Criminal Code of Lunaura

# Title I: General Provisions

## Chapter 1: Definitions and Principals

1. Definitions: All terms used in this code shall be interpreted according to their plain and ordinary meaning, unless otherwise stated.  
2. Principals of Law: Lunaura’s criminal justice system shall adhere to the following principals:  
 a) Preservation of civil rights and liberties.  
 b) Protection of public safety and security.  
 c) Fair and impartial administration of justice.  
 d) Swift and effective punishment for offences.

# Title II: Offenses and Punishments

## Chapter 2: Crimes Against Persons.

1. Abuse: The repeated cruel or violent treatment of another person.  
 a) Psychological Abuse: The abuse of an individual which may result in psychological trauma.  
 b) Physical Abuse: The abuse of an individual which may result in physical trauma.

2. Assault & Aggravated Assault:  
 a) Assault: The attempt to inflict harm upon another person.  
 b) Battery: The unlawful physical contact or use of force against another person.  
 b) Aggravated: Assault resulting in serious bodily harm, or with a weapon.

3. Bigamy: Marriage to an individual while already married.

4. Blackmail: The demand of payment or other benefit, in exchange for not revealing sensitive or damaging information about a person.

5. Fraud: Intentional engagement in deceptive practices for personal, financial, or ideological gain.  
 a) Identity Theft: Intentional engagement in deceptive practices involving posing as another individual for personal, financial, or ideological gain.

6. Homicide:  
 a) Murder: The intentional and unlawful killing of another person.  
 i) First Degree: Murder conducted with prior intent.  
 ii) Second Degree: Murder conducted without prior intent.  
 b) Manslaughter: The unintentional and unlawful killing of another person.

7. Irresponsible Care: The unlawful treatment of an individual by a caregiver  
 a) Abandonment - The intentional and unlawful neglect of another person by a caregiver.

8. Persistence Offences:  
 a) Harassment: Persistent behaviour that causes distress or fear.  
 b) Stalking: Persistent following or monitoring of an individual which causes distress or fear.

9. Sexual Offences:  
 a) Rape: Non-consensual sexual intercourse.  
 b) Sexual Assault: Non-consensual sexual acts.  
 c) Indecent Exposure: Non-consensual or public revealing of the sections of body higher than the thigh and lower than the hip.

10. Stalking: Repeatedly following, harassing, or threatening an individual, causing fear or safety concern.

11. Transportation Offences:  
 a) False Imprisonment: Unlawfully restricting a person’s freedom of movement.  
 b) Kidnapping: The intentional and unlawful abduction or confinement of another person through the use of force or fraud.  
 c) Trafficking: The illegal trade of humans or the illegal transportation of humans.

## Chapter 3: Crimes Against Property.

1. Arson: The intentional and non-consensual act of setting fire to property.

2. Burglary: The unlawful entering of a property with the intent to commit crime.

3. Breaking and Entering: The unlawful entering of a property via destructive means.

4. Embezzlement: The unlawful continued ownership of property trusted to the individual.

5. Extortion: The unlawful removal of property from a person by force, or by intimidation.

6. Hacking: The act of gaining unauthorised access to computer systems or networks.

7. Substance Offences:  
 a) Criminal Holding: The acquiring of property known to be used in illegal acts, or the acquiring of property with intent to use them in criminal acts.  
 b) Illegal Holding: The acquiring or possession of property known to be illegal.  
 c) Illegal Manufacturing: The acquiring of illegal goods through manufacturing.  
 d) Laundering: Concealing the origins of illegally obtained property.  
 e) Stolen Holding: The acquiring or possession of property known to be stolen.

8. Loitering: Remaining upon property after being asked to leave.

9. Robbery: The unlawful and unwilling removal of property from a person by force, or by threat of harm.

10. Shoplifting: The unlawful removal of property from an establishment.

11. Theft: The unlawful removal of property from a person.

12. Trespassing: The unlawful entering of a property.

13. Vandalism: The intentional and non-consensual act of defiling or damaging property.

## Chapter 4: Crimes Against Public Order.

1. Blockage: The act of illegally preventing the flow of people and commerce.

2. Disturbing the Peace: The act of inappropriately engaging in loud behaviour publicly, such as loud music at night.

3. Reckless Driving: Operating a vehicle in a dangerous manner  
 a) Driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.  
 b) Driving without licence.

