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on: 1) aggravated homicide under article 80 of the Penal Code. 2) Crimes against sexual integrity under Articles 119, 120, 124, 125, 125a, 126, 127, 128 first and second paragraphs and 130 of the Criminal Code. (3) Unlawful deprivation of liberty if the death of the wronged person is caused intentionally, under article 142a above the paragraph of the Criminal Code. (4) Torture followed by death, article 144b (2) of the Criminal Code. (5) Crimes under the second subparagraph of Articles 165 and 166 (2) of the Criminal Code. (6) Extortion if the death of the offended person is caused, according to the assumptions provided in article 170, the penultimate and last paragraphs of the Criminal Code. 7) Crimes under Articles 145a and B of the Criminal Code. (8) Cases where article 41d of the Penal Code applies. 9) Terrorism financing is provided by Article 306 of the Criminal Code. 10) Crimes under Articles 5, 6 and 7 of Act 23.737 or in those that replace it in the future. 11) Crimes under Articles 865, 866 and 867 of the Customs Code. (Article replaced by Section 38 of Act 27.375 until 28.07.2017) ARTICLE 15.- Parole will be revoked when a sentence commits a new crime or violates a residency obligation. In these cases, the length of the sentence is not taken into account at the end of the sentence. In cases 20, 3, 5 and 6 of article 13, the Court may stipulate that all or part of the time that has lasted at large is not calculated during the end of the sentence until the convicted person fulfills the provisions of those subparagraphs. (Paragraph replaced by Section 3 of Act 25,892 b.O.26/5/2004) ARTICLE 16.- After the end of the sentence or the five-year term set out in article 13 without lifting the probationary period, the sentence is revoked, as is the absolute disqualification in article 12. ARTICLE 17.- No sentence whose freedom has been recalled, you can get it again. ARTICLE 18. Persons sentenced by provincial courts to detention or imprisonment for more than five years will be admitted to the relevant national institutions. Provinces can send them as long as they do not have suitable facilities. ARTICLE 19.- Absolute shutdown of questions: 1st. deprivation of work or public office, which is carried out by the verdict, even if it is made by popular choice; Second. Deprivation of electoral law; Third. failure to obtain public office, jobs and commissions; 4th place. Suspension of any retirement, pension or withdrawal, civilian or military, the size of which will be obtained by relatives eligible for a pension. The court may, for reasons of the nature of the assistance, pay the victim or the debit to which he is assisting up to half of that amount, or who receives it in full, if the sentence does not include eligible relatives, in both cases, until the amount of fixed compensation is included. ARTICLE 20.- Special disqualification will result in the deprivation of a job, position, profession or right to be related and the inability to obtain another of the same sex during a conviction. A special disqualification for political rights will result in the inability to exercise while condemning those on which he recayer. ARTICLE 20a. - A special disqualification may be imposed for a period of six months to ten years, even if the penalty is not explicitly provided if the offence is: 1st Incompetence or abuse in the exercise of work or public office; Second. abuse of parental authority, adoption, guardianship or guardianship. Third. Incompetence or abuse in the exercise of a profession or activity that depends on the authorization, license or empowerment of public ownership. In the case of offences under Articles 119, 120, 124, 125, 125a, 128, 129 - in the form of a fine, 130 - second and third points - 145a and 145b of the Criminal Code, the special disqualification is indefinite if the author has used his employment, position, profession or the right to commission. (Last paragraph included in Article 1 of Act 27.206 to 10.11.2015) ARTICLE 20b.- A person sentenced to absolute disqualification can be reinstated in the use and exercise of the rights and opportunities that he has been deprived of if he behaved correctly for half the term, or for ten years when the sentence was indefinite, and compensated the damage to the extent possible. A person sentenced to a special disqualification may be rehabilitated, half of the period of special disqualification or five when the sentence is indefinite, if he behaved correctly, corrected his incompetence or should not fear that he would suffer further abuse and, moreover, damage as much as possible. If the disqualification resulted in the loss of public office or guardianship or guardianship, rehabilitation would not result in a reshuffle on the same charges. For all purposes, the time during which a disabled person has been a fugitive, interned or imprisoned will not be counted during the disqualification period. ARTICLE 21.- The fine obliges the iner to pay the amount of money determined by the court's decision, taking into account in addition to the general reasons of Article 40, the economic situation of the sentence. If iner does not pay a fine during the sentence, he must be in prison for no more than a year and a half. The court, before turning the fine into an appropriate prison, will seek satisfaction first, making it effective on the property, wages or other records of the convict. A convicted person may be authorized to pay a fine through free work, provided that the opportunity is given. The convict may also be allowed to pay a fine. The court determines the amount and date of payments depending on the financial condition of the convict. ARTICLE 22.- Anytime the fine will be satisfied, inso will be released. The amount is deducted in accordance with the rules set for calculating pre-trial detention, a portion proportional to the time of detention he has incurred. ARTICLE 22a. - If the fine was committed profit, a fine can be added to imprisonment, even if it is not specifically provided or only as an alternative provided with it. In cases where this is not provided, the fine may not exceed ninety thousand pesos. (Note Infolog: updated fine under Article 24.286 until 29.12.1993) ARTICLE 23. - In all cases where there is a criminal record for crimes under this Code or in special criminal law, it will decide to confiscate items that have served to commit the fact and things or profits that are the product or benefit of the crime, in favor of the national state, provinces or municipalities, except for the rights to restitution or compensation of the victim and third parties. , commissions can be ordered even if it affects third parties, except for their right, if they are in good faith, must be compensated. Where the author or participants have acted as representatives of someone or as organs, members or administrators of an ideal existence, and the product or benefit of the crime is beneficial to the client or the person of an ideal existence, the commission will rule against them. Where a third party has benefited from the free benefit of a product or the benefit of a crime, the commission will rule against the If confiscated property has a value of use or cultural value for any official institution or public property, the relevant national, provincial or municipal authorities can ensure its delivery to these organizations. If this is not the case and has commercial value, it must ensure that it is ordered. If he had no legitimate value, he would destroy it. If convicted of any offence under Articles 125, 125a, 127, 140, 142a, 145a, 145b and 170 of the Code, it is among the assets to be confiscated from furniture or real estate in which the victim was deprived of his defamation or exploited. Property confiscated in the case of such offences, in accordance with the terms of this article and goods produced as a result of the fines imposed, is affected by victim assistance programmes. (Item replaced by Section 20 of Act 26.842 to 27.12.2012) In the case of offences, under article 213b and Cutter and section XIII of the Second Book of this Code, they must be permanently confiscated without the need for a conviction in cases where the illegality of their origin or the material event to which they are related can be verified, and the accused cannot be prosecuted on death charges, flight, restriction or any other grounds for suspension or termination of criminal prosecution, or in cases where the accused has admitted the illegal origin or use of goods. (Article 6 of Act 26.683 to 21.06.2011) Any claim or dispute about the origin, nature or ownership of goods must be made through an administrative or civil restitution claim. Where the good has been put up for auction, only its monetary value can be claimed. (Item included in Article 6 of Act 26.683 to 21.06.2011) The Court may take sufficient precautions from the outset of the proceedings to ensure the confiscation of property (s), commercial means, deposits, transport, its, technical and communication elements, as well as any other property or right to which, as tools or consequences associated with the crime (1) is investigated, confiscation may fall. In the same area, precautions may be taken to stop the commission of a crime or its consequences, or to prevent the consolidation of its benefits or to prevent the impunity of its shareholders. In all cases, the right to restitution or compensation to the victim and third parties must be left safe (Article 1 of Act 25.815 to 12.22.2003) ARTICLE 24. - Pre-trial detention is as follows: within two days of pre-trial detention one of them is detention; one day of pre-trial detention, one in prison or two two or the amount of the fine that the court imposed between thirty-five pesos and the weights of one hundred and seventy-five. (Note Infolog: updated fine under Article 24.286 until 29.12.1993) ARTICLE 25.