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Wetboek van Strafrecht van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden  
Criminal Law of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

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## BOOK I: General Provisions

### TITLE I: Extent of the functioning of the criminal law

#### Article 1 - Citizen's rights within the law

1. No act or omission which did not constitute an offence under the law at the time of its commission shall be punishable by law.
2. If a law is altered after an act has been committed, the provisions most favourable to the suspect will be used.

#### Article 2 - The application of the Wetboek van Strafrecht

1. The Wetboek van Strafrecht shall be applicable to any individual and organization within any virtual experience of the Netherlands, any foreign nation the individual is attending on the behalf of the Netherlands, or within the community of the Netherlands in which the offence is committed.
2. The Wetboek van Strafrecht shall not be applicable for offences committed in virtual experiences for which approved by His Majesty, King of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

### TITLE II: Punishments.

#### Article 3 - Applicable punishments

1. Punishments are penalties for violating the Wetboek van Strafrecht. Punishments may be issued via a court ruling by an appropriate judge or by an officer of law enforcement within a virtual experience.
2. The punishments are:
  - a. Court-issued punishments:
    - i. imprisonment;
    - ii. court-issued fines;
    - iii. disqualification from certain rights; and
    - iv. confiscation of possessions.
  - b. Officer-issued punishments:
    - i. detention; and
    - ii. officer-issued fines.
3. Punishments may be imposed in combination with other punishments in the same category.

#### Article 4 - Exemption from punishments

1. The court may determine in the judgement that no punishment or measure shall be imposed, where it deems this advisable, by reason of the lack of gravity of the felony, the character of the offender, or the circumstances attendant upon the commission of the felony or thereafter.

### SECTION I: IMPRISONMENT

#### Article 5 - Imprisonment

1. 1. Imprisonment prevents an individual from exercising their freedom within a virtual experience, through the means of being criminally charged by a verdict of the court.
2. Imprisonment shall be for life or for a determinate term.
3. A determinate term of imprisonment may be a minimum of one day and a maximum of twelve consecutive months.
4. Imprisonment may be imposed by the court for life due to the severity, frequency or intricacies of the committed felonies if the law allows for such a punishment in the given circumstances. The necessity of such sentences must be reviewed once every six months.
5. Imprisonment starts the moment the verdict is submitted by the judge.

#### Article 6 - Imprisonment conditions

1. In the application of Article 5, the court may also set the following special conditions with which the convicted offender must comply during their imprisonment, a part thereof to be set in the sentence, or within a period to be set by the court that may exceed the imprisonment term:
  - a. full or partial compensation of the damage or loss caused by the criminal felony;
  - b. a prohibition on contacting directly or through a third party specific persons or organisations;
  - c. a prohibition to contact a person, group or organisation for a set period of time;
  - d. a prohibition on being at or in the immediate surroundings of a specific location;
  - e. a prohibition on holding certain functions or being employed in certain organisations; and
  - f. other conditions pertaining to the convicted offender's conduct.
3. The Openbaar Ministerie shall be charged with supervising compliance with the conditions.
2. In cases of non-compliance with any condition set, the court may order enforcement of the suspended sentence or order enforcement of a part of the suspended sentence, subject to either the original conditions imposed or to amended conditions.
3. The term of the provisional enforcement shall expire by operation of law with effect from the date on which the length of the deprivation of liberty is equal to the length of the sentence to be enforced.
4. An imprisonment condition period may not last longer than one year and the term of the original imprisonment.
5. An imprisonment condition starts the moment the judge gives his verdict.

#### Article 7 - [Repealed]

#### Article 8 - [Repealed]

## SECTION II: DETENTION.

#### Article 9 - Detention

1. Detention is described as deprivation of liberty within one of the Netherlands' virtual experiences, through the means of being placed under arrest by a law enforcement officer.
2. An individual may be put in detention either by a law enforcement officer or by warrant
3. Detention shall be for a minimum of thirty seconds and a maximum of fifteen minutes.
4. An individual must be made aware of the reason for an arrest, unless issuing such a notification is impossible in the given circumstances.

## SECTION III: FINES.

#### Article 10 - Monetary fines

1. The person convicted to pay a court-issued fine must pay the State within the term set by the Openbaar Minsiterie. The modalities of paying a fine are regulated by royal or governmental decree. Court-issued fines are only available for offenses listed in Book II.
2. The person requested to pay a law enforcement officer an officer-issued fine must submit to paying the given fine from the officer or risk a detention as per Article 105 - Failure to pay a fine. Officer-issued fines are only available for offenses listed in Book III.
3. A fine may not be any lower than the first category.
4. A fine may not be any higher than the amount set for the category attributed to the criminal act.
5. In cases where a fine has not been set for either a minor or serious act, a fine up to the maximum amount of the first or third category respectively may be imposed.
6. A fine must be one of the following fifteen categories:
  - a. The first category: €625 or f250.
  - b. The second category: €1.250 or f500.
  - c. The third category: €1.875 or f750.
  - d. The fourth category: €2.500 or f1.000.

- e. The fifth category: €12.500 or f5.000.
  - f. The sixth category: €25.000 or f10.000.
  - g. The seventh category: €37.500 or f15.000.
  - h. The eighth category: €62.500 or f25.000.
  - i. The ninth category: €125.000 or f50.000.
  - j. The tenth category: €187.500 or f75.000.
  - k. The eleventh category: €250.000 or f100.000.
  - l. The twelfth category: €625.000 or f250.000.
  - m. The thirteenth category: €1.250.000 or f500.000.
  - n. The fourteenth category: €1.875.000 or f750.000.
  - o. The fifteenth category: €2.500.000 or f1.000.000.
7. In the determination of a court-issued fine, the offender's financial capacity shall be taken into account to the extent necessary in order to arrive at an appropriate punishment for the defendant without disproportionately affecting his income and capital assets.
8. Fines in the Netherlands' virtual experiences must be issued and paid using the in-game currency.
9. The court may decide the currency a court-issued fine or other remedy shall be paid in.

#### SECTION IV: DISQUALIFICATION OF RIGHTS

##### Article 11 - Disqualification of rights

1. The rights, from which the offender may be disqualified by judgement, in the cases prescribed by law, are:
  - a. holding offices or certain offices;
  - b. serving in the armed services;
  - c. electing the members of general representative bodies and standing for election to these bodies; and
  - d. practising certain professions.
2. Disqualification from a right shall come into force the day the sentence becomes final.
3. In cases where the disqualification from certain rights is imposed, the court shall determine the period of such disqualification as follows:
  - a. in the case of a lifelong sentence, disqualification for life; or
  - b. in the case of a determinate term of imprisonment disqualification for a period of time that does not exceed twelve months.

