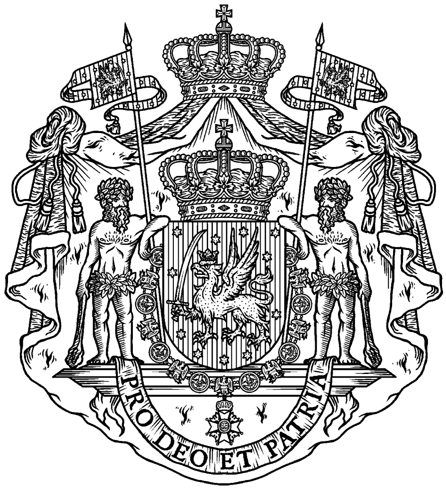
THE CODES OF KAHARAGIA

Criminal Code of Kaharagia

VOLUME III



Criminal Code of Kaharagia

Offences, Sanctions, and the Principles of Criminal Liability.

PUBLISHED BY

THE SOVEREIGN’S PRINTER

ROYAL CHANCELLERY, KAHARAGIA

2026

Criminal Code of Kaharagia

Offences, Sanctions, and the Principles of Criminal Liability.

Published by

THE SOVEREIGN'S PRINTER

Royal Chancellery, Kaharagia

First edition, 2026. First impression.

This edition reproduces the Code as in force at the status date below. The authoritative text is that published in KáhaLex; where this volume differs from it, the published text governs. This volume is a faithful reproduction and not an independent authority.

Enacted by Sovereign Decree SD-2026-0005, given 16/07/2026, taking effect upon signature

Cite as CR Art. N — “Heading”, Criminal Code of Kaharagia (2026)

Text kahalex.kaharagia.org/codes/criminal

Decree gazette.kaharagia.org/sovereign-decrees/sd-2026-0005

Status All 34 Articles in force from 16/07/2026; text as at 12/08/2026

KPN 549-720-26-0003-2

Set in Merriweather and Inter. Typeset in Kaharagia.

Enacting Decree

The Code is Annex A of the Decree below, which provides that the Annex forms an integral and binding part of it. Reproduced from the engrossed record; the Decree's Articles are numbered in roman, the Code's in arabic.

SD-2026-0005

Sovereign Decree Establishing and Enacting the Criminal Code of Kaharagia

BY THE GRACE OF GOD

WE MAXIMILIAN

PRINCE OF KAHARAGIA

etc., etc., etc.,

WHEREAS the preservation of peace, public order, and justice requires that offences and sanctions be clearly and lawfully defined;

WHEREAS no person ought to be subjected to criminal sanction except in accordance with law and the fundamental principles of justice;

WHEREAS the Criminal Code of Kaharagia has been prepared for this purpose and ought now to be given full force and effect;

NOW, THEREFORE, WE, in Our Sovereign capacity and having duly considered the advice of Our Counsel, do hereby decree as follows:

Article I — Establishment and Enactment

1. The Criminal Code of Kaharagia, comprising Articles 1 through 34 and set forth in Annex A, is hereby established, enacted, and promulgated as law within the State.
2. Annex A forms an integral and binding part of this Decree and shall have full force and effect accordingly.

Article II — Application and Interpretation

1. Subject always to the Fundamental Laws and Principles of Kaharagia, the Criminal Code of Kaharagia shall govern criminal liability, offences against persons, property, public order, and the State, and the sanctions applicable thereto.
2. All existing laws, decrees, regulations, and other instruments shall be interpreted and applied consistently with the Criminal Code of Kaharagia and shall have no force to the extent of any inconsistency.
3. The authenticated text of the Criminal Code of Kaharagia shall be maintained by the Royal Chancellery and reproduced in KáhaLex without substantive alteration.

Article III — Enactment and Publication

1. This Decree and Annex A shall take effect immediately upon Our Signature.
2. They shall be entered into the Royal Kaharagian Gazette and published accordingly.

GIVEN *under Our Hand and the Great Seal of Our Principality, at Our Court in Detroit, This 16th day of July, in the year of Our Lord Two Thousand and Twenty-Six, and the Seventeenth of Our Reign.*

Maximilian P.

Contents

Note on Citation

An Article of this Code is cited by the abbreviation, the Article number, and where helpful the heading, for example CR Art. 1. A numbered paragraph within an Article is cited by its number and a sub-paragraph by its letter, so that CR Art. 2(1)(b) refers to the second sub-paragraph of paragraph (1) of Article 2.

A reference in the form CR Art. N is to an Article of this Code; the other instruments in the corpus are cited in the same way. The abbreviations are FN for the Fundamental Laws and Principles of Kaharagia, CC for the Civil Code of Kaharagia, CR for the Criminal Code of Kaharagia (this volume), Nat for the Nationality Code of Kaharagia, and DPC for the Data Protection Code of Kaharagia.

Every Article printed here was in force at the status date on the imprint page. This volume is a faithful reproduction and not an independent authority; where it differs from the text published in KáhaLex, the published text governs.

The Codes of Kaharagia

The corpus of enacted law. Each instrument was established by the Sovereign Decree named against it, given 16/07/2026 and taking effect upon signature. The authenticated text of each is maintained by the Royal Chancellery and published in KáhaLex.

Title 01 — General Provisions

Articles 1–9

Chapter 01 — Scope, Definitions, and Jurisdiction

Article 1 — Purpose and Scope

(1) This Code is the principal criminal legislation of the State of the Kaharagians. It defines criminal offences, establishes the principles of criminal responsibility, and prescribes the sanctions applicable to persons who commit offences against the laws of the State.

(2) This Code applies to all Kaharagian nationals and to all recognised legal persons constituted or registered under Kaharagian law, subject to the jurisdictional provisions set out in Article 3.

(3) Only conduct that is expressly prohibited by this Code or by another enactment of Kaharagian law in force at the time of its commission constitutes a criminal offence. No person may be held criminally responsible for an act or omission that is not so prohibited. This principle of legality (*nullum crimen sine lege*) is guaranteed by Article 35(3) of the Fundamental Laws.

(4) Where a Kaharagian national is physically present within the territory of a host jurisdiction, the mandatory criminal laws of that host jurisdiction prevail over this Code to the extent of any inconsistency, in accordance with Article 42(1) and Article 47 of the Fundamental Laws.

(5) Nothing in this Code affects the power of the State to impose administrative sanctions, disciplinary measures, or regulatory penalties under other enactments, in particular the Data Protection Code, the Civil Code, and any code or regulation governing the conduct of public officers. The imposition of an administrative sanction does not preclude criminal proceedings where the conduct also constitutes a criminal offence, provided the principle set out in Article 6 is respected.

(6) This Code shall be interpreted and applied in conformity with the Fundamental Laws, the dignity of the person, and the principles of proportionality and the rule of law.

Article 2 — Definitions

(1) For the purposes of this Code, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms bear the meanings assigned to them below:

(a) **“Offence”** means any act or omission that is expressly prohibited by this Code or by another enactment of Kaharagian law and for which a criminal sanction is prescribed.

(b) **“Person”** means a natural person or a recognised legal person, as the context requires.

(c) **“National”** means a natural person who holds Kaharagian nationality, whether by grant, registration, or any other lawful means recognised by the laws of the State.

(d) **“Recognised legal person”** means any corporation, association, foundation, trust, partnership, or other juridical entity that is constituted, registered, or formally recognised under Kaharagian law, and that possesses legal personality distinct from its members or founders.

(e) **“Digital system”** means any electronic, networked, or automated system that is owned, operated, maintained, or administered by or on behalf of the State, or that forms part of the official digital infrastructure of the State.

(f) **“State service”** means any service, function, or facility provided or made available by the State to nationals, recognised legal persons, or the public through digital systems or other means, in particular registers, identity services, adjudicative processes, and communication platforms.

(g) **“State instrument”** means any document, record, certificate, credential, token, digital signature, seal, register entry, or other artefact — whether in digital or any other form — that is issued, maintained, or authenticated by or on behalf of the State and that carries legal effect or evidentiary weight under Kaharagian law.

(h) **“Public officer”** means any natural person who holds an office, appointment, commission, or delegation of authority under Kaharagian law, whether permanent or temporary, remunerated or voluntary, and who exercises functions of a public character on behalf of the State.

(i) **“Competent authority”** means the Royal Chancellery or any person, body, or office to which the Royal Chancellery has lawfully delegated the relevant function or power.