- If a sentence becomes insane during sentencing, the time of insanity is counted for the execution of the sentence, without obstructing the third paragraph of article 34 (1). TITLE III CONDITIONAL CONDEMNATION ARTICLE 26.- In the event of a first sentence of non-three years' imprisonment, the courts will be in the same form as in the same sentence that the observance of the sentence remains in tension. This decision should be based on the punishment of invalidity, on the moral personality of the convict, his position after the commission of the crime, the motives that prompted him to commit the crime, the nature of the fact and other circumstances demonstrating the inconvenience of the effective application of imprisonment. The Court would require that the relevant information form criteria, and the parties may also provide useful evidence for this purpose. Equal powers were given to the courts in cases where offences were challenged if the penalty imposed in the law did not exceed three years' imprisonment. Probation should not continue with respect to punishment or disqualification. ARTICLE 27. - A sentence is considered unpronounceable if, within four years of the final sentence, the convicted person does not commit a new crime. If he commits a new offence, he will be punished in the first sentence and his sentence for a second offence, in accordance with the provisions on the accumulation of sentences. The suspension may be agreed a second time if a new offence has been committed after eight years have passed from the date of the first final conviction. This period would be increased to ten years if both crimes were manual. In the case of appeal and confirmed, with regard to the conditionality of the sentence, the terms are calculated from the date of the original decision. ARTICLE 27a.- With a conditional stay of execution, the Court stipulates that for a period of two to four years, depending on the seriousness of the crime, the convicted person observes all or any of the following rules of conduct, if it is appropriate to prevent the commission of new offences: 1. Establish a place of residence and file for the care of the Board of Trustees. 2. Refrain from visiting certain places or against certain individuals. Abstain from drugs or alcohol abuse. 4. Attend primary education if you have not completed it. 5. Conduct research or practice necessary for your work or training. 6. medical or psychological treatment is reportedly indicative of its need and effectiveness. 7. Take a trade, art, industry or profession, suitable for your abilities. 8. Perform unpaid work for public or public institutions outside their normal working hours. Under the case, the Court may amend these rules. If the convicted person does not comply with any rule, the court may know that all or part of the time that has elapsed so far is not calculated as a period of compliance. If the convicted person retains or confirms non-compliance, the court may overturn the suspended sentence. The convict must then serve a full prison sentence. (Article 1 of Act 24.316 BC 19/5/1994) ARTICLE 28.- Suspension of punishment will not include damages caused by the crime and payment of the costs of the trial. TITLE IV REPAIR OF DAMAGES ARTICLE 29.- A conviction may order: 1. Replacing the state before committing a crime, as soon as possible, providing for necessary refunds and other measures. 2. Compensation for material and moral damage to the victim, his family or a third party, with the amount determined by the judge in the defect of all evidence. Payment of expenses. (Article replaced by section 27 of Act 25.188 b.e. 1/11/1999.) ARTICLE 30.- The obligation of compensation is preferable for all those who enter into a contract with the person responsible for the commission of the crime, to the execution of the confiscation of the fine of the product or in favor of the crime and to pay a fine. If the property of the convict is not sufficient to cover all his monetary duties, they are satisfied in the following order: 1. Compensation of damages. 2. Re-investigation of the costs of the trial. 3. Confiscation of a product or the benefit of a crime. Payment of the fine. (Article replaced by Section 28 of Act 25.188 BC 1/11/1999.) ARTICLE 31.- The obligation to pay damages is in solidarity among all those responsible for this crime. ARTICLE 32.- A person who, according to the advantageous title, participates in the consequences of the crime, is obliged to reimburse the amount in which he participated. ARTICLE 33.- In the case of insolvency in general or in part, the following rules will be observed: 1st place. In the case of detention or imprisonment, damages are accepted in the form defined in article 11; Second. In the case of other fines, the court indicates part of its records or remuneration, which they must make periodically until the full payment. TITLE V ARTICLE IMPUTABILITY 34.- They are not punishable: 1st place. One who was unable at the time either because of insufficient power, painful changes in them or because of their unconscious state, error or ignorance of the fact is not related, understanding the crime act or directing their actions. In the event of alienation, the court may order the detention of the agent in the shelter, from which he will leave only by court order, from the prosecutor's hearing and after the expert opinion, stating that there is no risk that the sick person will harm himself or others. In other cases where the accused is acquitted on the basis of this subparagraph, the court will order the detention of the accused in the institution concerned until conditions have been established that make him dangerous; Second. Someone who is creuled by irresistible physical force or threats of serious and imminent evil; Third. One who causes evil by avoiding yet another inevitable greater than he was strange; 4th place. Someone who is in the line of duty or in the lawful exercise of his right, authority or office; 5th place. One who works by virtue of obedience; 6th place. Someone who works in self-defence or in accordance with their rights, provided that the following circumstances are met: (a) illegal aggression; b) A rational need for an environment used to prevent or reflect it; (c) The lack of sufficient provocations on the part of the defending party. It should be understood that these circumstances arise as to someone who at night rejects the escalation or fault of the fences, walls or entrances of his house, or apartment or its dependencies, regardless of the damage caused to the aggressor. Similarly, whoever finds a stranger in his home, provided there is resistance; N.D. A person acting in defence of a person or the rights of another person, subject to the circumstances (a) and (b) of the previous subparagraph, and if he was preceded by sufficient provocation on the part of the attacking party, the third defence counsel did not participate in it. ARTICLE 35.- Any person exceeding the limits set by law, authority or necessity shall be punished with a penalty fixed for a crime of guilt or negligence. ARTICLE 36.- Cancelled. ARTICLE 37.- Cancelled. ARTICLE 38.- Cancelled. ARTICLE 39.- Cancelled. ARTICLE 40.- In sentences imposed on time or quantity, the courts determine a conviction according to mitigating or aggravating circumstances defined for each case and in accordance with the rules of the following article. ARTICLE 41.