

ARTICLES OF THE CRIMINAL CODE

BOOK I - GENERAL PART

TITLE I - CRIMES

CHAPTER I - GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article 1

(Crime concept)

Any action or omission expressly provided for by law is a crime.
penal.

For it to be considered such, it must contain a rule and a sanction.

Article 2

(Division of crimes).- The crimes, given their severity, are divided into crimes, crimes and misdemeanors. The crimes are the illicit acts of jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court in accordance with the provisions of article 5 of the Rome Statute and also all those who, due to their extreme severity are governed by special laws, by this Code and the rules of international law insofar as they are applicable. The crimes are all the others that do not have the severity indicated in the previous paragraph. The offenses are governed by the provisions of Book III of the present Code. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 18.026 of 25/09/2006 article

See: Text of the International Standard (Rome Statute of the Criminal Court International).

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 3

(Causality relationship)

No one can be punished for an act provided for by law such as crime, if the damage or danger on which the existence of the crime depends crime, it does not turn out to be the consequence of his action or omission. No preventing a result that one has the obligation to avoid is equivalent to produce it.

Article 4

(Of the concause)

It is not responsible for the pre-existing, supervening or

simultaneous, independent of the fact, that could not be foreseen. Which could have been foreseen and has not been foreseen, will be taken into account by the Judge to reduce the sentence, according to his criteria, in accordance with the circumstances of the case, and the provisions of article 18.

Article 5

(Of the attempt and the impossible crime)

He who begins the execution of a crime by external acts is punishable and does not carry out all that its consummation requires for independent causes of his will.

Voluntary withdrawal exempts from liability, unless the acts carried out constitute, by themselves, a crime.

Acts inappropriate to commit the crime are exempt from punishment. or because the goal that the agent proposes is absolutely impossible, or because the means put into practice are absolutely unsuitable for him.

In such cases, the Judge is empowered to adopt measures of security regarding the agent, if he considers him dangerous.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 92.

Article 6

(Of the punishment of faults)

Misdemeanors are only punished when they have been completed.

Article 7

(Of the preparatory act of the conspiracy and the proposition)

The proposition, the conspiracy and the preparatory act, to commit a crime, are only punishable in cases where the law punishes them especially.

Conspiracy exists when two or more people agree to execution of the crime.

The proposition is configured when the one who has decided to commit the crime proposes its execution to another person or persons.

The preparatory act is outlined when the criminal design is concrete by external acts, prior to the execution of the crime.

Article 8

(Of the putative crime and provocation by authority)

The legally lawful act committed under the law will not be punished. conviction of being a criminal.

The criminal act caused by the authority to obtain its

repression, will only be punished in the event that the competent Judge authorizes, for written, provocation for well-founded reasons. This authorization only may be granted in cases of organized crime that require exceptionally this procedure.

The Judge is empowered in cases of putative crime or when there is no authorize the provocation, to adopt measures of security. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 17,243 of 29/06/2000 article
See in this standard, article: 92.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

CHAPTER II - APPLICATION OF CRIMINAL LAWS

Article 9

(Criminal law and territory)

Crimes committed in the territory of the Republic will be punished in accordance with Uruguayan law, whether the perpetrators were national or foreigners, without prejudice to the exceptions established by law internal public or by International Law.

In the case of conviction abroad of a crime committed in the national territory, the sentence served in whole or in part, will be taken into account for the application of the new one.

Article 10

(Criminal law. The principle of defense and personality)

The crimes committed are evaded from the application of Uruguayan law by nationals or foreigners in foreign territory, with the following exceptions:

1. Crimes committed against State security.
2. The crimes of falsification of the State seal, or use of the seal falsified from the State.
3. The crimes of counterfeiting legal tender in the territory of the State or national titles of public credit.
4. Crimes committed by officials in the service of the Republic, with abuse of their functions or through violation of inherent duties in charge.
5. Crimes committed by a Uruguayan punished both by law foreign as well as national, when the author was in the territory of the Republic and was not required by the authorities of the country where the crime was committed, applying in that case the most benign law.
6. Crimes committed by a foreigner to the detriment of a Uruguayan or to the detriment of the country, subject to the provisions of section

precedent and provided that the circumstances articulated therein concur.

7. All other crimes subject to Uruguayan law by virtue of special provisions of internal order or international agreements.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 11.

Article 11

(Of the conditions required so that they can be punished in the country crimes committed abroad)

Article 10 will not apply:

1. When the criminal action is prescribed in accordance with a u other legislation.
2. When the crime committed was of a political nature.
3. When the subject has been acquitted in the foreign country or the sentence has been served or it has been prescribed.

Article 12

(Regime in the event that the most lenient penalty was the foreign one and this is not included in national legislation)

If the most benign penalty were the foreign one and it were not found admitted in Uruguay, the penalty that is closest to it will be applied, in Judge's concept.

Article 13

(Extradition)

Extradition is not admitted for political crimes, for crimes common crimes related to political crimes or for common crimes whose repression serve political purposes.

It is also not admissible, when the fact that motivates the request has not been provided as a crime by national legislation.

Extradition may be granted or offered even for crimes not contemplated in the Treaties, provided that there was no prohibition in they.

Article 14

(Conditions governing non-Treaty extradition)

Since there is no Treaty, the extradition of the foreigner can only be be verified subject to the following rules:

1. That these are crimes punishable by this Code with a penalty of penitentiary for an indefinite period or penitentiary for more than six years.
2. That the claim be presented by the respective Government to the Power

Executive, accompanied by a conviction, or a prison order, with the justifications required by the laws of the Republic to proceed to arrest.

3. That there be a judicial declaration if extradition is appropriate, after hearing the accused and the Public Ministry.

Article 15

(From criminal law in order to time)

When criminal laws create new crimes or establish a more severe penalty, do not apply to acts committed prior to its validity.

When, however, existing crimes are suppressed or the penalty thereof, apply to events prior to their validity, determining the cessation of the procedure or the sentence in the first case, and only the modification of the sentence, in the second, as long as it is not I will find this fixed by an executory sentence. (*)

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 16.

Article 16

(On the laws of prescription and procedure)

Limitation laws follow the rules of the previous article, and The procedural ones apply to crimes committed prior to their validity, unless they delete a resource or eliminate a certain type of proof.

Article 17

(Regime of special criminal laws)

The provisions of this Code apply to the facts provided for by special criminal laws, unless these establish otherwise.

CHAPTER III - GUILT

Article 18

(Guilt regime)

No one can be punished for an act that the law establishes as a crime, if it is not intentional, ultra-intentional or culpable, also committed with conscience and will.

The act is considered intentional when the result conforms to the intention; ultra-intentional when the result exceeds the intention, provided that such result could have been foreseen; guilty, when with

reason for executing an act, in itself legally indifferent, is derives a result that, although it could have been foreseen, was not, for imprudence, incompetence, negligence or violation of laws or regulations.

The result that was not wanted, but that was foreseen, is considered intentional; harm that was foreseen as impossible is considered culpable.

In no case may it be punished for an illegal result, different or more serious than the desired one, which could not have been foreseen by the agent. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 19

(Punishment of ultra-intention and guilt)

The ultra-intentional act and the guilty party are only punishable in cases determined by law.

Article 20

(Regime of fraud and guilt in dangerous crimes)

When the law mandates or prohibits certain acts in defense of a certain legal good, fraud or fault are appreciated in relation to the acts ordered or prohibited and not in relation to the legal good that is intends to safeguard.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 21.

Article 21

Yes to respond for the acts ordered or prohibited in the crimes to which the previous article refers, guilt is enough, it is also punished fraud, but if fraud is required, guilt is not imputed.

Fraud and guilt are presumed in this class of crimes, without prejudice of evidence to the contrary.

Article 22

(factual error)

The error of fact that deals with the constitutive circumstances of the crime, exempts from punishment, unless in the case of that crime, the law I will punish simple guilt.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 25.

Article 23

(person error)

When, as a result of a factual error, the harm falls on another person that the subject intended to offend, the responsibility is determined by intention and the guilty must be punished, not with according to the law violated, but subject to the one he tried to violate.

Article 24

(Error of law)

The error of law is presumed voluntary without admitting evidence in contrary, except in the case of faults, in which according to their nature, This test may be accepted.

The error of law that emanates from ignorance of a law that does not was criminal, exempts from punishment only when it has generated an error of fact, about any of the constituent elements of the crime.

Article 25

(Of the one who misleads)

The exemption from liability provided for in article 22 does not cover the subject who intentionally misled the perpetrator of the crime.

Nor does it extend to those who, due to the intentional generation of an error on the person who suffers the consequences of the crime, will determine a offense more serious than the one the officer intended to commit.

TITLE II - CIRCUMSTANCES THAT EXEMPT FROM PENALTY CHAPTER I - CAUSES OF JUSTIFICATION

Article 26

(Legitimate defense).- You are exempt from responsibility one who acts in defense of his person or rights, or of the person or rights of another, provided that the circumstances arise following:

A) Illegitimate aggression.

B) Rational necessity of the means used to repel it or prevent the damage.

The medium will be considered rational when it turns out to be an answer sufficient and adequate in order to ward off the danger derived from the

aggression suffered.

When the defense must be exercised with respect to any right of heritage content, rationality must be appreciated with regard to whether an aggression has not existed or has already ceased physical to the person defending himself.

C) Lack of sufficient provocation on the part of the person defending himself.

The third requirement is not necessary when it comes to the defense of the blood relatives in the entire straight line and in the collateral until the second degree inclusive, of the spouse or cohabitant, or of the parents or adopted children, provided that the defender has not taken part in the provocation.

It will be understood that these three circumstances occur with respect to:

I) One who defends the entrance of an inhabited house or its dependencies, or uses violence against the individual foreign to it who is surprised inside the house or premises.

The following will be considered dependencies of the house, in urban areas: balconies, terraces, roof terraces, grills, barbecues, gardens, garages and garages or similar, as long as they have a reasonable proximity with housing.

In addition, house dependencies will be considered in suburban or rural: the sheds, facilities or similar that are part of the establishment, as long as they have a reasonable proximity to the living place.

II) The official of the Ministry of the Interior or the Ministry of National Defense that, on the occasion or on the occasion of the fulfillment of its functions, repels physical or armed aggression against him or a third party, using weapons or any other means of defense rational, proportional and progressive, as far as possible, and in the same circumstances previously exhausted the dissuasive means that available to you, without prejudice to evidence to the contrary.

III) That which repels the entry of strangers, with violence or threats in things or people or with the generation of a situation of danger to life or other rights, in an establishment that develop commercial, industrial or agricultural activity in the terms established by article 3 of Law No. 17,777, of May 21, 2004. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 19.889 of 09/07/2020 article
Wording previously given by: Law No. 17,243 of 06/29/2000 article 66.
See in this standard, articles: 27, 42 and 43.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 17,243 of 29/06/2000 article 66,
Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 27

(Of the state of necessity)

He is exempt from responsibility who, to defend his life, his physical integrity, freedom, honor or property, attacks any of these rights in others, as long as the harm caused is equal or less than the one he tries to avoid, that this has not been provoked by his conduct and that has the double character of imminent and inevitable.

When the damage caused is patrimonial and its purpose is to prevent damage of the same nature, the evil caused must necessarily be smaller.

The article does not apply to anyone who has, legally, the duty to confront evil or one who attempts to prevent evil that threatens third parties, unless these were your relatives within the degree established by paragraph 2 of article 26.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 342.

Article 28

(Law Enforcement)

He who executes an act, ordered or permitted by law, in view of the public functions he performs, of the profession to which he is dedicated, of the authority he exercises, or of the help you provide to justice.

Article 29

(Obedience to superior)

He who performs an act out of obedience is exempt from responsibility due.

Obedience is considered such when it meets the following conditions:

- A) That the order emanates from an authority.
- B) That said authority is competent to give it.
- C) That the agent has the obligation to comply.

The agent's error regarding the existence of this requirement will be appreciated by the Judge taking into account his administrative hierarchy, his culture and the seriousness of the attack.

CHAPTER II - CAUSES OF UNIMPUTABLENESS

Article 30

(Craziness)

He who, at the time he executes the act for physical or mental illness, constitutional or acquired, or due to intoxication, is found in such a state of moral disturbance that he cannot be capable or only partially capable of appreciating the illicit nature of it, or to be determined according to its true appreciation. This provision is applicable to anyone who is in the state of mind in it foreseen, due to the influence of natural or hypnotic sleep. (*)

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, articles: 32 and 35.

Article 31

(Drunkenness) He who executes an act in a state of intoxication is not attributable. drunkenness, provided that it was complete and determined by Force majeure or unforeseeable circumstances.

Article 32

(Habitual drunkenness)

The habitual drunkard and the alcoholic will be admitted to an Asylum.

A habitual drunk is considered someone who gets drunk periodically and that state commits a crime or causes scandal, becoming dangerous.

An alcoholic is considered one who, due to the habit of drinking alcohol, without become drunk, would have committed the act in the planned state in article 30 of the Code.

Article 33

(Poisoning)

The preceding provisions will be applicable to those who, under the conditions provided therein, will execute the act under the influence of any narcotic.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 92.

Article 34

(Minority of age)

Anyone who carries out the act before reaching the age of 18 is not attributable.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 92.

Article 35

(Sordomudez)

A deaf person is not attributable before reaching the age of 18, nor afterwards, whatever his age, in the psychological conditions foreseen by article 30.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, articles: 92 and 94.

CHAPTER III - CAUSES OF IMPUNITY

Article 36

The state of intense shock caused by chronic suffering resulting from domestic violence empowers the Judge to exonerate punishment for the crimes of homicide and injuries, provided that the following requirements are met:

- 1) That the crime is committed by the spouse, ex-spouse, common-law partner, ex-concubine, descendant or ascendant of these or of the victim, or by person with whom the victim has or has had a dating or cohabitation relationship.
- 2) That the author had been subjected to intense and prolonged violence on the part of the victim or had knowledge of equal submission of their descendants, ascendants or other persons under your custody or care with whom maintained strong emotional ties.
- 3) That the author or other persons who may request protection, they would have done it without the answers having been efficiencies. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 19,580 of 22/12/2017 article
See in this standard, article: 127.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 37

(Of mercy killing)

Judges have the power to exonerate the subject of punishment from punishment. honorable antecedents, author of a homicide, carried out by motives of mercy, through repeated pleas from the victim.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 127.

Article 38

(*)

(*)Grades:

Repealed by: Law No. 16,274 of 06/07/1992 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 39

(Pity, honor or affection in certain crimes against the state civil)

The Judge may exonerate from punishment anyone who, out of motives of pity, honor or affection, recognized as a legitimate or natural child, a person who lacked marital status.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, articles: 127 and 260.

Article 40

(Retaliation and provocation in crimes against honor)

The Judge can exonerate the punishment of the perpetrators, or only one of them. them, for the crimes of libel or defamation, in the case of offenses reciprocal.

The same faculty is assisted in the case of inferred offenses in the circumstances provided for in paragraph 11 of article 46.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 127.

Article 41

(Relationship in crimes against property)

The perpetrators of crimes against property are exempt from punishment, exception made of robbery, extortion, kidnapping, disturbance of possession and all others committed with violence, when the following circumstances:

1. That they were committed by the spouse to the detriment of the other, always that were not separated in accordance with the law, final or provisionally.
2. By legitimate descendants to the detriment of an ascendant, or by the natural child recognized or declared as such, to the detriment of the parents or vice versa, or by relatives in a straight line, by parents, or children adoptive.
3. For the brothers when they live as a family.

Article 42

(Relationship in the crime of concealment)

They are exempt from the penalty imposed for the crime of concealment, who commit it in favor of the spouse, or any of the relatives indicated in paragraph 2 of article 26, provided that they did not have participation in the benefit, price or result of the crime.

Article 43

(The defense of oneself and relatives in the crime of false testimony)

Witnesses are exempt from punishment when, for stating the truth, expose themselves or their spouse or any of their relatives indicated in paragraph 2 of article 26 to a criminal procedure, provided that with their deposition they do not determine, against another person, judgment criminal or conviction sentence.

Article 44

(Consensual injury)

The injury caused with the consent of the patient is not punishable, unless it was intended to remove him from compliance with a law, or cause harm to others.

Article 45

(Minority complemented by previous good behavior and effective moral assistance of custodians)

The Judges can dispense with the application of the measures of security in the case of minors under 18 years of age, of previous good conduct, who had committed crimes punishable by imprisonment or a fine, when their

parents or guardians, offer, due to their honorable background, sufficient guarantee of efficient moral assistance.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 127.

TITLE III - CIRCUMSTANCES THAT ALTER THE DEGREE OF THE PENALTY

CHAPTER I - EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES

Article 46

They mitigate the crime when they would not have been specially contemplated by law when determining the violation, the following:

1. (Incomplete self-defense). Self-defense or self-defense of others, when all the requirements required by law are not met.
2. (Intervention of third parties in the state of need). The state of necessity, when the agent executes the act to prevent the damage that threaten a strange third party, or missing any of its elements essential.
3. (Compliance with the law and obedience to superior). The mandate of the law and obedience to the superior, when the error is presumed regarding the interpretation of the first, or if any of the requirements that characterize the second.
4. (Voluntary and guilty drunkenness). Voluntary drunkenness that it was not premeditated to commit the crime, and the guilty person is fully, and that produced by force majeure or fortuitous event, semi-full.
5. (Minority). The age, when the agent is under twenty-one years old and over eighteen.
6. (Deafness). Deaf-muteness, when the author was over eighteen years old and was declared responsible.
7. (Good conduct). Previous good behavior.
8. (Reparation of evil). Having sought, by effective means, the reparation of the evil caused or the mitigation of its consequences.
9. (Presentation to authority). Having presented himself to the authority, confessing the crime, when the circumstances result that the agent could have escaped punishment by hiding or fleeing.
10. (Altruistic or social legal motives). Having worked for motives of honor or other impulses of particular social or moral value.
11. (The provocation). Having acted under the impulse of anger, produced by an unjust act, or having committed the crime in a state of intense emotion, determined by a great misfortune.
12. (Collaboration with judicial authorities). Collaborate effectively with the judicial authorities in the clarification of a crime.
13. (General principle). Any other circumstance of the same character, analogous to the previous ones. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article
See in this standard, article: 310.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

CHAPTER II - AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

Article 47

They aggravate the crime, when they do not constitute constitutive elements or special aggravating circumstances of the same, the circumstances following:

1. (Treachery). It is understood that there is treachery when the victim is in inadequate conditions of whatever nature, to prevent attack or defend against aggression.
2. (Mobile of interest). Commit it through price, reward or promise remunerative.
3. (Cause of havoc). Execute the crime by means of flooding, fire, poison, explosion, ship stranding or breakdowns caused by purpose, railroad derailment or other artifice that may cause great havoc or harm other people.
4. (Causing unnecessary harm). Deliberately increasing evil of the crime, causing other unnecessary harm for its execution.
5. (Premeditation and deception). Act with known premeditation, or employ cunning, fraud or disguise.
6. (Abuse of force). Abuse the superiority of sex, forces or weapons, in conditions that the offended party cannot defend oneself with the probability of repelling the offense.
7. (Abuse of trust). Committing the crime with abuse of trust.
8. (Public character of the agent). Take advantage of the public nature that the culprit has, especially his capacity as a police officer.
9. (Mobile of ignominy). Use means or have them attend circumstances that add ignominy to the effects of the event.
10. (Decreased defense). Committing the crime on the occasion of fire, shipwreck, sedition, tumult or popular commotion or other calamity or misfortune.
11. (Subtraction to the natural or legal consequences of the crime). Carry it out with the help of armed people or people who secure or provide impunity.
12. (Facility of natural order). Run it at night or in depopulated, unless the Judge, depending on the crime and the circumstances, does not deem its application appropriate.
13. (Contempt for authority). Execute it in contempt or with offense of public authority, or in the place where he is exercising its functions.
14. (Abuse of authority, domestic relations, etc.). To have

committed the act with abuse of authority, or domestic relations or cohabitation, or with violation of the duties inherent to the status, office, trade or profession.

15. (Of things public or exposed to public faith). To have committed the act on things existing in public establishments or who are under kidnapping, or exposed by necessity or by custom to public faith, or intended for public service, or of utility, defense or public reverence.