(j) **“Fine”** means a monetary penalty denominated in United States dollars, imposed upon conviction for an offence.

(k) **“Community service order”** means a sanction requiring the convicted person to perform a specified number of hours of unpaid service to the Kaharagian community, of a nature and under conditions determined by the competent authority, which may include contributions to open-source projects, educational programmes, or other activities that serve the public interest of the State.

(l) **“Public censure”** means a formal, public declaration by the competent authority that a person has been found guilty of a specified offence, which may be published in the official gazette, State registers, or other channels designated by law.

(m) **“Forfeiture”** means the compulsory deprivation, without compensation, of property, assets, rights, privileges, digital tokens, credentials, or other items that were used in, derived from, or connected with the commission of an offence, as ordered by the competent authority upon conviction.

(2) Terms used in this Code that are defined in the Fundamental Laws or in the Civil Code bear the same meaning as in those enactments, unless this Code expressly provides otherwise.

(3) Where a term is not defined in this Article or elsewhere in Kaharagian law, it shall be given its ordinary meaning, interpreted in the light of the context, purpose, and structure of the provision in which it appears.

Article 3 — Jurisdiction and Applicability

(1) The State of the Kaharagians exercises personal jurisdiction over all Kaharagian nationals in respect of offences under this Code and other criminal enactments of Kaharagian law, wherever such nationals may be situated at the time of the commission of the offence.

(2) The State exercises consensual jurisdiction over any person who, not being a national, has voluntarily submitted to the jurisdiction of the State by registration, agreement, use of State services, or any other act that constitutes acceptance of Kaharagian jurisdiction under the Fundamental Laws or other applicable enactments.

(3) The State exercises jurisdiction over any offence — regardless of the nationality or location of the offender — where the offending conduct was committed through, directed at, or materially affected:

(a) a Kaharagian digital system;

(b) a State register or official record;

(c) a State service or State instrument; or

(d) the integrity, availability, or confidentiality of any component of the State's digital infrastructure.

(4) Where the same conduct constitutes an offence under both this Code and the law of a host jurisdiction, the principle of *ne bis in idem* applies as provided in Article 6. A person shall not be subjected to duplicative proceedings or sanctions for the same underlying conduct except as that Article permits.

(5) The practical enforcement of sanctions imposed under this Code depends upon the laws and cooperation of the jurisdiction in which the convicted person is present or in which enforcement is sought, as recognised by Article 42(4) of the Fundamental Laws. The State shall pursue enforcement through all lawful means available, including digital enforcement measures, mutual legal assistance, and any other mechanisms recognised by international practice or bilateral arrangement.

(6) Nothing in this Article confers jurisdiction over conduct that falls exclusively within the sovereign competence of a host jurisdiction and that has no material connection to the Kaharagian legal order, its nationals, or its digital systems.

Chapter 02 — Fundamental Principles

Article 4 — Legality and Non-Retroactivity

(1) No person shall be held criminally responsible for any act or omission that did not constitute a criminal offence under the law in force at the time it was committed. The principle of legality (*nullum crimen sine lege*) is a foundational guarantee of the Kaharagian legal order, enshrined in Article 35(3) of the Fundamental Laws.

(2) No sanction shall be imposed for a criminal offence except pursuant to a law that prescribes both the offence and the applicable sanction. The principle *nulla poena sine lege* requires that the nature and maximum severity of any sanction be ascertainable from the law at the time of the conduct in question.

(3) Criminal laws shall not be applied retroactively to the detriment of the accused. A law that creates a new offence, increases the severity of an existing offence, or introduces or increases a sanction shall have no application to conduct that occurred before its entry into force.

(4) Where the law in force at the time of the commission of an offence differs from the law in force at the time of judgment, the law that is more favourable to the accused shall apply. This principle of *lex mitior*, guaranteed by Article 35(4) of the Fundamental Laws, extends to all elements of the offence, defences, and sanctions, and applies at every stage of proceedings, including appeal.

(5) No offence shall be established, and no sanction imposed, by analogy to an existing provision of criminal law where such analogical application operates to the detriment of the accused. Penal provisions shall be strictly construed; any ambiguity shall be resolved in favour of the accused (*in dubio pro reo*).

(6) The principles set out in this Article are non-derogable. They may not be suspended, limited, or overridden in any circumstances, including during a state of emergency or any other exceptional condition, in accordance with Article 32(5)(d) of the Fundamental Laws.

Article 5 — Presumption of Innocence and Rights of the Accused

(1) Every person charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law. The burden of proving guilt rests upon the prosecution, and the standard of proof required for conviction is proof beyond reasonable doubt.

(2) Every person charged with a criminal offence is entitled to the following rights, as guaranteed by Article 35(5) of the Fundamental Laws:

(a) to be informed promptly, and in sufficient detail, of the nature and cause of the charge, in a language that the person understands;

(b) to be tried without undue delay, and not to be subjected to prolonged uncertainty as to their criminal liability;

(c) to be present at trial — whether by physical attendance or through secure digital means — and to defend themselves in person or through legal assistance of their own choosing;

(d) to examine or have examined the witnesses against them, and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on their behalf under the same conditions as witnesses called by the prosecution;

(e) not to be compelled to testify against themselves or to confess guilt, and to have excluded from evidence any statement or material obtained in violation of the privilege against self-incrimination;

(f) upon conviction, to appeal to a higher tribunal, which shall have the power to review findings of fact, questions of law, and the appropriateness of the sanction imposed;

(g) to a fair and public hearing before a competent, independent, and impartial tribunal established by law.

(3) Where the interests of justice so require and the accused lacks the means to retain legal assistance, the State shall provide legal aid at its own expense, as guaranteed by Article 35(10) of the Fundamental Laws. The competent authority shall establish procedures to assess eligibility for legal aid and to ensure the quality and independence of legal assistance so provided.

(4) Hearings may be conducted through secure digital means where appropriate, provided that the principles of fairness, transparency, and the rights of the accused are fully respected.

(5) The rights enumerated in this Article correspond to the specific guarantees set out in Article 35(5) of the Fundamental Laws.

Article 6 — Ne Bis in Idem

(1) No person shall be tried or sanctioned a second time under Kaharagian law for an offence in respect of which that person has already been finally convicted or acquitted by a Kaharagian tribunal, in accordance with Article 35(11) of the Fundamental Laws. A conviction or acquittal is final when it is no longer subject to ordinary appeal.

(2) Where a person has been finally convicted or acquitted by a competent tribunal of a host jurisdiction for conduct that also constitutes an offence under this Code, Kaharagian criminal proceedings in respect of the same conduct are barred. For the purposes of this paragraph, “the same conduct” means the same material acts or omissions, irrespective of the legal characterisation given to those acts or omissions by the host jurisdiction.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph 2, Kaharagian criminal proceedings may proceed where all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) the offence under Kaharagian law protects a distinct and essential interest of the State that was not addressed, directly or substantially, by the host-jurisdiction proceedings;

(b) the distinct interest is one that, by its nature, can only be protected through Kaharagian proceedings — such as the integrity of State instruments, the security of Kaharagian digital systems, or the authenticity of entries in State registers; and

(c) the proceedings are proportionate, having regard to the totality of sanctions already imposed on the person and the seriousness of the harm to the State interest.

(4) Where Kaharagian proceedings are permitted under paragraph 3, the competent authority shall take into account any sanction already imposed by the host jurisdiction when determining the appropriate Kaharagian sanction, so as to ensure that the cumulative burden on the person is not disproportionate.

(5) The protection afforded by this Article extends equally to proceedings for the same conduct that were terminated by a final decision of a prosecuting authority not to proceed, provided that the decision was taken on the merits and is irrevocable under the law of the jurisdiction that rendered it.

Article 7 — Equality Before the Law

(1) All persons are equal before the criminal law of the State. The criminal law shall be applied uniformly and without distinction, in accordance with the guarantee of equality set out in Article 33 of the Fundamental Laws.

(2) No person shall be subjected to discrimination in the investigation, prosecution, trial, or sanctioning of a criminal offence on the basis of race, ethnicity, colour, sex, gender, sexual orientation, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability, age, or any other status, save as expressly provided by law for the purpose of protecting a legitimate and overriding interest.