- For the purposes of the previous article, the accounting must be accepted: 1st. The nature of the action and the means used to do so, as well as the extent of the damage and danger; Second. Age, education, customs and the subject's previous behaviour, the quality of motives to the offence, especially the suffering or difficulties associated with obtaining the necessary means of self-sustenance, and the part he has taken in the case of the recidivism he has suffered, and other personal backgrounds and conditions, as well as personal connections, the quality of people and the circumstances of the time, place, regime and case that demonstrate their greatest or least serious danger. The judge accepts direct and visual knowledge of the subject, victim and circumstances of the event to the extent necessary for each case. ARTICLE 41a - Where any of the crimes under this Code are committed with violence or intimidation against persons with firearms, the criminal scale for the offence should be increased by one third to a minimum and to the maximum, without exceeding the maximum legal level of the appropriate type of punishment. This aggravation does not apply when the circumstances mentioned there in this aggravation are already covered by the constituent or qualifying element of the crime in question. (Article 1 of Act 25.297 to 22.09.2000) ARTICLE 41b - Criminal scales can be reduced to attempts against participants or authors for any offence detailed in this article, where in the process in which they are a party, they provide accurate, verifiable and reliable information or data. The process of transferring data or information relates to any of the following offences: (a) the offences of producing, trafficking, transporting, planting, storing and marketing drugs, chemical precursors or any other raw material for their production or production under law 23,737 or the one that replaces them in the future, as well as the organization and financing of such crimes; (b) Offences under Section XII, Title I of the Customs Code; (c) All cases involving article 41 of the Criminal Code; (d) Offences under Articles 125, 125a, 126, 127 and 128 of the Penal Code; (e) Offences under Articles 142a, 142b and 170 of the Penal Code; (f) Offences under Articles 145a and 145b of the Penal Code; (g) Crimes committed under Articles 210 and 210a of the Penal Code; (h) Crimes in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, IX, IXa and X of Title XI and paragraph 5 of article 174 of the Penal Code; (i) Crimes under section XIII of the second book of the Penal Code. To obtain this benefit, it is necessary that the data or information provided contribute to the prevention or prevention of the origin, suspense or commission of a crime; clarify the fact that is being investigated or identify the identity or whereabouts of the authors, co-authors, instigators or participants in these investigated or related facts; provide sufficient data to make significant progress in the investigation or whereabouts of incarcerated victims; Find out the fate of tools, goods, consequences, products or profits from crime; or to indicate the sources of funding for criminal organizations involved in the commission of crimes under this article. Where the crime attributed to the accused is suppressed by imprisonment and/or life imprisonment, the sentence may be reduced to only fifteen (15) years' imprisonment. The reduction of the penalty does not apply to fines for disqualification or fine. (Article replaced by Section 1 of Act 27.304 B.C. of 11.11.2016) ARTICLE 41c - Where any of the offences under this Code are committed involving children under the age of eighteen, the corresponding criminal scale increases by one third of the minimum and maximum for older persons, (Article 1 of Act 25.767 to 19/2003) ARTICLE 41d - In cases where any of the crimes under this Code are committed with the aim of intimidating the population or forcing national authorities or foreign governments or agents of an international organization to commit an act or abstain from them, this scale should be increased by two times, at a minimum, and at a minimum. The aggravating circumstance under this article does not apply when the facts in question take place in the exercise of human rights and/or social rights or any other constitutional right. (Article 3 of Act 26.734 to 28.12.2011) TITLE VI TENTATIVA ARTICLE 42.- Anyone who commits a particular crime begins his execution but does not consume it under circumstances beyond his control is liable to punishment under article 44. ARTICLE 43.- A criminal will not be punished if he voluntarily renounces the crime. ARTICLE 44.- The sentence that would have belonged to the agent if he had committed the crime will be reduced from one third to half. If the sentence is life imprisonment, the penalty for attempted murder is imprisonment for between fifteen and twenty years. If the sentence is life imprisonment, the penalty for attempted murder would be imprisonment for ten to fifteen years. If the crime is not possible, the sentence will be reduced in half and may be reduced to a statutory minimum or exempt from it, depending on the degree of danger identified by the offender. TITLE VII CRIMINAL PARTICIPATION ARTICLE 45.- Those who took part in the execution of the fact assisted or co-authored, without which they did not can be committed, they will have a penalty set for the crime. Those who directly identified the other will be punished in the same punishment. ARTICLE 46. Those who cooperate in any other way in the execution of this fact, and those who provide follow-up assistance by fulfilling promises before that, will be repressed with a punishment corresponding to the crime, reduced from one third to a half. If the sentence was life imprisonment, the sentence applied for fifteen to twenty years, and if it was a life sentence, the prison term for ten to fifteen years applied. ARTICLE 47. If it becomes clear from the specific circumstances of the case that the accused of complicity did not want to cooperate, and in a less serious case than the author committed, the punishment will be applied to the accomplice only because of what he promised to carry out. If the fact is not completed, the punishment of the accomplice is determined in accordance with the instructions of the article and the name of the attempt. ARTICLE 48.- Relationships, circumstances and personal qualities that result in the reduction or exclusion of punishment should have no effect, except on the author or accomplice of those who conform. Nor have the influence of those whose effect is to aggravate the punishment, except when they are known to the shareholder. ARTICLE 49. Persons who provide the author with a letter or engraving only the material cooperation necessary for publication, distribution or sale are not considered to be persons involved in crimes committed by the press. TITLE VIII ARTICLE 50 REPEATCIDENCE.- There will be recidivism provided that anyone who has served, in whole or in part, a custodial sentence handed down by the country's court commits a new crime punishable by this kind of sentence as well. A sentence handed down abroad would be considered for recidivism if he was convicted of a crime which, under Argentine law, could lead to extradition. Punishment for political crimes provided solely in the Code of Military Justice, amnesty or crimes committed by children under the age of eighteen cannot lead to recidivism. Punishment is not taken into account for recidivism in cases where the period for which it has been imposed has expired from the date of its implementation, which never exceeds ten or less than five years. ARTICLE 51.- Any official body with a criminal record refrains from providing data on the completed dismissal process or an absolute court decision. In this case, there is no reported arrests that were not made as a result of the establishment of the case, except where they are required to resolve the habeas corpus or in cases of crimes of which the victims have been The record of convictions expires for all Effect: 1. After ten years of probation (v. 27) 2. Ten years after their disappearance for other custodial sentences; 3. After five years of extinction, for a fine or disqualification. In all cases, information should be provided in clear agreement with the interested party. Judges may also require information, in exceptional cases, on the basis of a decision that can only be based on the specific need of the previous trial as evidence of the facts. The courts inform the registration authorities of the expiration date: 1. at the end of life imprisonment; 2. Where temporary fines are calculated, whether conditional or effective; 3. Where the penalty of a fine is fully enforced or, if replaced with imprisonment (v. 21, paragraph 2), when calculating the imposed prison; 4. Where they announce the termination of their sentences in cases under Articles 65, 68 and 69. Violation of the prohibition on reporting is regarded as a violation of secrecy under article 157 unless this fact is a more severely punishable offence. ARTICLE 52. - Indefinite detention as a mediator of the last conviction, where recidivism is multiple, so as to tap the following previous sentences: 1. Four custodial sentences, one of which is more than three years; 2. Five sentences of imprisonment for three years or less. The courts may this time allow the application of this act to be on hold, directly supporting its decision in the form provided for in article 26. ARTICLE 53.