16. (In use of the temporary exit regime). commit the crime while under the protection of the temporary departure regime established by Law No. 16,707, of July 12, 1995. (*)

17. (Influence of narcotics or psychotropic substances). to have committed the crime under the influence of any narcotic or psychotropic substances of those provided for in the Lists contained in the Decree-Law No. 14,294, of October 31, 1974, and its amendments. (*)

18. (Victim's work activity). When the prevails work activity that the victim is carrying out at the time of commit the crime. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 16,928 of 03/04/1998 article Number 8o) wording given by: Law No. 17,243 of 29/06/2000 article Numeral 17) added/s by: Law No. 17.016 of 22/10/1998 article Number 18) added by: Law No. 17,243 of 29/06/2000 article See in this standard, articles: 312 and 327.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 16,928 of 03/04/1998 article 1,
Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 48

They also increase responsibility:

1. (Recidivism). This is understood as the act of committing a crime, within five years of the conviction for a crime above, whether or not the agent has suffered the penalty, committed in the country or outside of it, and must be discounted, to determine the term, the days that the agent remained deprived of liberty, or for the preventive detention, or by punishment.

2. (Facultative habituation). It can be considered common that having been convicted of two previous crimes, committed in the country or outside of it, whether or not he has suffered the penalty, commits a new crime, within ten years of the conviction for the first crime.

3. (Mandatory habituation). It should be considered common that, In addition to being in the conditions specified in the subsection precedent, I will accuse a definite tendency to crime in concept of Judge, because of the kind of life he leads, his inclination to idleness, the

moral inferiority of the environment in which it operates, the relationships it cultivates, the motives arising from the crime committed and all other antecedents of analogous character.

Habituality forces the Judge to adopt security measures.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, articles: 55 and 92.

Article 49

(Limitations on recidivism and habituality)

There is no recidivism or habituality between intentional crimes and guilty, between common and military crimes, between common crimes and politicians, between crimes and misdemeanors.

CHAPTER III - EFFECTS OF AGGRAVATING AND MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES OF ITS CONCURRENCY, AND ITS COMMUNICABILITY

Article 50

(Effects of aggravating and mitigating circumstances)

Aggravating circumstances, both general and special

They allow the Judge to reach the maximum; and the mitigating factors, to the minimum established penalty for each crime.

To increase or reduce the sentence, the Judge will preferably attend to the quality of the concurrent circumstances and the conclusions they allow us to derive the greater or lesser danger of the agent.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 80.

Article 51

(Circumstances not taken into account)

The circumstances inherent to the sentence do not influence the increase in the sentence. crime, those that constitute, by themselves, independent crimes and the that the law has provided as special aggravating factors of the fact.

Article 52

(Rules on communicability)

Personal aggravating or mitigating circumstances are not communicated.

On the other hand, the real aggravating factors and even the personal ones that being known by the participants, will contribute to facilitating the execution of the act.

Personal are those that, for physical, moral or social reasons,

They only occur in certain agents of crime; and they are called real, those that derive their character from the manner, the place, the occasion, the time and other factors that affect the material execution of the event, known to the participants before or during execution.

Article 53

(Concurrence of aggravating and mitigating circumstances)

When aggravating and mitigating circumstances occur in the same In fact, the Judge, taking into account its essentially symptomatic value, will try to raise awareness about the dangerousness of the agent, setting the penalty between the maximum and the minimum in accordance with the indications that this exam suggests.

TITLE IV - CONTEST OF CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

CHAPTER I - REITERATION

Article 54

(Actual reiteration)

To the guilty of several crimes, not exceeding the number of three, committed in the country or outside it, the penalty that appropriate for the felony increased due to the number and severity of other crimes, but the increase cannot exceed half of the same penalty, unless such crimes had been executed in the term of five years, starting from the first, in which case the increase It can reach two thirds.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 56.

Article 55

(Habituality by repetition)

When the crimes exceed three and are committed within the term of ten years or a longer period of time counting from the first, the penalty does not vary; but the Judge may, in the first case, declare the author habitual offender, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of the article 48.

Article 56

(Concurrence outside of reiteration)

Crimes that serve as a means or facilitate, allow one to take advantage or are carried out to facilitate or conceal other crimes, when they are not contemplated in the law as constitutive or aggravating circumstances of the central crime, are judged subject to article 54.

Article 57

(Formal attendance)

In the event that a single act constitutes the violation of two or more criminal laws, the penalty of the felony will be imposed on the officer, except than from the very nature of the laws violated or the circumstances characteristics of the attack, the conclusion is drawn that his intention It consisted of raping them all.

Article 58

(Continued crime)

Several violations of the same criminal law, committed in the same moment or at various times, in the same place or in places different, against the same person or against different people, such as executive actions of the same criminal resolution, will be considered as a single continued crime and the continuation will be appreciated as a aggravating circumstance.

CHAPTER II - THE CRIMINAL COMPETITION

Article 59

(From the criminal contest)

In addition to the perpetrator, all those who attend are responsible for the crime. intentionally to its execution, whether as co-authors or as accomplices. In guilty crimes, each person is responsible for his or her own act.

The participation of three or more people in all those crimes in which, for their configuration, the plurality of agents, it will be considered aggravating and the limits of the penalty will be raised by one third.

The cooperation of those not responsible for committing a crime, even In the preparatory phase, it will be considered an aggravating circumstance of the responsibility of the participants and accessories and the penalty will be increased from one third to one half. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article
See in this standard, articles: 62, 322 and 359.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 60

(Author's concept)

Authors are considered:

1. Those who execute the consummatory acts of the crime.
2. Those that determine people who are not attributable or not punishable to commit the crime.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, articles: 61 and 62.

Article 61

(Co-author's concept)

The following are considered co-authors:

1. Those outside the case included in paragraph 2 of the article above, determine others to commit the crime.
2. Public officials who, obliged to prevent, clarify or punish the crime, had, before the execution and to decide it, promised to cover it up.
3. Those who cooperate directly, in the period of consummation.
4. Those who cooperate in the realization, whether in the preparatory phase, whether in the executive phase, for an act without which the crime would not have been committed. could have committed.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 62.

Article 62

(Of the accomplices)

Those who are not included in the articles are accomplices. precedents, cooperate morally or materially with the crime due to facts prior to or simultaneous with the execution, but foreign and prior to the consummation.

Article 63

(Liability for crimes other than those committed)

If the crime committed was more serious than the concerted one or of equal serious, but of a different nature, or complicated by other crimes, The participants who are not involved in the event will be liable for the concerted crime and committed and only for the committed without concert, as far as he could have be provided for in accordance with general principles.

If the crime committed is less serious than the concerted one, they respond, only for the first one.

Article 64

(Extension of liability when conditions are required

personal for the existence of the crime)

When the existence of a crime requires conditions of personal order, all those who provide their assistance will be responsible for the same, depending on the participation they have had in it, but the absence of such conditions will be taken into account by the Judge to reduce or increase the penalty for those who do not attend.

Article 65

(From crowd participation)

The principles set forth, in the case of participation in crimes committed by a crowd, will be replaced by the following:

1. If the meeting was intended to commit certain crimes, all those who have materially participated in the execution, as well as those who without having materially participated, assumed the role of directors, They will respond as authors.

2. If the purpose of the meeting was not to commit crimes and these were then commit, at the impulse of the crowd, in tumult, All those who participated will respond as accomplices materially in the execution, as authors those who had the character of instigators, whether or not they had material participation in the execution of the criminal acts and the others are exempt from punishment.

This exception of impunity does not extend to the meeting itself, when it is provided for by law as a crime.

TITLE V - PENALTIES

CHAPTER I - ITS LISTING AND CLASSIFICATION

Article 66

(Of the main penalties)

The main penalties are:

Penitentiary.

Prison.

(*)

Absolute disqualification for positions, public offices and rights politicians.

Special disqualification for any public office or office.

Special disqualification for a certain academic profession, commercial or industrial.

Suspension of office, public office, or academic, commercial profession o industrial.

Much.

(*)Grades:

Penalty of deportation suppressed by: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 67

(Of accessory penalties)

They are accessory penalties:

Absolute disqualification for positions, public offices, rights politicians, academic, commercial or industrial professions.

The suspension of positions or public offices or academic professions, commercial or industrial, the loss of parental authority and ability to manage, in cases where, not imposing the sentences, the law orders that other penalties carry them with them.

The conviction sentences regarding the crimes provided for in the articles 272, 272 bis, 272 ter, 273, 273 bis, and 274, and in Law No. 17,815, of September 6, 2004, will entail in all cases the loss or disqualification for the exercise of parental authority, guardianship, conservatorship, custody or possession of girls, boys or adolescents or people with disabilities and elderly people in a situation of dependency, as well as for the exercise of public and private functions in the educational area, health and all those that involve direct contact with girls, children and adolescents, people with disabilities and older people in dependency situation, public or private positions in education or health. (*)

The transition to a temporary or permanent reform situation for retired senior military personnel.

The reform situation is understood to be that defined in the Military and Armed Forces Organic Law. (*)

(*)Grades:

Item 1o), paragraph 3o) added by: Law No. 19,580 of 22/12/2004 article 83.

Item 1o), paragraphs 4o) and 5o) added/s by: Law No. 19,775 of 26/07/2004 article 146.

See: Law No. 19,775 of 07/26/2019 article 146.

CHAPTER II - ITS LIMITS, NATURE AND EFFECTS

Article 68

The prison sentence will last from two to thirty years. The prison sentence will last from three to twenty-four months. The penalty of disqualification absolute or special will last from two to ten years. The penalty of disqualification special of a certain academic, commercial or industrial profession, will last from two to ten years. The suspension sentence will last from six months to two years.

The fine will be 10 U.R. (ten resettable units) to 15,000 U.R. (fifteen thousand readjustable units). (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 17,060 of 23/12/1998 article
Wording previously given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article
217.
Regulated by: Decree No. 30/003 of 01/23/2003.
See in this standard, article: 86.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article 217,
Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 69

In the imposition of any penalty, the time of effective detention suffered by the accused, until the sentence executed.

If the sentence imposed is penitentiary, the discount will be made in the proportion of two days of detention to one day of penitentiary, except that the accused has observed good conduct in prison, in which case will be computed in the proportion of one day of detention for one of penitentiary.

Article 70

(Of the penitentiary sentence)

The penitentiary sentence will be suffered in an urban cellular prison or rural.

The condemned will remain in the cells during sleeping hours and meals, meeting by class, during the day, under the rule of silence, for work and instruction.

The work will be mandatory and will be carried out in appropriate workshops, inside the enclosure in urban prisons and outdoors in rural prisons.

In urban prisons, work will cover the trades that are best suited adapt to the internal order of the establishment and the abilities of the condemned.

In rural prisons, work will preferably be agricultural, but without prejudice to such preference, those convicted may be employed in the construction of roads, drainage of swamps, quarrying and other similar tasks.

When the condemned had to work at a certain distance from the prison, cellular confinement will be suspended during sleeping hours and of the food.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 99.

Article 71

(From prison)

The prison sentence will be suffered in urban jails and, as soon as possible possible, the regime established for the penalty of penitentiary, in prisons of the same class.

Article 72

(save)

Both those sentenced to penitentiary and those sentenced to prison They will receive remuneration for their work.

The remuneration will belong to them in its entirety, but they will not be able to dispose of it, until his release from prison, except in small batches to remedy family needs.

Article 73

(Non-seizure of the property)

The prisoner's property cannot be seized and upon his death it must be delivered directly by the Administration to his heirs.

Article 74

(*)

(*)Grades:

Penalty of deportation suppressed by: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 75

(Absolute disqualification)

Absolute disqualification for positions, public offices and rights politicians produce:

1. Loss of public positions and jobs of which he was in possession of the convicted, even when they come from popular election;
2. Deprivation, during the sentence, of all political rights, actives and pasives;
3. Inability to obtain the positions and jobs mentioned during the term of the sentence.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 79.

Article 76

(Special disqualification)

The penalty of special disqualification produces:

1. The loss of the public position or office on which it falls;
2. Inability to obtain others of the same gender, during the term of the sentence.

Article 77

(Special disqualification for a certain profession)

The penalty of special disqualification for a certain profession academic, commercial or industrial, produces the inability to exercise profession for the duration of the sentence.

Article 78

(The suspension)

Suspension of public office or office disqualifies the person from exercising it during the sentence.

Article 79

(Of political rights)

The political rights, active and passive, to which the Previous articles are: the capacity to be a voting citizen and the ability to obtain elected office.

Article 80

The Judges may not exceed the maximum or fall below the minimum of the penalty indicated for each crime, except as provided in section 2 of the article 86.

When in this Code the law refers to other provisions of the same, when establishing the penalty that corresponds to certain criminals, crimes or forms of aggravation or mitigation of these, indicating that a quota or fraction of the aforementioned penalty will be applied, the maximum will be increased and the minimum in the corresponding proportion, or they will be decreased, in their case, the extremes referred to in articles 50 and 86, thus remaining established the new penalty within whose limits its application will be graduated.

Article 81

(Accessory penalties to penitentiary)

The penitentiary sentence carries with it the following:

1. Disqualification from positions, public offices, political rights, for the duration of the sentence.
2. Special disqualification for the exercise of professions academics, during the same time.
3. Loss of parental rights and inability to manage goods, for the same term.

Article 82

(Accessory penalties to prison)

The prison sentence carries with it the suspension of position or office public, academic professions and political rights.

Article 83

(Of the fine)

After grading the fine in accordance with the rules established by the present law, the magistrates may increase or decrease it by adjusting it to the assets and resources of the offender. They may also, according to the circumstances, determine terms for payment, through a guarantee effective, real or personal.

Article 84

(Substitution of fine)

If the convicted person does not have assets to pay the fine, he will suffer, by way of substitution and coercion, the prison sentence, regulating one day for every 10 U.R. (ten resettable units).

The convicted person may pay the fine at any time, deducting of it the proportional part to the prison served.

This provision will not apply when the fine is accumulated with a penalty deprivation of liberty, in which case it will proceed by means of enforcement if The sentenced person will not pay it within the period granted in the sentence. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 17,060 of 23/12/1998 article

Wording previously given by:

Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article 217,

Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article

Regulated by: Decree No. 30/003 of 01/23/2003.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article 217,

Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article 18,

Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

CHAPTER III - ITS APPLICATION

Article 85

(No punishment without law. No punishment without judgment)

No penalty may be executed except by virtue of a sentence issued of judges in compliance with a law, nor be made to suffer differently way as she has established it.

Article 86

(Individualization of punishment)

The Judge will determine in the sentence the penalty that, in his opinion, corresponds, within the maximum and minimum indicated by law for each crime, taking into account the greater or lesser danger of the guilty party, their personal background, the quality and the number - especially the quality- of the aggravating and mitigating circumstances that occur in the fact.

In the case of crimes punishable by imprisonment when exceptional mitigating circumstances occur, the Judge will have the power to lower the fine that will be applied in accordance with the preceding paragraph. (Article 68, section 2).

Article 87

(Penalties of attempted crime. Individualization)

The attempted crime will be punished with one third of the penalty that would correspond to the consummated crime and the penalty could be increased up to half, taking into account the seriousness of the event and the danger of the agent.

In the case of crimes of rape, homicide, injuries, robbery, extortion and kidnapping, and based on the same considerations, the Judge may increase the penalty up to two thirds of that which would correspond to the completed crime. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 88

(Penalty of co-authors. Individualization)

The penalty that corresponds to the co-authors is the same as that of the authors, except for personal circumstances that require modifying the degree.

Article 89

(On the punishment of accomplices. Individualization)

Accomplices in an attempted or completed crime will be punished with third of the sentence that would correspond to them if they were perpetrators, but The Judge may increase the sentence up to the limit of the unit, when in his concept the agent, by the form of participation, the background personal and the nature of mobile phones, show a visible greater dangerousness.

The application of the maximum will be considered justified in the case of accomplices to any of the crimes provided for by the Decree-Law No. 14,294, of October 31, 1974, and its amendments (Narcotics) and in the crimes provided for in articles 344 (Rapiña), 344 BIS (Rapiña with deprivation of liberty. Taking), 346 (Kidnapping) or 350 BIS (Reception), of the Penal Code. (*)

(*)Grades:

Item 2o) added/s by: Law No. 19.889 of 09/07/2020 article

Article 90

(Inapplicability of the rules when there is a special provision of the law)

The preceding rules do not apply when the law, in the case of certain crimes, it expressly punishes attempt and complicity.

Article 91

(Sanctions that are not considered penalties)

Penalties are not considered:

1. The restriction of the freedom of the accused.
2. The suspension of public jobs, decreed by the authorities in use of their legal powers, or by the Judge during the process or to instruct it.
3. The fines and other corrections that superiors impose on their subordinates and administered in use of their disciplinary jurisdiction or its governmental powers.
4. The fines established by tax laws.
5. The fines and arrests imposed by the Municipal Ordinances and the Police Regulations.
6. The civil effects of the crime, such as the loss of the homeland power, guardianship, curatorship, capacity to inherit, marital property, family rights and other similar rights, established by civil legislation.

TITLE VI - SECURITY MEASURES

CHAPTER I - OF ITS REGIME

Article 92

(Regime)

Security measures are of four kinds: curative, educational, eliminative and preventive.

The first are applied to the sick, to alcoholics, to intoxicated by the use of narcotics, declared irresponsible, (article 33) and habitual drunks.

The second applies to those under 18 years of age (article 34) and to deaf-mutes. (article 35).

The third, to habitual criminals (second and third paragraphs of article 48), and to rapists or murderers who, due to the exceptional gravity of the fact, derived from the nature of the motives, the form of execution, the background and other related circumstances, report a great danger. (*)

The latter to the authors of an impossible crime (article 5, paragraph 3), and of putative crimes and crimes provoked by authority (article 8).

(*)Grades:

Eliminative security measures, previously suppressed by: Law No. 15,737 of 03/08/1985 article 19 Repealed.

Eliminative security measures, paragraph 4) wording given by: Law No. 16,349 of 04/10/1993 article 2.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 93

(There is no security measure without a sentence)

Security measures - such as penalties - can only be established by the Judges, by virtue of an enforceable sentence.

Article 94

(Indeterminate duration of security measures)

From the point of view of the duration of the measures, the sentences are of three classes: without minimum or maximum; without minimum and with determination of maximum; with minimum and maximum setting.

Those that are dictated in the case of sick people, alcoholics and intoxicated people declared irresponsible; of deaf-mutes over 18 years of age, declared irresponsible (article 35) and of the usual drunks.

They belong to the second, those that are dictated with respect to minors 18 years.

Those issued regarding criminals belong to the third. habitual, the perpetrators of putative crime, impossible crime and other facts provided for by law.

Article 95

The maximum duration of the measures imposed by the sentences of the second category will be ten years, the maximum of duration of those of the third, fifteen and the minimum of the same one year.

Article 96

(Cessation of security measures)

It is up to the Judge to determine the cessation of security measures, both in cases in which the sentence sets the maximum and in those others in that it does not establish it.

It will not issue a resolution in this regard in the latter case, without prior advice, in writing, from the Directors of the respective establishments.

Article 97

(From compliance with curative measures)

The curative measures will be carried out in an Asylum corresponding to the doctors determine the appropriate treatment.

As long as it is not possible to organize a Criminal Asylum, the sick, the alcoholics, the intoxicated, and the habitual drunks, They will be treated in a special unit of the ordinary Asylum.

Article 98

(On compliance with educational measures)

The educational measures will be observed in the Reformatory, according to with current provisions.

Article 99

(On compliance with eliminative measures)

Eliminative measures will be carried out in prisons and involve the regime established in article 70 as applicable.

Article 100

(Compliance with preventive measures)

Preventive measures consist of the caution not to offend and the authority surveillance.

Article 101

(Caution not to offend)

The guarantee not to offend produces in the prisoner the obligation to

present a paid guarantor who responds that he will not execute the evil that
It is a matter of precaution and is obliged to satisfy, if caused, the amount
that the Judge has established in the sentence.

The Judge will determine, according to his prudent discretion, the duration of the
bail. If the prisoner does not have it, subjection to the
surveillance of the authority, for a prudential term.

Article 102

(Of the surveillance of authority)

The surveillance of authority is a consequence of liberation
conditional and conditional sentence, and prepares in the prisoner the
following obligations:

1. That of declaring the place where you propose to establish your residence.
2. Do not change your address without the knowledge of the authority in charge
of his surveillance.
3. Observe the inspection rules that it establishes.
4. Adopt a trade, art, industry or profession, if you do not have the means
own and known subsistence.