(3) The Sovereign of the State of the Kaharagians is inviolable and immune from criminal prosecution under Kaharagian law, in accordance with Article 15 of the Fundamental Laws. No criminal proceedings may be instituted, continued, or enforced against the person of the Sovereign for any act or omission, whether committed in an official or personal capacity.

(4) The immunities enjoyed by the Sovereign under paragraph 3 are personal to the Sovereign and do not extend to any other person, including members of the Sovereign's household, public officers, or any person acting on the instructions or authority of the Sovereign. Any such person who commits an offence under this Code is subject to criminal responsibility on the same terms as any other person.

(5) Where any other provision of Kaharagian law confers a procedural immunity or privilege upon a person by reason of their office or function, that immunity or privilege shall be strictly construed and shall not be interpreted as conferring substantive immunity from criminal responsibility.

Chapter 03 — Criminal Responsibility

Article 8 — Age of Criminal Responsibility and Capacity

(1) The minimum age of criminal responsibility under Kaharagian law is fourteen years. No person who had not attained the age of fourteen at the time of the commission of the alleged offence may be held criminally responsible, prosecuted, or subjected to any criminal sanction.

(2) A person who had attained the age of fourteen but had not yet attained the age of eighteen at the time of the commission of an offence is criminally responsible, but the following special provisions apply:

- (a) Proceedings against such a person shall be conducted with due regard to the person's age, maturity, and best interests, and shall prioritise rehabilitative and educational measures over punitive sanctions.
- (b) No sanction imposed on such a person shall exceed one half of the maximum sanction that would be applicable to an adult convicted of the same offence.
- (c) Public censure of such a person shall not include the publication of their name or any identifying particulars, unless the competent authority determines, in exceptional circumstances and with stated reasons, that disclosure is necessary for the protection of the public.
- (d) The competent authority may, in lieu of or in addition to any sanction, impose rehabilitative measures including mentoring, educational programmes, supervised community engagement, or such other measures as are appropriate to the circumstances of the case and the needs of the person.

(3) Full criminal responsibility attaches at the age of eighteen, being the age of majority as established by Article 9 of the Civil Code.

(4) A person who, at the time of the commission of an offence, lacked mental capacity within the meaning of Article 12 of the Civil Code is not criminally responsible if, by reason of that incapacity, the person was unable:

- (a) to understand the nature and consequences of the act or omission; or
- (b) to control their conduct in conformity with the requirements of law.

(5) Where there is credible evidence that a person may have lacked mental capacity at the time of the offence, the competent authority shall ensure that an independent assessment of the person's capacity is conducted before proceedings may result in a finding of guilt.

(6) A person who, at the time of the offence, had diminished mental capacity — that is, the person's capacity to understand the nature of the act or to control their conduct was substantially impaired but not wholly absent — remains criminally responsible, but the competent authority shall take the diminished capacity into account as a mitigating factor in determining the appropriate sanction.

Article 9 — Mens Rea, Defences, and Participation

(1) Unless the provision creating an offence expressly provides otherwise, a person is not guilty of an offence unless the person acted with intent (*dolus*). A person acts with intent where the person:

(a) has knowledge of the facts and circumstances that constitute the material elements of the offence; and

(b) wills the commission of the act or omission, or is aware that the prohibited consequence is substantially certain to result from the person's conduct.

(2) Where the provision creating an offence expressly specifies that negligence (*culpa*) is sufficient, a person acts negligently where the person fails to exercise the degree of care, skill, or foresight that a reasonable person, in the same circumstances and possessing the same knowledge, would have exercised, and thereby causes or contributes to the prohibited result.

(3) The following defences are available to a person charged with an offence under this Code:

(a) **Necessity.** A person is not criminally responsible for an act or omission if that act or omission was committed in order to avert an imminent danger to life, bodily integrity, or the fundamental rights of the person or of another, provided that:

(i) the danger could not reasonably have been averted by other means;

(ii) the harm caused by the act or omission was not disproportionate to the harm averted; and

(iii) the person did not voluntarily create the circumstances giving rise to the danger.

(b) **Duress.** A person is not criminally responsible for an act or omission if the person was compelled to commit it by an imminent and credible threat of serious harm to the life or bodily integrity of the person or of another, provided that a reasonable person in the same circumstances would have been unable to resist the threat. Duress is not a defence to an offence that results in the intentional taking of life.

(c) **Lawful authority.** A person is not criminally responsible for an act or omission that was performed in the lawful execution of official duties, pursuant to a valid and lawful order or authorisation, provided that the act or omission did not manifestly exceed the scope of the authority conferred and was not manifestly unlawful.

(d) **Honest and reasonable mistake of fact.** A person is not criminally responsible for an act or omission if, at the time of commission, the person honestly and reasonably believed in the existence of facts which, had they existed, would have rendered the conduct lawful. This defence does not apply where the mistake was the result of negligence and the offence may be committed negligently.

(4) Ignorance of the law is not a defence to a charge under this Code. Every person subject to Kaharagian jurisdiction is deemed to know the law.

(5) However, where a person can demonstrate that, despite the exercise of due diligence, the relevant provision was not accessible or ascertainable, the competent authority may take this into account as a mitigating factor in sentencing.

(6) A person who, with intent to commit an offence, takes a substantial step toward the commission of that offence, beyond mere preparation, is guilty of attempt, whether or not the offence is in fact completed. A person convicted of attempt is liable to a sanction not exceeding one half of the maximum sanction prescribed for the completed offence.

(7) A person who intentionally aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of an offence is liable as if they had committed the offence as a principal. For the purposes of this paragraph:

(a) **"Aids"** means to assist or facilitate the commission of the offence by any act or omission, whether before or during its commission.

(b) **"Abets"** means to encourage, support, or instigate the principal offender in the commission of the offence.

(c) **"Counsels"** means to advise, recommend, or solicit the commission of the offence.

(d) **"Procures"** means to bring about, arrange, or cause the commission of the offence through another person.

(8) A person who intentionally incites another to commit an offence is liable as a principal if the offence is committed or attempted. Where the incited offence is neither committed nor attempted, the inciter is guilty of incitement and is liable to a sanction not exceeding one half of the maximum sanction prescribed for the offence incited.

(9) Where two or more persons act in concert pursuant to a common plan to commit an offence, each participant is criminally responsible for any act done by any other participant in furtherance of the common plan, provided that the act was a foreseeable consequence of carrying out the plan.

Title 02 — Sanctions

Articles 10–14

Chapter 01 — Catalogue of Sanctions

Article 10 — Types of Sanctions

(1) The following sanctions may be imposed under this Code:

(a) Fine, denominated in United States dollars in accordance with Article 12.

(b) Public censure, consisting in the publication of the conviction in the Official Gazette.

(c) Revocation of honours, titles, or decorations conferred by the State.

(d) Revocation of licences, authorisations, or recognitions granted under Kaharagian law.

(e) Community service order, comprising digital or administrative tasks performed for the benefit of the State or the community.

(f) Temporary or permanent exclusion from State services, registers, or digital platforms.

(g) Forfeiture of instrumentalities or proceeds of the offence.

(h) Loss or suspension of specific nationality privileges, provided that no sanction shall result in the deprivation of nationality itself.

(2) No sanction imposed under this Code may amount to torture, or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, in accordance with Article 32(2)(b) of the Fundamental Laws.

(3) The competent authority may impose multiple sanctions concurrently for the same offence, subject to the sentencing principles set out in Article 11.

(4) Sanctions shall apply to legal persons with appropriate modifications; in particular, fines, revocation of licences and authorisations, exclusion from State services and platforms, and forfeiture may be imposed on legal persons.

Article 11 — Sentencing Principles

(1) Every sanction imposed under this Code must be proportionate to the gravity of the offence, the degree of culpability of the offender, and the circumstances of the case.

(2) The competent authority shall take into account the following aggravating factors, where applicable:

(a) Abuse of public office or a position of trust.

(b) Vulnerability of the victim.

(c) Repeated or persistent offending.

(d) Use of State systems or instruments to commit the offence.

(e) Substantial harm caused to the victim, the State, or the community.

(f) Commission of the offence as part of organised activity.

(3) The competent authority shall take into account the following mitigating factors, where applicable:

(a) Cooperation with the authorities during the investigation or proceedings.

(b) Restitution or reparation made to the victim.

(c) The offence is a first offence.

(d) Genuine remorse demonstrated by the offender and steps taken to prevent recurrence.