- In the cases of the previous article, five years after the execution of the custodial sentences, the court, having handed down a final sentence or handed down a single sentence, is authorized to grant him parole after the report of the prison authority under the obligations under article 13, and provided that the convicted person maintained good behavior, demonstrating fitness and a habit of work, and other views that make him plausible that it would not pose a danger to society. After five years of parole, a convicted person may apply for a final release from the court that granted it, which will decide on the basis of the outcome of the probationary period and following the report of the Board of Trustees, the institution or the person of confidence who has been charged with overseeing the activities of the released person. Persons convicted of indefinite detention comply with it in federal agencies. Violation of any of the conditions set out in article 13 may determine the abolition of the agreed benefit and its withdrawal from the previous prison regime. After five years of retirement from prison, he may, in the case of Article 1, 2nd, 3rd and 5th Articles of Article 13, apply for parole again. TITLE IX ARTICLE CRIME CONTEST 54.- When a fact falls under more than one criminal penalty, only the one that determines the highest punishment is applied. ARTICLE 55. - Where there are several independent facts suppressed by the same punishment, the punishment applicable to the iner should have at least the highest minimum and at least an arithmetic amount of the maximum penalty corresponding to various facts. However, this amount may not exceed (50) fifty years' imprisonment or imprisonment. (Article replaced by Section 1 of Act 25.928 to 10.09.2004) ARTICLE 56.- A number of independent facts repressed by imprisonment or imprisonment are subject to the most severe punishment, taking into account offences involving lesser punishment. If any of the sentences are not divided, it applies only except in cases of life imprisonment and temporary detention, where life imprisonment is applied. Disqualification and fine are always applied in accordance with the provisions of the first subparagraph. ARTICLE 57.- For the purposes of the previous article, the relative severity of other punishments is determined by the order in which they are listed in article 5. ARTICLE 58. The above rules also apply if, after a final decision, the same person serving a sentence must be convicted of another fact; or where two or more final sentences have been handed down in violation of these rules. The death penalty court must issue its only decision at the request of the party without altering the facts contained in others. Where, for whatever reason, federal justice in a case in which it intervened could not apply that rule, the ordinary national or provincial justice she had heard of a criminal offence would do so, as might be the case. TITLE X EXTINCTION OF ACTIONS AND PENALTIES ARTICLE 59.- Criminal case on the death of the accused to wash: 1) 2) under amnesty; (3) prescription; 4) for the resignation of the victim in connection with crimes of private action; 5) by applying the criterion of opportunity in accordance with the relevant procedural laws; 6) through reconciliation or comprehensive reparation under the provisions of the laws Appropriate; 7) Following the conditions set out for the suspension of the trial, in accordance with the provisions of this Code and the relevant procedural laws. (Article replaced by Section 1 of Act 27.147 until 6.06 p.m.) ARTICLE 60.- The resignation of a person offended by the implementation of criminal proceedings will only harm the refusenik and his heirs. ARTICLE 61.- Amnesty will repay criminal proceedings and stop the conviction and all its consequences, except for compensation issued to individuals. ARTICLE 62.- Criminal proceedings are assigned for the time set below: 1st at the age of fifteen years in the case of offences punishable by imprisonment or life imprisonment; Second. At the end of the maximum sentence specified in the crime, in the case of repressed acts with imprisonment or imprisonment, the statute of limitations may not exceed twelve years or exceed two years; Third. at the age of five, when it is a repressed fact only with indefinite disqualification; 4th place. Every year when it is a repressed fact with only a temporary disqualification; 5th place. In two years when it comes to the facts repressed by a fine. ARTICLE 63.- The statute of limitations for action will take effect from midnight on the day of the crime or, if it is continuous, on which it has ceased to be committed. (Second and third paragraphs are abolished by article 3 of Act 27.206 to 10.11.2015) ARTICLE 64.- Criminal proceedings for criminal offences provided for by a fine are laundered in any state of investigation and prior to the start of the trial, for the voluntary payment of the minimum amount of the corresponding fine and compensation for the damage caused by the crime. If the trial begins, the maximum penalty must be paid, as well as damages caused by the crime. In both cases, the accused must travel in favour of the State, objects that are expected to be confiscated if convicted. The cessation of criminal proceedings under this article may be adopted a second time if a new offence has been committed for eight years from the date of the decision to declare criminal proceedings repaid in the previous case. (Article replaced by Section 6 of Act 24.316 b.e. 19/5/1994) ARTICLE 65.- Penalties are spelled out in the following terms: 1st place. Indefinite detention at the age of twenty; Second. life imprisonment for twenty years; Third. detention or temporary imprisonment at that time equal to the sentence; 4th place. The one with the fine, two years later. ARTICLE 66.- The recipe for punishment will start working from midnight, at which notify the iner of the final sentence or the violation of the sentence if it begins to serve. ARTICLE 67. The statute of limitations is suspended in cases of offences for which the issues of preliminary or preliminary decision must be resolved in another trial must be resolved. After the reason for the suspension, the prescription continues. The statute of limitations is also suspended in cases of offences committed in public service for all participants, while any of them is in public service. The statute of limitations for crimes under Articles 226 and 227a is suspended until the constitutional order is restored. In the crimes under Articles 119, 120, 125, 125a, 128, 129 (in the form of a fine) - 130 - second and third paragraphs - 145a and 145b of the Criminal Code, the statute of limitations is suspended until the victim is a minor and until he has reached adulthood, he makes a complaint himself or ratifies what made him a legitimate representative within his minority age. If a minor died as a result of any of these offences, it begins to work from midnight on the day the child has reached adulthood. The statute of limitations is interrupted only by: a) the commission of another offence; (b) The first call made to a person during the trial in order to obtain a statement about the investigation of the crime under investigation; (c) An indictment on openness or raising the level of trial, in the form established by the relevant procedural legislation; (d) An order to subpoena or a similar procedural act; and (e) sentence, even if it is not final. The statute of limitations is suspended, suspended or interrupted separately for each offence and for each of its shareholders, except as stipulated in the second paragraph of this article. (Article replaced by Section 2 of Act 27.206 until 10.11.2015) ARTICLE 68.- A pardon infigher will pay the fine and its consequences, except for compensation, due to individuals. ARTICLE 69.- Forgiveness of the wronged party will be the punishment imposed for the offence of persons listed in article 73. If there are several participants, the other will use forgiveness for one of them. ARTICLE 70.- Monetary compensation inherent in punishments can be recovered on the property of a convict even after death. TITLE XI OF THE EXERCISE OF ARTICLE ACTIONS 71.- Without compromising the rules of criminal proceedings provided by procedural legislation, they must be initiated All criminal proceedings, except: (1) those that depend on a private case; 2) Private actions. (Article replaced by Section 2 of Act 27.147 to 18.06.2015) ARTICLE 72. - These are actions dependent on private authorities arising from the following offences: 1. Those under Articles 119, 120 and 130 of the Criminal Code, in which the death of the offended person or the injuries of persons mentioned in article 91 do not result. 