Article 103

(Security measures regime)

Curative, educational and preventive safety measures are
apply in substitution of the sentence, the eliminative ones after it has been served
the sorrow.

TITLE VII - CIVIL EFFECTS OF THE CRIME CHAPTER I - OF ITS REGIME

Article 104

(Damage as a basis for civil compensation)

Any crime that results, directly or indirectly, in an evil
patrimonial, entails, as a consequence, civil liability.

Article 105

(Civil liability rules)

Civil liability is governed by the provisions of the Civil Code,
Book IV, Title I, Chapter II, Section II and contains the following
effects:

- a) Confiscation of the effects of the crime and the instruments with
that was executed, unless both belong to a third party,
extraneous to the fact, or that they are guilty crimes or misdemeanors.
- b) Preventive seizure of the defendant's assets.
- c) Obligation to compensate for damages caused.
- d) Condemnation of the costs of the process.

e) Obligation to compensate the State for food expenses, clothing and accommodation during trial and sentencing.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 106.

Article 106

(pronouncement of the sentence)

In accordance with the provisions of the preceding article, any sentence that imposes a penalty or a security measure, must contain express statement on points (a), (*), (d) and (e) of the article mentioned.

They are exonerated from the obligation imposed by subsection (e), the criminals with families, who had few assets as judge.

The embargo will only be decreed at the request of the interested party, when the crime entails restitutionary or reparatory obligations, as enough to guarantee it.

(*)Grades:

Reference to literal c) repealed by: Law No. 16,162 of 12/18/1990 article 2.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

TITLE VIII - EXTINCTION OF CRIMES AND PENALTIES

CHAPTER I - EXTINCTION OF CRIME

Article 107

(Death of the prisoner before sentencing)

The death of the prisoner occurring prior to the conviction, extinguishes the crime and if it occurs after it, causes its effects.

Article 108

(Of the amnesty)

The amnesty extinguishes the crime and if there is a conviction it ceases its effects.

It does not, however, reach repeat offenders or habitual offenders, except that the law expressly establishes the opposite.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 128.

Article 109

(Funny)

Pardon extinguishes the crime when granted by the High Court of Justice, in accordance with the provisions of article 14 of the law of October 28, 1907. Not applicable with respect to repeat offenders and usual. (*)

Article 110

(Remission)

The remission extinguishes the crime in the case of infractions that do not can be pursued except through a complaint from the offended individual or party complaint.

Article 111

(Forms of referral and opportunity for granting it)

The remission is express or tacit and can only take effect when occurs before the Prosecutor's accusation, in the crimes that follow ex officio, or through a complaint from the offended party and prior to the sentence, in which they follow a complaint from one party.

Article 112

(Of the tacit remission)

The remission is tacit when the offended party or the complainant has carried out acts incompatible with the maintenance of the complaint or the duration of the grievance.

Article 113

(Remission holders)

The referral can only be granted by the legal representatives of the incapable people. The remission granted by the incapable person, against the will of your representative will be taken into account by the Judge to whether or not to decree the extinction of the crime, according to personal conditions of the first and the reasons that determined the forgiveness.

Article 114

(Plurality of offenders and offended)

When there are several offenders, the remission agreed upon in one of them, take advantage of others.

When there are several people offended, the forgiveness of all is required. them so that the crime is extinguished.

Article 115

(On the acceptance of the referral, its forms and cases of conflict)

The remission cannot be conditional or final and only takes effect as long as it has not been expressly or tacitly rejected.

Tacit acceptance is considered the lack of opposition to withdrawal within the third day, in addition to any other act incompatible with the willingness of the defendant to continue the process.

If there is opposition between the offender and his legal representative in regarding the acceptance of the referral, the conflict will be resolved accordance with the principle governing the granting of remission.

Article 116

(*)

(*)Grades:

Repealed by: Law No. 17,938 of 29/12/2005 article

Wording previously given by: Law No. 14,068 of 07/10/1972 article 16.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article 16,

Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 117

(Of the term of prescription of crimes)

The crimes prescribe:

1. Acts punishable by imprisonment:

- a) If the maximum established by law is greater than twenty years, up to thirty years old, at twenty years old.
- b) If the maximum is greater than ten, up to twenty, at fifteen years of age.
- c) If the maximum is greater than two, up to ten, at ten years.

2. Acts that are punishable by absolute disqualification from positions, public offices and political rights, prison or fine, to those four years.

3. Acts that are punishable with special disqualification for positions, public offices, academic, commercial or industrial professions, and suspension from positions or public offices, after two years.

When the statute of limitations for the crime had begun to run
If there is an unenforceable accusation or conviction, it will be the penalty requested or the one imposed in the ruling, if applicable, which will be taken into account
account for the application of the preceding rules.

The foregoing provisions do not apply to cases where the adoption of security measures is appropriate, with respect to such measures, nor to crimes in which special terms of punishment are established by law. prescription.

Article 118

(Of the term for the prescription of faults).- The faults prescribe after 6 (six) months. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 19.120 of 20/08/2013 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 119

(Starting point for computing crimes)

The term begins to run, for completed crimes, from the day of consummation; for attempted crimes, from the day they were stayed the execution; for crimes whose existence or modality requires various acts or various actions - (collective crimes and continued) - from the day on which the last event is executed or is carried out the last action; for permanent crimes from the day it ceases the execution.

The prescription of criminal action derived from the foreseen crimes in articles 272, 272 bis, 272 ter, 273, 273 bis and 274, and in the Law No. 17,815, of September 6, 2004, in which the victim has been a boy, girl or adolescent, is suspended until having completed the of age to formulate the complaint himself or ratify the one formulated by their legal representatives during their minority. If, as a consequence of any of the indicated crimes, the death of the minor, will begin to run from the day on which that she has reached the age of majority. (*)

(*)Grades:

Final paragraph added by: Law No. 19,580 of 22/12/2017 article

Article 120

(On the interruption of prescription due to procedural acts)

The end of the criminal action is interrupted by the court order of arrest, starting to run again, since the process is paralyzed.

In crimes in which arrest is not appropriate, the term is interrupted by simply filing the complaint.

Article 121

(Of the interruption of the prescription for a new crime)

Interrupts the prescription of any criminal transgression committed in the country or outside it, with the exception of political crimes, guilty crimes and misdemeanors.

Article 122

(From suspension of prescription)

The prescription is not suspended except in cases where the law would make the initiation of criminal action or the continuation of the trial, the termination of another civil, commercial or administrative.

Article 123

(On the elevation of the term of prescription)

The term of prescription is increased by one third, in the case of repeat offenders, habitual offenders and murderers who, for the seriousness of the fact, in itself, the nature of the motives or their personal background, are outlined in the Judge's opinion, as subjects dangerous.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 129.

Article 124

(Ex officio statement)

The prescription will be declared ex officio even when the prisoner does not would have alleged.

Article 125

(Prescription of civil action)

The same terms apply for the prescription of civil action. for the prescription of crimes.

Article 126

(Conditional suspension of sentence)

The crime is extinguished when the Judge, when passing sentence, resolves suspend the sentence, provided that the beneficiary, in addition to complying with the obligations that were imposed by law or judicially, abstains from committing crimes, for a period of five years.

In order for the sentence to be suspended, the following are required:

1. That these are prison sentences or fines, when due to lack of

compliance, this must be transformed into a prison sentence.

2. That these are criminals who have not committed in the past other crimes and that the Judge foresees, by examining his background, that they should not commit them in the future.

The obligations that the Judge can impose are the following:

- a) Restitution of things arising from the crime;
- b) Payment of civil compensation arising therefrom;
- c) Prohibition to reside in certain places or to attend certain sites.

Article 127

(Of judicial forgiveness)

Judges may use this power in the cases provided for in articles 36, 37, 39, 40 and 45 of the Code.

CHAPTER II - EXTINCTION OF THE PENALTY

Article 128

(Of the pardon)

The pardon extinguishes the sentence, with the same established limitations for amnesty, with respect to the class of criminals excluded from this benefit by article 108 of this Code.

Article 129

(Of the prescription of the sentence)

The sentence is extinguished for a period of time greater than one third than is required for the extinction of the crime, and must begin to said term shall be counted from the day on which the executory sentence was handed down. or the sentence was broken.

Article 123 relating to penalties is applicable to the prescription of sentences. the prescription of crimes.

Article 130

(Of the interruption of the prescription due to a new crime or the detention)

This prescription is interrupted by the execution of a new crime committed in the country or outside it, as well as for the detention of the prisoner.

Article 131

A) Early release: The Supreme Court of Justice, following a report of the Director of the Penal Establishment, of the Forensic Technical Institute and of the Court Prosecutor, and provided that evidence of moral correctness and that the Judges have not pronounced a security measure, they may

grant early release, in the following cases:

1. If the sentence is a penitentiary sentence, the prisoner must have completed the half of the sentence imposed, always calculating one day of freedom for each day of good behavior.
2. If the penalty imposed is imprisonment or a fine, it may be granted regardless of the time of confinement suffered.

B) Conditional release: If when the sentence becomes executory conviction, the convicted person is on provisional release, it will be suspended his re-entry to prison while the Supreme Court, prior to the reports referred to in the first part of this article, resolve ex officio whether or not to grant conditional release; For this purpose, the respective Court The proceedings will be raised immediately after the settlement of the sentence is approved.

Conditional release may be granted regardless of the detention time, and will be revoked only for breach of the surveillance by authority or by the misconduct of the released person.

BOOK II

TITLE I - CRIMES AGAINST THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATE, AGAINST FOREIGN STATES, THEIR HEADS OR REPRESENTATIVES CHAPTER I - CRIMES AGAINST THE HOMELAND

Article 132

He will be punished with ten to thirty years in prison, and two to ten years of absolute disqualification:

1. (Attack against the integrity of the national territory, the independence or unity of the State). The citizen who executes direct acts to subject the national territory or a part of it to the sovereignty of a foreign Government, or with the purpose of undermining the integrity or altering the unity of the State.
2. (Military or political services provided to a foreign State, at war with Uruguay). The citizen who takes up arms or provides services of a military or political nature to a foreign State at war with Uruguay, or supports its plans with the supply of military elements or money.
3. (Revelation of secrets). The citizen who reveals political or military secrets, concerning the security of the State, or facilitates their knowledge.
4. (Intelligence with foreign countries for war purposes). The citizen who maintains intelligence with a foreign Government in order to launch it into war or to carry out acts of hostility against the Republic, or commits other acts directly aimed at the same end.
5. (Sabotage of constructions and war supplies). The citizen who, in connivance with a foreign government, or with the aim of supporting its plans, destroys or renders unusable ships, airplanes, ports, railways, fortresses, arsenals, or war supplies intended for the defense of the State.
6. (Attack against the Constitution). The citizen who, by acts direct, intends to change the Constitution or the form of Government by means not admitted by internal Public Law. (*)

(*)Grades:

Reinstated by: Law No. 15,737 of 03/08/1985 article 18.

Previously suppressed by: Law No. 14,068 of 07/10/1972 article 43 Repealed.

See in this standard, articles: 133 and 134.

Article 133

He will be punished with six to twenty years in prison and two to eight years of absolute disqualification:

1. (Acts capable of exposing the Republic to the danger of war or suffering reprisals). The citizen who, without the authorization of the Government, raises troops against a foreign Government, or carries out other acts likely, by their nature, to expose the Republic to the danger of war, or to suffer reprisals.

2. (Infidelity to a political mandate in matters of a national nature). The citizen, charged by the Government of the Republic, with dealing with State affairs with a foreign Government, which deviates from the mandate, in a way that compromises public interests.

3. (Supply of provisions to an enemy State in time of war). The citizen who, outside the case provided for in the second paragraph of the preceding article, supplies, in time of war, to an enemy State, any type of provisions.

4. (Trade with the enemy and participation in their loans). He citizen who, in time of war, trades with the enemy State, or takes part in its loans.

5. (Violation of truce or armistice). The citizen who violates the truce or armistice agreed between the Republic and another enemy nation. (*)

(*)Grades:

Reinstated by: Law No. 15,737 of 03/08/1985 article 18.

Previously suppressed by: Law No. 14,068 of 07/10/1972 article 43 Repealed.

See in this standard, articles: 134 and 136.

Article 134

(culpable violation)

The citizen who commits, through mere fault, any of the crimes provided for in the previous articles, will be punished with two to ten years in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Reinstated by: Law No. 15,737 of 03/08/1985 article 18.

Previously suppressed by: Law No. 14,068 of 07/10/1972 article 43 Repealed.

Article 135

(Crimes committed against an allied state)

When any of these crimes is committed against a State allied to the Republic, the penalty may be reduced to one third of that established by law. (*)

(*)Grades:

Reinstated by: Law No. 15,737 of 03/08/1985 article 18.

Previously suppressed by: Law No. 14,068 of 07/10/1972 article 43 Repealed.

Article 136

(Responsibility of foreigners)

The responsibility extends to foreigners living in the country or outside of it, but the penalty is reduced from a third to half.

Foreigners living in the country escape all repression enemy, who commit the crime provided for in paragraph 4 of the article 133, or any of the other crimes, provided that with respect to these Lastly, the obligation to comply with a law of the same State was involved.

Article 137

Proposition, conspiracy, and conspiracy followed by acts preparatory, are punishable by two to six years in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Reinstated by: Law No. 15,737 of 03/08/1985 article 18.

Previously suppressed by: Law No. 14,068 of 07/10/1972 article 43 Repealed.

CHAPTER II - CRIMES AGAINST FOREIGN STATES, THEIR HEADS OR REPRESENTATIVES

Article 138

(Attack against the life, physical integrity or freedom of the Chiefs of foreign States or their diplomatic representatives).- He who in the territory of the State, by direct acts, attacks the life, personal integrity or freedom of a foreign Head of State, or its diplomatic representatives, will be punished, in the case of attack on life, with four to ten years in prison and in other cases with two to nine years.

If death results from the event, the penalty will be fifteen to thirty years of penitentiary. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 18,515 of 26/06/2009 article

Wording previously given by: Law No. 14,068 of 07/10/1972 article 16.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article 16,

Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 139

(Vilification of foreign emblems)

Whoever, in the territory of the State, vilifies, in a public place, or open or exposed to the public, the flag or other emblem of a foreign State, will be punished with six months in prison to three years in prison.

TITLE II - CRIMES AGAINST THE INTERNAL POLITICAL ORDER OF THE STATE

CHAPTER I

Article 140

(Attack against the President of the Republic)

Whoever, for political purposes and with direct acts, attacks the life, personal integrity, or freedom of the President of the Republic, will be punished: in the case of an attack on life, with four to ten years in prison and in the other cases with two to nine years.

If death results from the incident, the penalty will be fifteen to thirty years in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 141

(Rebellion)

Those who rise up with armed force against the Public Powers, or with the
In order to promote civil war, they will be punished with two to ten years in prison.

If there has been combat between the rebels and the Government forces, or between some citizens and others, the penalty will be six to twelve years in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 142

(Rebellion)

Those who prevent the Powers of the State from the free exercise of their
functions, will be punished with two to six years in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Chapter II

Article 143

(Sedition)

Seditionists will be sentenced to two to six years in prison.

Those who, without ignoring the constituted Government, commit sedition raise, publicly and tumultuously to achieve, by force or violence, any of the following objects:

1. Depose one or some of the Administration employees, or prevent those legitimately appointed or elected from taking possession of the destiny.
2. Prevent, by direct acts, the promulgation or execution of laws, or the holding of elections in one or some of the Departments.
3. Obstruct the authorities from freely exercising their functions, or enforcing their administrative or judicial rulings.
4. Exercising acts of hatred or revenge against the person or property of any authority or its agents.
5. Exercising, with a political or social objective, any act of hatred or revenge against individuals or any class of the State, or against their property.
6. Raid prison places, or attack those who take prisoners from one place to another, to save them or mistreat them. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 144

(Riot)

The rioters will be punished with three to fifteen months in prison.

Riots are committed by those who, without rebelling against the Government or ignoring the local authorities, gather together to demand from them, with violence, shouts, insults or threats, the deposition of a public official, the release of a prisoner, the punishment of a criminal or anything similar.

Article 145

(Asonada)

Those who take part in an riot will be punished with three to nine months in prison.

Those who gather in numbers that do not fall below four commit riots. persons, to cause a disturbance in the town, for any illicit purpose that is not included in the preceding crimes or to disturb, with shouts, insults or threats, a public meeting, or the celebration of any festival, religious or civic, or to demand individuals something fair or unfair.

Article 146

The proposition, conspiracy and preparatory act are punishable, in the case of an attempt on the life of the President of the Republic, and only the conspiracy and the preparatory act, in the case of the crime of rebellion.

In the first case, the penalty ranges from three months in prison to three years in prison, and in the second, from three months in prison to two years in prison. penitentiary. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

TITLE III - CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE CHAPTER I

Article 147

(Public incitement to commit a crime)

Anyone who publicly incites to commit crimes will be punished by the mere fact of instigation, with a penalty of three to twenty-four months of prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 148

(Apology for facts classified as crimes)

Anyone who publicly defends facts classified as crimes, will be punished with three to twenty-four months in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 149

(Instigation to disobey the laws)

Whoever instigates publicly or through any means suitable for his

public dissemination to disobey the laws will be punished with a fine of 20 to 50 Adjustable Units. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 16,048 of 16/06/1989 article
Wording previously given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article 216.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article 216,
Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 149-BIS

(Incitement to hatred, contempt or violence towards certain people)

That which publicly or through any means suitable for dissemination public incites hatred, contempt, or any form of moral or physical violence against one or more people because of the color of their skin, your race, religion, national or ethnic origin, sexual orientation or sexual identity, will be punished with three to eighteen months in prison.

(*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 17,677 of 29/07/2003 article
Added/s by: Law No. 16,048 of 16/06/1989 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 16,048 of 16/06/1989 article

Article 149-TER

(Commission of acts of hatred, contempt or violence against certain people).

Whoever commits acts of moral or physical violence of hatred or contempt against one or more people because of the color of their skin, their race, religion, national or ethnic origin, sexual orientation or sexual identity, will be punished with six to twenty-four months. of prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 17,677 of 29/07/2003 article
Added/s by: Law No. 16,048 of 16/06/1989 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 16,048 of 16/06/1989 article

Article 149-FOUR

(Assault on education, health and transportation workers and the goods affected by those services).- The one that within a public or private educational establishment, or in its vicinity, harass, insult, attack physically or verbally, mistreat or belittle an education worker, it will be punished with a fine of up to 80 UR (eighty resettable units) or equivalent prison, imposing in the process one or more of the alternative measures to preventive detention provided for in the article 3 of Law No. 17,726, of December 26, 2003.

The same sanctions and alternative measures will be applied to whoever execute the actions indicated in the preceding paragraph against health or transport workers, on the occasion or on the occasion of exercise of their functions.

Anyone who enters a public educational establishment without authorization or private and is not removed at the request of authorized personnel, or there causes scandal or incites violence, will be punished with fine of up to 80 UR (eighty resettable units) or imprisonment equivalent, imposing one or more measures in the process substitutes for preventive detention provided for in article 3 of Law No. 17,726, of December 26, 2003.

Anyone who throws stones or other objects capable of causing damage against public or private educational establishments, ambulances or others vehicles affected to the transportation of health workers, or vehicles of public passenger transport, will be punished with fine of up to 80 UR (eighty resettable units) or imprisonment equivalent, imposing one or more measures in the process substitutes for preventive detention provided for in article 3 of Law No. 17,726, of December 26, 2003. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 19,889 of 09/07/2020 article

BOOK II
TITLE III - CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE
CHAPTER I

Article 150

(Association to commit a crime)

Those who associate to commit one or more crimes will be punished, for the simple fact of the association, with six months in prison to five years of penitentiary.