(e) Youth of the offender, being a person aged fourteen to seventeen years in accordance with Article 8.

(f) Provocation or contribution of the victim to the circumstances giving rise to the offence.

(4) Where multiple offences are charged, sanctions may be imposed concurrently or consecutively; however, the total burden of sanctions must remain proportionate to the overall culpability of the offender.

(5) The competent authority must give written reasons for the sanctions imposed, specifying the factors taken into account under paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article.

Article 12 — Fines

(1) Fines imposed under this Code are denominated in United States dollars (USD).

(2) Fines shall be determined according to the following three-tier scale:

(a) Minor offences: one hundred dollars ($100) to five thousand dollars ($5,000).

(b) Serious offences: five thousand dollars ($5,000) to fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

(c) Grave offences: fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) to five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

(3) The competent authority may, having regard to the financial circumstances of the offender, adjust the fine within the applicable range prescribed by paragraph 2 of this Article.

(4) Default on the payment of a fine may give rise to additional sanctions, including extended exclusion from State services and enhanced public censure, but shall not give rise to any custodial measure.

(5) Fines imposed on legal persons may be up to five times the maximum fine applicable to a natural person for the same offence.

Chapter 02 — Execution and Extinction of Sanctions

Article 13 — Execution of Sanctions

(1) Fines shall be payable within ninety (90) days of the judgment becoming final, or in such instalments as the competent authority may permit.

(2) Community service orders shall consist of digital or administrative tasks performed for the benefit of the State or the community, supervised by the competent authority. The total number of hours imposed shall not exceed two hundred and forty (240) hours. Community service must respect the dignity of the person at all times.

(3) Public censure shall be published in the Official Gazette and on the relevant State digital platform. The publication shall remain accessible for the duration specified in the judgment.

(4) Where revocation of honours, titles, or decorations is ordered, the Royal Chancellery shall record the revocation and notify the Sovereign.

(5) Exclusion from State services, registers, or digital platforms shall be implemented through modification of digital access credentials. Exclusion must be limited to the specific services or platforms specified in the judgment.

(6) Where forfeiture is ordered, the competent authority shall take possession or control of the forfeited assets. Proceeds of forfeiture shall be applied to the public treasury.

Article 14 — Prescription and Extinction of Sanctions

(1) The limitation periods for prosecution, running from the date on which the offence was completed or, in the case of a continuing offence, from the date of the last act constituting the offence, are as follows:

- (a) Minor offences: two (2) years.
- (b) Serious offences: five (5) years.
- (c) Grave offences: ten (10) years.

(2) No limitation period shall apply to:

- (a) Offences involving slavery, trafficking, or forced labour.
- (b) Offences involving sexual exploitation of children.

(3) Limitation is interrupted by the institution of formal proceedings. A new limitation period of the same duration begins to run from the date of such interruption.

(4) Sanctions are extinguished by:

(a) Completion, being the payment of a fine in full, the fulfilment of a community service order, or the expiry of a period of exclusion.

(b) Sovereign clemency, exercised in accordance with the prerogative recognised by Article 35(13) of the Fundamental Laws.

(c) Death of the convicted person.

(5) Rehabilitation shall operate as follows: after a period of five (5) years in respect of minor offences, or ten (10) years in respect of serious or grave offences, from the completion of the sanction, during which no further offence is committed, the conviction shall be spent for all purposes except national security vetting.

(6) The Sovereign may, by act of clemency, grant:

(a) A pardon, extinguishing the sanction in whole.

(b) A commutation, substituting a lesser sanction for that originally imposed.

(c) Rehabilitation before the expiry of the ordinary period prescribed by paragraph 5 of this Article.

Title 03 — Offences Against the State and Public Order

Articles 15–22

Chapter 01 — Offences Against Sovereign Authority and State Instruments

Article 15 — Falsification of the Great Seal and State Instruments

(1) Pursuant to Article 40(4) of the Fundamental Laws, the falsification of the Great Seal and other instruments of State authentication constitutes a grave offence under this Article.

(2) Any person who counterfeits, falsifies, or without authorisation reproduces or uses the Great Seal, the Lesser Seal, or any other instrument of State authentication commits an offence.

- (a) This includes the digital forgery of electronic seals, authentication tokens, cryptographic keys, or digital signatures issued by the State or its organs.
- (b) This includes the creation, distribution, or deployment of any tool, software, or process designed or adapted primarily for the purpose of committing an offence under this paragraph.

(3) Any person who uses or possesses a falsified or counterfeited instrument referred to in paragraph 2, knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe it to be false, commits an offence.

(4) Any person who, without authorisation, transfers, publishes, or makes available to another person any genuine instrument of State authentication for a purpose inconsistent with its lawful use commits an offence.

(5) **Classification.** An offence under this Article is a **grave** offence.

(6) **Sanctions.** A person found guilty of an offence under this Article is liable to the following sanctions:

- (a) A fine of $50,000 to $500,000, in accordance with Article 12.
- (b) Public censure in accordance with Article 10.
- (c) Forfeiture of any falsified instrument, and of any tool, software, or material used in the commission of the offence.
- (d) Revocation of any State-granted recognition, licence, or credential held by the offender where such recognition, licence, or credential was obtained or facilitated by the offence.

Article 16 — Misuse of Sovereign Insignia

(1) Any person who, without authorisation, uses, reproduces, distorts, or publicly displays the Coat of Arms, the national flag, or any other sovereign symbol of the State of the Kaharagians commits an offence.

(2) Any person who uses any sovereign insignia of the State, or any mark, emblem, or design substantially resembling such insignia, in a manner calculated to create a false impression of State authority, endorsement, or affiliation commits an offence.

(a) This includes use in digital platforms, applications, websites, documents, communications, or any other medium.

(3) It is a defence to a charge under paragraph 1 that the use was made in good faith for the purposes of commentary, education, journalism, or satire, and did not create a genuine risk of confusion as to State authority or endorsement.

(4) **Classification.** An offence under this Article is a **serious** offence.

(5) **Sanctions.** A person found guilty of an offence under this Article is liable to the following sanctions:

(a) A fine of $5,000 to $50,000, in accordance with Article 12.

(b) Public censure in accordance with Article 10.

Article 17 — Impersonation of State Officials or Organs

(1) Any person who falsely represents themselves as a Kaharagian official, judge, agent, or organ of State, or as a person acting under the authority of the State, commits an offence.

(a) This includes impersonation through digital means, including the use of false digital credentials, fabricated official communications, or falsified authorisation tokens.

(2) Any person who creates, operates, or maintains a fake State website, platform, communication channel, or digital service, or any facility that purports to be an official instrumentality of the State of the Kaharagians, commits an offence.

(3) Any person who, without being entitled to do so, uses or displays an official title, rank, or designation of the State in a manner calculated to deceive another person into believing that the offender holds that title, rank, or designation commits an offence.

(4) **Classification.**

(a) An offence under this Article is a **serious** offence.

(b) Where the impersonation is committed for the purpose of, or in the course of, committing another offence, the offence under this Article is a **grave** offence.

(5) **Sanctions.**

(a) For a serious offence under this Article, the offender is liable to the following sanctions:

(i) A fine of $5,000 to $50,000, in accordance with Article 12.

(ii) Public censure in accordance with Article 10.

(iii) Exclusion from State services for a period determined by the tribunal.

(b) For a grave offence under this Article, the offender is liable to the following sanctions:

   (i) A fine of $50,000 to $500,000, in accordance with Article 12.

   (ii) Public censure in accordance with Article 10.

   (iii) Exclusion from State services for a period determined by the tribunal.

Article 18 — Fraud Against State Registers

(1) Any person who knowingly provides false information, forged documents, or materially misleading declarations for the purpose of procuring an entry, amendment, or deletion in any State register commits an offence.

(a) State registers include the civil status register, the nationality register, the property register, the register of honours, and any other register maintained by or on behalf of the State.

(2) Any person who knowingly uses or relies upon a fraudulently obtained or materially false entry in a State register commits an offence.

(3) Pursuant to Article 7(5) of the Civil Code, any person who, through negligence, fails to register a civil status event within the time prescribed by law commits an offence.

(4) **Classification.**

(a) An offence under paragraphs 1 or 2 is a **serious** offence.

(b) An offence under paragraph 3 is a **minor** offence.