#### SECTION V: CONFISCATION.

##### Article 12 - Confiscation of possessions

1. A confiscation order may be issued upon conviction of any criminal felony.
2. The following shall be liable to confiscation:
  - a. objects belonging to the convicted offender or objects he can use in whole or in part for his own benefit and obtained entirely or largely by means of or from the proceeds of the criminal felony;
  - b. objects in relation to which the felony was committed;
  - c. objects used for the commission or preparation of the felony;
  - d. objects used for the obstruction of the investigation into the felony; and
  - e. objects manufactured or intended for the commission of a felony.
3. Objects shall mean all property of any description, whether corporeal or incorporeal.

#### TITLE III: Exclusion of criminal liability and amplified imprisonment terms.

##### Article 13 - Exclusion of liability due to infringed self-autonomy

1. Any person who commits an offence under the compulsion of an irresistible force shall not be criminally liable.

#### Article 14 - Exclusion of liability due to self defence and protection

1. Any person who commits an offence necessary in the defence of his or another person's physical integrity or property against an immediate, unlawful attack shall not be criminally liable.
2. Any person who exceeds the bounds of necessary defence, if the excess force is the direct result of a violent emotion caused by the attack, shall not be criminally liable.

#### Article 15 - Exclusion of liability due to required regulatory action

1. Any person who commits an offence by carrying out a statutory requirement shall not be criminally liable.
2. Any person who commits an offence by carrying out an official order issued by the proper authority shall not be criminally liable.
3. Any person who carries out an official order issued without proper authority shall not be exempted from criminal liability, unless, acting as a subordinate, he believed in good faith that the order was issued by the proper authority and he complied with it in his capacity as subordinate.

#### Article 16 - Amplified imprisonment terms

1. The determinate term of imprisonment may be increased by one third if during the commission of the felony six months have not yet expired since a previous conviction of the offender, in which he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for a offence similar to this offence, became final.

#### Article 17 - Reduction of imprisonment terms

1. On application of the public prosecutor, the court may, on the basis of an agreement made, reduce the sentence it considered imposing.
2. In the sentence reduction the court may take into account the fact that by giving testimony as a witness, an important contribution is or can be made to the investigation or prosecution of offences.

### TITLE IV: Preparation and attempt

#### Article 18 - Attempt to commit a felony

1. An attempt to commit a felony shall be punishable if the intention of the offender has revealed itself by a commencement of the performance of the criminal felony.
2. In the case of an attempt, the maximum of the principal punishments set for the felony shall be reduced by one third.
3. The additional punishments for attempt shall be the same as for the completed felony.

#### Article 19 - Preparation to commit a felony

1. Preparation to commit a felony which carries a term of imprisonment of four months or more, shall be punishable, if the offender intentionally obtains, manufactures, imports, conveys in transit, exports or has possession of objects, substances, information carriers, spaces or means of transport intended for the commission of that felony.
2. In the case of preparation, the maximum principal punishments prescribed for the felony shall be reduced by one half.
3. The additional punishments for preparation shall be the same as for the completed felony.

#### Article 20 - Attempt to recruit a scapegoat

1. An attempt to induce another person to commit a felony by employing any of the means listed in article 21(1)(b) shall be punishable. The maximum principal punishments prescribed for the felony shall be reduced by one half.

## TITLE V: Participation in felonies.

### Article 21 - Criminal liability due to participation

1. The following persons shall be criminally liable as offenders of a felony:
  - a. any persons who commit the felony, either personally or jointly, or who cause an innocent person to commit the offence;
  - b. any persons who, by means of gifts, promises, abuse of authority, use of force, threat or deception or by providing opportunity, means or information, intentionally solicit the commission of the felony.
2. With regard to the last category, only those acts they intentionally solicited, and their consequences, shall be taken into account.

### Article 22 - Criminal liability due to criminal aid

1. The following persons shall be criminally liable as accomplices to a felony:
  - a. any persons who intentionally aid and abet the commission of the felony;
  - b. any persons who intentionally provide opportunity, means or information for the commission of the felony.
2. In the case of complicity, the maximum of the principal punishments prescribed for the felony shall be reduced by one third.
3. The additional punishments for complicity shall be the same as for the felony.
4. In the determination of the punishment, only those acts that were intentionally facilitated or promoted by the accomplice and their consequences shall be taken into account.

### Article 23 - Application of criminal liability due to personal circumstances

1. In the application of the Wetboek van Strafrecht, the personal circumstances excluding, reducing or increasing criminal liability shall be limited to those circumstances that relate to that offender or accomplice personally.

### Article 24 - [Repealed]

## TITLE VI: Combination of criminal acts.

### Article 25 - Limitation of punishable charges

1. If an offence is punishable under more than one criminal provision, only one of these provisions shall apply. Where these provisions differ, the one which carries the most severe punishment shall apply.

### Article 26 - Application of special provisions

1. If there is a special criminal provision for an offence which is punishable under a general criminal provision, the special criminal provision shall exclusively apply.

### Article 27 - Aggregate sentencing

1. In the case of the concurrence of offences that must be considered as separate, unrelated acts and which constitute more than one felony, one punishment shall be imposed.
2. The total term of these punishments may not exceed the maximum term of the highest punishment by more than one third.

## TITLE VII: Submittance and withdrawal of complaints in relation to criminal acts only prosecutable following a complaint.

### Article 28 - Complaint necessary felonies

1. In the case of a felony only subject to criminal prosecution on complaint, the person against whom the felony has been committed shall be entitled to file the complaint.
2. The complaint may be filed by the person so entitled up to two weeks following the day on which that person learned of the felony.
3. The person entitled to file a complaint may withdraw the complaint at any time.

## TITLE VIII: Expiration of the right to prosecute and punish.

### Article 29 - Rights against double jeopardy

1. Except for cases in which judgments are eligible for review, no person may be prosecuted twice for a felony for which a final judgement has been rendered to them by a court in the Netherlands.
2. Except for cases in which judgements are eligible for review, no person may be brought to court due to lawsuit due to a situation which has already been resolved with a final judgement by a court in the Netherlands.
3. No person may be arrested twice for an infraction for which the individual was already arrested for by an officer of the law.
4. Final judgements include actions taken by the administration team.

### Article 30 - Right to proceed with criminal charges

1. The right to institute criminal proceedings shall be precluded upon lapse of the period of limitation of three weeks.
2. The right to institute criminal proceedings shall not be precluded upon lapse of the period of limitation in the case of felonies punishable by more than three months of imprisonment.
3. The period of limitation shall start to run on the day following the day on which the offence was committed or discovered.

### Article 31 - Obligated conditions to avoid criminal proceedings

1. Prior to the trial, the Public Prosecutor may set one or more conditions, including those mentioned in Article 6, which must be complied with in order to avoid criminal proceedings. Compliance with these conditions shall preclude the right to institute criminal proceedings.
2. The Public Prosecutor shall promptly send notice to the court indicating the conditions given to the individual against whom criminal proceedings were instituted.