The act will be punished with eighteen months in prison to eight years in prison. penitentiary if the association had as its object the execution of

any of the crimes provided for in article 1 of Law No. 8,080, May 27, 1927; in articles 30 to 35 of Decree Law No. 14,294, of October 31, 1974, in article 5 of Law No. 14,095, of November 17, 1972, of any illegal activity related with the trafficking of organs or tissues (Law No. 14,005, of August 17, 1971); smuggling or the acquisition, receipt or concealment of money or the effects of a crime. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article
Wording previously given by: Law No. 14,068 of 07/10/1972 article 16.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article 16,
Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 151

(Aggravating circumstances of the criminal association)

They constitute aggravating circumstances and the penalty will be increased from one third to one half:

- 1° The fact that the association has been constituted as an armed band;
- 2° That of the members exceeding the number of ten;
- 3° That of being a boss or promoter;
- 4° The participation in it of an active police official or another official with administrative police functions. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article
Number 4) added by: Law No. 17,243 of 29/06/2000 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 152

(Exception from the rules regarding criminal participation)

Any assistance provided to the association susceptible to favoring its action, or its maintenance, or its impunity, outside of cases of participation or concealment, will be punished with three to eighteen months in prison.

Article 152-BIS

(Carry and possession of firearms).-

Anyone who carries or has in their possession firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, whose signs of

identification have been altered or suppressed, or whose characteristics or ammunition have been altered, circumstantially or permanently, in such a way as to significantly increase their capacity for damage, will be punished with three to eighteen months in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 19,247 of 15/08/2014 article

Wording previously given by: Law No. 16,707 of 07/12/1995 article 15.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article

Article 152-TER

(Carry and possession of firearms in public places).-

Anyone who carries or has in their possession firearms in public places, without proper authorization for their carrying or possession, will be punished with three to eighteen months in prison.

It is a special aggravating circumstance that the crime is committed at a show public or on the occasion of it. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added by: Law No. 19,247 of 15/08/2014 article

BOOK II

TITLE IV - CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER I

Article 153

(Peculation)

The public official who appropriates the money or movable things that he is in possession of by reason of his position, belonging to the State, or to individuals, for his own benefit or that of others, will be punished with one year in prison to six years in penitentiary and with special disqualification of two to six years.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, articles: 163 - TER, 163 - QUATER and 177.

See: Law No. 19,007 of 11/16/2012 article 1.

Article 154

(Extenuating circumstance)

A special mitigating circumstance is the fact that it involves money or things of little value and the repair of the damage prior to the tax accusation.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 156.

Article 155

(Embroiled by taking advantage of another's mistake)

The public official who, in the exercise of his position, taking advantage of another's error, receives or retains, improperly, for the benefit own or someone else's, money or other movable thing, will be punished with three to eighteen months in prison and two to four years of disqualification Special.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, articles: 163 - TER, 163 - QUATER and 177.

See: Law No. 19,007 of 11/16/2012 article 1.

Article 156

(Concussion)

Any public official who, through abuse of his capacity or the position he holds, compels or induces someone to improperly give or promise him or a third party, money or any other benefit, will be punished with twelve months in prison to six years in prison. penitentiary, fine of 50 UR (fifty readjustable units) to 10,000 UR (ten thousand readjustable units) and disqualification for two to six years.

The mitigating circumstance of article 154 is applied to this crime. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 17,060 of 23/12/1998 article

Regulated by: Decree No. 30/003 of 01/23/2003.

See in this standard, articles: 163 - TER, 163 - QUATER and 177.

See: Law No. 19,007 of 11/16/2012 article 1.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 157

(Simple bribery)

The public official who, for carrying out an act of his employment, receives for himself, or for a third party, remuneration that was not due to him, or accepts the promise of it, will be punished with a penalty of three months in prison to three years in penitentiary, with a fine of 10 UR (ten readjustable units) to 5,000 UR (five thousand readjustable units) and special disqualification of two to four years.

The penalty will be reduced from a third to half, when the public official accepts remuneration, for an act already completed, related to his functions. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 17,060 of 23/12/1998 article
Wording previously given by: Law No. 16,707 of 07/12/1995 article 5.
Regulated by: Decree No. 30/003 of 01/23/2003.
See in this standard, articles: 159, 163 - TER, 163 - QUATER and 177.
See: Law No. 19,007 of 11/16/2012 article 1.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article 5,
Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 158

(Qualified bribery)

The public official who, by delaying or omitting an act related to his position or for executing an act contrary to his duties, receives for himself or another, for himself or for another, money or other benefit, or accepts his promise, he will be punished with twelve months in prison to six years of penitentiary, special disqualification of two to six years, and a fine of 50 UR (fifty resettable units) to 10,000 UR (ten thousand units readjustable).

The penalty will be increased from one third to one half in the following cases:

1. If the event has the effect of granting a public job, stipends, pensions, honors or the favor or harm of the parties litigants in civil or criminal proceedings.
2. If the event has the effect of entering into a contract in which the department to which the official belongs is interested or it is carried out through abusive use of the legal procedures that must be applied by the Public Administration in matters of acquisition of goods and services. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 17,060 of 23/12/1998 article
Regulated by: Decree No. 30/003 of 01/23/2003.
See in this standard, articles: 159, 163 - TER, 163 - QUATER and 177.
See: Law No. 19,007 of 11/16/2012 article 1.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 158-BIS

(Influence peddling)

He who, invoking real or simulated influences, requests, receives himself or another, for himself or another, economic benefit, or accepts his promise, in order to decisively influence a public official to delay or omit an act of his office, or to execute an act

contrary to it, will be punished with three months in prison to four years of penitentiary.

The penalty will be reduced from one third to one half when the sentence is accepted. remuneration, in order to decisively influence, so that the official public performs an act inherent to his position.

The circumstance that the public official, in relation to whom the influences are invoked, be any of the persons included in articles 10 and 11 of the prevention and fight against corruption law. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 17,060 of 23/12/1998 article
Regulated by: Decree No. 30/003 of 01/23/2003.
See in this standard, articles: 163 - TER, 163 - QUATER and 177.
See: Law No. 19,007 of 11/16/2012 article 1.

Article 159

(Bribery)

Whoever induces a public official to commit any of the crimes provided for in articles 157 and 158 will be punished for the simple act of instigation, with a penalty of half to two thirds of the main penalty established for them.

Special aggravating factors will be considered:

1. That the accused is a police official or in charge of the prevention, investigation or repression of illegal activities, provided that the crime was committed as a result of or on the occasion of the exercise of his functions, or by reason of his capacity as such and that the latter circumstance is obvious to the perpetrator of the crime.

2. That the induced party is one of the people included in the Articles 10 and 11 of the Law on Prevention and Fight against Corruption. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 17,060 of 23/12/1998 article
Wording previously given by: Law No. 16,707 of 07/12/1995 article 6.
Regulated by: Decree No. 30/003 of 01/23/2003.
See in this standard, article: 177.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article 6,
Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

CHAPTER II - ABUSE OF AUTHORITY AND VIOLATION OF INHERENT DUTIES TO A PUBLIC FUNCTION

Article 160

(Fraud)

The public official who, directly or through an intermediary, proceeding with deception in the acts or contracts in which he must intervene by reason of his position, harms the Administration, for his own benefit or that of others, he will be punished with twelve months in prison to six years in prison, special disqualification of two to six years and fine of 50 UR (fifty resettable units) to 15,000 UR (fifteen thousand resettable units). (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 17,060 of 23/12/1998 article
Wording previously given by: Law No. 14,068 of 07/10/1972 article 16.
Regulated by: Decree No. 30/003 of 01/23/2003.
See in this standard, articles: 163 - TER, 163 - QUATER and 177.
See: Law No. 19,007 of 11/16/2012 article 1.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article 16,
Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 161

(Conjunction of personal and public interest)

The public official who, with or without deception, directly or through interposed person, takes an interest in order to obtain an undue advantage for himself or a third party in any act or contract in which he must intervene due to his position, or fails to report or report any circumstance that links him personally with the individual interested in Said act or contract will be punished with a penalty of six months in prison to three years in penitentiary, special disqualification of two to four years and a fine of 10 UR (ten readjustable units) to 10,000 UR (ten thousand readjustable units).

It constitutes a special aggravating circumstance if the crime is committed to obtain economic benefit for oneself or for a third party. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 17,060 of 23/12/1998 article
Wording previously given by:
Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article 216,
Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article
Regulated by: Decree No. 30/003 of 01/23/2003.
See in this standard, articles: 163 - TER, 163 - QUATER and 177.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article 216,
Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article 16,
Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 section

Article 162

(Abuse of functions in cases not specifically provided for by law)

The public official who, with abuse of his position, commits or orders Any arbitrary act to the detriment of the Administration or individuals, which is not specifically provided for in the provisions of the Code or special laws, will be punished with three months in prison to three years in penitentiary, special disqualification from two to four years. and a fine of 10 UR (ten resetable units) to 3,000 UR (three thousand resetable units). (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 17,060 of 23/12/1998 article

Regulated by: Decree No. 30/003 of 01/23/2003.

See in this standard, articles: 163 - TER, 163 - QUATER and 177.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 163

(Revelation of secrets)

The public official who, with abuse of his functions, reveals facts, publishes or disseminates documents, known to him or possessed by reason of his current or previous employment, which must remain secret, or facilitates their knowledge, will be punished with a six-month suspension. to two years and a fine of 10 UR (ten readjustable units) to 3,000 UR (three thousand readjustable units). (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 17,060 of 23/12/1998 article

Regulated by: Decree No. 30/003 of 01/23/2003.

See in this standard, articles: 163 - TER, 163 - QUATER and 177.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 163-BIS

(Improper use of privileged information)

The public official who, in order to obtain a benefit economically for himself or for a third party, misuses the information or data of a reserved nature that has been known by reason or on occasion of his employment, will be punished with three months in prison to four years of penitentiary, special disqualification of two to four years and a fine of 10 UR (ten resetable units) to 10,000 UR (ten thousand units readjustable). (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 17,060 of 23/12/1998 article

See in this standard, articles: 163 - TER, 163 - QUATER and 177.

Article 163-TER

(Special aggravating circumstances)

They constitute special aggravating circumstances of crimes of articles 153, 155, 156, 157, 158, 158 bis, 160, 161, 162, 163 and until:

1º) That the active subject was one of the people included in articles 10 and 11 of the law on prevention and combating corruption.

2º) That the active subject has obtained, as a consequence of any of these crimes, a patrimonial enrichment. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 17,060 of 23/12/1998 article

Article 163-FOUR

(Confiscation)

In the case of the crimes of articles 153, 155, 156, 157, 158, 158 bis, 160, 161, 162, 163 and 163 bis, the Judge may also confiscate objects or heritage values that are a direct result or indirect crime.

The product of the confiscation will belong to the State, for which purpose, and except as provided in the following section, the Judge of the case will be placed at the disposal of the Executive Branch, which will give the destination special that the law establishes. If there is no special provision, It will be sold and the amount will be allocated to General Revenues.

The provisions of this provision shall govern without prejudice to the rights of third parties in good faith. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 17,060 of 23/12/1998 article

Article 164

(Contumacious omission of the duties of the office)

The public official who is required for this purpose by an individual or by a public official, omits or refuses without justified cause execute an act imposed by the duties of his position, he will be punished with suspension of three to eighteen months.

Article 165

(Collective abandonment of public functions and services of necessity or public utility)

Public officials who collectively abandon their duties,

in number of no less than five, with impairment of its continuity or regularity, will be punished with a penalty of three to eighteen months in prison.

CHAPTER III - OF THE USURPATION OF PUBLIC OFFICES AND TITLES

Article 166

(Usurpation of functions)

Anyone who improperly assumes or exercises public functions will be punished with a sentence of three to one month in prison.

The same penalty will be incurred by anyone who, having officially received the communication of the cessation or suspension of their functions, will continue exercising them.

Article 167

(Usurpation of titles)

Anyone who takes academic titles or exercises professions to whose performance requires special authorization, will be punished with 20 U.R. (twenty resettable units) at 900 U.R. (nine hundred units adjustable) fine. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

CHAPTER IV - VIOLATION OF SEALS AND APPROPRIATION BY THE KIDNAPPING OF THINGS DEPOSED BY THE AUTHORITY

Article 168

(Violation of seals)

Whoever violates, in any way, the seals established by law, or by legitimate order of the authority, to ensure the conservation or identity of a thing, will be punished with 20 U.R. (twenty resettable units) at 900 U.R. (nine hundred adjustable units) fine.

It constitutes a special aggravating circumstance if the act was carried out by the same custodian of the things under seal or by the official who ordered its placement. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article

See in this standard, article: 170.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 169

(Of the appropriation or destruction by kidnapping of things deposited by the authority).

He who appropriates, suppresses, deteriorates or refuses to deliver to someone corresponding right, the things placed by the authority in its custody, He will be punished with six months in prison to five years in prison.

It constitutes a special mitigating circumstance, the fact that the damage caused was slight and that the crime had been committed by the kidnapper who was the owner of the things under kidnapping.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 170.

Article 170

(Penalty of guilty forms)

The penalties will be reduced from a third to half, when the crime provided for in the preceding articles, was committed, in the first case, by virtue of the fault of the responsible individual or official and in the second, by kidnapping.

CHAPTER V - VIOLENCE AND OFFENSE TO PUBLIC AUTHORITY

Article 171

(Outrage)

An attack is committed using violence or threats against an official public, for any of the following purposes:

1. That of preventing the official from assuming the function or taking possession of the position.
2. That of hindering his free exercise.
3. That of obtaining his resignation.
4. Arrogance, hatred or contempt. This crime is punishable with three months in prison to three years in prison.

Article 172

(Aggravating circumstances)

These are aggravating circumstances:

1. That the violence or threat was exerted by more than three people and less than fifteen.
2. That the violence or threat is carried out against more than two officials or against a political, administrative or judicial body, of hierarchical or collegiate organization, or against a law enforcement official judicial or police.
3. That the violence or threat is carried out with weapons.
4. The quality of boss or promoter.

5. The hierarchical elevation of the offended official. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article
See in this standard, article: 174.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 173

(Contempt).- Contempt is committed by undermining the authority of public officials in any of the following ways:

1) Through real offenses executed in the presence of the official or in the place where he performed his duties.

2) Through open disobedience to the legitimate command of a civil servant.

The crime is punishable by three to eighteen months in prison.

No one will be punished for expressing disagreement with the mandate of
The authority. (*)

When a judicially imposed precautionary measure is breached in protection processes against gender-based, domestic or sexual violence, the crime is punishable by three months in prison to two years in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 18,515 of 26/06/2009 article
Final paragraph added/s by: Law No. 19,580 of 22/12/2017 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 173-BIS

(Resistance to arrest).- He who, upon receiving an order of detention by a public authority exerted resistance physical upon arrest, will be punished with a sentence of six months of prison to three years in prison.

Anyone who tries to prevent the arrest will be punished with the same penalty. of another person, opposing physical resistance, obstructing the action of authority, or facilitate their escape.

If in resisting arrest the person is attacked or attacked

public authority, the penalty will be six months in prison to four years of penitentiary. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 19,889 of 09/07/2020 article

Article 173-TER

(Affront to police authority).- Anyone who hinders, offends, attack, throw objects, threaten or insult the police authority in the exercise of its functions or on the occasion of these, will be punished with a sentence of three to eighteen months of prison.

Neither the exercise of freedom of the press nor the mere protest against police action.

These are aggravating circumstances for this crime and merit imposition of a punitive figure greater than half of the sentence:

1. That the behavior described is exercised by three or more people.
2. That the conduct described is executed against a plural number of officials.
3. The hierarchical elevation of the offended official.
4. That the behavior described is carried out in the vicinity of the headquarters where the official usually provides service or the domicile of the same.

An extenuating circumstance is the retraction of the offender, accepted by the official in question, expressed and recorded in the hearing. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 19,889 of 09/07/2020 article

BOOK II

TITLE IV - CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER V - VIOLENCE AND OFFENSE TO PUBLIC AUTHORITY

Article 174

(Aggravating circumstances)

The aggravating circumstances provided for in the subsections are applicable to this crime. 2nd, 4th and 5th of article

CHAPTER VI - PROVISIONS COMMON TO THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS

Article 175

(Concept of public official)

For the purposes of this Code, all those who
They hold a position or perform a paid or free, permanent or temporary function, of a legislative, administrative or judicial nature, in the State, in the Municipality or in any public entity or non-state public person. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 17,060 of 23/12/1998 article
Regulated by: Decree No. 30/003 of 01/23/2003.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 176

(Influence of the termination of civil servant status)

When the law considers the quality of a public official, as
constitutive element or as an aggravating circumstance of a crime, in
The fact is influenced by the non-existence of that quality, at the moment in which
the crime is committed, when it recognizes said circumstance as a cause.

TITLE V - CRIMES AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CHAPTER I

Article 177

(Omission of officials to report crimes)

The competent Judge who, having knowledge of the execution of a
crime, does not intervene or delays his intervention, and whoever, not being competent,
omits or delays making his complaint, will be punished with a penalty of three months to
eighteen months in prison.

The same penalty will be applied to a police officer who omits or delays reporting any
crime of which he or she becomes aware by reason of his or her duties, and to other officers,
under the same circumstances, of crimes committed during his or her duties or whose
effects the distribution will experience particularly.

Exceptions from the rule are crimes that can only be prosecuted through a complaint from
the offended individual.

It constitutes a special aggravating circumstance, with respect to public officials and in
relation to the acts committed in their distribution, the fact that they involve the crimes
provided for in articles 153, 155, 156, 157, 158, 158 bis, 159 , 160, 161, 162, 163 and 163
bis. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 17,060 of 23/12/1998 article
Regulated by: Decree No. 30/003 of 01/23/2003.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 178

(Omission of those who are legally obliged to provide their assistance to justice they did not do it)

The one called by the judicial authority, as a witness, expert, interpreter, jury, under a false pretext abstains from appear and whoever, being present, refuses to lend his assistance, will be punished with 20 U.R. (twenty resetttable units) at 900 U.R. (nine hundred adjustable units) fine. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 179

(Slander and simulation of crime)

Anyone who knowingly reports to the judicial or police authority, or before the Advisory Board on Economic and Financial Matters of the State or before a public official who has the obligation to address such authorities, a crime that has not been committed, or that simulates the evidence of a crime, in such a way that the initiation of a procedure proceeds criminal investigation, will be punished with three months' imprisonment. prison to three years in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 17,060 of 23/12/1998 article
Regulated by: Decree No. 30/003 of 01/23/2003.
See in this standard, article: 179 - BIS.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 179-BIS

(Special aggravating circumstance of simulation).-

will consider an aggravating circumstance of the crime provided for in the article above, that the complaint is directed against the person with whom the complainant has children in common, and that, as a result of said complaint, the court may order some precautionary measure in application of

Law No. 19,580, of December 22, 2017, or Law No. 17,514, of July 2, 2002. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added by: Law No. 20,141 of 12/05/2023 article

BOOK II

TITLE V - CRIMES AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Chapter II

Article 180

(false testimony)

He who, giving testimony as a witness, in a civil or criminal case, affirm what is false, deny what is true, or conceal in whole or in part the truth, will be punished with three months in prison to eight years of penitentiary.

Article 181

(Extenuating circumstances)

Special extenuating circumstances constitute:

1. That the false statement was made in a civil trial, or that given in a criminal trial, has no importance for the ruling of the cause or was in favor of the prisoner.
2. That the witness had retracted before the sentence was handed down first instance.

Article 182

(Aggravating circumstances)

The following constitute special aggravating circumstances:

1. That the false statement has determined a sentence condemnatory even if it were at first instance.
2. That the false statement was made for money or other any benefit, given or promised.

Article 183

(From the experts or interpreters)

The false presentation of the experts or interpreters will be punished with the penalties established for witnesses, increased from one sixth to one third.

All the provisions that govern the false are applicable to these. testimony.

CHAPTER III - EVASION AND BREACH OF CONVICTION

Article 184

(Self-evasion).- Anyone who, while legally imprisoned or detained, escapes will be punished with six months in prison to four years in prison.

The same penalty will be applied to anyone who, authorized by the competent authority to leave his place of confinement, under a regime of temporary departures, does not return there within the established period.

If the evasion is perpetrated using violence or intimidation in the persons or violence or force in things, the penalty will be twelve months in prison to five years in penitentiary. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 19.889 of 09/07/2020 article
Wording previously given by: Law No. 16,928 of 04/03/1998 article 2.
See in this standard, article: 187.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 16,928 of 03/04/1998 article 2,
Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 185

(Contest of individuals in evasion)

The individual, who in any way, procures or facilitates the escape of a prisoner, or detained for a crime, will be punished with six months from prison to six years in prison.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, articles: 187 and 188.