(5) **Sanctions.**

(a) For a serious offence under paragraphs 1 or 2, the offender is liable to the following sanctions:

   (i) A fine of $5,000 to $50,000, in accordance with Article 12.

   (ii) Public censure in accordance with Article 10.

   (iii) Correction or annulment of any fraudulent entry in the relevant State register, at the expense of the offender.

(b) For a minor offence under paragraph 3, the offender is liable to:

   (i) A fine of $100 to $5,000, in accordance with Article 12.

Chapter 02 — Offences Against the Administration of Justice

Article 19 — Perjury and False Evidence

(1) Any person who, having taken an oath or made a solemn affirmation before a Kaharagian tribunal or in Kaharagian proceedings, knowingly gives false testimony on a material matter commits an offence.

(2) Any person who produces, or causes to be produced, a document, record, digital artefact, or any other item as evidence in Kaharagian proceedings, knowing it to be false, forged, or materially altered, commits an offence.

(3) Any person who suborns, induces, or procures another person to give false testimony or to produce false evidence in Kaharagian proceedings commits an offence.

(a) A person who commits an offence under this paragraph is liable to the same sanctions as the person who gives the false testimony or produces the false evidence.

(4) It is no defence that the proceedings in which the false testimony was given or the false evidence was produced have concluded, been abandoned, or resulted in a particular outcome.

(5) **Classification.** An offence under this Article is a **serious** offence.

(6) **Sanctions.** A person found guilty of an offence under this Article is liable to the following sanctions:

(a) A fine of $5,000 to $50,000, in accordance with Article 12.

(b) Public censure in accordance with Article 10.

Article 20 — Obstruction of Justice and Contempt

(1) Any person who interferes with or obstructs the administration of justice in the State of the Kaharagians commits an offence. Obstruction includes:

(a) Intimidating, threatening, or retaliating against a witness, complainant, or any other person involved in or connected with proceedings before a Kaharagian tribunal.

(b) Destroying, altering, concealing, or rendering inaccessible any evidence, document, record, or digital artefact that is relevant to proceedings before a Kaharagian tribunal or that the person knows or has reasonable grounds to believe may become relevant to such proceedings.

(c) Wilfully disobeying a lawful order, direction, or summons of a Kaharagian tribunal.

(2) Any person who threatens, insults, or obstructs a person exercising judicial or quasi-judicial functions in the State, or who otherwise conducts themselves in a manner calculated to undermine the authority or dignity of such proceedings, commits an offence.

(3) **Classification.** An offence under this Article is a **serious** offence.

(4) **Sanctions.** A person found guilty of an offence under this Article is liable to the following sanctions:

(a) A fine of $5,000 to $50,000, in accordance with Article 12.

(b) Public censure in accordance with Article 10.

(c) Exclusion from State services for a period determined by the tribunal.

Chapter 03 — Offences Against Public Order

Article 21 — Corruption and Abuse of Office

(1) **Active corruption.** Any person who offers, promises, or gives, directly or through an intermediary, an improper advantage of any kind to a public officer, or to a third party at the direction or for the benefit of a public officer, in connection with the officer's functions, commits an offence.

(2) **Passive corruption.** Any public officer who solicits, accepts, or agrees to accept, directly or through an intermediary, an improper advantage of any kind, for themselves or for a third party, in connection with the officer's functions, commits an offence.

(3) **Abuse of office.** Any public officer who uses their position, authority, or access to State resources for personal gain, or to confer an improper advantage on another person, commits an offence.

(4) For the purposes of this Article, "public officer" has the meaning given in Article 2(1)(h).

(5) **Classification.** An offence under this Article is a **grave** offence.

(6) **Sanctions.** A person found guilty of an offence under this Article is liable to the following sanctions:

(a) A fine of $50,000 to $500,000, in accordance with Article 12.

(b) Public censure in accordance with Article 10.

(c) Permanent revocation of office, appointment, or mandate held by the offender.

(d) Permanent exclusion from State service.

(e) Forfeiture of any advantage obtained, directly or indirectly, through the commission of the offence.

Article 22 — Breach of Official Duty and Misuse of Confidential Information

(1) Any public officer who wilfully or through gross negligence breaches the duties of office, causing or creating a material risk of harm to the State or to any person, commits an offence.

(2) Any public officer who, without authorisation, discloses confidential State information to any person not entitled to receive it commits an offence.

- (a) For the purposes of this paragraph, "confidential State information" means any information classified as confidential, restricted, or otherwise not intended for public disclosure by law, regulation, or lawful direction of a competent authority.

(3) Any public officer who uses confidential information obtained through the exercise of their office for personal gain or for the benefit of any third party commits an offence.

(4) For the purposes of this Article, "public officer" has the meaning given in Article 2(1)(h).

(5) **Classification.**

- (a) An offence under this Article is a **serious** offence.
- (b) Where the offence results in substantial harm to the State, to the administration of justice, or to any person, the offence is a **grave** offence.

(6) **Sanctions.**

- (a) For a serious offence under this Article, the offender is liable to the following sanctions:
  - (i) A fine of $5,000 to $50,000, in accordance with Article 12.
  - (ii) Public censure in accordance with Article 10.
  - (iii) Revocation of office, appointment, or mandate held by the offender.
- (b) For a grave offence under this Article, the offender is liable to the following sanctions:
  - (i) A fine of $50,000 to $500,000, in accordance with Article 12.
  - (ii) Public censure in accordance with Article 10.
  - (iii) Revocation of office, appointment, or mandate held by the offender.

Title 04 — Offences Against Persons and Dignity

Articles 23–29

Chapter 01 — Offences Against Life, Liberty, and Dignity

Article 23 — Slavery, Trafficking, and Forced Labour

(1) In implementation of the prohibition set forth in Article 34 of the Fundamental Laws, this Article criminalises slavery, servitude, forced labour, human trafficking, and economic exploitation.

(2) Any person who engages in, organises, facilitates, finances, or knowingly profits from any of the following acts commits an offence:

- (a) Holding a person in slavery or servitude.
- (b) Subjecting a person to forced or compulsory labour.
- (c) Trafficking in persons, namely recruiting, transporting, harbouring, or receiving a person by means of threat, force, coercion, deception, or abuse of power for the purpose of exploitation.
- (d) Economic exploitation of another person.

(3) An offence under this Article is classified as a **grave** offence.

(4) A person convicted of an offence under this Article is liable to the following sanctions, in accordance with Article 10:

- (a) A fine not exceeding $500,000.
- (b) Public censure.
- (c) Forfeiture of all proceeds derived from or connected with the offence.
- (d) Permanent exclusion from all State services.
- (e) Revocation of honours.

(5) There is no limitation period for offences under this Article, in accordance with Article 14.

(6) A conviction under this Article constitutes a conviction for “exploitation” within the meaning of Article 13(4)(d) of the Civil Code and bars the convicted person from appointment as guardian.

Article 24 — Exploitation and Abuse of Vulnerable Persons

(1) In furtherance of the protections guaranteed by Article 34(5) of the Fundamental Laws, this Article criminalises the exploitation, abuse, and violence directed against vulnerable persons.

(2) For the purposes of this Article, “vulnerable person” means a child under the age of eighteen, a person who is incapacitated within the meaning of Article 12 of the Civil Code, a person subject to protective measures under Article 13 of the Civil Code, or a person who, by reason of age, illness, or physical or mental disability, is substantially unable to protect themselves from exploitation or abuse.

(3) Any person who commits any of the following acts against a vulnerable person commits an offence:

(a) Physical abuse, being the intentional infliction of bodily harm or the use of physical force against a vulnerable person.

(b) Psychological abuse or coercive control, being a pattern of acts of intimidation, humiliation, isolation, or manipulation directed at a vulnerable person with the purpose or effect of substantially impairing their autonomy.

(c) Economic exploitation, being the misuse of a vulnerable person's assets, labour, or financial resources for the benefit of another.

(d) Neglect, being the failure by a person who owes a duty of care to a vulnerable person to provide the care, sustenance, or protection that the vulnerable person reasonably requires.

(4) An offence under this Article is aggravated where the offender holds a position of trust, authority, or dependency over the victim.

(5) An offence under this Article is classified as a **grave** offence.

(6) A person convicted of an offence under this Article is liable to the following sanctions, in accordance with Article 10:

(a) A fine of not less than $50,000 and not exceeding $500,000.

