, or which resulted in making the lives, security, health of people exposed to a risk shall be punished by imprisonment for up to a maximum of three years, or by the imposition of a fine; if the crime led to the death of a person, the punishment shall be execution as the religiously ordained punishment, without prejudice to rights of the blood heirs for the blood money or compensations for injury, as the case may be.

Breach of Trust in Real Estate Sale and in Action Taken for Property Held As Security

Article (322): Any seller, who resells a real estate that he has previously sold, or sold more than his share or more than the area of the property he actually owns shall be punished by imprisonment for up to a maximum of three years or by the imposition of a fine; this applies to guardians, estate executor, representative or agent; and the punishment may be raised to imprisonment for up to a maximum of three years, if the perpetrator caused by such Felony the occurrence of a serious crime between the disputants of the relevant real estate.

The same punishment shall be meted out to anyone holding real property as security, who acts in any way that damages the rights of the provider of the security.

Transfer or Removal of Real Estate Boundaries

Article (322): Any one whosoever destroys, moves or removes any boundary, or marks that are set up to set land areas, or settle land area holdings or to designate the borders or to divide between properties shall be punished by imprisonment for up to a maximum of one year or by the imposition of a fine; If the crime was carried out by use of violence on persons, or with the intention of taking over land owned by others forcefully, or if the marks were set up by the relevant concerned authority, the punishment be by imprisonment for up to a maximum of two years.