2. Minor injuries, whether intentional or culpable. 3. Violation of contact of minor children with their implicit parents. In the case of this article, no justification can be made other than to charge or convict the aggrieved person, his guardian, guardian or legal representatives. However, ex officio must be: (a) in the case of paragraph 1, where the victim is under 18 years of age or has been declared incapacitated; (b) In the case of paragraph 2, where there are security or public interest reasons; (c) In cases under paragraphs 2 and 3, where the offence is committed against a minor, a non-parent, guardian or guardian, or who has committed a crime by one of his ancestors, guardian or guardian, or where there is a serious conflict between them and the child, provided that it is more convenient in the best interests of the child. (Article replaced by law No. 27.455 b.p. from 25.10.2018) ARTICLE 73.- These are private acts that arise as a result of the following crimes: 1) slander and insult; (2) Breaking the mystery, except in articles 154 and 157; (3) Unfair stacks under Article 159; 4) Non-compliance with the duty to assist the family where the victim is the spouse. In addition, private actions that, in accordance with the relevant procedural law, result from the transformation of public action into private or prosecution of victims of criminal proceedings. Acts for slander and insult can be carried out only by the offenders and after his death by the surviving spouse, children, grandchildren or parents. In other cases, it is transmitted only on the complaint of the victim or his or her guardians or legal representatives. (Article replaced by Section 3 of Act 27.147 to 18.06.2015) ARTICLE 74. - (Article 2 of Act 24.53 BC 7/3/1995) ARTICLE 75.- (Article 5 of Act No. 27.147 BC 18.06.2015) TITLE XII (title included in Section 3 of Act 24.316 b.e. 19/5/1994) Suspension of trial by ARTICLE 76.- Suspension of trial for evidence is regulated in accordance with the relevant procedural laws. In the absence of full or partial regulation, the provisions of this Name are applied. (Article replaced by Section 4 of Act 27.147 BC. ARTICLE 76a.- A person accused of a public crime of imprisonment or imprisonment with a maximum sentence of less than three years may require a stay of trial. In the event of a challenge to an offence, the accused may also request a stay of trial if the maximum period of the applicable prison or prison sentence does not exceed three years. When filing an application, the accused should offer to take care of the damage as far as possible, without implying a confession or counter-claim of appropriate civil liability. The judge will decide on the reasonableness of the proposal in informed decisions. The affected party may or may not accept the proposed repairs, and in the latter case, if the trial is suspended, the relevant civil suit will be included. If the circumstances of the case allow the execution of the applicable sentence to be suspended and the consent of the prosecutor obtained, the court may suspend the trial. If an offence or one of the offences entered into by the competition is suppressed by a fine applicable jointly or as an alternative to imprisonment, it is also a condition in which the minimum penalty will be paid. The accused must go in favour of the State, whose assets are expected to be confiscated if convicted. Trials are not suspended when a public official has been involved in a crime in the line of duty. Trials are also not suspended in the proceedings for crimes punishable by disqualification. The trial will also not be suspended on the basis of evidence concerning illegal, suppressed laws 22.415 and 24,769 and their respective amendments. (Article 19 of Act 26.735 to 28.12.2011) (Article included in Section 3 of Act 24.316 b.p. 19/5/1994) ARTICLE 76b.- The time of the suspension of the trial will be set by the court from one to three years, depending on the seriousness of the crime. The court must set out the rules of conduct to be observed by the accused, in accordance with the provisions of article 27a. During this time, the statute of limitations for criminal proceedings will be suspended. The suspension of the trial must be upheld if the circumstances that change the maximum applicable sentence or the assessment of the conditionality of a possible sentence are subsequently known. If the accused does not commit an offence within the court's deadline, will compensate the damage to the extent proposed and abide by the established rules of conduct, the criminal will be repaid. Otherwise, the trial will be held and if the accused is acquitted, the assets will be returned to him in favor of the state and the fine paid, but cannot demand the return of the completed repairs. Where the trial is determined as a result of a new offence, the punishment imposed cannot be left aside. A second stay of trial may be granted if a new offence has been committed after eight years from the date of the expiration of the period by which the trial would have been suspended in the previous trial. A new stay of trial will not be accepted for those who have not complied with the rules imposed in the previous suspension. (Article 4 of Act 24.316 to May 19, 1994) ARTICLE 76c. - Suspension of proceedings provides for the rules of pre-decision under Articles 1101 and 1102 of the Civil Code, which are not applicable to the case, and does not prevent the application of any counter-ventilation, disciplinary or administrative sanctions that may be applied. (Article included in Section 5 of Act 24.316 b.e. 19/5/1994) TITLE XIII (Chapter, numbered replaced by Section 2 of Act 24.316 BC 19/5/1994) SIGNIFICATION OF CONCEPTS USED IN ARTICLE CODE 77. - To delineation of the text of this code, the following rules are taken into account: the terms to which the Code is invoked are taken into account in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code. However, the release of persons sentenced to imprisonment takes place at noon on the relevant day. The term regulation or ordinances includes all general provisions dictated by the competent authority on this matter. The terms of a public official and a public servant used in the Code refer to any person who accidentally or continuously participates in public functions, either by popular choice or by appointing competent authorities. The term military refers to any person who has military status at the time of fact in accordance with the organic law for military personnel. Civilian civil servants, who are comprised of command and control personnel, assimilate with members of the armed forces in connection with crimes committed as such when they commit acts or issue orders or instructions as members of the command, if they are related to the commission or participation of a crime. The term captain includes any ship commander or shifter. The term crew includes all those on board as officers or sailors. The term drugs includes drugs, psychotropic substances and substances that may issue physical or mental dependence, which are included in lists that are regularly compiled and updated by a decree of the national executive branch. The term agriculture includes any property intended for the cultivation, improvement or fattening of livestock, Tambo activities, agricultural or cultivation of land, poultry or other cultivation, promotion or similar use. The term document includes any representation of acts or facts, regardless of the environment used to capture, store, file or transfer. The terms signature and subscription include digital signature, digital signature creation, or digital signature. The terms of the private instrument and certificate include a digital document signed digitally. The term privileged information includes any information not available to the public, the disclosure of which can have a significant impact on the stock market. (Article replaced by Section 1 of Act 26.733 to 28.12.2011) ARTICLE 78.- This is understood in the concept of violence, the use of hypnotic or narcotic drugs. ARTICLE 78 encore. - (Article repealed by Section 14 of Act 26.388, B.O. 25/6/2008) SECOND BOOK OF CRIMES TITLE I DELITOS PERSONS AGAINST Chapter I Crimes Against Life ARTICLE 79. - Imprisonment or imprisonment for between eight and twenty-five years, to which I will kill another, provided that no other sentence is found in the code. ARTICLE 80. - Indefinite detention or life imprisonment may be applied under article 52, which I will kill: the first - your ancestor, descendant, spouse, ex-spouse or person with whom you maintain or maintain a relationship partner, mediator or do not live. (subsection replaced by Article 1 of Act 26.791 BC 14/12/2012) 2o With confusing, alevosia, poison or other insidious procedure. Third On price or promise of remuneration. 