(b) Public censure.

(c) Exclusion from State services.

(d) Revocation of any position of trust held by the offender.

(7) A conviction under this Article constitutes a conviction for "exploitation" or "violence" within the meaning of Article 13(4)(d) of the Civil Code and bars the convicted person from appointment as guardian.

Article 25 — Harassment, Threats, and Intimidation

(1) Any person who engages in any of the following conduct commits an offence:

(a) **Persistent harassment:** a course of conduct directed at a person that consists of repeated unwanted contact, communications, surveillance, or following, and that a reasonable person would consider alarming or distressing.

(b) **Credible threats of violence:** making threats of violence against any person where the threat is credible and causes the victim to fear for their safety.

(c) **Intimidation:** conduct intended to compel another person to act, or to refrain from acting, against their will.

(2) The offences under paragraph 1 may be committed through any means, including digital communications.

(3) An offence under this Article is aggravated where:

(a) The conduct is directed at a public officer in connection with their official functions.

(b) The conduct involves the dissemination of personal information with intent to harass, threaten, or intimidate (doxing).

(4) An offence under paragraph 1 is classified as a **serious** offence. Where an aggravating circumstance under paragraph 3 applies, the offence is classified as a **grave** offence.

(5) A person convicted of a serious offence under this Article is liable to the following sanctions, in accordance with Article 10:

(a) A fine of not less than $5,000 and not exceeding $50,000.

(b) Public censure.

(c) Exclusion from relevant digital platforms.

(6) A person convicted of a grave offence under this Article is liable to the following sanctions:

(a) A fine of not less than $50,000 and not exceeding $500,000.

(b) Public censure.

(c) Exclusion from relevant digital platforms.

Chapter 02 — Offences Against Honour and Privacy

Article 26 — Defamation and Calumny

(1) Any person who knowingly or recklessly makes a false statement of fact concerning another person that damages that person's reputation, and communicates the statement to at least one third party, commits the offence of **defamation**.

(2) Any person who falsely accuses another person of having committed an offence, knowing the accusation to be false, commits the offence of **calumny**.

(3) Truth is a complete defence to a charge under this Article.

(4) Fair comment on matters of public interest, made in good faith, does not constitute an offence under this Article.

(5) An offence under this Article is aggravated where it is committed through State digital platforms or official channels.

(6) An offence of defamation under paragraph 1, absent any aggravating circumstance, is classified as a **minor** offence. An offence of calumny under paragraph 2, or an aggravated offence under paragraph 5, is classified as a **serious** offence.

(7) A person convicted of a minor offence under this Article is liable to the following sanction, in accordance with Article 10:

(a) A fine of not less than $100 and not exceeding $5,000.

(8) A person convicted of a serious offence under this Article is liable to the following sanctions:

(a) A fine of not less than $5,000 and not exceeding $50,000.
(b) Public censure.

(9) Proceedings for an offence under this Article may be instituted only upon complaint of the aggrieved person and shall not be commenced ex officio.

Article 27 — Violation of Privacy

(1) Any person who commits any of the following acts commits an offence:

(a) Unlawful interception, monitoring, or recording of private communications without the consent of the parties to those communications.
(b) Unlawful access to, or disclosure of, personal data or private information, beyond what is sanctioned under the Data Protection Code.
(c) Surveillance of a person's private activities without lawful authority.

(2) An offence under this Article is aggravated where:

(a) It is committed by a public officer.
(b) It is committed through the abuse of access to State systems.

(3) An offence under paragraph 1, absent any aggravating circumstance, is classified as a **serious** offence. Where an aggravating circumstance under paragraph 2 applies, the offence is classified as a **grave** offence.

(4) A person convicted of a serious offence under this Article is liable to the following sanctions, in accordance with Article 10:

(a) A fine of not less than $5,000 and not exceeding $50,000.
(b) Public censure.
(c) Exclusion from State systems.

(5) A person convicted of a grave offence under this Article is liable to the following sanctions:

(a) A fine of not less than $50,000 and not exceeding $500,000.
(b) Public censure.
(c) Exclusion from State systems.

(6) This Article is without prejudice to the administrative sanctions and remedies available under the Data Protection Code, including those set forth in Article 27 of the Data Protection Code.

Chapter 03 — Sexual Offences

Article 28 — Sexual Offences Against Persons

(1) Any person who performs a sexual act on or with another person without that person's consent commits an offence.

(2) For the purposes of this Article and Article 29, consent means freely given, informed, specific, and revocable agreement. In particular:

(a) The absence of physical resistance does not constitute consent.

(b) Consent cannot be given by a person who is unconscious, asleep, intoxicated to the point of incapacity, or under coercion.

(3) Any person who distributes intimate images of a sexual nature depicting another person without the depicted person's consent commits an offence (**non-consensual distribution of intimate images**).

(4) Any person who compels a person to engage in sexual acts or to produce sexual material through threats, coercion, or abuse of power commits the offence of **sexual extortion**.

(5) An offence under this Article is classified as a **grave** offence.

(6) A person convicted of an offence under this Article is liable to the following sanctions, in accordance with Article 10:

(a) A fine of not less than $50,000 and not exceeding $500,000.

(b) Public censure.

(c) Exclusion from State services.

(d) Forfeiture of all materials connected with the offence.

(7) A conviction under this Article constitutes a conviction for "violence" or "exploitation" within the meaning of Article 13(4)(d) of the Civil Code and bars the convicted person from appointment as guardian.

Article 29 — Sexual Offences Against Children

(1) The age of sexual consent is 18, corresponding to the age of majority as defined in Article 9 of the Civil Code.

(2) Any person who commits any of the following acts commits an offence:

(a) Performing any sexual act with or upon a person under the age of 18.

(b) Soliciting or grooming a person under the age of 18 for the purpose of engaging in sexual activity, including through digital means.

(c) Producing, distributing, possessing, or accessing child sexual abuse material, being any visual, audio, or textual material depicting a person under the age of 18 in a sexual manner.

(d) Causing or facilitating the sexual exploitation of a child.

(3) **Close-in-age exception.** Where both persons involved are aged 16 or 17, and the act is consensual and non-exploitative, no offence under paragraph 2(1) is committed. This exception does not apply to any conduct described in paragraph 2(2), 2(3), or 2(4).

(4) An offence under this Article is classified as a **grave** offence.

(5) A person convicted of an offence under this Article is liable to the following sanctions, in accordance with Article 10:

(a) A fine not exceeding $500,000.

(b) Public censure.

(c) Permanent exclusion from all State services.

(d) Forfeiture of all materials and proceeds connected with the offence.

(e) Revocation of honours.

(6) There is no limitation period for offences under this Article, in accordance with Article 14.

(7) A conviction under this Article constitutes a conviction for “exploitation” within the meaning of Article 13(4)(d) of the Civil Code and bars the convicted person from appointment as guardian.

Title 05 — Offences Against Property and Digital Systems

Articles 30–34

Chapter 01 — Offences Against Property

Article 30 — Fraud and Dishonesty

(1) A person commits fraud who, by deception, false pretence, or dishonest misrepresentation, obtains for that person or for another any property, advantage, or thing of value.

(2) In particular, fraud includes each of the following:

(a) Digital fraud, including phishing, social engineering, or any comparable technique directed at Kaharagian nationals or State digital systems.

(b) Fraudulent transactions in State-recognised digital assets within the meaning of Article 40 of the Civil Code.

(c) Embezzlement or misappropriation of property entrusted to the offender, whether in a public or private capacity.

(d) Identity fraud, being the use of another person's identity, credentials, or personal data to obtain any advantage or to cause any loss.

(3) Fraud is classified as a **serious** offence.

(4) Fraud is classified as a **grave** offence where any of the following aggravating circumstances is present:

(a) The fraud is directed at a vulnerable person, including a minor, an incapacitated person, or a person subject to protective measures.

(b) The value obtained or sought exceeds $100,000.

(c) The offence is committed by a person acting in a position of trust, including a public officer, a guardian, or a professional adviser.

(5) The sanctions applicable to fraud are:

(a) A fine of $5,000 to $50,000 in accordance with Article 12, or a fine of $50,000 to $500,000 where the offence is classified as grave.

(b) Public censure.

(c) Forfeiture of the proceeds of the offence and of any instrumentalities used in its commission.

(d) Exclusion from State services for a period determined by the competent authority.