## TITLE IX: Definitions.

### Article 32 - Definitions

1. Whenever reference is made to felonies in general and any felony in particular, this shall include complicity, attempt and preparation to commit that felony, insofar as the contrary does not follow from any provision.
2. Whenever reference is made to “a conviction”, this shall include a punishment order, insofar as the contrary does not follow from any provision.
3. An attack aimed at committing a criminal act shall exist as soon as the intention of the offender has revealed itself by a commencement of the performance of the criminal act.
4. A conspiracy shall exist as soon as two or more persons agree to commit a felony.
5. “Individual” refers to the user of an account.
6. “Revolution” shall be understood to mean the overthrow or unlawful alteration of the constitutional form of government or of the order of succession to the throne.
7. “Terrorist intent” shall be understood to mean the intention of causing fear in the population or a part of the population of a country, or unlawfully compelling a public authority or international organisation to act or to refrain from certain acts or to tolerate certain acts, or of seriously disrupting or destroying the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country or an international organisation.

8. “Civil servants” shall be understood to mean all individuals employed by the State.
9. “Civil servants” shall include members of general representative bodies.
10. All personnel of the armed forces shall also be deemed to be civil servants.
11. “Enemy” shall include insurgents.
12. “War” shall include civil war.
13. “Wartime” shall include the period of threat of war.
14. “A friendly nation” shall be understood to mean a foreign power that is not engaged in an armed conflict with the Netherlands.
15. “False keys” shall include all instruments that are not intended to open the lock.
16. “Climbing in” shall include tunnelling under and crossing of ditches or canals intended to act as a barrier.
17. “Discrimination” or “to discriminate against” shall be understood to mean any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the field of politics or economics, in social or cultural matters or any other area of social life.
18. “Sensitive information” describes information, as mentioned in the [Sensitive Information Act of 2023](#).
19. The term “illegal item” describes items in articles 2 and 4 of the [Prohibited Items Act 2021](#).
20. The term “illegal weapon” describes items in Article 5 of the [Prohibited Items Act 2021](#).
21. The term “fireworks” describes items in Article 6 of the [Prohibited Items Act 2021](#).
22. The term “illegal good/substance” describes items in article 7 of the [Prohibited Items Act 2021](#).
23. “Legal Authorities” refers to the Korps Nationale Politie, the Koninklijke Marechaussee and the Coast Guard.
24. “Emergency Service” refers to the on-duty employees of the Korps Nationale Politie, the Koninklijke Marechaussee, the Kustwacht, the Ambulancezorg and the Brandweer.
25. “Protective Service” refers to the on-duty employees of the Dienst Koninklijke en Diplomatieke Beveiliging and the Brigade Speciale Beveiligingsopdrachten Close Protection Team.

#### Article 33 - Transportation definitions

1. “Motor vehicle” describes a road vehicle powered by an internal combustion engine and engines powered by electricity.
  2. “Yield” describes giving way.
  3. “Parking” describes bringing a vehicle, which is driving, to a halt and leaving it temporarily.
  4. “Danger” describes the possibility of suffering harm or injury.
  5. “Road traffic collision” describes a collision involving a mechanically-propelled vehicle on a road or other public area.
  6. “Flow” describes a continuous ‘stream’.
  7. “Stop sign” describes the usage of the stop and follow lights on a police car, with or without the usage of flashing blue lights and sirens.
  8. “Unroadworthy” describes a vehicle that is not fit for purpose.
  9. “Harm” describes physical injury upon a person.
  10. “Auditory signals” shall be understood to mean a two-tone siren equipped on the vehicle.
  11. “Optical signals” shall be understood to mean the formation of blue flashing lights on a vehicle, visible from all directions.
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## **BOOK II: Felonies**

### **TITLE I: Felonies against the security of the state.**

#### **Article 34- Attack against the King, Queen or Regent**

1. An attack carried out with the intention of taking the life or liberty of the King, the reigning Queen, the Regent or the Prince(ss) of Orange, or of rendering any of them incapable of reigning, shall be punishable by life imprisonment, a determinate term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine of the fifteenth category.

#### **Article 35- Attack with the intent to occupy the Kingdom by a foreign power**

1. An attack carried out with the intention of surrendering the Kingdom, in whole or in part, to a foreign power, or of separating a part thereof, shall be punishable by life imprisonment, a determinate term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine of the fifteenth category.

#### **Article 36- Attack with the intent to illegally destroy or alter the constitutional order**

1. An attack carried out with the intention of overthrowing or unlawfully altering the constitutional form of government or the order of succession to the throne, shall be punishable by life imprisonment, a determinate term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine of the fifteenth category.

#### **Article 37- Disturbing a session through violence or threats**

1. Any person who by an act of violence or by threat of violence either disrupts a meeting of the legislature or the executive, or compels it to take or to refrain from taking any decision, or removes a member from that meeting, or intentionally prevents a member from attending such meeting or from

performing his duties therein without let or hindrance, shall be punishable by life imprisonment, a determinate term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine of the fifteenth category.

#### Article 38- Conspiracy against the State

1. Conspiracy to commit any of the serious offences defined in articles 29 to 32 shall be punishable by life imprisonment, a determinate term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine of the fifteenth category.
2. Any person who, with the intention of preparing or promoting any of the serious offences defined in articles 29 to 32 shall be liable to the same punishment.

#### Article 39

1. Any person who enters into communication with a foreign power with a view to inducing that power to undertake hostilities or wage war against the State, to strengthening its resolve to do so, or to promising to provide assistance for that purpose or to assisting in the preparation of such acts, shall be liable to life imprisonment or a determinate term of imprisonment not exceeding four months or a fine of the thirteenth category.
2. Any person who enters into communication with a person resident or a body established in a foreign country with a view to inducing such person or body to provide assistance in the preparation, promotion or starting of a revolution, to strengthening the resolve of such person or body to do so or to promising to provide assistance to or assisting such person or body in doing so, or to preparing, promoting or starting a revolution, shall be liable to life imprisonment or a determinate term of imprisonment not exceeding four months or a fine of the thirteenth category.
3. Activities carried out in preparation of the commission of a serious offence as defined in the preceding article shall be liable to the same punishment.

#### Article 40- Sharing classified information

1. The person who deliberately shares or publishes information which is classified in compliance with the [Sensitive Information Act of 2023](#), or should have known that the information that he shares is classified, with a person or body that is not permitted to obtain such information is punished with up to three months of imprisonment or a fine up to the twelfth category.
2. The person who commits the act described in Art. 40.1 in times of war or in service of a foreign power is punished with permanent imprisonment or a fine up to the thirteenth category.

#### Article 41

1. Any person who through negligence is responsible for any information, object or data, as referred to in article 40.1, becoming public knowledge, or becoming available to a person or body not authorised to receive such information, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month or a fine of the fifth category.

#### Article 42

1. Any person who:
    1. intentionally takes or has in his possession, without authority, any information, object or data as referred to in article 40.1;
    2. carries out any activity with the intention of obtaining, without authority, any information, object or data as referred to in article 40.1;
    3. covertly, under false pretenses, by means of disguise or by a way other than the regular entrance, enters or attempts to enter a prohibited place, or is so present in such place, or leaves or attempts to leave such a place by such means or ways;
- shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two months or a fine of the fifth category.