4o For pleasure, greed, racial, religious, gender hatred or sexual orientation, gender identity or expression. (replaced by section 1 of Act 26.791 b.e. 14/12/2012) 5o by appropriate means of creating a common danger. 6o With a deliberate contest of two or more people. 7o Prepare, facilitate, complete or conceal another crime or ensure its results or seek impunity for yourself or for another or in order not to achieve the proposed good when attempting another crime. 8. To a member of the State Security Forces, Police or Prisons for his functions, position or condition. (Included in Article 1 of Act 25.601 B.O.11/6/2002) 9. Abuse of her role or position when she is an integral member of the security, police or prison services. (Inciso section 1 of Act 25.816 BC 9/12/2003) 10 to his military superior in the face of an enemy or troops formed with weapons. (Includes article 2 of Annex I to Act 26.394 b. 29.08.2008. Effective: It will begin to regulate within SIX (6) months from its adoption, a woman when the fact is committed by a man and is a mediator in gender-based violence. (included in Article 2 of Act 26.791 B.C. 14/12/2012) 12. In order to cause suffering to a person who maintains or maintains a relationship in accordance with paragraph 1. (included in section 2 of Act 26.791 B.C. of 14.12.2012) Where, in the case of paragraph 1 of this article, mediation has extraordinary mitigation circumstances, the court may apply to imprisonment or detention for a period of eight (8) to twenty-five (25) years. This does not apply to those who have previously committed acts of violence against female victims. (Article 3 of Act 26.791 B.C. of 14.12.2012) ARTICLE 81. - 1st detention for three to six years or imprisonment for one to three years: (a) whoever kills the other in a state of violent emotion and that the circumstances are justified will be imposed. b) to which, in order to harm the body or health, it will lead to the death of a person, when the means used should not reasonably lead to death. 2nd place (subsection, repealed by Section 1 of Act 24.410 BC 2/1/1995) ARTICLE 82. In the case of article 80 (1), any of the circumstances of paragraph 1 of the previous article are in place, the penalty is imprisonment for between ten and twenty-five years. ARTICLE 83. - You will be punished with a prison sentence of one to four years, which incites another to commit suicide or helps you commit suicide if the suicide has been tempted or completed. ARTICLE 84. - He must be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of one (1) to five (5) years and special disqualification, when appropriate, for a period of five (5) to ten (10) years, which by negligence, negligence, endangers his art or profession or non-compliance with the rules or duties of his care, will lead to another death. The minimum sentence will increase to two (2) years if there are more than one death toll. (Article replaced by Section 1 of Act 27.347 to 6.06.2017). ARTICLE 84 bis. - He must be sentenced to imprisonment for between two (2) and five (5) years and special disqualification, when appropriate, for a period of five (5) to ten (10) years, who by negligence, negligence or anti-government driving will hang death The penalty is imprisonment for between three (3) and six (6) years, if any of the circumstances under the paragraph and the driver is on the run or has not tried to help the victim, provided that he is not involved in the conduct under article 106, or is under the influence of drugs or with a blood alcohol level of five hundred or more (500) milligrams per liter of blood in the case of public transport drivers or one (1) gram per liter of blood in other cases, either you were traveling at a speed of more than thirty (30) kilometers above the maximum allowed at the scene of the event, or if you were traveling, if you were disconnected from it by the competent authority, or breaking traffic lights signs or road signs indicating the direction of the car or when the circumstances provided in Article 193a occur, or with reckless guilt, or when more than one fatality. (Article included in Section 2 of Act 27.347 until 6/12/2017). ARTICLE 85. - The person who causes an abortion will be repressed: 1st place with imprisonment or imprisonment for three to ten years if he works without the woman's consent. This punishment can be increased to fifteen years if this fact is followed by the death of a woman. 2o With imprisonment or imprisonment for one to four years, if it was with the consent of the woman. The maximum sentence would be increased to six years if the death of a woman followed. ARTICLE 86. -

Chapter III Extortion of ARTICLE 168. - It must be repressed by imprisonment or imprisonment for five to ten years, which, by intimidation or imitation of state power or false order, obliges another to deliver, send, make or provide to third parties things, money or documents that give legal consequences. It will incur the same punishment as by the same means or with violence, obliges another to sign or destroy an obligation or credit documents. ARTICLE 169. - He must be punished by imprisonment or imprisonment for three to eight years, which, under the threat of imprisonment in respect of honour or violation of secrecy, commits any of the facts set out in the previous article. ARTICLE 170. Prison or imprisonment for between five (5) and fifteen (15) years is provided for imprisonment, imprisonment or concealment of a person for ransom. If the author achieves his goal, the minimum sentence will increase to eight (8) years. The penalty ranges from ten (10) to twenty-five (25) years' imprisonment or detention: 1. If the victim was a pregnant woman; (18) years and older than seventy (70) years. 2. If the fact is committed in the face of an ancestor; Brother; Spouse or another person who must be given special respect. 3. If the victim is seriously or seriously injured. 4. Where the victim is disabled; The sick; or that she can't stand up for herself. If the agent is an official or public servant, or belonged to or belonged to any security force or state intelligence service. 6. When three (3) or more people were involved in the case. The penalty ranges from fifteen (15) to twenty-five (25) years' imprisonment or detention if the death of the offended person is the result of the fact that the perpetrator does not wish to do so. The sentence is imprisonment or life imprisonment in the event of the intentional death of the wronged person. The sentence to the participant, who, disengages from others, will seek for the victim to regain his freedom, without such an outcome, which is the consequence of paying for freedom, reduced from one third to half. (The article has been replaced 4th Law No. 25.742 BC 20/6/2003) ARTICLE 171. - He will suffer from imprisonment from two to six years, the one who will subtract the corpse to force himself to pay his return. Chapter IV Fraud and Other Fraud ARTICLE 172. - You will be punished with imprisonment for a period of one month to six years, someone who will deceive another with an imaginary name, simulated quality, false names, pledge influence, abuse of trust or appear property, credit, commission, company or negotiation or using any other ardid or deception. ARTICLE 173. - Without compromising the general provision of the previous article, special cases of fraud are dealt with and should be punished by it: 1. Whoever deceives another on the merits, quality or quantity of things he supplies him under contract or binding title; 2. Any person who, to the detriment of another person, refuses to return or does not return in due course the money, consequences or anything else the furniture provided to him as a deposit, commission, administration or other title, which leads to a commitment to delivery or return; 3. A scammer who misleads any document; 4. Any person committing any fraud by abusing an empty signature by distributing a document with it to the detriment of the person who gave it or to a third party; 5. The owner of the furniture, which would distract her from the person who legally has it in her possession, to the detriment of her or a third party; 6. awarded to the detriment of another, simulated or false received contract; 7. A person who, under the provisions of the law, authority or legal act, is liable for the treatment, management or care of the property or interests of a third party, and for seeking for himself or a third party improperly profit or to cause harm, in violation of his or her duties, is detrimental to the interests entrusted or insulting by its owner; 8. Whoever commits fraud replaces, hides or maims any process, file, document or other important role; 9. Whoever sells or taxes free goods, persons who are contested or withdrawn or taxed; and whoever sells, taxes or rents as his own, other people's property; 10. fraudster on the pretext of alleged remuneration to judges or other public servants; 11. A person who makes it impossible, uncertain or contesting the right to good or fulfillment, on agreed terms, obligation associated with it, whether by any legal act relating to the same good, even if it is not equal to the exclusion, is to eliminate it by preserving it by concealing it or damaging it, provided that the right or obligation has been agreed upon others at a price or as collateral; 12. Trustee, mutual fund manager or lease-lease grantor who is in his favour or to dispose, to tax or damage property and thus to defraud the rights of shareholders; (Includes Article 82 of Act 24.441 b.e. 16/1/1995) 13. Any person authorized to carry out the property out of court executed it at the expense of the debtor, knowing that he had no debt, or maliciously omits the amount set for auction through such a special procedure; (Includes Article 82 of Act 24.441 BC 16/1/1995) 14. The owner of the mortgage letters that to the detriment of the debtor or third parties are omitted to record in the name of the payments received. (Includes Article 82 of Act 24.441 B.C. 16/1/1995) 15. Anyone who disappoints by buying, credit or debit card when it has been tampered with, falsified, stolen, stolen, lost or obtained from a legitimate issuer by burning or deception, or by unauthorized use of your data, even if it does so through an automatic transaction. (Includes Article 1 of Act 25.930 to 21.09.2004) 16. Anyone who will cheat the other is any method of computer manipulation that alters the normal functioning of a computer system or data transmission. (Included in Section 9 of Act 26.388, O.B. 25/6/2008) ARTICLE 174. - You will be in prison for two to six years: 1st. 2o One who abuses the needs, passions or inexperience of a minor or incapacitated, declared or not declared as such, compel him to sign a document importing any legal force, to the detriment of him or another, even if the act is civilly invalid; Third. Whoever disappoints by using weights or false measures; 4th place. An employer or builder of any work or seller of building materials who commits a fraudulent act in the performance of work or in the delivery of materials that could endanger the safety of persons, property or the State; 5th place. Any person committing fraud to the detriment of any public administration. - 6o.- Anyone who maliciously influences the normal development of a commercial, industrial, agricultural, mining or service institution or operation; destruction, damage, disappearance, hide or fraudulently reduce the cost of raw materials, products of any nature, machinery, equipment or other capital goods. (Included in Article 2 of Act 25.602 B.O.20/6/2002) In the case of culprit, if an official or civil servant also suffers from a special indefinite disqualification. (Item replaced by Section 3 of Act 25.602 b.O.20/6/2002) (Infoleg Note: Article 4 of Act 25.602 B.C. 20/6/2002 included Article 174a, but was vetoed by Decree No. 1059/2002 BC 20/6/2002) ARTICLE 175. - You will be punished with a fine of one thousand pesos to fifteen thousand pesos: 1st place. Someone who finds a lost thing that does not belong to him or a treasure and assigns a thing or part of a treasure corresponding to the owner of the soil, without the corresponding requirement of the Civil Code; Second. The one who assigns the case of others, in whose office he took office as a result of an error or accident; Third. whoever sells the clothes for which he has lent money or appropriates it or disposes of it, without legal formalities; 4th place. A lender who knowingly requires or accepts from his debtor, by means of a document, loan or guarantee of an improper obligation, check or turn of the subsequent date or blank.- (Note Infoleg: fine updated under Section 1 of Act 24.286 B.O. 29/12/1993) Chapter IV encore Usura ARTICLE 175a. - Anyone who, taking advantage of a person's need, ease or inexperience, forces him to give or promise, in any form, for himself or for another, interests or other monetary advantages, obviously disproportionate to his benefits, or to provide re-reading or guarantees of an extortionate nature, will be repressed with imprisonment for one to three years and a fine of three thousand to thirty thousand pesos. The same penalty applies to those who knowingly acquire, translate or make usury credit valid. The prison sentence is three to six years, and a fine of fifteen thousand pesos to a peso one hundred and fifty thousand if the author is a creditor or professional or permanent commissioner of the user. (Note Infoleg: Updated fine under section 1 of Article 24.286 to 29.12.1993) Chapter V Broken and other punishable debtors of ARTICLE 176. - A trader declared bankrupt, who in fraud with his creditors has suffered some of the following facts: 1st initiation or take on debts, orders, expenses or losses, must be suppressed as fraudulent, with imprisonment for two to six years and a special disqualification from three to ten years; 2o Do not justify the departure or availability of goods that it should have; Subtract or hide what corresponds to the mass; 3o Grant undue benefits for any lender. ARTICLE 177. - A trader who caused his own bankruptcy and injured his creditors for his excessive expenses in relation to the capital and the number of persons in his family, ruinous speculation, gambling, or any other act of negligence or apparent recklessness. ARTICLE 178. - In the event of bankruptcy of a commercial company or legal entity engaged in trading, or the liquidation of a bank or other financial institution, any director, trustee, administrator, member of the audit committee or manager of a company or failed institution or bank or financial institution, the public or accountant or accountant who cooperated in the performance of any of the acts mentioned in the previous articles, as necessary. With the same punishment will be punished a member of the board of directors or manager, civil service, member of the supervisory or supervisory board, or manager, being a cooperative or mutual company. ARTICLE 179. A civilly contested unsaved debtor who, in order to deceive his creditors, has committed or committed any of the acts referred to in article 176 in relation to a prison sentence of one to four years' imprisonment. It carries a prison sentence of six months to three years, which, during a trial or conviction, maliciously destroys, disables, damages, conceals or disappears property from his property or fraudulently reduces its value, which completely or partially undermines the fulfillment of the civil obligations involved. ARTICLE 180. - The lender, by agreeing to an agreement, agreement or court transaction, as a result of collusion with the debtor or with a third party, for whom it provided special advantages in the event of an agreement, agreement or transaction, in relation to imprisonment for a period of one month to one year. The same penalty was imposed, if necessary, by any debtor or director, manager or administrator of a private limited company or cooperative company or a legal person of another nature, at the time of bankruptcy or court competition of property, concluding such an agreement. Chapter VI Usurpation ARTICLE 181.- It will be repressed by imprisonment for six months to three years: the 1st one who for violence, threats, deceptions, abuse of trust or underground deprives another, in whole or in part, of possession or possession of property or exercise of real right formed on it, regardless of whether the invasion of property is carried out, remaining in it or expelling the occupiers; 2o, which in order to seize all or part of the property, destroys or changes its terms or limits; 3o, which, with violence or threats, violates ownership or ownership of property. (Article replaced by Article 2. Act 24.454 BC 7/3/1995) ARTICLE 182. - You will be repressed with fifteen days to one year: 1st One who is illegally and with the aim of harming another will draw water from dams, ponds or other deposits, rivers, streams, fountains, canals or aqueducts or draw them in more quantities than he is entitled; 2o The one who prevents the exercise of the rights that a third party has over these waters; 3o Anyone who is illegal and with the aim of causing harm to another dam, diverts or oppresses the waters of rivers, streams, canals or fountains or usurers any right related to themselves. The penalty is increased to two years if dams, locks, gateways or other similar works made in rivers, streams, fountains, sediments, canals or aqueducts are broken or altered to commit crimes expressed in the above numbers. Chapter VII Material Damage 183. - It is punishable by imprisonment for