(6) A conviction under this Article constitutes a conviction for "dishonesty" within the meaning of Article 13(4)(d) of the Civil Code and bars the convicted person from appointment as guardian.

(7) The prescription period for offences under this Article is governed by Article 14.

Article 31 — Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime

(1) A person commits money laundering who, knowing or having reasonable grounds to suspect that property is derived from criminal conduct, does any of the following:

(a) Conceals, disguises, converts, or transfers the property.

(b) Acquires, possesses, or uses the property.

(c) Structures transactions or arrangements for the purpose of avoiding detection or evading any reporting obligation imposed by law.

(2) For the purposes of this Article, "criminal conduct" means conduct that constitutes an offence under this Code or under the law of the jurisdiction where the conduct occurred.

(3) Money laundering is classified as a **grave** offence.

(4) The sanctions applicable to money laundering are:

(a) A fine of $50,000 to $500,000 in accordance with Article 12.

(b) Public censure.

(c) Mandatory forfeiture of the property concerned and of any proceeds derived from it.

(d) Exclusion from State services for a period determined by the competent authority.

(5) A conviction under this Article constitutes a conviction for "dishonesty" within the meaning of Article 13(4)(d) of the Civil Code and bars the convicted person from appointment as guardian.

(6) The prescription period for offences under this Article is governed by Article 14.

Chapter 02 — Offences Against Digital Systems and Final Provisions

Article 32 — Unauthorised Access to State Digital Systems

(1) A person commits an offence who, without authorisation or in excess of authorised access, gains access to any Kaharagian digital system, register, platform, or database.

(2) A person commits an offence who, without authorisation, obtains, copies, or extracts data from a State digital system.

(3) A person commits an offence who, without authorisation, does any of the following in relation to authentication credentials for State digital systems, including passwords, tokens, and cryptographic keys:

- (a) Obtains such credentials.
- (b) Uses such credentials.
- (c) Distributes or makes available such credentials to another person.

(4) A person commits an offence who provides false credentials or bypasses security measures for the purpose of gaining access to a State digital system.

(5) Unauthorised access is classified as a **serious** offence.

(6) Unauthorised access is classified as a **grave** offence where any of the following aggravating circumstances is present:

- (a) Sensitive personal data or State security information is accessed, within the meaning of the Data Protection Code.
- (b) The access is used to commit or facilitate another offence under this Code.
- (c) The access causes disruption to the operation of State services.

(7) The sanctions applicable to unauthorised access are:

- (a) A fine of $5,000 to $50,000 in accordance with Article 12, or a fine of $50,000 to $500,000 where the offence is classified as grave.
- (b) Public censure.
- (c) Exclusion from State digital systems for a period determined by the competent authority.
- (d) Forfeiture of the instrumentalities used in the commission of the offence.

(8) The prescription period for offences under this Article is governed by Article 14.

Article 33 — Sabotage and Disruption of Digital Systems

(1) A person commits an offence who intentionally disrupts, damages, degrades, or renders inoperable any Kaharagian digital system or service.

(2) A person commits an offence who deploys malware, ransomware, or other malicious software against any State digital system.

(3) A person commits an offence who conducts a denial-of-service attack or any comparable attack against any State digital system or platform.

(4) A person commits an offence who intentionally destroys, alters, or renders inaccessible data held on a State digital system.

(5) Sabotage and disruption of digital systems is classified as a **grave** offence.

(6) Notwithstanding paragraph 5, where the disruption causes no material harm and is remedied within twenty-four hours, the offence may be classified as a **serious** offence.

(7) The offence is aggravated where it targets critical State infrastructure, in particular:

(a) The civil registers.

(b) The nationality register.

(c) The digital identity systems governed by Article 46 of the Fundamental Laws.

(8) The sanctions applicable to sabotage and disruption are:

(a) A fine of $50,000 to $500,000 in accordance with Article 12, or a fine of $5,000 to $50,000 where the offence is classified as serious under paragraph 6.

(b) Public censure.

(c) Permanent exclusion from State digital systems.

(d) Forfeiture of the instrumentalities used in the commission of the offence.

(9) The prescription period for offences under this Article is governed by Article 14.

Article 34 — Commencement and Transitional Provisions

(1) This Code enters into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

(2) No offence under this Code may be charged in respect of conduct that occurred before the date of entry into force. This paragraph gives effect to the principle of non-retroactivity guaranteed by Article 35(4) of the Fundamental Laws.

(3) Administrative sanctions and civil remedies available under other laws of the State, including those provided by the Data Protection Code, continue to apply according to their own terms and are not affected by this Code.

(4) Existing obligations under the Civil Code are confirmed and not diminished by this Code, including in particular:

(a) The registration obligations under Article 7 of the Civil Code.

(b) The guardianship disqualifications under Article 13 of the Civil Code.

(5) The Sovereign may, by decree, adopt further regulations for the implementation of this Code, in accordance with the powers conferred by the Fundamental Laws.

(6) The competent authority shall publish guidance on the application of this Code within 90 days of the date of entry into force.

Table of Cross-References

Every reference this Code makes to an Article, of this or of another instrument. References are to Articles.

Art. 1 (2)	Arts 3, 6; FN Arts 35, 42, 47
Art. 3 (4)	Art. 6; FN Art. 42
Art. 4 (5)	FN Arts 32, 35
Art. 5 (5)	FN Art. 35
Art. 6 (6)	FN Art. 35
Art. 7 (7)	FN Arts 15, 33
Art. 8 (8)	CC Arts 9, 12
Art. 10 (12)	Arts 11, 12; FN Art. 32
Art. 11 (12)	Art. 8
Art. 14 (14)	FN Art. 35
Art. 15 (18)	Arts 10, 12; FN Art. 40
Art. 16 (18)	Arts 10, 12
Art. 17 (19)	Arts 10, 12
Art. 18 (20)	Arts 10, 12; CC Art. 7
Art. 19 (21)	Arts 10, 12
Art. 20 (21)	Arts 10, 12
Art. 21 (22)	Arts 2, 10, 12
Art. 22 (23)	Arts 2, 10, 12
Art. 23 (26)	Arts 10, 14; CC Art. 13; FN Art. 34
Art. 24 (26)	Art. 10; CC Arts 12, 13; FN Art. 34
Art. 25 (27)	Art. 10
Art. 26 (28)	Art. 10
Art. 27 (29)	Art. 10; DPC Art. 27
Art. 28 (30)	Arts 10, 29; CC Art. 13
Art. 29 (30)	Arts 10, 14; CC Arts 9, 13
Art. 30 (34)	Arts 12, 14; CC Arts 13, 40
Art. 31 (35)	Arts 12, 14; CC Art. 13
Art. 32 (35)	Arts 12, 14
Art. 33 (36)	Arts 12, 14; FN Art. 46
Art. 34 (37)	CC Arts 7, 13; FN Art. 35

Glossary

Terms used in this Code, as defined in KáhaLex, with the Articles in which each is used and the pages they begin on. Where a definition cites an Article, the citation names the instrument it belongs to.

aiding and abetting The modes of secondary participation in an offence: to aid, abet, counsel, or procure it. A secondary party is liable as a principal (**CR Art. 9**). *Art. 9 (9)*

capacity The ability to hold rights (passive capacity, from birth) and to exercise them by one's own acts (active capacity, acquired with age and soundness of mind). Full active capacity is attained at majority or on emancipation (**CC Art. 2**). *Arts 7, 8 (7–8), 30 (34)*

civil status A person's condition and family relationships as recorded by the State: birth, name, partnership, marriage, parentage, and death. It is proved by certified extracts from the registers (**FN Art. 31**, **CC Art. 7**). *Art. 18 (20)*

community service order A sanction requiring a convicted person to perform a specified number of hours of unpaid service to the Kaharagian community (**CR Art. 2**, **CR Art. 13**). *Arts 2 (2), 10 (12), 13, 14 (14)*

competent authority The authority the law designates to decide or administer a matter: the Royal Chancellery, or a person or office to which it has lawfully delegated the function (**CC Art. 1**, **CR Art. 2**). *Arts 2 (2), 5, 6 (5–6), 8–13 (8–14), 22 (23), 30–32 (34–35), 34 (37)*