Article 186

(Contest of public officials in evasion)

The public official in charge of custody or transportation of a prisoner or detainee for a crime, who in any way seeks or facilitate their evasion, will be punished with two to eight years of penitentiary.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, articles: 187 and 188.

Article 187

(Aggravating circumstances)

They constitute special aggravating circumstances.

Regarding the crime provided for in article 184:

1. Violence against people, with or without weapons.
2. The concurrence of three or more culprits.

Regarding the crimes provided for in articles 185 and 186:

1. Violence in things.
2. Violence against people, with or without weapons.
3. That the crime has as its object the evasion of three or more subjects.

Article 188

(Extenuating circumstances of relationship)

They constitute special mitigating circumstances of the crimes provided for in articles 185 and 186:

1. That the prisoner be a close relative of the fugitive.
2. That the prisoner, within a period of three months, obtain the capture or the presentation of the fugitive to the authority.

Article 189

(Evasion due to the fault of the official in charge of the custody of a arrested or detained)

The official in charge of the custody or transfer of a prisoner or arrested for a crime, who was responsible for his escape, due to mere guilt, will be punished with three to twenty-four months in prison.

Article 190

(Assimilation of convicts who are working outside the prison) establishment)

The preceding provisions apply equally, in the case of the evasion of those sentenced to penitentiary, and of criminals subject to security measures, who are authorized to work outside the establishment.

Article 191

(Breach of the penalty of disqualification for positions, offices public, etc.)

The person disqualified from positions, public offices, political rights or professional, academic, commercial or industrial who exercise them, will be punished with 20 U.R. (twenty resetttable units) at 400 U.R. (four hundred adjustable units) fine. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 192

(Breach of the sentence of suspension from office or public office)

Anyone who holds a public position or office in which he or she has been suspended, will suffer a surcharge of one sixth to one third of the time of the original sentence.

Article 193

(*)

(*)Grades:

Repealed by: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

CHAPTER IV - PREVARICATE

Article 194

(Unfair assistance and advice)

The lawyer or attorney, who, failing in his professional duties, harms the interests of the party that defends or represents judicially or administratively, you will be punished with 100 U.R. (six units resettable) to 900 U.R. (nine hundred resettable units) of fine and special disqualification of two to eight years. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 195

(Aggravating circumstances)

The following constitute special aggravating circumstances:

1. That the act was carried out by the guilty party, through collusion with the counterparty.
2. That the act has been carried out to the detriment of a subject subject to a criminal process.

Article 196

(Other infidelities of the lawyer or attorney)

The lawyer or attorney of one of the parties, who gives advice, provide assistance, or help in any way at trial, to the party contrary, directly or through an intermediary person, will be punished with 20 U.R. (twenty resettable units) at 500 U.R. (five hundred units adjustable) fine and special disqualification of two to six years. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

CHAPTER V

Article 197

(Concealment)

The individual or official who, after having committed a crime and without agreement prior to its execution with the authors, co-authors or accomplices, even if they were unimpeachable, helped them ensure the benefit or the result of the crime, to hinder investigations of the authorities, to evade the pursuit of justice or to evade its punishment, as well as that which suppresses, hides or in any way alter the evidence of a crime, the effects that come from it or the instruments with which it was executed, will be punished with a penalty of three months in prison to ten years in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 197-BIS

It will be considered an aggravating circumstance of the cover-up that refers to any of the crimes provided for by Decree-Law No. 14,294, of December 31 October 1974, and its amendments (Narcotics) and in the crimes provided for in articles 344 (Rapkin), 344 BIS (Rapkin with deprivation of liberty. Taking), 346 (Kidnapping) or 350 BIS (Reception), of the Penal Code, In these cases the penalty is increased by one third. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 19,889 of 09/07/2020 article

See in this standard, articles 344, 344 - BIS, 346 and 350 - BIS.

BOOK II
TITLE V - CRIMES AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
CHAPTER VI

Article 198

(Justice by one's own hands)

Anyone who, in order to exercise a real or presumed right, becomes justice by his own hand, with violence in people or things, in cases in which he can appeal to the authority, he will be punished with 20 U.R. (twenty resettable units) at 800 U.R. (eight hundred units adjustable) fine.

Violence occurs in things when they are damaged, transformed or changes your destiny. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 199

(Aggravating circumstances)

It constitutes a special aggravating circumstance, the fact that the violence has been committed with weapons.

CHAPTER VII - DUEL

Article 200

(*)

(*)Grades:

Repealed by: Law No. 16,274 of 06/07/1992 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 201

(*)

(*)Grades:

Repealed by: Law No. 16,274 of 06/07/1992 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 202

(*)

(*)Grades:

Repealed by: Law No. 16,274 of 06/07/1992 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 203

(*)

(*)Grades:

Repealed by: Law No. 16,274 of 06/07/1992 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 204

(*)

(*)Grades:

Repealed by: Law No. 16,274 of 06/07/1992 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 205

(*)

(*)Grades:

Repealed by: Law No. 16,274 of 06/07/1992 article

Wording previously given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article 216.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article 216,
Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 section

TITLE VI - CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC SECURITY
CHAPTER I

Article 206

(Fire)

Whoever, in another's or his own property, movable or immovable, causes a flame that endangers the safety of the persons or property of others, or with effective injury to such rights, will be punished with twelve months in prison to sixteen years in penitentiary.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 207.

Article 207

(Damage)

Whoever, outside the case provided for in the preceding article, places in endangers the safety of the persons or property of others, or harms such rights, through the use of powerful means or agents of destruction, will be punished with twelve months in prison to twelve years in penitentiary.

Article 208

(Special aggravating circumstances)

The following are special aggravating circumstances:

1. If the event results in the death or injury of several people.
2. If the crime has as its object the destruction of buildings, monuments or public places, or is carried out on ships, aircraft, shipyards, railway or maritime or air stations, general warehouses and warehouses of explosive or flammable substances.
3. If the crime had as its object the destruction of an inhabited building or intended for habitation or of the facilities assigned to the supply of water, electricity or sanitation of cities.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, articles: 214 and 226.

Article 209

(Manufacturing, trade, storage of explosive substances, gases asphyxiants, etc.)

Whoever, in order to attack public safety, manufactures bombs, prepares explosive substances, combines toxic, asphyxiating or flammable gases, procures the component elements, becomes a depositary of the same, and whoever, for the same purpose, acquires or keeps such instruments of destruction, already prepared, will be punished with six months in prison to three years in prison.

Article 210

(Use of bombs, mortars or explosive substances, with the aim of

instill collective fear)

Whoever, with the aim of instilling fear in the population or provoking disorder and agitation in it, causing bombs, mortars or explosive substances to explode, will be punished, when the act could not be faced as an attempt at a more serious crime, with six months in prison to three years in penitentiary.

Article 211

(Fire and damage to blame)

The guilty fire and damage will be punished with six months of imprisonment. prison to six years in prison.

An aggravating circumstance of this crime is the fact that the event results in the death or injury of several people.

Chapter II

Article 212

(Danger of a railway disaster)

Whoever, in order to damage a railway track, or the machines, vehicles, apparatus or other objects intended for its use, destroys them in whole or in part, or renders them partially or totally unusable, will be punished, if the act results in the danger of a railway disaster, with twelve months in prison to twelve years in penitentiary.

A railway means, in addition to railway tracks, any other track with metal rails, on which vehicles moved by steam, electric energy or other means of mechanical traction circulate.

Article 213

(railway disaster)

Whoever causes a railway disaster will be punished with a sentence of twelve months in prison to sixteen years in penitentiary.

Article 214

(aggravating circumstance)

The circumstance provided for in paragraph 1 of article 208 is considered a special aggravating factor for this crime.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 215.

Article 215

(Guilty attack against the safety of railway tracks)

The guilty attack against the safety of the railways will be punished with six months in prison to six years in prison.

The aggravating circumstance provided for in the previous article is applicable to this crime.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 216.

Chapter III

Article 216

(Attack against transport security)

Whoever, in any way, outside the case provided for in the article above, carries out acts that endanger the safety or regularity of public transportation, by land, air or water, will be punished with six months in prison to six years in prison.

CHAPTER IV

Article 217

(Attack against the regularity of telecommunications).- The one who, In any way, violates the regularity of wired or wireless telecommunications, will be punished with three months in prison to three years in prison.

Considered a special aggravating factor for this crime is theft, damage or destruction of facilities intended for the services of the telecommunications service. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 18,383 of 17/10/2008 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

TITLE VII - CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH

CHAPTER I

Article 218

(Poisoning or adulteration of water or products intended for public feeding)

Whoever poisons or adulterates, in a manner dangerous to health, the waters or substances intended for public consumption, with or without effective injury to such property, will be punished with twelve months in prison to sixteen years in prison.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, articles: 208 and 226.

Article 219

(Manufacture of food or therapeutic substances)

Whoever prepares, in a manner dangerous to health, substances food or medicine, will be punished with three months in prison to three years in prison.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, articles: 208 and 226.

Article 220

(Commercial offer or sale of substances dangerous for the salud, falsified, adulterated or denaturalized)

Anyone who places in commerce or sells dangerous substances for health, falsified, adulterated or denaturalized, for there action of time, with or without effective injury to the right to life or physical integrity, will be punished with six months in prison to ten years of penitentiary.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, articles: 208 and 226.

Article 221

(Commercial offer or sale of genuine substances per person disqualified for it)

Anyone who, without being legally authorized or contrary to the regulatory provisions, places on the market or sells genuine substances dangerous to health, with or without effective injury to the right to life or physical integrity, will be punished with the same penalty.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, articles: 208 and 226.

Article 222

(Issuance without a medical prescription or in violation of its prescriptions)

The pharmacist who dispenses substances dangerous to health without a medical prescription or who contravenes his or her prescriptions will be punished with the same penalty.

prescriptions, altering the quality or quantity, as well as the places in commerce or sells substances that have lost their therapeutic properties, with or without injury to the right to life or physical integrity.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, articles: 208 and 226.

Article 223

(*)

(*)Grades:

Repealed by: Decree Law No. 14,294 of 10/31/1974 article 44.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 224

(Damage due to violation of health regulations)

He who, through violation of the health provisions dictated and published by the competent authority to prevent the introduction or spread in the national territory of epidemic or contagious diseases of any nature, causing damage to human or animal health, will be punished with three to twenty-four months in prison.

It will be a special aggravating circumstance of this crime if the fact would result in serious damage to the national economy. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 17,292 of 25/01/2001 article

See in this standard, articles: 208 and 226.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 224-BIS

Anyone who, for their own benefit or that of a third party, makes any type of clandestine connection to the public sewage network, whether wastewater or rainwater discharge, will be punished with a sentence of three to twenty-four months in prison. They constitute circumstances

aggravating circumstances and the penalty will be increased from one third to one half:

A) If the behavior is carried out through the production of a damage to the existing network.

B) If the conduct causes damage or disturbance of the service to other users.

C) When the agent has the status of official or former official of the Health Works Administration of the State or the Municipality of Montevideo related to

activity. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 18,840 of 23/11/2011 article

BOOK II
TITLE VII - CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH
CHAPTER I

Article 225

(Poisoning or adulteration of water intended for feeding)

The guilty poisoning or adulteration of waters or substances intended for food, will be punished with six months in prison to six years in prison.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, articles: 208 and 226.

Article 226

(Aggravating circumstances)

They are applicable to the crimes provided for in articles 218 to 225, the aggravating paragraph 1 of article

TITLE VIII - CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC FAITH
CHAPTER I

Article 227

(Counterfeiting of currency and credit titles)

Whoever falsifies national or foreign currency, legal tender or commercial, in the country or outside it, will be punished with two to ten years of penitentiary.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, articles: 229 and 232.

Article 228

(Currency alteration)

Anyone who alters national or foreign currency of legal tender or commercial in the country or outside it, will be punished with twelve months of prison to six years in prison.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 232.

Article 229

(Entry into the territory of the State, sale, retention or circulation of counterfeit or adulterated currency with fraud ab-initio)

The same penalty will be punished who, outside the case provided for in the Article 227, introduce into the territory of the State counterfeit currency or adulterated, circulates it, sells it or retains it in his or her possession with any of these purposes.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 232.

Article 230

(Circulation or sale of counterfeit or adulterated currency received from good faith)

Anyone who circulates or distributes counterfeit or adulterated currency, received in good faith, whenever it exceeds ten pesos, will be punished with 20 U.R. (twenty resettable units) at 400 U.R. (four hundred adjustable units) fine. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article
See in this standard, article: 232.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 231

(Equation of the credit title to the currency)

For the purposes of criminal action, all public credit documents are equated to currency. They are understood under the name of public credit documents, in addition to those that have legal tender as currency, all titles or certificates to bearer or to order, issued by the Government and by public institutions of the State, or by private institutions, if they have legal or commercial tender, with the exception of bills and promissory notes.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 232.

Article 232

(Special aggravating and mitigating circumstances)

The following are special aggravating circumstances of the crimes provided for in the preceding articles:

1. That faith in the forged or altered currency or title has been broken;
2. That the amount of counterfeit or altered coins or titles that were circulated, sold or retained for any of these purposes exceeds two thousand pesos.

The following are special mitigating circumstances for the same crimes:

1. That the falsification or alteration of the currency or title, was easily noticeable;
2. That the amount of the counterfeit or altered currency, which with any of For these purposes it has been circulated, sold or retained, it does not exceed five hundred pesos.

Article 233

(Forgery or retention of instruments intended for falsification or alteration of currency or credit securities)

Anyone who manufactures instruments or tools intended for counterfeiting of currency or documents of public credit, or retains them in his possession, will be punished with three to twenty-four months in prison.

Article 234

(Counterfeiting of transport company tickets)

Anyone who falsifies or alters bills from railway companies or other public transport companies will be punished with 100 U.R. (scien resettable units) to 800 U.R. (eight hundred adjustable units) fine, or equivalent imprisonment. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article
See in this standard, article: 235.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 235

(Taking advantage of counterfeiting)

He who, having not participated in the falsification or alteration of the banknotes of the companies referred to in the preceding article, who has made use of them, will be punished with 20 U.R. (twenty resettable units) at 200 U.R. (two hundred adjustable units) fine or equivalent imprisonment. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

CHAPTER II - DOCUMENTARY FORGERY (*)

Article 236

(Material falsification in public document, by public official)

The public official who, exercising an act of his function, does a false document or alters a true document, will be punished with three to ten years in prison.

Copies of documents are assimilated to documents.
non-existent and unfaithful copies of existing documents.

CHAPTER II - DOCUMENTARY FORGERY

Article 237

(Forgery or alteration of a public document, by an individual or an official, outside the exercise of their duties)

The individual or public official who, outside the exercise of his or her functions, makes a false public document or alters a true public document, will be punished with two to six years in prison.

Article 238

(Ideological falsification by a public official)

The public official who, in the exercise of his duties, attests to the occurrence of imaginary events or real events, but altering the circumstances or with omission or modification of the statements made for that reason or by deleting such statements, will be punished. with two to eight years in prison.

Article 239

(Ideological falsification by an individual)

He who, on the occasion of the granting or formalization of a document public, before a public official, makes a false statement about his or her identity or status, or any other factual circumstance, will be punished with three to twenty-four months in prison.

Article 240

(Forgery or alteration of a private document)

Whoever makes a false private document, or alters a true one, will be punished, when he uses it, with twelve months in prison to five years in prison.

Article 241

(False certification by a public official)

The public official who, in the exercise of his duties, issues a false certificate, will be punished with three to twenty-four months in prison.

The individual who issues a certificate will be punished with the same penalty. false certificate in cases where the law attributes value to said certification.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 242.

Article 242

(Forgery or alteration of certificates)

Whoever makes a false document in whole or in part, or alters one true of the nature of those described in the preceding article, will be punished with a sentence of three to eighteen months in prison.

Article 242-BIS

(Forgery of identity cards and passports)

The public official who, in the exercise of his duties, issues a false identity card or passport, as well as the individual who makes a false identity card or passport, or alter one or the other, when these are true, he will be punished with sentence of six months in prison to four years in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article

Article 243

(Use of a false document or certificate, public or private)

Whoever, without having participated in the falsification, makes use of a document or a certificate, public or private, will be punished with a quarter to half of the penalty established for the respective crime.

Article 244

(Destruction, deletion, concealment of a document or a true certificate)

Whoever destroys, hides, suppresses in whole or in part a document or a true certificate will be punished with the penalties that the Code establishes for the falsification of such documents.

The conduct described in the previous paragraph will be considered especially aggravated when it is carried out with respect to the documents incorporated or that must be incorporated into the National Memory Archive. (*)

(*)Grades:

Final paragraph added by: Law No. 18,435 of 12/12/2008 article

Article 245

(Persons assimilated to public officials)

For the purposes of document falsification, Notaries legally authorized to exercise their duties are equated to officials.
profession.

CHAPTER III - FORGERY OF SEALS OR INSTRUMENTS OR SIGNS OF AUTHENTICATION, CERTIFICATION OR RECOGNITION

Article 246

(On the falsification and use of the falsified seal of the State)

Anyone who falsifies the State seal intended for use in Government acts, or makes use of said seal, will be punished with two to six years in prison.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 248.

Article 247

(Of the falsification or use of the seal or instruments of falsified authentication or certification, from authorities or entities public of the State)

Whoever falsifies the seal of an authority or a public entity or the authentication or certification instruments, or makes use of such seals or instruments falsified by another, will be punished with six months in prison to three years in prison.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 248.

Article 248

(Forgery of the imprint of the State seals, of the authorities or public entities and certification instruments or authentication)

Whoever falsifies the imprint of the seals of the State, of the authorities of public entities, or the signs of certification or authentication, typical of such authorities, will be punished with one third to one half of the penalty established in the preceding articles.

Article 249

(Sale, acquisition or use of things with the imprint of seals or instruments of authentication or certification, falsified)

The same penalty will be punished for anyone who acquires, transfers or makes any use of things with the imprint of the seals or with the sign of the instruments of authentication or certification of the State, or of the authorities of falsified public entities.

Article 250

(From the use of seals or true instruments)

Whoever improperly makes use of the seals or instruments of authentication or certification, true, to the detriment of third parties, will be punished with one third to half of the penalty established for those who falsify such seals or instruments.

CHAPTER IV

Article 251

(The use or retention of weights or measures with falsified or altered legal imprint)

Anyone who uses falsified or altered weights or measures, or has in his possession, he will be punished with 20 U.R. (twenty resettable units) at 400 U.R. (four hundred adjustable units) fine. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

CHAPTER V - TRADEMARK AND TRADEMARK CRIMES

Article 252

Those who commit any of the acts provided for in the law of July 17, 1909, commit a crime against the integrity of commercial and industrial trademarks, and incur the respective penalties. (*)

(*)Grades:

See: Law No. 9,956 Repealed on 04/10/1940.

TITLE IX - CRIMES AGAINST THE ECONOMY AND PUBLIC FINANCE

CHAPTER I

Article 253

(Of fraudulent bankruptcy)

The fraudulent bankrupt will be punished with two to eight years of penitentiary and two to ten years of commercial or industrial disqualification.

Article 254

(Of guilty bankruptcy)

The guilty bankrupt will be punished with three to twenty-four months of prison and two to five years of commercial or industrial disqualification.

Article 255

(Of fraudulent insolvency)

The civil debtor who, in order to avoid paying his obligations, hides his assets, simulates transfers or credits, moves abroad or hides without leaving a person to represent him, or assets visible in sufficient quantity to respond to the payment of his debts, will be punished with a sentence of three months in prison to three years of penitentiary.

Criminal action may not be brought except upon complaint by a party and only in the event that the insolvency of the debtor is proven by acts unsuccessful execution proceedings in civil proceedings.

CHAPTER II - DESTRUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS OR PRODUCTS INDUSTRIAL OR MEANS OF PRODUCTION

Article 256

Anyone who, by destroying raw materials, agricultural or industrial products or means of production, causes serious damage to national production or significantly reduces articles of general consumption, will be punished with three months in prison to three years in prison, or 100 U.R. (one hundred resettable units) at 900 U.R. (nine hundred adjustable units) fine.
(*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

CHAPTER III - CONTRABAND

Article 257

(*)

(*)Grades:

Repealed/s by: Article 275 of the Customs Code of 19/09/2014.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

TITLE

THE FAMILY

CHAPTER I - SUPPOSTION AND SUPPRESSION OF CIVIL STATUS

Article 258

(Of state suppression)

Whoever, in any way, makes the marital status of a person disappear person, or creates the danger of his disappearance, will be punished with eighteen months in prison to eight years in penitentiary. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 259

(From state assumption)

Anyone who, in any way, creates a false civil status or creates the danger of its creation, will be punished with eighteen months in prison to eight years in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 260

(Faded forms)

They constitute attenuated forms of the preceding crimes:

1. The motive of piety, honor or affection.
2. The judicial or extrajudicial self-assumption of paternity or filiation, outside the case provided for in article 39.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 261.