2. The provisions of (3) shall not apply if it is evident to the court that the offender did not act with the intention referred to in (2).

#### Article 43

1. Any person who has been appointed by the government to conduct negotiations with a foreign power and who intentionally conducts such negotiations to the disadvantage of the State shall be liable to life imprisonment or a determinate term of imprisonment not exceeding four months of imprisonment or a fine up to the fifteenth category

#### Article 44

Any person who:

1. in the event of a war in which the Netherlands is not involved, intentionally carries out any activity bringing about the risk of involving the State in war, or who intentionally violates any special regulation issued and made public by the government to preserve its state of neutrality;
2. in wartime, intentionally violates any regulation issued and made public by the government in the interest of the security of the State; shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding four months of imprisonment or a fine up to the fifteenth category.

#### Article 45

1. The Dutch national who (in anticipation of a war with a foreign power) voluntarily enlists in the armed services of this foreign power, shall be liable (if war ensues) to a term of imprisonment not exceeding four months or a fine of the fifteenth category.
2. Any person who intentionally assists the enemy or puts the State at a disadvantage to the enemy in wartime shall be liable to life imprisonment or a determinate term of imprisonment not exceeding four months of imprisonment or a fine up to the fifteenth category.
3. Any person who carries out any of the acts defined in article 40.1 and 40.2 while reasonably believing that the interests of the Netherlands are not prejudiced, shall not be criminally liable.

### TITLE II: Serious Offences against Heads of Friendly Nations and Other Internationally Protected Persons

#### Article 46

1. An attack on the life or liberty of a head of a friendly nation shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month or a fine up to the tenth category.
2. An attack on the life or liberty of an internationally protected person conducting duties related to their function shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month or a fine up to the tenth category.
3. Any person who intentionally commits an act of violence against the protected property of an internationally protected person shall, if this act is likely to endanger the safety or freedom of that person, be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month or a fine up to the tenth category.

### TITLE III: Serious Offences related to the performance of Constitutional Duties and the exercise of Constitutional Rights

#### Article 47- Obstructing the right to vote

1. Any person who, on the occasion of an election, by an act of violence or by threat of violence intentionally impedes a person from exercising his or another person's right to vote without let and hindrance, shall be liable to life imprisonment, a determinate term of imprisonment not exceeding four months or a fine up to the fifteenth category.

#### **Article 48- Bribery to influence the exercising of the right to vote**

1. Any person who bribes another person by means of gifts or promises, in order to cause him either to refrain from exercising his or another person's right to vote or to cause him to exercise that right in a particular way, shall be liable to life imprisonment, a determinate term of imprisonment not exceeding four months or a fine up to the fifteenth category.
2. Any voter who allows himself to be bribed to do so by gifts or promises shall be liable to the same punishment

#### **Article 49**

1. Any person who employs any form of deception resulting in invalidation of a vote cast in an election, or in the appointment of a person other than the one for whom the vote was cast, shall be liable to life imprisonment, a determinate term of imprisonment not exceeding four months or a fine up to the fifteenth category.
2. Any person who, on the occasion of an election duly called in accordance with the statutory regulations, intentionally invalidates a vote that was held or employs any form of deception which results in an outcome different from the results of votes legally cast, shall be liable to life imprisonment, a determinate term of imprisonment not exceeding four months or a fine up to the fifteenth category.
3. Any person who intentionally assumes the identity of another and participates under this assumed identity in an election shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding not exceeding four months or a fine up to the fifteenth category.

#### **Article 50 - Working with a foreign power**

1. The person who works with a foreign power, in order to procure sensitive information, is punished up to three months of imprisonment or a fine up to the tenth category.

#### **Article 51 - Lining up with the enemy**

1. The person who leaves his post in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in order to line up with a hostile foreign power, is punished up to four months of imprisonment or a fine up to the twelfth category.

#### **Article 52 - Committing felonies on-duty**

1. The person who, as an Law Enforcement officer, member of the Armed Forces, or other law enforcement, commits felonies, as described in book II of the Criminal Law, is punished up to one month of imprisonment, a fine up to the eighth category or a removal of the agency they act in.

### **TITLE IV: Serious Offences against Public Order**

#### **Article 53 - Felonies against the public order**

1. Any person who in public, either verbally or in writing or through images, incites another or others to commit any criminal offence or act of violence, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month or a fine up to the ninth category.
2. Any person who, with the same knowledge or reason to suspect such, publicly utters the content of such written matter shall be liable to the same punishment.

#### **Article 54 - Not notifying authorities with knowledge of a felony that is yet to be committed**

1. Any person who has knowledge of a criminal conspiracy, and who at a time when the commission of these serious offences could still be prevented, intentionally omits to give timely and proper notification thereof, either to judicial officers or police officers, or to the person threatened by the offence, shall be liable, if the serious offence followed, to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two months or a fine up to the ninth category.

#### **Article 55- Insult against the person**

1. The person who in public, through word of mouth or using text or image deliberately insults a group of people because of their race, religion or ideology, sexuality or their physical or mental condition is punished with up to one month of imprisonment or a fine up to the ninth category.
2. The person who in public, through word of mouth or using text or image incites violent or illegal behaviour against a group of people because of their race, religion or ideology, sexuality or their physical or mental condition is punished with up to two months of imprisonment or a fine up to the tenth category.

#### **Article 56**

1. Any person who intentionally:
  - a. eavesdrops on a conversation taking place in a dwelling or enclosed room or premises without having been instructed to do so by a participant in that conversation;
  - b. records a conversation held within an exclusive communication channel without being a participant in it and without having been instructed to do so by such a participant;shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month or a fine of the fifth category.

#### **Article 57**

1. Any person who intentionally and unlawfully intercepts or records by means of a technical device data which is not intended for him and is processed or transferred by means of telecommunication or by means of a computerised device or system, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month or a fine of the fifth category.
2. Any person who:
  - a. has at his disposal an object in which, as he knows or should reasonably suspect, data has been stored that was obtained by unlawful eavesdropping on or interception or recording of a conversation, telecommunications or other type of data transfer or data processing by a computerised device or system;
  - b. has obtained data by unlawfully eavesdropping on, intercepting or recording a conversation, telecommunications or other type of data transfer or data processing by means of a computerised device or system, or data which has come to his knowledge, as he knows or should reasonably suspect, as a result of such eavesdropping, interception or recording, and who intentionally discloses such data to another person;shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two month or a fine of the sixth category.