4. Resisting Arrest: The act of putting up resistance against a legal arrest.

5. Public Intoxication: Being visibly intoxicated or under the influence of drugs in public.

6. Public Threats: Possession of illegal weapons in public in violation of law and regulation.

7. Rioting: Acts of violence or destruction causing alarm or endangering public safety.

8. Terrorism: Acts of violence, destruction, or intimidation to further political, ideological, religious, or personal goals.

9. Unlawful Assembly: Gathering with the intent to commit a crime.

10. Violation of Curfew: The act of being within public areas without excuse during prohibited areas.

11. Violation of Health Codes: The act of breaching regulations relating to protecting public health.

## Chapter 5: Crimes Against The State.

1. Corruption:  
 Bribery: The giving of goods or services in exchange for specific political, legal or criminal consequences.  
 Nepotism: The act of hiring underqualified relatives and associates.  
 Insider Trading: Trading stocks or other securities whilst holding a position in government.

2. Counterfeiting: Creating or altering documents or currency with the intention to deceive or defraud.

3. Court Offences:  
 a) Contempt of Court: Disobeying or disregarding the orders or authority of the court.  
 b) Evidence Tampering: The act of adding, removing, concealing, or changing evidence relating to a crime or crime scene.  
 c) Perjury: Lying or making false statements under oath.

4. Destruction of Public Property: Intentional damage done to government property.

5. Election Fraud: Interference with legitimate election process.

6. Espionage: The act of spying on Lunaura or sharing its secrets with unauthorized entities or individuals.

7. Fabrication: Intentional perversion of the truth within the public sector. Such as;  
 a) Lying to a Legislative Assembly.  
 b) Lying to the public as an official.  
 c) False accusation.  
 d) Hoax to incite emergency response, such as:  
 i) Bombs.  
 ii) Fire.  
 iii) Medical Emergency.  
 iv) Criminal Activity.

8. Rebellion Offences:  
 Conspiracy: Planning or conspiring to commit crimes against the state.  
 Insurrection: Active participating in rebellion against the state’s authority.  
 Misprision of Treason: Failure to report knowledge of treasonous activity.  
 Mutiny: Rebellion against authority within the armed forces.  
 Sabotage: Deliberate damaging of property or resources to hinder Lunaura.  
 Sedition: Inciting rebellion against the government or officials.  
 Treason: Betrayal of Lunaura through acts that threaten national security.

9. Tax Evasion: Avoiding paying all taxes owed to the government.

## Chapter 6: Crimes Against Lunaura.

1. Animal Cruelty: Inflicting harm or suffering on animals or failing to provide suitable living standards.

2. Animal Combat: Organising or participating in fights between animals.

3. Animal Abuse: The repeated cruel or violent treatment of an animal.

4. Biome Destruction: Acts made to illegally damage the environment.

5. Dumping: The act of improperly disposing of waste.

6. Illegal Gathering: The act of hunting, fishing, logging, or other resource extraction without necessary permits or within prohibited areas.

7. Pollution: The act of spreading of pollution, waste, or hazardous materials with disregard for following amendment, safety, or reporting regulations.

8. Unlicenced Breeding: Breeding animals without necessary licences or failing to meet regulatory standards.

9. Poaching: The act of murdering or capturing protected wildlife.

10. Wildlife Trafficking: The illegal transportation of flora or fauna.

Title III: Penalties.

## Chapter 7: Punishments.

1. Restitution: Convicted offenders may be ordered to compensate victims for the harm or losses incurred because of the crime.

2. Diversion Program: Convicted offenders may be ordered to serve a unique low-level punishment suitable for the crime, as determined by the presiding judge.

3. Community Service: Convicted offenders may be ordered to perform unpaid work benefitting the community, over a specified period.

4. Monitoring: Convicted offenders may be subject to continuous monitoring to ensure compliance with court ordered restrictions.

5. Rehabilitation Program: Convicted offenders may be subject to treatment to amend the underlying cause of their behaviour.

6. Imprisonment: Offenders convicted of criminal sentences may be sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment, depending on the severity of the offence.

7. Capital Punishment: For the most heinous of crimes, offenders may be sentenced to death by lawful execution.

## Chapter 8: Special Provisions

Juvenile Offences: Offences committed by minors are to be treated differently to identical offences committed by adult persons.

Mental Health: Offences

# Title III: Procedure

## Chapter 9: Procedural Rules

1. Investigation:

2. Arrest Detention:

3. Prosecution:

4. Sentencing:

5. Appeals: