

Use of Flow Charts for Understanding Details of the Noahide Code

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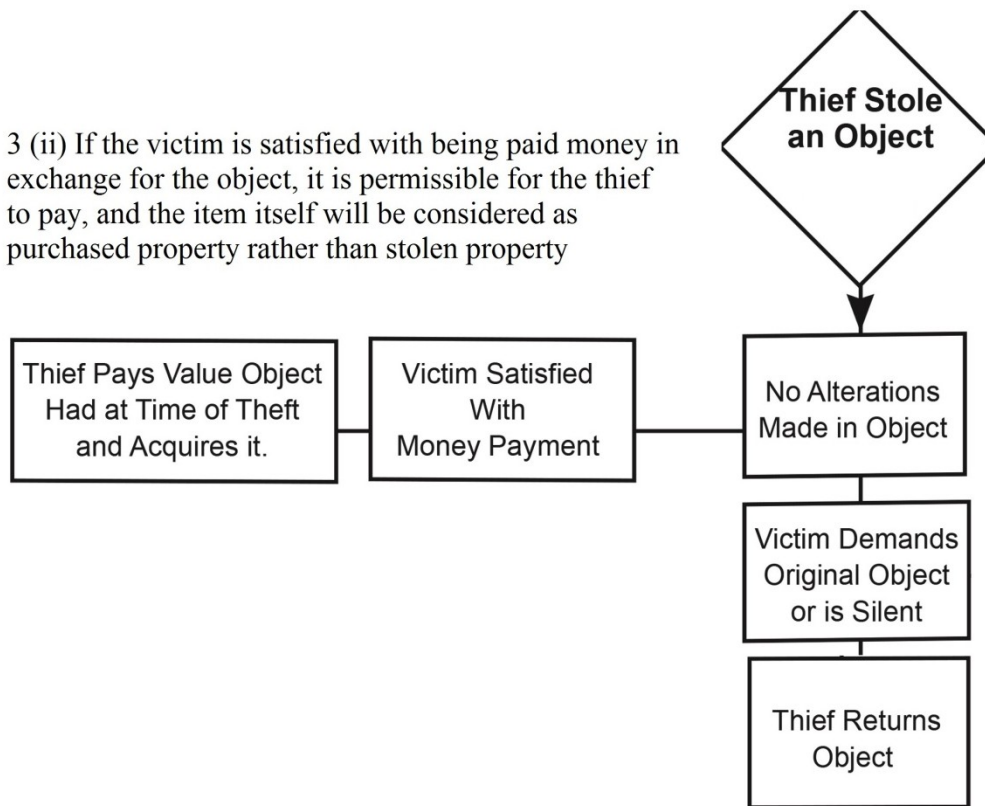
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Example: What are the rules of making restitution for theft?

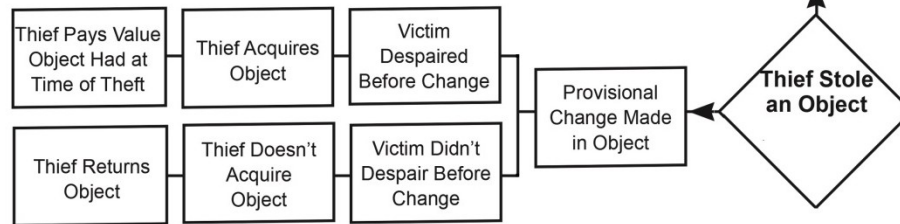
From: "The Divine Code," Part VII, Chapter 2, topics 3-17

3 (ii) If the victim is satisfied with being paid money in exchange for the object, it is permissible for the thief to pay, and the item itself will be considered as purchased property rather than stolen property



3 (i) The obligation to return the stolen object (rather than paying for its value) applies only if the victim of the theft demanded that the original object be returned, or if he was silent about the issue.

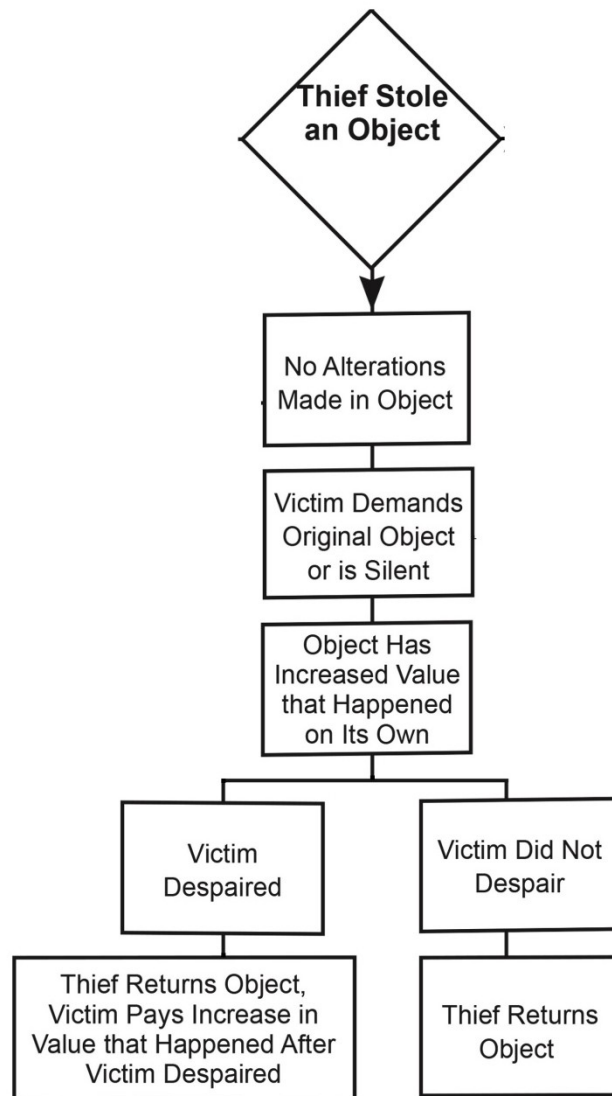
4. (ii) If there is a *provisional* change in the object, which can be changed back to the original condition, then if the victim despairs *before* the thief made this change, the thief acquires the object with the combination of the victim's despair and the provisional change (but he must still reimburse the victim for the loss).



4. (iii) If the victim did not despair before this change was made, the thief does not acquire the object, and it must be returned intact to the victim (even if the victim did despair *after* the object received the provisional change).

4. (i) Likewise, if a stolen object has been altered, although it is still intact in the thief's possession, once it has changed from its original condition, the thief acquires it. This applies to a *permanent* change, in which the item will not return to its original condition. Even if the victim of the theft has not despaired of recovering the object, the thief is not required to return the object if it was permanently altered, but he is obligated to pay for its worth at the time of the theft

Regardless of Whether
or Not the Victim
Despaired of
Regaining the Object



9. If a stolen item is in the hands of the thief and it has not been changed, it must be returned to the victim, whether it is before or after the victim despairs.

The difference is that if the victim despaired of recovering the stolen item, any naturally occurring increase in its value after the owner despaired should be repaid to the thief.



10. if it appreciated due to the efforts of the thief ... the appreciation in value belongs to the thief even if the owner did not despair. When the thief returns the stolen property, he may claim the increased value from the owner.

No Alterations Made in Object

Victim Demands Original Object or is Silent

Thief Made Object Increase in Value

Object Has Same or Different Value Based on Market

Thief Returns Object and Victim Gives Increased Value to Thief

Thief Returns Object and No Payments are Made

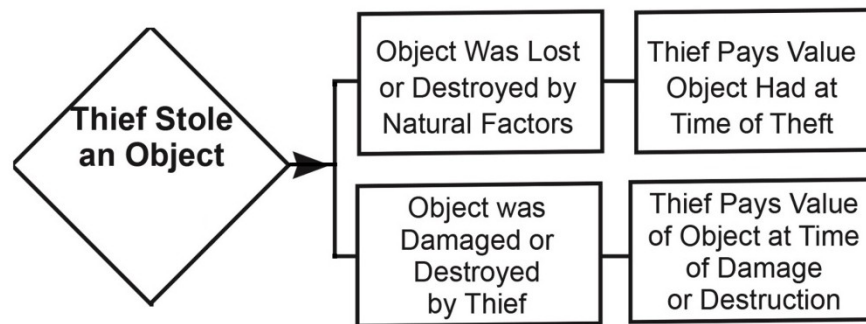
Regardless of Whether or Not the Victim Despaired of Regaining the Object

11. A stolen item that did not have a bodily change, but its current market value increased, must be returned intact to the owner, even if the owner despaired, and the thief has no claim to any of it...

if its market value depreciated but is still intact, even if the owner has not despaired, the thief can return the intact item and say, "Your [stolen] item is before you" (i.e., the loss of market value belongs to the owner).

16. (i) If one stole an item and it became completely ruined..., or the stolen item was lost..., and now ...the market value of that type of commodity has *decreased*, the thief must pay the victim of the theft for the stolen item in the amount of its value at the time of the theft.

Likewise, if the market value of that type of commodity has *increased*, then if the damage or loss of the stolen item happened on its own, the thief only needs to pay for the market value that the item had at the time of the theft.



16. (ii) either before or after the victim despaired of regaining the stolen item, if the thief ruined it or lost it due to his negligence (or sold or gave it away after the owner despaired), .. the thief must pay the value of the item at the time he destroyed it.

Now put it all together!