#### **Article 58**

1. Article 56 and 57 shall not apply to intercepting or recording for the purpose of criminal proceedings, or for the purpose of implementation of the [Law on the Intelligence and Security Services 2020](#)

#### **Article 59- Illegal organisations**

1. Where the activities of a legal person are contrary to public order, the Supreme Court shall prohibit and dissolve that legal person upon the request of the Public Prosecution Service.
2. Where the purpose (objective) of a legal person is contrary to public order, the Supreme Court shall dissolve that legal person upon the request of the Public Prosecution Service. Before the dissolution, the Supreme Court may grant the legal person for a specific period of time the opportunity to adjust its purpose (objective) in such a way that it no longer is contrary to public order.
3. Participation in an organisation which has as its purpose the commission of serious offences, shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month or a fine up to the eighth category.
4. Participation in the continuation of the activities of an organisation that has been declared prohibited, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two months or a fine up to the ninth category.
5. The terms of imprisonment for founders, directors or managers may be increased by one third

6. The punishments of the founders and leaders of the organisations mentioned in Art. 53 are increased by a third.

#### Article 60- Committing felonies as member of a group

1. Any persons who commit public acts of violence in concert against persons or property shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two months or a fine up to the tenth category.
2. Any person who intentionally provides opportunity, means or information for the commission of violence against persons or property shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month or a fine up to the eighth category.

#### Article 61 - Disturbing a legal demonstration

1. Any person who by an act of violence or by threat of violence prevents a lawful public meeting or demonstration from taking place shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two weeks of imprisonment or a fine up to the sixth category.
2. Any person who, by creating disorder or by making noise, intentionally disturbs a lawful public meeting, or who, by creating disorder, intentionally disturbs a lawful demonstration, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one week or a fine of the fourth category.

#### Article 62 - Demonstrating outside the set framework

1. Any person who intentionally fails to obey an order to immediately disperse from a tumultuous gathering given by or on behalf of the competent authorities for the third time shall be guilty of participation in an unlawful assembly and liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one week or a fine of the fourth category.

### TITLE V: Serious Offences against Public Authority

#### Article 63

1. Any person who:
  - a. gives a gift or makes a promise to a civil servant or provides or offers him a service with a view to inducing him to act or to refrain from certain acts in the performance of his office, in violation of his duty;
  - b. gives a gift or makes a promise to a civil servant or provides or offers him a service as a result or as a consequence of certain acts he has undertaken or has refrained from undertaking in the performance of his current or former office, in violation of his duty;shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months or a fine up to the eleventh category.
2. Any person who commits an offence as defined in subsection 1 against a person who has the prospect of an appointment as civil servant, shall be liable to the same punishment if the person concerned receives the appointment of civil servant.

#### Article 64

1. Any person who:
  - a. gives a gift or makes a promise to a civil servant or provides or offers him a service with a view to inducing him to act or to refrain from certain acts in the performance of his office, without violating his duty;
  - b. gives a gift or makes a promise to a civil servant or provides or offers him a service as a result or as a consequence of certain acts he has undertaken or has refrained from undertaking in the performance of his current or former office, without violating his duty;shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months or a fine up to the eleventh category.

2. Any person who commits an offence as defined in subsection 1 against a person who has the prospect of an appointment as civil servant, shall be liable to the same punishment if the person concerned receives the appointment of civil servant.

#### Article 65

1. Any person who gives a gift or makes a promise to a judge or provides or offers him a service with a view to exercising influence on the decision in a case before his court, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding four months or a fine of the eleventh category.
2. If the gift is given or the promise is made or the service is provided or offered with a view to obtaining a conviction in a criminal case, the offender shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding four months or a fine of the eleventh category.

#### Article 66

1. Any person who by an act of violence or any other act or by threat of violence or threat of any other act compels a civil servant to perform an official act or to refrain from performing a lawful official act shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two months or a fine of the seventh category.

#### Article 67

1. Any person who intentionally fails to comply with an order issued or a formal request made under statutory regulation by a civil servant charged with any supervisory task or by a civil servant charged with the detection or investigation of criminal offences or who has been authorised to detect or investigate criminal offences, and any person who intentionally prevents, obstructs or frustrates any action undertaken by any of such civil servants to enforce a statutory requirement, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month of imprisonment or a fine of the fifth category.

#### Article 68

1. Any person who, at a court session or the place where a civil servant is engaged in the lawful performance of his office in public, causes a commotion and does not leave after having been ordered to do so by or on behalf of the competent authorities, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two weeks or a fine of the fourth category

#### Article 69

1. Any person who:
  - a. intentionally harbours a person who has committed any serious offence or is suspected of any serious offence, or who intentionally assists such person in evading detection or arrest by judicial officers or police officers;
  - b. after the commission of any serious offence, with a view to concealing such offence or preventing or interfering with its investigation or prosecution, destroys, disposes of or conceals objects in regard of which or by means of which the serious offence has been committed or other traces of the serious offence or withholds such objects or traces from the judicial officers or police officers in their investigation;shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months or a fine of the tenth category.

#### Article 70

1. Any person who intentionally frees a person who has been deprived of his liberty by order of the authorities or pursuant to a judgment or to a decision given in chambers, or assists such person in escaping, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month or fine of the fourth category.

#### Article 71 - Using a right that was deprived by Court

1. Any person who exercises a right, knowing that he has been disqualified from exercising that right by a judgement, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding a month of imprisonment or a fine up to the eighth category.

#### Article 72

1. Any person who intentionally wears insignia or decorations or performs an act pertaining to an office that he does not hold, or from which he has been suspended, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months or a fine of the tenth category.

#### Article 73 - Without permission recruiting for a foreign power

1. Any person who, without leave of the King, recruits another person for foreign military service or armed combat shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month of imprisonment or a fine up to the eighth category.

### TITLE VI: Perjury.

#### Article 74

1. Any person who reports or files a complaint of a criminal offence, knowing that such offence has not been committed, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two months or a fine of the seventh category.

#### Article 75

1. Any person who has been legally summoned to appear as a witness, an expert witness or an interpreter, and who intentionally fails to perform any statutory obligation which he has to discharge in such capacity, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months or a fine of the ninth category.

#### Article 76 - False testimony

1. Any person who, in cases where a statement under oath is required pursuant to a statutory regulation or legal consequences are attached to such statement pursuant to a statutory regulation, intentionally makes a false statement under oath, either verbally or in writing, either in person or through a person specially authorised for that purpose, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment one month of imprisonment or a fine up to the fourth category.
2. If the false statement is made to the detriment of the defendant or the suspect in a criminal case, the offender shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months or a fine of the eighth category.

### TITLE VII: Forgery.

#### Article 77

1. Any person who makes a false document or falsifies a document that is intended to be used as evidence of any fact, with the intention that he or others shall use it as if it were genuine and unfalsified, shall be guilty of forgery and shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months or a fine up to the tenth category.
2. Any person who intentionally uses such a false or falsified document as if it were genuine and unfalsified or intentionally delivers or possesses such a document, while he knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that this document is destined for such use, shall be liable to the same punishment.
3. Any person who deliberately fails to disclose the full monetary value of a transaction pursuant to statutory regulation shall be liable to a fine of the fifth category.