Article 261

(Aggravated forms)

They constitute aggravated forms of the preceding crimes:

1. The ones that were carried out by the ascendants, by the parents natural persons, recognized or declared as such, by siblings or by the spouse, outside the cases provided for in the previous article.
2. That the act was carried out by interested motives.

Article 262

(Of civil status protected by law)

The civil status protected by the preceding provisions is both the legitimate as the natural, legally established.

CHAPTER II - BIGAMY AND OTHER ILLEGAL MARRIAGES

Article 263

(Bigamy)

Whoever, being united by a valid marriage, contracts a second valid marriage (regardless of the grounds for annulment that this fact represents), will be punished with a sentence of one year in prison to five years in penitentiary.

The same penalty will be applied to anyone who, being free, marries a person united by valid marriage.

If the guilty party has misled the other spouse, regarding his or her own status or the status of the latter, the penalty will be increased from one sixth to one third.

Article 264

(Illegal marriages)

Whoever is in the case of bigamy, using violence or deception, contracts a marriage vitiated by nullity or through other impediments dirementes, will be punished with a penalty of three to twenty-four months of prison.

Article 265

(Prescription) The term for the prescription of bigamy begins to run as soon as one of the two marriages has been dissolved due to the death of one of the spouses, or since the second has been declared null due to the cause of bigamy.

The statute of limitations for illegal marriage begins to run from the dissolution of the marriage due to the death of one of the spouses.

CHAPTER III - THE RAPTURE

Article 266

(Abduction of a single woman over eighteen years of age, widow or honest divorcee)

Whoever, with violence, threats or deception, steals or retains, to satisfy a carnal passion or to contract a marriage, a single woman, over eighteen years of age, a widow or a divorced

woman, honest, whatever her age, will be punished with sentence of twelve months in prison to five years in prison.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, articles: 268 and 270.

Article 267

(Married woman or under 15 years old)

He who, with violence, threats or deception, steals or retains, to satisfying a carnal passion to a married woman, will be punished with imprisonment from two to eight years.

The same penalty will be punished for anyone who steals or retains to satisfy a carnal passion or to marry, even if there is no violence, threat or deception, a minor under fifteen years of age.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, articles: 268 and 270.

Article 268

(Abduction of an honest maiden over fifteen and under eighteen years of age, with or without your consent)

Whoever, for any of the purposes established in the previous articles, steals or retains a single, honest woman, over fifteen years of age and under eighteen, with or without her consent, will be punished with three months in prison, three years of penitentiary.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 270.

Article 269

(Influence of the marital purpose and the dishonesty of the victim)

They constitute extenuating circumstances, as the case may be, the purpose of marriage of the guilty party, or the dishonesty of the victim.

Article 270

(Influence of granting freedom to the victim)

The penalties established in the preceding articles will be reduced from a third to half, when the guilty party, before the crime has been reported to the authority, and even afterwards, while he is protected from the action of the same, and without having committed any dishonest act, restore his freedom to the kidnapped person, taking him to the house from which he took him or his family, or placing him in another safe place, at his disposal.

Article 271

(Pursuable by complaint from the offended party)

In the crime of kidnapping, the proceeding will only be made by complaint, except in the following cases:

1. When it concerns a minor under fifteen years of age;
2. When it concerns a minor under twenty-one years of age who does not have legal representative;
3. When the kidnapping is accompanied by other crimes in which it must be carried out ex officio;
4. When committed with abuse of domestic relations, of exercise of guardianship or curatorship. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

CHAPTER IV - CARNAL VIOLENCE, CORRUPTION OF MINORS, OUTRAGE I PUBLIC WITH REMODE

Article 272

(Rape).- He commits rape who compels a person of the same or different sex, with violence or threats, to suffer the carnal conjunction, even if the act was not consummated.

Violence is presumed when the carnal conjunction takes place:

1. With a person of the same or different sex, under fifteen years of age. No However, evidence to the contrary will be admitted when the victim has thirteen years old and there is no relationship between her and the active subject age difference greater than eight years.
2. With a person who, due to congenital or acquired, permanent or transitory, is, at the time of the execution of the act, deprived of discernment or will.
3. With a person arrested or detained, provided that the guilty party turns out to be the person in charge of its care or custody.
4. With fraud, replacing the guilty party with another person.
5. Through abuse of domestic relations.

This crime is punishable, depending on the case, with imprisonment of three to

sixteen years. (*)

(*)Grades:

Final paragraph deleted by: Law No. 17,897 of 14/09/2005 article

Drafting given by: Law No. 19.889 of 09/07/2020 article

Wording previously given by: Law No. 16,707 of 07/12/1995 article 9.

Final paragraph wording previously given by: Law No. 17,243 of 06/29/2000

Article 67 Repealed.

See in this standard, article: 273.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 17,243 of 29/06/2000 article 67,

Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article 9,

Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 272-BIS

(Sexual abuse).- The one who, through intimidation, pressure psychological, abuse of power, threat, force or any other coercive circumstance performs an act of a sexual nature on a person, of the same or different sex, will be punished with a penalty of two to twelve years in prison.

The same penalty will be applied when in the same circumstances it is forced a person to perform an act of a sexual nature on a third.

Violence is presumed when the act of a sexual nature is performs:

1. With a person under fifteen years of age. This presumption will not apply if I will deal with consensual relationships between thirteen year olds fulfilled and there is no difference between the two of more than eight years.
2. With a descendant or person under his or her care or authority under eighteen years old.
3. With a person who, due to congenital or acquired, permanent or transitory, is, at the time of the execution of the act, deprived of discernment or will.
4. With an arrested or detained person, provided that the accused turns out to be the person in charge of its care or custody. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 19.889 of 09/07/2020 article

Wording previously given by: Law No. 19,580 of 12/22/2017 article 86.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 19,580 of 22/12/2017 article

Article 272-TER

(Especially aggravated sexual abuse).- Especially aggravated sexual abuse will be considered when any part of the body of the victim or the perpetrator is invaded, through penetration, no matter how insignificant it may be, anal or vaginal, with a sexual organ, another part. of the body or an object, as well as oral penetration with a sexual organ, punishable by a sentence of two to sixteen years in prison. The penalty to be applied in the event of an attempt will never be less than two years in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 19.889 of 09/07/2020 article

Wording previously given by: Law No. 19,580 of 12/22/2017 article 87.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 19,580 of 22/12/2017 article

BOOK II

TITLE

THE FAMILY

CHAPTER IV - CARNAL VIOLENCE, CORRUPTION OF MINORS, OUTRAGE

I PUBLIC WITH REMODE

Article 273

(Violent indecent assault)

Commits a violent attack on modesty, which by the means established in the previous article, or taking advantage of the circumstances in it stated, performs on a person of the same or different sex, obscene acts, other than carnal conjunction, or obtains that the person performs such acts on himself or on the person of the guilty person or a third party.

This crime will be punishable by eight months in prison to six years in prison.

If the passive subject of the crime was a child under twelve years of age, the penalty applied will be two to six years in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 17,243 of 29/06/2000 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 273-BIS

(Sexual abuse without bodily contact).- Whoever executes or does perform acts of sexual exhibition to another person before a minor

eighteen years of age, will be punished with six months in prison
three years in prison.

The same penalty will be applied in the event that said practices are made.
acts to a person under eighteen years of age or prevailing
the physical or intellectual disability of a victim over that age. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 19,580 of 22/12/2017 article

BOOK II

TITLE

THE FAMILY

CHAPTER IV - CARNAL VIOLENCE, CORRUPTION OF MINORS, OUTRAGE

I PUBLIC WITH REMODE

Article 274

(Corruption)

He commits corruption who, to serve his own lust, with acts
libidinous corrupts a person over twelve years of age and under eighteen.

This crime is punishable by a penalty that can range from six months in prison.
prison and three years in prison.

Anyone who commits any of the acts provided for by the Special Law of May 27, 1927
commits the crime of pimping and is subject to the respective penalties. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 275

(Rape)

Comete estupro el que, mediante promesa de matrimonio, effect la
conjunction with a maiden woman under twenty years of age and over fifteen.

Rape is also committed by anyone who, through simulation of marriage,
I will carry out said acts with a maiden woman over twenty years of age.

Rape is punishable by a penalty that can range from six months in prison.
prison to three years in prison.

Article 276

(Incest)

Those who, with public scandal, maintain relations commit incest.
sexual relations with legitimate ancestors and natural parents
recognized or declared as such, with the legitimate descendants and the

natural children recognized or declared as such, and with siblings legitimate.

This crime will be punished by six months in prison to five years in prison. penitentiary.

Article 277

(Public outrage to modesty)

An outrage to modesty is committed by anyone who, in a public place or exposed to the public

perform obscene acts or make speeches of a similar nature.

This crime will be punished by three months in prison to three years in prison. penitentiary.

Article 277-BIS

The one who, through the use of technologies, the Internet, any computer system or any means of communication or data transmission technology, I will contact a minor or exert influence on it, with the purpose of committing any crime against sexual integrity, acts with sexual connotations, obtain pornographic material or force you to do or not do something in against his will will be punished with six months in prison to four years of penitentiary. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 19,580 of 22/12/2017 article

BOOK II

TITLE

THE FAMILY

CHAPTER V - IMMORAL AND PORNOGRAPHIC SHOWS AND PUBLICATIONS

Article 278

(Pornographic exhibition)

The crime of pornographic exhibition is committed by anyone who publicly offers obscene theatrical or cinematographic shows, the one that transmits auditions and makes publications of the same nature.

This crime is punishable by a sentence of three to twenty-four months in prison. prison.

Article 279

(Aggravating factors).- The penalties provided for in articles 272, 272 bis, 272 ter, 273, 273 bis and 274 will increase from a third to a half when the following aggravating factors occur:

- A. The status of ascendant, brother or sister, uncle, aunt, guardian, spouse, common-law partner, person in charge of guardianship, custody, curator or person with authority over the victim.
- B. When the agent takes advantage of his status as responsible for the attention or care of the victim's health, his quality of educator, teacher, police or security official.
- C. If the victim was under eighteen years of age.
- D. If serious harm results to the physical or mental health of the victim.
- E. The author has knowledge of being a carrier of a disease of serious sexual transmission, and there would have been a danger of infection.
- F. If contamination of sexually transmitted disease occurs the embarrassment.
- G. If the perpetrator takes advantage of a coercive environment or prevails the physical or intellectual disability of the victim.
- H. If the act is committed with the participation of two or more people.
- I. The continuity over time of the abusive behavior with respect to the same person. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 19,580 of 22/12/2017 article

Wording previously given by: Law No. 14,068 of 07/10/1972 article 16.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article 16,

Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

CHAPTER VI - OMISSION OF THE DUTIES INHERENT IN THE EXERCISE OF PATRIAL POWER AND GUARDIANSHIP

Article 279-BIS

(Omission of duties inherent to parental authority or guardianship).- Anyone who intentionally omits compliance with duties assistance laws inherent to parental authority, guardianship,

conservatorship or judicially conferred custody, endangering health physical, mental or emotional of the people in his charge, will be punished with a penalty of three to twelve months in prison.

The use of stratagems or pretexts to avoid fulfilling the duties of assistance economic consequences inherent to such responsibilities. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 19,580 of 22/12/2017 article
Wording previously given by: Law No. 14,068 of 07/10/1972 article 17
(added Chapter VI articles 279-A and 279-B).

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article

TITLE XI - CRIMES AGAINST FREEDOM CHAPTER I - CRIMES AGAINST INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

Article 280

(Reduction of people to slavery, servitude or forced labor).- Anyone who reduces a person to slavery, servitude under any form or forced labor or any other similar condition will be punished with a penalty of four to sixteen years in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 19,643 of 20/07/2018 article
See in this standard, article: 280 - BIS.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 280-BIS

(Sexual slavery).- The penalty provided for in the previous article will be aggravated from one third to one half when a person is subjected to slavery in order to perform acts of a sexual nature. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 19,643 of 20/07/2018 article
See in this standard, article: 280.

Article 280-TER

(Forced or servile marriage or concubinage union).- Anyone who forces a person, through violence, threats or abuse of a situation of vulnerability, to marry or maintain a cohabitation exchange of an economic or other type of benefit, for oneself or for a third party, will be punished with two to ten years in prison.

Whoever, abusing a situation of vulnerability, establishes or maintains a union of a marital, concubinary, courtship or similar nature, with an adolescent, girl or boy as a condition for their access to housing, food, clothing or other basic needs for subsistence, even with his consent, will be punished with two to fifteen years in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 19,643 of 20/07/2018 article

Article 280-FOUR

(Forced prostitution).- Whoever, in order to obtain economic benefit or any other advantage, through force, threats or other forms of coercion or intimidation, causes one or more people to perform one or more acts of a sexual nature, will be punished with a sentence of two to ten years in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 19,643 of 20/07/2018 article

Article 280-QUINQUIES

(Appropriation of girls, boys or adolescents for adoption.) - The Whoever, in order to adopt a girl, boy or adolescent, for himself or for a third party, offers to whoever has one or who could obtain it, an economic benefit or of any other nature, will be punished with two years to six years in prison.

Whoever, for the same purpose, uses stratagems and deception to separate a child from his or her dependents or to violate the due legal process for adoption will be punished with a sentence of three months in prison to three years in prison.

The penalty will increase from one third to one half when the purpose of the adoption is to subject the adoptee to some form of exploitation. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 19,643 of 20/07/2018 article

BOOK II

TITLE XI - CRIMES AGAINST FREEDOM

CHAPTER I - CRIMES AGAINST INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

Article 281

(Deprivation of freedom)

Whoever, in any way, deprives another of his personal freedom, will be punished with one year in prison to nine years in penitentiary.

The penalty will be reduced from a third to half, provided that the

author of the act or a co-participant in it, will release the victim from captivity within the third day of its occurrence. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 282

(Aggravating)

They are special aggravating circumstances and the application of the maximum is will be considered justified when the crime is committed:

1. By a public official, or against a public official in the exercise of their functions or on the occasion of having exercised them;
2. With threats or abuse;
3. In a spirit of revenge or for the purpose of profit, to use coercively the services of the victim;
4. When the deprivation of liberty exceeds ten days.

A very special aggravating factor is the fact that the crime is committed with the aim of obtaining from the public authorities, in exchange for release, an advantage or benefit for one's own or another's benefit, whether or not the object is achieved, or when the fact is due to to political or ideological motives. The penalty will be six to twelve years in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 283

(Abduction or retention of a minor person, of the power of their parents, guardians or curators)

Whoever removes a person under eighteen years of age from the power of their parents, guardians or curators, or those who exercise their guardianship even if momentarily, or retains it against their will, it will be punished with three to twenty-four months in prison.

Article 284

(Special extenuating circumstances)

They constitute special mitigating circumstances, that the crime has committed:

1. By the father or mother, who does not have custody;

2. With the consent of the minor, who is over fifteen years old;
3. That the minor has been returned to the guardian, before the
The prosecutor has requested the arrest of the perpetrator.

Article 285

(Attack on personal freedom committed by public official
prison keeper)

The public official in charge of the administration of a prison, who receives any person there without an order from the competent authority, or who refuses to obey the release order issued therefrom, will be punished with three to eighteen months in prison.

Article 286

(Abuse of authority against detainees)

The public official in charge of the administration of a prison, the custody or the transfer of an arrested or convicted person who commits arbitrary acts with him or her or subjects him to rigors not permitted by the regulations, will be punished with a sentence of six months in prison to two years in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article
See in this standard, article: 320 - BIS.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 287

(Search)

The public official who, with abuse of his functions or without the formalities prescribed by law, orders or executes a personal inspection or search, will be punished with three to twelve months in prison.

Article 288

(Private violence)

Whoever uses violence or threats to force someone to do, tolerate or stop doing something, will be punished with three months of prison to three years in prison.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 290.

Article 289

(Special aggravating circumstances)

The fact that violence or threats are committed with weapons or by disguised person, or by several people, or with anonymous writings or in symbolic form, or using the intimidating force derived from secret associations, existing or supposed, or to compel the commission a crime, constitute special aggravating factors of these crimes.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 290.

Article 290

(Threats)

Anyone who, outside of the cases provided for in article 288, threatens another with unjust damage, will be punished with a fine of twenty-five to seven hundred resettable units.

Special aggravating circumstances of this crime are the great importance of the damage threatened, and all those indicated in the previous article, with the exception of the last one. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article
See in this standard, article: 292.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 291

(Compulsive disability)

Whoever, by any means, without legitimate reason, places another without their consent, in a lethargic state, or of hypnosis, or that involves the suppression of intelligence or will, will be punished with three to three months.
twenty-four months in prison.

Article 292

(Security measures)

In addition to the penalties established by law, with respect to the crime provided for in article 290, the judge may sentence the author to give a bond not to offend.

Article 293

(Weapon concept)

A weapon is understood to be understood for the purposes of criminal law, and as long as nothing else is provided therein, both proper and improper weapons.

Own weapons are those whose purpose is attack or defense, explosive or corrosive substances, and asphyxiating or corrosive gases.

They are improper weapons, all instruments capable of harming, when are carried out in a way to instill fear.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 323 - BIS.

CHAPTER II - CRIMES AGAINST THE INVIOABILITY OF THE HOME

Article 294

(Domestic violation)

Whoever enters another's home, or its premises, against the express or tacit will of the owner or the person acting in his/her place or penetrates it, clandestinely or with deception, will be punished with three to twenty-four months in prison.

The same penalty will be applied to anyone who remains in another's home, against the express will of the owner or whoever took his place, or clandestinely or deceitfully.

Article 295

(Aggravating circumstances)

The following are special aggravating circumstances when the crime is committed:

1. One hour before or one hour after sunrise or sunset;
2. With violence against the person of the resident or his or her family;
3. With obvious weapons or by several people gathered together;
4. By public official, without the conditions and formalities prescribed by law.

CHAPTER III - CRIMES AGAINST THE INVIOABILITY OF THE SECRET

Article 296

(Violation of written correspondence)

The crime of violation of correspondence is committed by anyone who, with the intention of obtaining information on its contents, opens a closed epistolary, telephone or telegraphic document that is not intended for him or her.

This crime is punishable by 20 U.R. (twenty resettable units) at 400 U.R. (four hundred adjustable units) fine.

Those who open, intercept, destroy or hide correspondence, parcels and other postal objects with the intention of appropriating their content or interrupting their normal course, will suffer the penalty of one year in prison to four years in penitentiary.

An aggravating circumstance of this crime, in its two forms, is that it was committed by a public official belonging to the services in question in each case. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article
Wording previously given by: Law No. 14,106 of 03/14/1973 article
295.
See in this standard, article: 298.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 14,106 of 14/03/1973 article 295,
Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 297

(Interception of news, telegraph or telephone)

Whoever, using artifice, intercepts a telegraphic or telephone communication, prevents it or interrupts it, will be punished with 20 U.R. (twenty resettable units) at 400 U.R. (four hundred adjustable units) fine. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article
See in this standard, article: 298.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 298

(Revelation of the secret of correspondence and communication
letter, telegraph or telephone)

Commits the crime of revealing epistolary, telegraphic or telephone correspondence,
whenever it causes harm:

1. He who, without just cause, communicates to others what he has come to
your knowledge, by any of the means specified in the articles
previous ones.

2. Anyone who, without just cause, publishes the content of a correspondence, epistolary,
telegraphic or telephone that is
directed and which, by its very nature, should remain secret.

This crime will be punished with 20 U.R. (twenty resettable units)
at 200 U.R. (two hundred adjustable units) fine. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 299

(Aggravating circumstances)

The following constitute aggravating circumstances of this crime:

1. That which was committed by a person assigned to the postal service, telegraphic or telephone;
2. That it is official correspondence;
3. That the revelation be made through the press.

Article 300

(Fraudulent knowledge of secret documents)

Anyone who, through fraudulent means, learns the content of public or private documents, which by their very nature should remain secret, and which do not constitute correspondence, will be punished whenever damages result from the fact, with 20 U.R. (twenty resettable units) at 400 U.R. (four hundred adjustable units) fine. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article
See in this standard, article: 301.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 301

(Revelation of secret documents)

Anyone who, without just cause, reveals the content of the documents that are mentioned in the preceding article, which had reached their knowledge through the means established therein or in another criminal manner, He will be punished with three months in prison to three years in prison.

Article 302

(Disclosure of professional secret)

He who, without just cause, reveals secrets that would have reached his knowledge, by virtue of his profession, employment or commission, will be punished, when the act causes damage, with 100 U.R. (one hundred resettable units) at 600 U.R. (six hundred adjustable units) fine. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 section

CHAPTER IV - CRIMES AGAINST POLITICAL FREEDOM

Article 303

(Political attacks not provided for by law)

Anyone who, with violence or threats, prevents or restricts the exercise

of any political right, when the fact is not provided for by special provisions, will be punished with two to six years of penitentiary. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

CHAPTER V - CRIMES AGAINST FREEDOM OF CULTS AND THE RELIGIOUS FEELING

Article 304

(Offence to the cult due to the impediment or disturbance of the ceremony)

Whoever prevents or disturbs, in any way, a ceremony religious, the fulfillment of a rite or any act of any of the cults tolerated in the country, in the temples, in places open to the public or in private, but in the latter case with the assistance of a minister of the cult, will be punished by three to eighteen months in prison.

Article 305

(Offense to the cult by the insult of places or objects to it intended)

He who, in any way, with words or actions, even the deterioration or destruction, offends any of the tolerated religions in the country, violating things that are objects of worship, or that serve for its exercise, in places intended for worship, provided that the
If the offense is committed publicly or has a public character due to its notoriety, it will be punished with six to twenty-four months in prison.

Article 306

(Offense to the cult due to public outrage to the people who profess it or to the ministers of the cult)

Anyone who in any way offends any of the cults tolerated in the country, publicly insulting their ministers or the people who profess said cult, will be punished with three to twelve months in prison.

Article 307

(Vilipendium of corpses or their ashes)

Whoever vilifies a corpse, or its ashes, in any way, with words or deeds, will be punished with six months in prison
four years in prison.

Special aggravating circumstances of this crime are that the vilification is carried out by exhumation, deformation, mutilation of the corpse,

theft or concealment of the corpse or its ashes and also by sexual desecration of the corpse.

Article 308

(Vilification of tombs, urns and things intended for the cult of dead)

Whoever carries out acts of vilification on a tomb, or on an urn, or on things intended for its defense or ornament, or for the worship of the dead, undermining the integrity or aesthetics of the same, or by violating them, or with insulting legends or inscriptions, will be punished with six months in prison to five years in penitentiary.

Article 309

(Theft of corpses or human remains without the purpose of vilification)

The removal, mutilation, or exhumation of a corpse, the exhumation or subtraction of their ashes, determined by motives of piety, veneration, love, scientific research, will be punished with three to eighteen months in prison.

The penalty will be doubled when such acts are carried out with profit.

TITLE XII - CRIMES AGAINST THE PHYSICAL AND MORAL PERSONALITY OF THE MAN

CHAPTER I

Article 310

(Homicide).- He who, with the intention of killing, kills someone person will be punished with a sentence of four to eighteen years of penitentiary.

When the extenuating circumstance provided for in paragraph 1 is computed) of article 46, the minimum sentence will be two years in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 20.212 of 06/11/2023 article

See effect: Law No. 20,212 of 06/11/2023 article

Wording previously given by: Law No. 19,645 of 07/27/2018 article 1.

See in this standard, articles: 310 - BIS Repealed and 311.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 19,645 of 27/07/2018 article 1,

Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 310-BIS

(*)

(*)Grades:

Repealed by: Law No. 19,645 of 27/07/2018 article

Added/s by: Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article

Article 311

(Special aggravating circumstances)

The act provided for in the previous article will be punished with ten to twenty-four years of prison, in the following cases:

1st. When it is committed in the person of the legitimate or natural ascendant or descendant, the legitimate or natural brother, the father or the adopted son, the spouse, the common-law husband or wife; and also when it is committed in the person of the ex-spouse, the ex-partner or ex-partner or someone with whom the agent has or has had an emotional and intimate relationship of a sexual nature, if the previous or current relationship was the cause of the crime and is not I will configure a very special aggravating circumstance. (*)

2nd. With malice aforethought.

3rd. Through poison.

4th. If the subject was responsible for a previous homicide carried out with extenuating circumstances. (*)

5th. If it had been committed in the presence of minors. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article

Numeral 1o) wording given by: Law No. 19,538 of 09/10/2017 article

Numeral 5o) added/s by: Law No. 19,538 of 09/10/2017 article

See in this standard, articles: 312 and 320.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article 12,

Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 312

(Very special aggravating circumstances).- The penalty of penitentiary of fifteen to thirty years, when the homicide was task:

1. With impulse of brutal ferocity, or with serious brutality.

2. By price or remuneration promise.

3. By means of fire, flood, submersion, or other crimes provided for in the third paragraph of article 47.
4. To prepare, facilitate or consummate another crime, even if it is not have made.
5. Immediately after having committed another crime, to ensure the result, or for not having been able to achieve the proposed goal, or for to hide the crime, to suppress evidence or evidence, to seek impunity or seek it for one of the criminals.
6. Habituality, bankruptcy and recidivism, in these last two cases, when the previous homicide had been carried out without the circumstances provided for in paragraph 4 of the preceding article.
7. As an act of discrimination based on sexual orientation, identity of gender, race or ethnicity, religion or disability.
8. (Femicide) Against a woman for reasons of hatred, contempt or contempt, due to his status as such.

Without prejudice to other statements, they will be considered to be indications that suggest the existence of the motive of hatred, contempt or contempt, when:

- A) The death had been preceded by some incident of physical violence, psychological, sexual, economic or other type, committed by the perpetrator against women, regardless of whether the act was reported or not by the victim.
- B) The victim had refused to establish or resume a relationship with the author relationship, falling in love, affection or intimacy.
- C) Prior to the death of the woman, the author had committed against her any conduct that threatens your sexual freedom.

In all cases, presumptions will admit evidence to the contrary.

9. Against a person who has the status of member or dependent of the Judiciary and the Public Ministry, police officials and military and private security guards, provided that the crime was committed as a result of or because of its capacity as such.
10. With or followed by vilipendium, mutilation, dismemberment or the cremation of the victim's body. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 19.889 of 09/07/2020 article
Numeral 10) see effect: Law No. 20.212 of 06/11/2023 article
Numeral 10) added/s by: Law No. 20.212 of 06/11/2023 article
Section 9) wording previously given by: Law No. 19,645 of 07/27/2018
article 2.
Paragraphs 7) and 8) wording previously given by: Law No. 19,538 of
10/09/2017 article 3.
See in this standard, article: 320.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 19,645 of 27/07/2018 article 2,
Law No. 19,538 of 09/10/2017 article 3,
Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 313

(*)

(*)Grades:

Repealed by: Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 314

(culpable homicide)

Guilty homicide will be punished by six months in prison to eight years in prison.

The application of the maximum will be considered especially justified - except in
exceptional circumstances - when the fault results in the death of several people or the
death of one and the injury of several.

Article 315

(Determination or assistance in suicide)

He who determines another to commit suicide or helps him commit it, if
If death occurs, he will be punished with six months in prison to six years in prison.

This maximum may be exceeded up to the limit of twelve years, when the crime is
committed with respect to a minor under eighteen years of age, or a subject of intelligence or
will depressed by mental illness or by alcohol abuse or the use of narcotics.

Chapter II

Article 316

(Personal injuries)

He who, without intent to kill, causes injury to any person

personal, will be punished with a prison sentence of three to five months.

Personal injury is any physiological disorder from which a disease of the body or mind arises.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 317.

Article 317

(Serious injuries)

The personal injury provided for in the previous article is serious, and is
The penalty of twenty months in prison to six years in prison will apply, if the fact results from:

1. An illness that endangers the life of the offended person, or an inability to attend to ordinary occupations, for a period greater than twenty days.
2. The permanent weakening of a sense or an organ.
3. The anticipation of the offended woman's birth.

Article 318

(Very serious injuries)

The personal injury is very serious and the penalty of twenty months in prison to eight years in prison will be applied, if the event results from:

1. A certain or probably incurable disease.
2. The loss of a meaning.
3. The loss of a limb or a mutilation that renders it useless or the loss of an organ, or the ability to generate, or a serious and permanent difficulty of the word.
4. A permanent deformation of the face.
5. The abortion of the offended woman.

Article 319

(Ultra-intentional injury or death. Trauma)

If the event results in the death of the attacked person or a more serious injury than that intended to be inferred, the penalty will be that of homicide or injury, reduced from one third to one half.

When the assault does not result in personal injury, the penalty will be 20 U.R. (twenty resettable units) at 600 U.R. (six hundred units adjustable) fine. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 320

(Aggravating circumstances)

The aggravating circumstances of the crime of injuries are those provided for in articles 311 to 312, insofar as they are applicable, the ostensible quality of the victim's police officer, provided that the crime was committed as a result of or on the occasion of the exercise of his or her duties or its quality as such, and the fact that the act was committed with appropriate weapons or using corrosive substances. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 320-BIS

(Special aggravating circumstances)

When the crime is committed by the public officials referred to in article 286, on the persons referred to therein, the penalty will be increased by one third. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article

Article 321

(culprit injury)

The culpable injury will be punished with the penalty of the intentional injury, according to its different severity and the circumstances that arise, reduced from one third to one half.

The application of the maximum will be considered fully justified when the event results in the injury of two or more people.

Article 321-BIS

(Domestic violence). Anyone who exercises physical or mental violence sexual, patrimonial or economic, on a person with whom he has or has had an emotional relationship, kinship or cohabitation, with regardless of the existence of a legal link, will be punished with a sentence of six months in prison to two years in prison.

The penalty will be increased from one third to one half when the victim is a woman, a person under eighteen years of age, over sixty-five years of age or disabled.

The same aggravating circumstance will be applied when it is committed in the presence of persons under eighteen years of age. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 19,580 of 22/12/2017 article

Added/s by: Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article

Article 322

(From the complaint)

Trauma, ordinary injuries and serious negligent injuries

They will only be punished at the request of a party.

The Judge or the Public Ministry may proceed ex officio, in cases of trauma or ordinary injuries caused by abuse of domestic relations or cohabitation.

It will proceed ex officio when the circumstances provided for in paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 59 exist. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article

Wording previously given by: Law No. 14,068 of 07/10/1972 article 16.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article 16,

Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Chapter III

Article 323

(Fight)

Anyone who participates in a fight will be punished with 20 U.R. (twenty resettable units) at 600 U.R. (six hundred adjustable units) fine or equivalent imprisonment.

If death or injury results from the fight, the crime will be punished, for the mere fact of participation, with the penalty of six months in prison to five years in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article

See in this standard, article: 323 - BIS.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 323-BIS

Whoever, on the occasion of or on the occasion of a sporting competition or other public spectacle whose purpose is recreation or entertainment, upon entering, during its development or upon leaving, participates in any way in a fight, will be punished with a

penalty. from three to twenty-four months in prison and a ban on entering any sporting event for one to three years.

Anyone who, under the same circumstances as in the previous section, carries weapons (article 293) or introduces them into the venue where the sports competition or public spectacle will take place, without proper authorization for their carrying or possession, will be punished with a sentence of imprisonment. six to twenty-four months in prison and a ban on entering any sporting event for three to five years.

In all cases, the seized weapons will be confiscated.

If the fight results in death or injury, the provisions of the second paragraph of article 323 of this Code will apply, increasing the penalty by one third as long as the result is foreseeable for the participant.

If the conduct described in the previous sections results in death or injury, in addition to the penalty corresponding to the crime, the penalty of prohibition from entering any sporting event of five to fifteen years will be applied. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 20,212 of 06/11/2023 article

See effect: Law No. 20,212 of 06/11/2023 article

Previously added by: Law No. 16,707 of 07/12/1995 article 19.

Wording previously given by: Law No. 17,951 of 01/08/2006 article 12.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 17,951 of 08/01/2006 article 12,

Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article

Article 324

(Shooting with a firearm.- Attack with an appropriate weapon)

The act of intentionally firing a firearm or attacking a person with an appropriate weapon will be punished with a sentence of three to twenty-four months in prison, except in the event that it constitutes attempted homicide or injury, in which case the corresponding penalty for this last infraction will be applied, whatever it may be.

CHAPTER IV

Article 325

(Abortion with the woman's consent)

The woman who causes her abortion or consents to it will be punished with prison, from three to nine months.

Article 325-BIS

(Of the abortion carried out with the collaboration of a third party with the woman's consent)

Whoever collaborates in the abortion of a woman with her consent with acts of primary or secondary participation will be punished with six to twenty-four months in prison.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 326.

Article 325-TER

(Abortion without the woman's consent)

Whoever causes the abortion of a woman, without her consent, will be punished with two to eight years in prison.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 326.

Article 326

(Injury or death of the woman)

If as a result of the crime provided for in article 325 (bis),

If a serious or very serious injury occurs to the woman, the penalty will be two to five years in prison, and if death occurs, the penalty will be three to six years in prison.

If as a result of the crime provided for in article 325 (ter.)

If a serious or very serious injury occurs to the woman, the penalty will be three to nine years in prison and if death occurs, the penalty will be four to twelve years in prison.

Article 327

(Aggravating circumstances)

The crime is considered aggravated:

1st. When committed with violence or fraud.

2nd. When it is exercised on a woman under eighteen years of age, or deprived of reason or sense.

3rd. When it is practiced by the husband or through any of the circumstances provided for in paragraph 14 of article 47.

Article 328

(Mitigating causes and defenses)

1st. If the crime is committed to save one's own honor, that of one's wife or a close relative, the penalty will be reduced from one third to one half, and the Judge may, in the case of

consensual abortion, and taking into account the circumstances of the fact, completely exempt as punishment. The motive of honor does not cover the family member who was the author of the pregnancy.

2nd. If the abortion is committed without the woman's consent, to eliminate the fruit of the violation, the penalty will be reduced from one third to one half, and if it is carried out with your consent you will be exempt from punishment.

3rd. If the abortion is committed without the woman's consent, for serious health reasons, the penalty will be reduced from one third to one half, and if it is carried out with her consent or to save her life, the penalty will be exempt.

4th. In the event that the abortion is committed without the consent of the woman for reasons of economic distress, the Judge may reduce the penalty of one third to one half and if it is carried out with his consent may go as far as exemption from the penalty.

5th. Both the mitigation and the exemption of punishment referred to in the previous paragraphs will apply only in cases in which the abortion was performed by a doctor within the first three months of conception. The three-month period does not apply to the case provided for in section 3.

CHAPTER V

Article 329

(Abandonment of children and disabled people)

Whoever abandons a child under ten years of age, or a person incapable of self-sufficiency, due to mental or physical illness, or old age, who was under his care and to whom he owes assistance, will be punished, when the act does not constitute a more serious crime, with a penalty of six months in prison to five years in prison.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 332.

Article 330

(Aggravating circumstances)

The penalty will be increased from one sixth to one third in the following cases:

1. When abandonment results in death or serious injury to the abandoned.

2. When the abandonment is carried out under conditions that result assistance by third parties is difficult, whether due to the place, the time, season, or any other analogous circumstance.

3. When committed by parents, with respect to their children legitimate or natural, recognized or declared as such, or by the spouse.

Article 331

(*)

(*)Grades:

Repealed by: Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 332

(Omission of assistance)

Whoever, finding a child under ten years of age abandoned or lost, or a person incapable of self-sufficiency due to mental or physical illness or old age, fails to provide assistance and report to the authority, will be punished with the penalty of abandonment, decreased from one third to one half.

The same penalty will be applied to anyone who, due to negligence, stops providing assistance, reporting to the authority, to a man who is unconscious or injured, buried or in a situation in which his life or physical integrity is in danger.

CHAPTER VI - DEFAMATION AND INJURY

Article 333

(Defamation)

Whoever, before several people gathered or separated, but in such a way that the version can be disseminated, attributes to a person a specific fact, which, if true, could give rise to criminal or disciplinary proceedings against them, or expose them to hatred or to public contempt, will be punished with a sentence of four months in prison to three years in penitentiary or 80 U.R. (eighty resettable units) at 800 U.R. (eight hundred resettable units) fine. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article

See in this standard, articles: 334, 336 and 339.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 334

(Injuries)

Whoever, outside the cases provided for in the preceding article, offends in any way, with words, writings or actions, the honor, rectitude or decorum of a person, will be punished with a penalty of three to eighteen months in prison or 60 U.R. (sixty resettable units) at 400 U.R. (four hundred adjustable units) fine.

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article

See in this standard, articles: 336 and 339.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 335

(Aggravating circumstances)

The preceding crimes will be punished with an increase of one sixth to one third of the sentence, when they are committed in public documents, or with writings, drawings or paintings publicly disclosed or exhibited to the public.

Article 336

(Exemption from liability and proof of truth).- The following will be exempt from liability:

A) make or disseminate any kind of statement about matters of public interest, referring to both public officials as well as people who, due to their profession or trade, have a relevant social exposure, or to any person who has voluntarily involved in matters of public interest;

B) reproduce any kind of statement on matters of public interest, when the author of the same is identified;

C) make or disseminate any kind of demonstration humorous or artistic, as long as it refers to any of the preceding hypotheses.

The exemption from liability will not apply when the real malice of the author of harming people or violating their lives private.

Those accused of the crimes provided for in article 333 and even in the 334, when there is an accusation, they will have the right to prove the truth of the facts and the plausibility of the qualities attributed to the person, unless the case refers to the private life of the person or when it is not in the public interest to disclose the facts. If the truth or plausibility is proven, the author of the imputation will be exempt from penalty, unless he had used real malice. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 18,515 of 26/06/2009 article
Section 5) wording previously given by: Law No. 16,099 of 11/03/1989
article 20.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 16,099 of 03/11/1989 article 20,
Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 337

(Of the offenses inferred in court)

Slander or injury caused in court will be judged disciplinarily.
in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure by the Judge or Court that hears the case,
except in the case in which its severity, in the opinion of the same Judge or Court, gives
merit to proceed criminally.

In the latter case, the action cannot be brought until after
the litigation in which the slander or insult was caused has ended.

Article 338

(These crimes can only be punished by reporting the offended party)

If he dies prior to the filing of the complaint, but with
time to exercise that right, or if the offenses have been directed against the memory of a
dead person, the complaint may be filed by the spouse or close relatives.

In cases of offense against a social, political or
administrative, it will only proceed with the authorization of the offended corporation or its
hierarchical head in the case of an authority that is not collegially organized.

Article 339

(Prescription)

The criminal action for the crimes provided for in this chapter will be
prescribed after one year in the cases of article 333 and three months in the case of article
334.

TITLE XIII - CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

CHAPTER I - CRIMES AGAINST MOVABLE PROPERTY, WITH VIOLENCE IN THE THINGS

Article 340

(Theft)

Whoever seizes another's movable property, stealing it from its holder,
to take advantage, or cause another to take advantage of it, will be punished
with three months in prison to six years in prison.

(*)Grades:

See in this standard, article: 343.

Article 341

(Aggravating circumstances).

The penalty will be twelve months in prison to eight years in prison.
when the following aggravating factors occur:

1. If to commit the crime the subject had penetrated or remained in a building or in some other place intended for habitation.
2. If the subject carried weapons or narcotics with him, even if he did not do use of them.
3. If the abduction is carried out on a person in a state of inferiority psychic or physical; or with skill; or by surprise, by dispossession of the things that the victim carried with him.
4. If the act was committed with the intervention of two or more people, or for just one, simulating the quality of a public official or with the participation of a dependent of the injured party.
5. If the crime was committed on travelers' objects or money, whatever the means of transport, while driving, as well as in depots and stations, hostels and any other place where food or drinks are supplied.
6. If the crime is committed on existing things that are under kidnapping or exposed to the public, by necessity or custom or intended for public service, or of utility, defense, reverence or public charities.
7. When the victim is a person in charge of cash or securities.

