

**Book I****Penalty****Text I****General Provision****Chapter II****Infractions against the religion**Article 209:

The malice, to the religious clergies' life while they are performing the national religious rules, is the crime in the 3<sup>rd</sup> degree.

Article 210:

The malice, to the religious clergies' body while they are performing or perform the religious rules, is the crime in the 2<sup>nd</sup> degree.

**Text II****Infractions against the individuals****Chapter I****The Offenses against Private Individuals**Article 500:

Any person, who tortures another person seriously and leaks information to cause any crimes or misdemeanors for revenging or being cruel, shall be found guilty of the crime in the 3<sup>rd</sup> degree.

Article 501:

Anyone who causes someone to death shall be found guilty of homicide. If the death is caused by involuntary act, it is the involuntary homicide.

If the death is caused by voluntary act with the intent to kill someone, it is the voluntary homicide.

Article 502:

Any involuntary homicide is caused by mistakes, such as carelessness, unskillfulness, negligence or non-respect to orders; that involuntary homicide shall be found guilty according to the different mistakes as follows:

- The homicide caused by being careless and unskilled, shall be found guilty of the misdemeanor in the 2<sup>nd</sup> degree,
- The homicide caused by non-respect to orders shall be found guilty of the misdemeanor in the 3<sup>rd</sup> degree.

If the involuntary homicide is caused by poisoning, carelessness, unskillfulness, negligence or non-respect to orders, this shall be found guilty as the above-mention.

*Royal Prakas Number 179 dated 10-11- 36 added that:*

*Any provision stipulated in the paragraph 4 and paragraph 5 of the article 487 is also applied in this article.*

Article 503:

If an homicide caused by voluntary acts just to harm someone and it does not intend to kill anyone, but that acts cause death. This kind of acts shall be considered as an involuntary homicide.

This culprit shall be found guilty of the crime in the 1<sup>st</sup> degree.

Article 504:

If the homicide caused or can be caused by immediate intention with the aim to death of someone, this is called a murder or an attempt to murder.

The culprit shall be found guilty of the crime in the 1<sup>st</sup> degree.

Article 505:

The judges can conclude that a murderer intentionally kills another one, if a murderer uses lethal weapons, or strongly hit, or there are many injures on the death's bodies, or a murderer certainly choose to hit on the vital parts of body that can cause death.

Article 506:

If the homicide is caused or can be caused by voluntary or involuntary acts and the intention has absolutely been decided, this homicide is called the felony afore thought or felony afore in advance thought's attempt.

The culprit shall be found guilty of the crime in the 3<sup>rd</sup> degree.

Article 507:

If the homicide caused or can be caused by fetal poisonous substance and done by anyone with the intent to poison someone, this homicide is called the poisoning offense or attempt of poisoning offense.

The culprit shall be found guilty of the crime in the 3<sup>rd</sup> degree.

While the poison voluntarily made does not contain fatal poison and just affect health, but it causes death, the culprit shall found be guilty of the crime in the 2<sup>nd</sup> degree.

Article 508:

The poisoning thing, no matter any kind, any method to be made, how long to be effective, shall be considered as the fatal poisonous substance.