## TITLE VIII: Defamation.

### Article 78

Defamation, punishable under this Part, shall be prosecuted only on complaint filed by the person against whom the serious offence has been committed.

### Article 79 - Damaging honour or reputation of a person

1. Any person who, by alleging a particular fact, intentionally injures the honour or reputation of another person, with the evident intention of giving publicity to the allegation, shall be guilty of slander and shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two weeks or a fine up to the seventh category.
2. If such is done by means of written material, or images, which are either distributed, publicly displayed or posted, or by means of written material the contents of which are publicly uttered, the offender shall be guilty of libel and shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two weeks or a fine up to the seventh category.
3. Any person who commits the serious offence of slander or of libel, knowing that the allegation is untrue, shall be guilty of aggravated defamation and shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month or a fine of the ninth category.
4. Neither slander nor libel shall exist if the offender's act was necessary in defence of his own or another person's interests or if he could have believed in good faith that the allegation was true and was required in the public interest.

### Article 81

The terms of imprisonment prescribed in the preceding sections of this Part may be increased by one third, if the defamation is made in regard of:

- a. the public authorities, a public body or a public institution;
- b. a civil servant during or in connection with the lawful performance of his office;
- c. the head or a member of the government of a friendly nation.

### Article 82

1. Any person who intentionally submits a false written complaint or report against a particular person to the authorities or files such a complaint or report with the authorities, thereby injuring the honour or reputation of that person, shall be guilty of making a defamatory accusation and shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two months or a fine of the sixth category.

## TITLE IX: Violation of secrets.

### Article 83- Violation of a secret

1. Any person who intentionally violates any secret which he knows or has reasonable cause to suspect he is obliged to keep by reason of his office, profession or a statutory requirement, or his former office or profession, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two months or a fine up to the eighth category.
2. If this serious offence is committed against a particular person, it shall be prosecuted only on complaint of that person.

## TITLE X: Serious Offences against Personal Liberty

### Article 84

1. Any person who intentionally deprives or continues to deprive another person unlawfully of his liberty with the intention of compelling him to act or to refrain from certain acts, shall be guilty of

hostage-taking and shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month or a fine of the fifth category.

#### Article 85

1. Any person who:
  - a. Unlawfully compels another person to act or refrain from certain acts or to tolerate certain acts by an act of violence or any other act or by threat of violence or threat of any other act, either directed against that other or against others;
  - b. compels another person to act or to refrain from certain acts or to tolerate certain acts by the threat of slander or libel;shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month or a fine of the fifth category.
2. In the case defined in subsection b, prosecution of the serious offence shall take place only on complaint of the person against whom it was committed

#### Article 86

1. Any person who intentionally, either verbally, by gesture, in writing or by means of an image, addresses a person evidently with the intention of affecting that person's freedom to make a statement truthfully or in good conscience before a judge or court or a civil servant, while he knows or has serious reason to suspect that such a statement will be made, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months or a fine of the eighth category.

### TITLE XI: Serious Offences related to Assault

#### Article 87

1. Assault committed in the performance of any office or practice of any profession shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month or a fine of the sixth category.

### TITLE XII: Extortion.

#### Article 88

1. Any person who, with the intention of benefiting himself or another unlawfully, compels a person by an act of violence or by threat of violence, to surrender any property belonging in whole or in part to that person or to a third party, or to incur a debt or relinquish a claim to a debt, or to make available data, shall be guilty of extortion and shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding four months or a fine of the twelfth category.

#### Article 89

1. Any person who, with the intention of benefiting himself or another unlawfully, compels a person by threatening him with slander, libel or disclosure, to surrender any property belonging in whole or in part to that person or to a third party, or to incur a debt or relinquish a claim to a debt, or to make available data, shall be guilty of blackmail and shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month or a fine of the fifth category.
2. The serious offence mentioned in subsection 2 shall be prosecuted only on complaint by the person against whom it was committed.

## TITLE XIII: Deception

### Article 90 - Scam

1. Any person who, with the intention of benefitting himself or another person unlawfully, either by assuming a false name or a false capacity, or by cunning manoeuvres, or by a tissue of lies, induces a person to hand over any property, to render a service, to make available data, to incur a debt or relinquish a claim, shall be guilty of fraud and shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two months or a fine up to the tenth category.

### Article 91 - Impersonation

1. Any person who falsely places any name or any mark, or falsifies the authentic name or the authentic mark on or in a work of literature, science, art or craft, with the intention of making it appear as if that work had been created by the person whose name or mark he has placed on or in it shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one week or a fine up to the second category.

## TITLE XIV: Serious Offences involving Abuse of Office

### Article 92 - Governmental misconduct

1. Heads of ministerial departments who:
  - a. countersign royal decrees or royal decisions, knowing that in doing so the Constitution or other laws or Governmental Decrees are violated;
  - b. execute royal decrees or royal decisions, knowing that they do not bear the requisite countersignature of one of the heads of the ministerial departments;
  - c. take decisions or issue orders or enforce existing decisions or orders, knowing that in doing so the Constitution or other laws or Governmental Decrees are violated;
  - d. intentionally fail to implement the provisions of the Constitution or other laws or Governmental Decrees, insofar as such implementation falls within the competence of their ministerial department due to the nature of the matter, or has been expressly assigned to them; Shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine of the tenth category.
2. The heads of ministerial departments who, by their grossly negligent or careless conduct, are responsible for the failure to implement the provisions defined in section 106(d), shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding four months or a fine of the eighth category.

### Article 93

1. A commander of the armed forces who refuses or intentionally omits to use the force under his command at the lawful request of the competent civil authorities, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding four months or a fine up to the twelfth category

### Article 94

1. A civil servant who intentionally requests assistance from the armed forces in order to prevent the implementation of statutory regulations, of lawful orders issued by the public authorities, or of judgments or warrants, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine up to the thirteenth category.
2. If such implementation is thus prevented, the offender shall be liable to a life imprisonment.

### Article 95

1. An official who deliberately misappropriates, damages, destroys, or deletes documents that were meant to act as evidence, or an official who allows another individual to misappropriate, damage, destroy, or delete documents, is punished up to an imprisonment of two months or a fine up to the eighth category.

## Article 96

1. Any civil servant who:
  - a. accepts a gift or promise or service, knowing or reasonably suspecting that it was given, made or rendered to him in order to induce him to act or to refrain from certain acts in the performance of his office, without violating his duty;
  - b. accepts a gift or promise or service, knowing or reasonably suspecting that it was given, made or rendered to him as a result or as a consequence of certain acts he has undertaken or has refrained from undertaking in the performance of his current or former office, without violating his duty;
  - c. requests a gift, promise or service in order to induce him to act or to refrain from certain acts in the performance of his office, without violating his duty;
  - d. requests a gift, promise or service, as a result or as a consequence of certain acts he has undertaken or has refrained from undertaking in the performance of his current or former office, without violating his duty;shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two months or a fine of the eighth category.
2. Any person who, in anticipation of an appointment as civil servant, commits an offence as defined in subsection (1), shall, if the appointment as civil servant follows, be liable to the same punishment.
3. Any person who commits an offence as defined in subsection (1) in connection with his capacity as minister, state secretary, royal commissioner, governor or member of a general representative body, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine of the twelfth category.

