

UNIVERSAL ACT OF LAW AND CRIMINAL CODE OF ROMANIA

TITLE I: Basic definitions of terms used

These definitions are to be taken as they are and not to be contested, disregarded, perverted or changed willfully or by mistake within the borders of Romania, neither shall they be interpreted in any other way than the writers of this document envisioned.

Hereby the people as well as the authorities of the republic endorse the following definitions as universal truths:

1: Crime

a) A crime is to be considered an act that was committed or enabled in the purpose of trespassing the conduct of law within these borders, any act that breaks, twists, disregards or opposes any of our fundamental laws or is described in the book of crimes is to be considered a crime and punished accordingly by forces of authority.

b) Any act done in the detriment of this nation or of the people and that was agreed upon to be so by a court of law or by more than 50% + 1 of the people may also be considered a crime, even if done with full regards of this paper and with zero breakages of the law.

c) The only case an act of crime can be nullified by court in a lawful way is if the act was done in good faith, for the good of the people or of the nation, if it was sincere self-defense or if a court of law agrees to lift it according to the will of the people.

2: Imprisonment

a) The act of imprisonment represents legal confinement to a state-owned penitentiary with the ultimate scope of punishment.

b) Imprisonment shall only be applied as a penalty if a court

of law agrees that it is proportional to the act done. Imprisonments shall not be used as penalty against infractions.

3: Fines

a) A fine may be considered a state-mandated transfer of monetary tokens, objects of value, objects containing monetary significance or any other agreed-upon means of payment in any amount done in the context of punishing infractions.

b) The monetary value of a fine may be proportional to the infraction as ordered and decided by a court of law.

c) If the person or entity the fine got mandated to refuses to pay in the token the state requests, any other means of transferring value can be used including but not limited to: cryptocurrency, produce, documents of ownership, ownerships, personal possessions, services, etc. A court may be used to establish the fairest exchange rate between the 2 means of payment using prices usually found in the market as well as demand for the token and materials needed for fabrication.

d) If no common means of exchanges can be found between the state and the fined, the value must be accounted for in manual labour or community service as mandated by a court of law.

e) Fines may also be applied as additional means of punishment alongside imprisonment in the case of more severe crimes.

4: Victim

a) A victim may be considered a person whose well being got degraded by a crime or who got a crime committed against them.

b) Victims may receive compensations from the fines issued against the criminal if a court of law decides so.

5: Criminal

a) A criminal is a person responsible for doing, enabling, contributing to or hiding a crime.

b) Criminals must be punished according to the decisions made by a court of law.

6: Minor

a) A minor is to be considered a person below the age of majority (18).

TITLE II: Book of crimes

It is declared that crimes shall be categorized as such:

A: Infractions: These are to be defined as the mildest types of crimes and shall only be punished using means of fines and only using lesser monetary amounts. Infractions may also be divided into:

A1: Possession of materials deemed illegal by the state

A2: Intellectual theft for personal usage

A3: Disturbance of public peace/harmony

A4: Falsification of documents of low importance for personal usage

B: Misdemeanors: These are crimes with bigger significance and that directly influence non-consenting third parties, these shall be punished using fines of higher monetary significance or prison time for 2nd degrees where deemed necessary by the court:

B1: Misdemeanors of the first degree:

B1A: Bullying of any kind

B1B: Mild threats issued

B1C: Public defamation

B2: Misdemeanors of the second degree:

B2A: Severe threats of murder or rape

B2B: Publishment of pornographic material without the consent of the actors

B2C: Publishment of identifying information about a person in a public space.

B2D: Blackmail of low significance

C: Felonies: These are the highest level of personal crimes an individual can commit, these shall be punished using both imprisonment and fines:

C1: Felonies of the first degree:

C1A: Sexual harrasement consisting of non-consensual acts of perversity that do not consist of sexual penetration; attempt at rape

C1B: Unauthorized fabrication of documents of medium importance (ID cards, passports)

C1C: Large scale distribution of pirated material

C1D: Distribution of materials deemed illegal by the state

C1E: False declarations in court

C1F: Tax evasion

C1G: Trespassing

C1H: Infliction of non-lethal injuries

C2: Felonies of the second degree:

C2A: Accidental murder

C2B: Non-traumatic rape

C2C: Voter Fraud

C2D: Attempt at murder

C2E: Consensual sex with a person below the age of consent (15)

C3: Felonies of the third degree:

C3B: Rape

C3C: Possesion, distribution or production of child pornography

C3E: Kidnapping

C3F: Funding terrorism

C4: Felonies of the fourth degree

C4A: Murder

C4B: Paedophilia

C4C: Human trafficking

C5: Felonies of the worst degree

C5A: Mass murder

C5B: Terrorism

C5C: Mass-rape

C5D: Mass-paedophilia

D: Unspeakable crimes: These are crimes of the highest order and that should be punished accordingly

D1: Unspeakable crimes of the 1st degree

D1A: Treason

D1B: Mass voter fraud

D1C: Undermining democracy or the people

D2: Unspeakable crimes of the worst degree

D2A: Opression of the people

D2B: Genocide