consent A person's free and informed agreement to something. In data protection, a freely given, specific, informed, and unambiguous agreement, by a clear affirmative act, to the processing of personal data (**DPC Art. 7**); in criminal law, the voluntary agreement to a sexual act (**CR Art. 28**). *Arts 27–29 (29–30)*

deprivation of nationality The involuntary loss of nationality imposed for cause (such as fraud in its acquisition or grave disloyalty), subject to notice, a limitation period, and a safeguard against statelessness (**Nat Art. 16**). *Art. 10 (12)*

digital asset A thing existing in digital form, treated as movable property. Control of the private key is treated as possession, and title passes on the acquisition of control (**CC Art. 40**). *Art. 30 (34)*

digital system An electronic, networked, or automated system owned, operated, or administered by or for the State, forming part of its official digital infrastructure (**CR Art. 2**). *Arts 2, 3 (2–4), 6 (6), 30 (34), 32, 33 (35–36)*

fine A monetary penalty denominated in United States dollars, imposed on conviction for an offence and graduated by the gravity of the offence (**CR Art. 2**, **CR Art. 12**). *Arts 2 (2), 10 (12), 12–33 (13–36)*

forfeiture A sanction by which the proceeds or instruments of an offence are taken by the State and pass to the public treasury (**CR Art. 10**). *Arts 2 (2), 10 (12), 13 (14), 15 (18), 21 (22), 23 (26), 28–33 (30–36)*

Fundamental Laws The supreme law of the State, against which every other norm is measured; an inconsistent norm is void to the extent of the inconsistency. Only the Sovereign may amend them, by the procedure in Title 10 (**FN Art. 6**, **FN Art. 38**). *Arts 1–7 (2–7), 10 (12), 14, 15 (14–18), 23, 24 (26), 33, 34 (36–37)*

Great Seal The principal seal of the State, applied to authenticate its most solemn instruments. It is kept by the Keeper of the Great Seal, and its presence is evidence of due authentication (**FN Art. 40**). *Art. 15 (18)*

guardianship Protective regimes for a person who lacks capacity: guardianship for total incapacity, curatorship for partial incapacity. The guardian or curator manages the person's affairs under supervision and accounts yearly (**CC Art. 13**). *Arts 23, 24 (26), 28–31 (30–35), 34 (37)*

host jurisdiction The State or territory in which a Kaharagian national is physically present, or in which a thing is situated. The mandatory law of the host jurisdiction prevails where it applies (**FN Art. 47**, **CC Art. 4**). *Arts 1 (2), 3 (4), 6 (6)*

inviolability The principle that the person of the Sovereign is not subject to suit, prosecution, or compulsory process, and that Acts of State may not be questioned in the ordinary courts (**FN Art. 15**). *Art. 7 (7)*

legal personality The capacity to be a subject of rights and obligations under the law. Defined for natural persons by **CC Art. 1** and for the State itself by **FN Art. 1**. Cannot be revoked or extinguished while the person lives. *Art. 2 (2)*

legality The principle that there is no offence and no penalty except as the law provided beforehand; criminal law is not applied retroactively and is construed strictly (**CR Art. 4**). *Arts 1 (2), 4 (5), 34 (37)*

majority The age of eighteen, on attaining which a person acquires full capacity to act for themselves (**CC Art. 9**). *Arts 8 (8), 29 (30)*

mens rea The mental element of an offence. Intent (dolus) is required as a rule; negligence (culpa) suffices only where the law expressly says so (**CR Art. 9**). *Art. 9 (9)*

nationality The legal bond between a person, the Sovereign, and the community of Kaharagia, founded on the Sovereign's consent and the individual's acceptance and independent of territory or residence (**Nat Art. 1**). *Arts 2, 3 (2–4), 10 (12), 18 (20), 33 (36)*

ne bis in idem The principle that no one may be tried or punished twice for the same conduct, whether the earlier proceedings were domestic or foreign (**CR Art. 6**). *Art. 6 (6)*

obligation A legal bond requiring one person (the debtor) to render a performance to another (the creditor). It may arise from contract, unilateral declaration, unjust enrichment, a wrongful act, or the law (**CC Art. 41**). *Arts 31 (35), 34 (37)*

offence An act or omission that the law forbids and makes punishable, classed by gravity as minor, serious, or grave; the classing fixes the applicable penalty and limitation period (**CR Art. 12**, **CR Art. 14**). *Arts 1–12 (2–13), 14–34 (14–37)*

personal data Any information relating to an identified or identifiable individual, the data subject. Sensitive personal data is a special category subject to stricter conditions (**DPC Art. 2**, **DPC Art. 4**). *Arts 27 (29), 30 (34), 32 (35)*

personal jurisdiction The State's authority over persons by reason of their nationality or consent, rather than over territory. Kaharagian law follows the national wherever they are (**FN Art. 42**). *Art. 3 (4)*

prerogative of mercy The Sovereign's power to pardon, commute, or remit a sanction, preserved alongside the ordinary rules on the extinction of sanctions (**CR Art. 14**). *Art. 14 (14)*

prescription The extinction of a claim by the lapse of time: as a rule five years from knowledge for contractual claims (with a fifteen-year long-stop), and three years for enrichment or wrongful-act claims (**CC Art. 49**). *Arts 14 (14), 30–33 (34–36)*

public censure A sanction consisting in the formal, published condemnation of an offender in the Official Gazette (**CR Art. 10**). *Arts 2 (2), 8 (8), 10 (12), 12, 13 (13–14), 15–33 (18–36)*

public officer A person who holds an office, appointment, commission, or delegation of authority under Kaharagian law, whether permanent or temporary, remunerated or voluntary (**CR Art. 2**). *Arts 1, 2 (2), 7 (7), 21, 22 (22–23), 25 (27), 27 (29), 30 (34)*

recognised legal person A corporation, association, foundation, trust, partnership, or other juridical entity constituted or recognised under Kaharagian law; it may bear rights and, in criminal law, be subject to sanction (**CR Art. 2**). *Arts 1, 2 (2), 10 (12), 12 (13)*

Royal Chancellery The principal administrative office of the Sovereign, acting as the competent authority for the State's registers (of civil status, nationality, and the registration of honours) and for the other acts the law entrusts to it. It registers acts and events, authorises the dispositions the law reserves to it, and keeps the public registers. *Arts 2 (2), 13 (14)*

Royal Kaharagian Gazette The official journal of the State, in which laws, decrees, and other instruments are published. Publication in the Gazette is a condition of a law taking effect (**FN Art. 39**). *Arts 2 (2), 10 (12), 13 (14), 34 (37)*

Sovereign The reigning Prince of Kaharagia, head of state and source of executive authority. Where the law requires sovereign assent (e.g. a sovereign decree), it refers to a formal act signed by the Sovereign in person. *Arts 3 (4), 7 (7), 13, 14 (14), 16 (18), 34 (37)*

State, the The sovereign legal person of Kaharagia, perpetual and distinct from the person of the Sovereign. Its official name is "the State of the Kaharagians"; "Kaharagia" and "the Principality of Kaharagia" are also used. It holds no territory of its own; its jurisdiction is personal and consensual (**FN Art. 1**, **FN Art. 4**). *Arts 1–3 (2–4), 5–7 (5–7), 10, 11 (12), 13 (14), 15–18 (18–20), 20 (21), 22 (23), 34 (37)*

State instrument A document, record, certificate, credential, token, digital signature, seal, or register entry, in any form, issued or maintained by or for the State (**CR Art. 2**). *Arts 2, 3 (2–4), 6 (6), 15 (18)*

State service A service, function, or facility provided by the State to nationals, legal persons, or the public, through its digital systems or otherwise (**CR Art. 2**). *Arts 2, 3 (2–4), 10 (12), 12, 13 (13–14), 17 (19), 20, 21 (21–22), 23, 24 (26), 28–32 (30–35)*

third party A person who is not a party to the contract, act or proceeding in question. In data protection, a person or body other than the data subject, the controller, the processor, and those acting under their direct authority (**DPC Art. 2**). *Arts 21, 22 (22–23), 26 (28)*

Index of Articles

Every Article of this Code by its heading, alphabetically, with the page it begins on in parentheses. For subjects rather than headings, see the General Index.

General Index

References are to Articles, with the pages they begin on in parentheses. "passim" marks a term used throughout the Code.

KPN 549-720-26-0003-2

THE SOVEREIGN’S PRINTER

Royal Chancellery, Kaharagia