## Article 97

1. Any civil servant who:
  - a. accepts a gift or promise or service, knowing or reasonably suspecting that it is given, made or rendered to him in order to induce him to act or to refrain from certain acts in the performance of his office, in violation of his duty;
  - b. accepts a gift or promise or service, knowing or reasonably suspecting that it is given, made or rendered to him as a result or as a consequence of certain acts he has undertaken or has refrained from undertaking in the performance of his current or former office, in violation of his duty;
  - c. requests a gift, promise or service in order to induce him to act or to refrain from certain acts in the performance of his office, in violation of his duty;
  - d. requests a gift, promise or service, as a result or as a consequence of certain acts he has undertaken or has refrained from undertaking in the performance of his current or former office, in violation of his duty;shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding four months or a fine of the eleventh category.
2. Any person who, in anticipation of an appointment as civil servant, commits an offence as defined in subsection (1), shall, if the appointment as civil servant follows, be liable to the same punishment.
3. Any person who commits an offence as defined in subsection (1) in connection with his capacity as minister, state secretary, royal commissioner, governor or member of a general representative body, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine of the twelfth category.

## Article 98

1. A judge who accepts a gift or promise or service, knowing or reasonably suspecting that it is given, made or rendered to him in order to exercise influence on the decision in a case before his court, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding four months or a fine of the tenth category.
2. A judge who requests a gift or promise or service, in order to get him to exercise influence on the decision in a case before his court, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding four months or a fine of the tenth category.

#### Article 99

1. A civil servant who, by abusing the authority vested in him, compels another person to act or to refrain from certain acts or to tolerate certain acts, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine of the twelfth category.

#### Article 100

1. A term of imprisonment not exceeding two months or a fine of the sixth category shall be imposed on:
  - a. a civil servant charged with the investigation of criminal offences who intentionally fails to comply with a request to report an unlawful deprivation of liberty, or who intentionally omits to communicate this without delay to his superiors;
  - b. a civil servant who, having learned in the performance of his office that a person has been unlawfully deprived of his liberty, intentionally omits to report this without delay to a civil servant charged with the investigation of criminal offences.
2. A civil servant who, through negligence, causes any omission defined in this section to be committed, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month.

#### Article 101

1. A civil servant who oversteps his authority or fails to observe the formalities prescribed by law, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine of the twelfth category.
2. A civil servant who deliberately engages in dishonest or fraudulent activities whilst in public office, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine of the twelfth category.

#### Article 102a

1. An individual who, as command, fails to manage an organization, or a part of the organization, to a point in which the organization gets harmed by this management, in any way, is, for mismanagement, punished up to an imprisonment of four months, a fine of the fifth category, or a removal of the agency they act in.
2. An individual, whom is a higher ranking employee than the individual that commits mismanagement, and who refuses to take action against this mismanagement, is considered evenly responsible for the mismanagement, and punished up to an imprisonment of four months or a fine of the fifth category.

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## BOOK III: Infractions (Overtredingen)

### TITLE I: Infractions against the public order.

#### Article 102b - Disturbing public services

1. Any person who resists a civil servant from lawfully performing their profession against the person shall be guilty of **resistance** and is liable to a term of two minute's detention.
2. Any person who unlawfully obstructs a public servant, while the servant is conducting their job and duty, or who on their own or in a group clearly stated to impose this public servant is, shall be guilty of **obstruction** and is liable to a term of three minutes' detention or a fine of the third category.
3. The person who deliberately makes a false report of an incident through direct communication or the use of an emergency number to emergency services, or inappropriately uses an emergency flare intentionally, with the intent to further hinder public servants in the conduct of their duty, shall be guilty of **falsely reporting an incident** and is liable to a term of three minutes detention' or a fine of the third category.
4. The person who falsely represents themselves as a public servant whilst they do not retain that position, after having been given a warning by a law enforcement officer to cease their behavior and have been given adequate time to change, shall be guilty of **impersonation** and is liable to a term of two minutes' detention.

Article 103 - Disturbing the public order

1. The person who deliberately interferes with the operation of society or the functioning of one or more individuals, in public space, shall be guilty of **disturbing public order** and is liable to a term of two and a half minutes' detention or a fine of the second category.

Article 104 - Failure to produce identification

1. The person who cannot produce valid identification documentation as described in the [Identification Act of 2024](#) shall be guilty of **failure to produce identification** and is liable to a term of two minutes' detention or a fine of the second category.

Article 105 - Failure to pay a fine

1. The person who refuses to pay a fine given by a law enforcement officer shall be guilty of **failure to pay a fine** and is liable to a term of three minutes' detention:
  - a. The person who upon being issued a fine does not have sufficient funds to clear the fine, shall be liable for the same punishment.

Article 106- Failure to comply with a search

1. Any person who refuses to comply with a compulsory search request by a law enforcement officer under the [Search Act of 2023](#) shall be guilty of **failure to comply with a search** and is liable to a term of three minutes' detention or a fine of the second category.

Article 107 - Being an accomplice to a criminal infraction

1. The person who deliberately assists or provides the means of opportunity for another to commit an infraction which is punished with a term of detention under five minutes shall be guilty of being an **accomplice to a minor infraction** and is liable to a term of one and a half minutes' detention.
2. The person who deliberately assists or provides the means of opportunity for another to commit an infraction which is punished with a term of detention over five minutes (inclusively) shall be guilty of being an **accomplice to a serious infraction** and is liable to a term of four minutes' detention.

Article 108 - Expressing a freedom that was deprived by a court decision

1. Any individual who is currently imprisoned by a court order for committing a felony or who has a current active arrest warrant as defined in [Arrest Warrant Act of 2020](#) shall be guilty of **expressing a freedom that was deprived by a court** and is liable to a term of five minutes' detention.

Article 109 - Trespassing and infiltration of a premises

1. Any person who unlawfully, without permission, enters a premises owned by another individual or organisation, or a restricted government premises, and who, unlawfully remains to dwell there and does not leave immediately after having been told by the owner, a caretaker of the property, or member of law enforcement, shall be guilty of **trespassing** and is liable to a term of two minutes' detention or a fine of the second category.
2. Any person who has gained access to a premises through illegal forced entry or through unintended ways of entering a premises, who is deemed to have entered the premises unlawfully, shall be guilty of **infiltration** and is liable to a term of three minutes' detention or a fine of the third category.

Article 110

1. [Article repealed]

TITLE II: Infractions endangering the safety of persons and property.