When the conduct involves wiring, technical equipment or infrastructure dedicated to providing electrical energy services, telephone, internet or mobile data, or on things existing in public establishments, educational centers, hospitals or polyclinics, the minimum penalty will be eighteen months in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 20.075 of 20/10/2022 article

See effect: Law No. 20,075 of 20/10/2022 article

Final incident see effect: Law No. 19,996 of 03/11/2021 article

Final paragraph added/s by: Law No. 19,996 of 03/11/2021 article

Wording previously given by:

- Law No. 17,931 of 19/12/2005 article 1,
- Law No. 17,897 of 14/09/2005 article 16,
- Law No. 17,726 of 26/12/2003 article 18,
- Law No. 17,243 of 29/06/2000 article 65,
- Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article

See in this standard, article: 344.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 17,931 of 19/12/2005 article 1,
Law No. 17,897 of 14/09/2005 article 16,
Law No. 17,726 of 26/12/2003 article 18,
Law No. 17,243 of 29/06/2000 article 65,
Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article 16,
Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 342

(Theft of use of things of little value or common things.
Extenuating circumstances)

The following are mitigating circumstances for this crime:

1. That the subject has committed the theft of the thing, to momentarily use it, without compromising its integrity, making its restitution or leaving it in conditions that allow the owner to re-enter his possession;
2. That the theft has occurred on things of little value, to meet a need, outside the circumstances provided for in the article 27.
3. That the theft has been carried out by the owners, partners or coheirs, over things belonging to the community. It is not punished the theft of common things, when they were fungible, and the value was not exceeds the quota share that corresponds to the author of the act.

Article 343

(Electric energy theft)

Article 340 applies to the theft of electricity and water potable, unless this was operated by intervention in the meters, in which case the provisions on fraud govern. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 13,737 of 09/01/1969 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

CHAPTER II - CRIMES AGAINST MOVABLE PROPERTY, WITH VIOLENCE IN THE PEOPLE

Article 344

(Rapine)

Whoever, with violence or threats, seizes movable property,

stealing it from its holder, to take advantage or cause another to take advantage of it, will be punished with four to sixteen years in prison.

The same penalty will be applied to anyone who, after the theft has been completed, uses violence or threats to secure or ensure to a third party, the possession of the stolen thing, or to procure or procure for a third party impunity.

The penalty will be increased by one third when any of the circumstances provided for in article 341 as soon as they are applicable. (*)

(*)Grades:

Final paragraph deleted by: Law No. 17,897 of 14/09/2005 article

Drafting given by: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article

Final paragraph wording previously given by: Law No. 17,243 of 06/29/2000

Article 64 Repealed.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 17,243 of 29/06/2000 article 64,

Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 344-BIS

(Rapture with deprivation of liberty. Taking over)

Whoever, with violence or threats, seizes movable property, stealing it from its holder, to take advantage of it or cause another to take advantage of it, with deprivation of the freedom of its victim or victims, regardless of the place in which it is consummated, will be punished with eight to twenty-four years in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article

Article 345

(Extortion)

Whoever, with violence or threats, forces someone to do, tolerate or failing to do something against one's own right, to provide oneself or another with an unfair benefit, to the harm of the victim or a third party, will be punished with four to ten years in prison.

Article 346

(Kidnapping)

Whoever deprives a person of his freedom to obtain from him, or from a third party, as the price of his liberation, an unjust advantage for the benefit own or another's, whether or not he achieves his objective, he will be punished with six to twelve years of penitentiary.

Article 346-BIS

(*)

(*)Grades:

Repealed by: Law No. 17,897 of 14/09/2005 article

Added by: Law No. 17,243 of 06/29/2000 article 72 Repealed.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 17,243 of 29/06/2000 article

CHAPTER III - CRIMES AGAINST MOVABLE PROPERTY, THROUGH DECEPTION

Article 347

(Scam)

Whoever misleads any person through stratagems or artificial deceptions, in order to provide himself or a third party with an unfair advantage, to the detriment of another, will be punished with six months in prison to four years in penitentiary.

Article 348

(Aggravating circumstances)

The following are special aggravating circumstances:

1. That the event is carried out to the detriment of the State, the Municipality or some public entity;
2. That the act is carried out generating in the victim the fear of a imaginary danger or the persuasion to obey an order of the authority.

Article 348-BIS

(*)

(*)Grades:

Repealed by: Law No. 17,897 of 14/09/2005 article

Added by: Law No. 17,243 of 06/29/2000 article 76 Repealed.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 17,243 of 29/06/2000 article

Article 349

(Malicious destruction of one's own property, or malicious mutilation of one's own person)

He who, in order to obtain the price of insurance or some other undue advantage, destroy, deteriorate or hide something from its property, will be punished with three months in prison to three years in penitentiary.

The same penalty will be applied to anyone who, motivated by identical purposes, personal injury is or is caused to be inferred.

Article 350

(Abuse of the psychological inferiority of minors and incapable)

Whoever, abusing the needs, inexperience or passions of a minor or the state of illness or mental deficiency of a person, to provide himself or another with benefit, causes him to perform an act that has any legal effect, to his detriment, or to the detriment of a third party, will be punished, regardless of the nullity of the act, with nine months in prison to five years in penitentiary.

Article 350-BIS

(Receiving)

He who, after having committed a crime, without prior agreement its execution, with the authors, co-authors or accomplices, with benefit to himself or for a third party, acquires, receives or hides money or effects coming from a crime, or in any way intervenes in its acquisition, reception or concealment, will be punished with a penalty of six months in prison to ten years in prison.

The following are considered aggravating factors of the crime:

- A) That the effects are received for sale.
- B) That the agent makes this activity his usual life.
- C) If the purpose of the reception is an asset intended for a public service or public utility. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article

Literal C) added/s by: Law No. 19,138 of 03/10/2013 article

Article 350-TER

(Crime of reception).- When the object of the crime of reception is a firearm, a bulletproof vest, or another implement for police use, the minimum penalty will be two years in prison. If the weapon or bulletproof vest came from the Police, the Armed Forces or private security companies, the minimum will be three years. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 19,889 of 09/07/2020 article

BOOK II

TITLE XIII - CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

CHAPTER IV - CRIMES AGAINST MOVABLE PROPERTY WHICH IS IN CHARGE POSSESSION

Article 351

(Misappropriation)

Whoever appropriates, converting it to his benefit or that of a third party, money or other movable thing, which has been entrusted or delivered to him by any title that implies an obligation to return it or to make a specific use of it, will be punished with three months in prison to four years in prison.

Article 352

(Abuse of blank signature)

Whoever abuses a blank signed page, which would have been delivered with the obligation to return it or make a specific use of it, writing or having written a declaration that has any legal effect, to the detriment of the signatory, will be punished with six months in prison to five years in prison.

Article 353

(Appropriation of lost things -treasure- or things acquired by mistake or fluke)

He will be punished, upon complaint by the offended party, with 20 U.R. (twenty resettable units) to 400 U.R. (four hundred resettable units) of fine:

1. He who, having found money or some lost thing, the value of which exceeds fifty pesos, he appropriates it without observing the prescriptions of the civil law on the discovery;
2. He who, having found a treasure, appropriates, in whole or in part, the fee corresponding to the owner of the property;
3. Anyone who appropriates another person's property, of the value indicated above, of the which would have come into possession as a result of an error or a case fortuitous.

It constitutes an aggravating circumstance, the fact that the guilty party knew the owner of the appropriate thing. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

CHAPTER V - CRIMES AGAINST REAL PROPERTY

Article 354

(Usurpation).- Will be punished with three months in prison to three years in prison:

1. He who, for purposes of seizure or illicit use, arbitrarily, partially or totally occupy the property

unaffiliated.

2. He who, for purposes of seizure or illicit use, removes or alters the boundary markers that determine the boundaries of a property.
3. He who, for purposes of seizure or illicit use, divert the course of public or private waters.

It constitutes an aggravating circumstance, the fact that the usurpation kite in properties located in seaside areas, delimited by the respective Departmental Governments.

This crime will be prosecutable ex officio or at the request of a party, in which case the complaint may be filed by any person and at any time. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 18,116 of 23/04/2007 article Paragraph 1) wording previously given by: Decree Law No. 14,219 of 07/04/1974 article 81.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Decree Law No. 14,219 of 07/04/1974 article 81,
Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 355

(Violent disturbance of possession)

Whoever, outside of the cases mentioned, disturbs, with violence or threats against people, the peaceful possession of a property, will be punished with three to twenty-four months in prison.

Article 356

(Illegitimate entry into another's property)

He who, against the express or tacit will of the legitimate occupant, enters another's property, when it is surrounded by a wall, fence, wire, moat or works of a similar nature, due to its stability, it will be punished with 10 U.R. (ten resettable units) at 100 U.R. (one hundred adjustable units) fine. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 357

(Abusive hunting)

Anyone who hunts on someone else's property will be punished with the same penalty, against the express prohibition of the legitimate occupant.

CHAPTER VI - CRIMES AGAINST MOVABLE OR REAL PROPERTY

Article 358

(Damage)

Whoever destroys, deteriorates or in any way renders unusable in whole or in part any movable or immovable property of another, will be punished, upon complaint from a party, when the act does not constitute a more serious crime, with 20 U.R. (twenty resettable units) at 900 U.R. (nine hundred adjustable units) fine. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 358-BIS

Whoever destroys or in any way damages, totally or partially, a movable or immovable property of another person, on the occasion of or on the occasion of a sporting competition or other public spectacle, during its development or when entering or leaving it, will be punished with a penalty of three to fifteen months in prison and a ban on entering any sporting event for one to five years. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 20.212 of 06/11/2023 article

See effect: Law No. 20,212 of 06/11/2023 article

Previously added by: Law No. 16,707 of 07/12/1995 article 22.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 16,707 of 12/07/1995 article

Article 358-TER

(Crimes against movable or immovable property).-

Whoever intentionally destroys, deteriorates or in any way render unusable in whole or in part any movable or immovable thing, of a police department or establishments or facilities of the National Rehabilitation Institute, will be punished with a sentence of twelve months in prison to six years in prison. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 19,889 of 09/07/2020 article

BOOK II

TITLE XIII - CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

CHAPTER VI - CRIMES AGAINST MOVABLE OR REAL PROPERTY

Article 359

(Aggravating circumstances)

It proceeds ex officio and the penalty will be three months in prison to six years of imprisonment, when aggravating circumstances occur following:

1. If any of the circumstances provided for in paragraphs 3 occur, and 4th of article 59;
2. If the crime were committed on things existing in public establishments, or that are under sequestration or exposed to the public by necessity or custom, or intended for the service public, or of public utility, defense, charity or reverence;
3. If the damage is done out of revenge against an official public, an arbitrator, an interpreter, an expert or a witness because of its functions;
4. If the crime is committed with violence or threats or by employers due to strikes or by workers due to strikes. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 14,068 of 10/07/1972 article

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 359-BIS

(Removal or destruction of electronic media or devices).- The unauthorized removal or destruction, total or partial, electronic tracking and control means or devices, such as electronic bracelets and anklets or devices similar, will be punished with a sentence of ten to eighteen months of prison and with 20 UR (twenty resettable units) to 900 UR (nine hundred readjustable units) of fine, whose destination will be for the Ministry of the Interior for the purposes of being invested in the said means or devices. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 19,889 of 09/07/2020 article

BOOK III

TITLE I - FAULTS

CHAPTER I - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

Article 360

Will be punished with a sentence of 7 (seven) to 30 (thirty) days community work provision:

1st (Provocation or disorderly participation in a show public).- He who, in a public spectacle of any nature, when entering, during its development or when leaving, will cause disorder or participate in any way in it and provided that the same shall not constitute a fight or other offence.

2nd (Grievance or omission of assistance to the authority).- The one who wrongs to the legitimately vested authority or I will not provide the assistance that this claim, in case of fire, shipwreck, flood or other public calamity.

3° (Unauthorized sale or marketing of tickets for public spectacles).- He who, on the occasion of or on the occasion of a public spectacle, regardless of its nature, sells or markets in any way tickets for them without the authorization granted in a reliable manner by its organizer, with the intention of obtaining a benefit for itself or for a third party.

In all cases, tickets not yet sold and in the possession of the author will be seized.

It will be carried out by the competent authority.

An aggravating circumstance is the fact that the agent was personnel dependent on the organizer of the marketing of said Appetizer. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 19.120 of 20/08/2013 article

Wording previously given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article 216.

Subsections 2nd), 3rd), 4th), 5th), 6th) and 7th) wording given above by:

Law No. 17,951 of 08/01/2006 article

Paragraph 1) wording previously given by: Law No. 17,951 of 01/08/2006 article 9.

Section 11) wording previously given by: Law No. 18,103 of 03/12/2007 article 1.

Paragraph 3) wording previously given by: Law No. 17,951 of 01/08/2006 article 10.

See in this standard, article: 360 - BIS.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 18,103 of 12/03/2007 article 1,

Law No. 17,951 of 08/01/2006 articles 9, 10 and 11,

Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article 216,

Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 360-BIS

If the offenses provided for in paragraph 1 of article 360 are committed on the occasion or on the occasion of the dispute of a sporting event of any nature, a prohibition will be placed on entering any sporting event for six months to twelve months.

In the event that the accused registers a record as an offender for violence in public spectacles, the aforementioned period will have a minimum of twelve months and a maximum of twenty-four months. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 20.212 of 06/11/2023 article

See effect: Law No. 20,212 of 06/11/2023 article

Previously added by: Law No. 19,120 of 08/20/2013 article 2.

ORIGINAL TEXT: Law No. 19.120 of 20/08/2013 article

CHAPTER II - OFFENSES AGAINST MORALITY AND GOOD CUSTOMS

Article 361

Will be punished with a penalty of 7 (seven) to 30 (thirty) days of benefit community work:

1° (Abuse of alcohol or narcotics).- Anyone who in a public place or accessible to the public is presented in a state of serious mental or physical alteration caused by alcohol or narcotics, and who, by the same means, causes said state in others.

2nd (Instigation of begging).- He who dedicates children to begging publicly.

3° (Abusive request with harassment or coercion).- The one who requests money or any other property through coercive or harassing attitudes or intentionally hindering or impeding the free transit of people on foot or in vehicles, in public spaces.

4th (Game of chance).- That which in public places or places accessible to the public, or in private circles of any kind, in violation of the laws, has or facilitates games of chance. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 19.120 of 20/08/2013 article

Wording previously given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article 216.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article 216,

Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 362

(Definitions)

Any combination in which the loss or profit depends totally or almost totally on luck, profit being the motive that induces one to take part in it.

A private circle is considered a place attended by more than 6 people. to play, whatever it may be, even the one that serves as a room, and the members of the family should not be counted to determine the number.

Article 363

(Mandatory confiscation)

The money exposed in the game, as well as the furniture or instruments intended for it, must always be confiscated.

CHAPTER III - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH

Article 364

Will be punished with a penalty of 7 (seven) to 30 (thirty) days of benefit community work:

1° (Infringement of health provisions relating to driving and burying of corpses).- Anyone who violates the sanitary provisions, relative to the conduction and burial of corpses.

2° (Throwing garbage in non-authorized places).- Anyone who throws or scatters garbage on public roads or in inappropriate places or not intended for those specific purposes.

3° (Vandalism with garbage deposits).- The one that causes deterioration, breakage or fire in garbage deposits. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 19.120 of 20/08/2013 article
Wording previously given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article 216.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article 216,
Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

Article 364-BIS

(Infraction of the sanitary provision intended to combat epizootics).- Anyone who violates the sanitary provisions relating to the declaration and combat of epizootics. (*)

(*)Grades:

Added/s by: Law No. 19.120 of 20/08/2013 article

CHAPTER IV - OFFENSES AGAINST PHYSICAL INTEGRITY

Article 365

Will be punished with a penalty of 7 (seven) to 30 (thirty) days of community work:

1° (Participation in unauthorized vehicular competitions).- The one who on roads, streets, traffic routes in general and in places not expressly authorized participate in races or other types of competition using a motor vehicle.

2° (Driving of motor vehicles without authorization corresponding).- Anyone who drives motor vehicles on public roads without having obtained the corresponding permits from the competent body or if they have been suspended or cancelled.

3° (Driving motor vehicles with a serious state of intoxication).- Anyone who drives motor vehicles in a serious state of intoxication. drunkenness with blood alcohol levels greater than 1.2 grams per liter.

4° (Driving motor vehicles at double the speed permitted).- Anyone who drives motor vehicles at double or more than double the maximum speed allowed on any traffic road.

5° (Driving motor vehicles without a protective helmet).- The one who travel on public roads in motor vehicles described in the article 7 of Law No. 19,061, of January 6, 2013, without the helmet regulation, in violation of article 33 of Law No. 18,191, of December 14 November 2007.

6° (Omission, by the director of a work, of the due precautions).- The director of the construction or demolition of a work who omits the appropriate measures in defense of people and property, as long as the fact does not constitute crime.

7th (Firing of firearms and firecrackers in a town).- He who within a town or in a public or frequented place, I will fire firearms fire, firecrackers or other projectiles, which cause danger or alarm.

In the situations provided for in paragraphs 1 and 3 of this article, the Judge, at the request of the Public Ministry, may impose as an accessory penalty the seizure of the vehicle for a maximum period of 3 (three months. The deposit costs will be borne by the vehicle owner. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 19.120 of 20/08/2013 article Paragraph 4) previously repealed by: Law No. 16,088 of 10/25/1989 article 12.

Wording previously given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article 216.

Section 17) wording previously given by: Law No. 18,651 of 02/19/2010 article 87.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 18,651 of 19/02/2010 article 87,

Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article 216,

Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

CHAPTER V - OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

Article 366

(Fraudulent obtaining of a benefit).- Will be punished with a penalty of 7 (seven) to 30 (thirty) days of community work benefit, the who, knowing that it was not possible to pay, used hotel services, restaurants, transportation or other services in general. (*)

(*)Grades:

Drafting given by: Law No. 19.120 of 20/08/2013 article

Wording previously given by: Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article 216.

Paragraph 2) wording previously given by: Law No. 16,130 of 08/22/1990 article 1.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 16,130 of 22/08/1990 article 1,
Law No. 15,903 of 10/11/1987 article 216,
Law No. 9,155 of 04/12/1933 article

CHAPTER VI - FAULTS DUE TO THE IMPACT AND DETERIORATION OF THE PUBLIC SPACES

Article 367

Will be punished with a penalty of 7 (seven) to 30 (thirty) days of community work:

1st (Vandalism).- Anyone who carries out acts of deterioration or destruction in public spaces or their facilities such as movable or immovable property, monuments, traffic signs, traffic lights and other elements of public ornament.

2° (Realize needs in urban and suburban public spaces).- Anyone who defecates or urinates in urban or suburban public spaces.

suburban areas outside the facilities specially designated for this purpose. (*)

(*)Grades:

The name of Chapter VI was given by Law No. 19,120 of 08/20/2013 article 12.

Added/s by: Law No. 19.120 of 20/08/2013 article

Article 368

(Improper occupation of public spaces).- Anyone who, outside the exercise of the right enshrined in article 57 of the Constitution of the Republic, occupies public spaces by camping or spending the night in them, will be notified by the national, departmental, or

municipal authority. to withdraw immediately and to desist from his attitude. If you remain or persist, you will be punished with a sentence of seven to thirty days of community work.

Whenever the aforementioned behaviors are confirmed, the person will be transferred by the national, departmental, or municipal authority to a department of the Ministry of Social Development for the purposes of obtaining their identity, offering them an alternative appropriate to their situation. and report it to the competent judge. (*)

(*)Grades:

The name of Chapter VI was given by Law No. 19,120 of 08/20/2013 article 12.

Drafting given by: Law No. 20.075 of 20/10/2022 article

Previously added by: Law No. 19,120 of 08/20/2013 article 14.

Wording previously given by: Law No. 19,889 of 07/09/2020 article 14.

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Law No. 19,889 of 09/07/2020 article 14,

Law No. 19,120 of 20/08/2013 article

Article 369

(Community work).- Community work is the penalty that It imposes on the person who commits a fault, and consists of the provision of the services assigned to him/her, which must be in accordance with the physical and mental possibilities of the obligor and, to the extent possible, must be related to the fault committed.

The hourly regime for carrying out community work will be 2 (two) hours per day.

Compliance with the imposed tasks is mandatory. If the condemned does not serve the sentence of community service, he will serve 1 (one) day of prison for each day of community work not completed. (*)