Article 111 - Thievery

1. Any person who takes any property belonging not to themselves with the intention of unlawfully appropriating it, shall be guilty of **theft** and is liable to a term of two and a half minutes' detention.
2. Any person who forcefully, armed with a weapon, takes any property belonging not to themselves with the intention of unlawfully appropriating it, shall be guilty of **robbery** and is liable to a term of three and a half minutes' detention.

#### Article 112 - Arson

1. Any person who intentionally or negligently sets a fire or causes an explosion shall be guilty of **arson** and is liable to a term of three minutes' detention or a fine of the third category.

#### Article 113 - [Repealed]

#### Article 114 - [Repealed]

#### Article 115 - Criminal mischief

1. Any person who intentionally destroys or damages property, renders property dysfunctional, obstructs or interferes with the usage of property, or who obstructs or interferes with any person lawfully using the property, shall be guilty of **mischief** and is liable to a term of two minutes' detention or a fine of the third category.

#### Article 116 - Possession of prohibited items

1. The person who possesses an illegal weapon as described in the [Prohibited Items Act of 2021](#) shall be guilty of **possession of an illegal weapon** and is liable to a term of three minutes' detention.
2. The person who possesses or owns illegal goods as described in the [Prohibited Items Act of 2021](#), shall be guilty of **possession of illegal goods** and is liable to a term of two minutes' detention.
3. The person who possesses an item which is illegal to possess in a port or urban area as described in the [Prohibited Items Act of 2021](#) shall be guilty of **possession of an illegal item** and is liable to a discretionary fine of the first category:
  - a. The suspect who is guilty of the preceding provision shall not face any disciplinary punishment against them if found guilty of the preceding provision.

#### Article 117 - [Repealed]

#### Article 118 - [Repealed]

#### Article 119 - Illegal discharge

1. Any public servant who undeliberately or purposefully discharges their firearm without cause or purpose shall be guilty of **illegal discharge** and is liable to a term of two minutes' detention or a fine of the fourth category.

### TITLE III: Infractions against life and liberty.

#### Article 120 - Homicide

1. Any person whose actions, directly or indirectly, cause the loss of life of another individual shall be guilty of **murder** and is liable to a term of five minutes' detention.
2. Any person whose actions, directly or indirectly, cause the deaths of two or more individuals shall be guilty of **mass murder** and is liable to a term of seven minutes' detention.
3. Any person who, through negligence, causes the death of another individual shall be guilty of **manslaughter** and is liable to a term of one and a half minutes' detention.

#### Article 121 - Battery

1. Any person who causes bodily harm to another person, resulting in discomfort of the harmed, shall be guilty of **assault** and is liable to a term of two and a half minutes' detention.
2. Any person who viciously assaults another person, causing serious bodily harm to the person, shall be guilty of **aggravated assault** and is liable to a term of three and a half minutes' detention.
3. Any person who, through negligence, causes bodily harm to another person shall be guilty of **accidental assault** and is liable to a fine of the fourth category.

Article 122 - False imprisonment

1. Any person who intentionally deprives another person of their liberty unlawfully shall be guilty of **false imprisonment** and is liable to a term of three and a half minutes' detention or a fine of the fourth category.

**TITLE IV: Infractions related to transportation.**

Article 123 - Piracy

1. Any person who knowingly takes service on a vessel intended to be employed for the commission of illegal acts of violence against other vessels, people, or property, or any person who seizes control of a vessel, shall be guilty of **piracy** and is liable to a term of four and a half minutes' detention.

Article 124 - Skyjacking

1. Any person who unlawfully seizes or exercises control over an aircraft, or changes the aircraft's flight path from its course, shall be guilty of **skyjacking** and is liable to a term of five minutes' detention.

Article 125 - [Repealed]

**TITLE V: Offenses related to Traffic**

Article 126

1. Speed limits are placed on the roads, indicating the speed limit in certain areas.
  - a. An exception to this article is an Emergency service and Protective service.
    - i. These services are allowed to:
      1. Exceed the maximum speed, where safe;
      2. Pass red traffic lights, where safe;
      3. Drive against the flow of traffic.
  - b. Emergency and Protective services are allowed to make use of the exception, only when they make use of optical and auditory signals.
  - c. Members of the Emergency Services are excepted from sub B, whenever a breach of traffic regulations is needed in order to execute their job.
  - d. Emergency Services are allowed to drive in restricted areas.
2. The following stipulations apply in the scenario an area does not have a speed limit:
  - a. Main roads have a speed limit of 110 KM/h
  - b. Side roads around city commercial and residential buildings have a speed limit of 80 KM/h
  - c. Side roads shared around areas with foot traffic such as, but not limited to, pedestrian areas have a speed limit of 60 KM/h
3. The ministry of Justice and Security may adjust the speed limits of the roads to differ from a sign or stipulation
  - a. This will be announced to the public with a valid reason attached to the change

## TITLE V: Infractions related to motor vehicle traffic.

### Article 127 - Driving without care to others

1. The person who operates a vehicle in such a way that the expected level of careful and competent driving on a public road or public waterway was breached, or who uses a vehicle that is unroadworthy or unseaworthy, thereby poses a safety risk for pedestrians, individuals at sea, other road or sea users, shall be guilty of **dangerous driving** and is liable to a term of two minutes' detention or a fine of the second category:
  - a. If an individual loses their life due to violation of the preceding provision, the suspect is also liable to the provisions described in Article 120 - Homicide; and
  - b. If an individual is harmed in any way due to violation of the preceding provision, the suspect is also liable to the provisions described in Article 121 - Battery.

### Article 128

1. The person who exceeds the imposed speed limit, in their motor vehicle, is, for **speeding**, punished with an in-game fine of the first category.

### Article 129

1. The person who drives on the wrong side of the road, or driving the wrong way down a one-way street, in a motor vehicle, is, for **driving against the flow of traffic**, punished with an in-game fine of the first category.

### Article 130

1. The person who drives on a public footpath, using a motor vehicle, is, for **driving on a public footpath**, punished with an in-game fine of the first category.

### Article 131

1. The person who fails to yield when crossing an intersection, when leaving the road, or in situations in which yielding is logically used, is, for **failure to yield**, punished with an in-game fine of the first category.

### Article 132

1. The person who fails to stop for a stop sign, as given by the law enforcement, is, for **failing to stop at a stop sign**, punished with an in-game fine of the first category.

### Article 133

1. The person who parks their vehicle in a non-parking area, is, for **improper parking**, punished with an in-game fine of the first category.

### Article 134

1. The person who drives without care or attention to other pedestrians, individuals at sea, other road or sea users, which could cause distress or alarm to other road or sea users, or traffic or maritime collisions, is, for **driving without due care and attention**, punished with an in-game fine of the second category.

### Article 135

1. The person who deliberately and unnecessarily uses their horn to cause harassment, alarm, or distress to individuals in the direct area, is, for **unnecessary use of horn**, punished with an in-game fine of the first category.