fifteen days to one year, which destroys, disables, disappears or in any way damages furniture or property or animal, who is completely or partially alien, provided that this fact is not another more severely punishable crime. The same punishment is incurred by a person who changes, destroys or disables data, documents, programs or computer systems; or sell, distribute, distribute or interfere with the computer system, any program designed for damage. (Article 10 of Act 26.388, O.B. 25/6/2008) ARTICLE 184. The penalty ranges from three (3) months to four (4) years' imprisonment if any of the following circumstances is mediated: 1. To carry out the fact in order to prevent the free exercise of power or in retaliation for its definitions; 2. Make an infection or infection in birds or other pets; Use of poisonous or corrosive substances; 4. Committing a crime in depopulation and without gangs; 5. perform it in archives, libraries, museums or on bridges, roads, walks or other goods for public use; or in tombs, memorial signs, monuments, statues, paintings or other art objects placed in buildings or public places; or in public data, documents, programs or computer systems; 6. Run it in computer systems to provide medical, communication, energy or transportation services, vehicles or other public services. (Article replaced by Section 11 of Act 26.388, O.B. 25/6/2008) Chapter VIII of the General Regulations of ARTICLE 185. - they are exempt from criminal liability without prejudice, for theft, fraud or damage to be caused to each other: 1. Spouses, ancestors, descendants and related in a straight line; 2. Widowed spouse relating to the belongings of his late wife until they have moved on to another; 3. and brothers-in-law if they lived together. The exception in the previous paragraph did not apply to those involved in the crime. TITLE VII PUBLIC SAFETY CRIMES Chapter I Fires and Other Chaos ARTICLE 186. Any person who causes a fire, explosion or flood should be punished: 1st place with imprisonment or imprisonment for three to ten years if there is a general danger to property; 2o Imprisonment for three to ten years, which leads to fire or destruction by any other means: (a) cereals in parva, sheaves or bags, or of them have not yet been collected; (b) Forests, vineyards, olive groves, reed beds, cotton groves, yerbats or any other planting of trees or shrubs in operation, whether their fruit, standing or harvested; (c) Cattle in the fields or their products are accumulated in the field or deposited; (d) Wood or charcoal, stacked or folded in the fields of its holding and intended for trade; (e) Alfalfares or any other forage culture, whether standing or packed, deceived, radiant or bald; (f) The same products mentioned in the previous items are loaded, standing or moving; 3o With imprisonment for three to fifteen years if there is a danger to public affairs, library, museum, arsenal, shipyard, gunpowder or military pyrotechnics factory or artillery park; 4o With imprisonment or imprisonment for three to fifteen years if there is a risk of death for any person; 5o With imprisonment or imprisonment for a term of eight to twenty years, if the fact is the direct cause of death of any person. ARTICLE 187. - In this case, as it may be, incur punishments rubbed in the previous article, which will wreak havoc by summing up or stranding the nave, building collapse, flooding, mines or any other powerful means of destruction. ARTICLE 188. - A prison of one to six years will be repressed, which, by destroying or destroying dams or other works intended for general protection from floods or other natural disasters, can lead to their occurrence. The same penalty applies to those who are used to prevent the disappearance of fire or protection from floods, underwater fires, shipwrecks or other disasters, substrates, concealment or production of useless materials, tools or other means intended for disappearance or defense. ARTICLE 189. - He must be punished with imprisonment for one month to one year, which by negligence or negligence, because of the danger in his art or profession or for non-compliance with rules or regulations, will lead to fire or other chaos. If the guilty fact or omission endangers a person or leads to the death of any person, the maximum penalty may be increased to five years. replaced replaced 3rd Law No. 25.189 BC 28/10/1999) ARTICLE 189a. - (1) Toth, who, in order to facilitate the commission of crimes against general security or to harm the equipment or processing of products, acquires, manufactures, subtracts or holds bombs, materials or devices capable of producing nuclear energy, radioactive materials or nuclear substances, or their waste, radioactive isotopes, explosives, flammable, suffocating, toxic or hazardous materials, or materials intended for training, must be repressed for five years. The same penalty applies to those who, knowing or should know that they are contributing to the commission of offences against general safety or aimed at damage to equipment or in the processing of products, give instructions on the preparation of substances or materials mentioned in the previous paragraph. The mere possession of materials mentioned in the previous paragraph, without due legal authorization, cannot be justified on the basis of domestic or industrial use, is placed in prison for a period of three (3) to SIX (6) years. (2) Simple possession of firearms for civilian use, without due legal authorization, must be suppressed by imprisonment for 6 months to 2 (DOS) years and fine MIL PESOS (\$1,000.-) to TEN THOUSANDS PESOS (\$10,000.-). If the weapons are war, the penalty will be two (2) to SIX (6) years in prison. Carrying a firearm for civilian use without a proper legal permit will be punishable by imprisonment for a period of one year (1) to four years. If the weapons are war, the penalty is three (3) years and SIX (6) months to EIGHT (8) years and SIX (6) months in custody or imprisonment. If the carrier of the weapon referred to in the two previous paragraphs is the authorized fork of the weapon involved, the corresponding criminal scale is reduced by one third of the minimum and maximum. The same reduction is envisaged in the previous paragraph, when, in accordance with the author's circumstances and personal terms, there is no intention to use the cover of weapons for illegal purposes. In the two previous cases, a special disqualification would also be imposed twice the sentence. Any person who has a criminal record for a criminal offence against a person or with a weapon, or is on previous release from prison or exemption from liability and has a firearm of any calibre, carries a penalty of four (4) to 10 years' imprisonment. (Note Infoleg: Article 4 of Act 25.886 BC 5/5/2004 provides that the first paragraph of article 189a (2) will come into force at the end of the established MONTHS, in which the National Executive Branch must provide appropriate measures to facilitate the free and easy registration of firearms for civilian use or conditional civilian use. In addition, at the same time, the means to obtain from the public, the voluntary delivery of any firearm that the owner or fork decides to issue, must be arbitriredly determined through the country, with the comptroller of the highest judicial body specified in each jurisdiction.) (3) The collection of firearms, parts or ammunition or the storage of instruments for their production without proper authorization is suppressed by imprisonment or imprisonment for a period of four (4) to TEN (10) years. Anyone who makes illegal manufacture of firearms a regular activity will be sentenced to five (five) to 10 years' imprisonment. (4) A person who surrenders a firearm, by any name to whom he does not prove his status as a legitimate user, is jailed with a prison sentence of one (1) year to SIX (6) years. The penalty is three (3) years and SIX (6) months to TEN (10) years in prison if the weapon is delivered to a minor under the age of DIECIOCHO (18 years). If the author has the usual activity of illegally providing firearms, the penalty is between four (4) to FIFTEEN (15) years' imprisonment or imprisonment. If the perpetrator of any of the behaviours mentioned in the previous three paragraphs is entitled to the sale of firearms, he is also subject to an absolute and eternal special disqualification and a fine of US\$10,000 (US\$10,000). (5) He must be sentenced to imprisonment for between three (3) and EIGHT (8) years and a special disqualification twice the sentence, which, with due legal authorization to manufacture a weapon, omits his number or engravings in accordance with applicable rules, or assigns DOS (2) or more identical numbers of weapons or engravings. The same punishment will be inflicted on those who adulter or remove the number or engraving of a firearm. (Article replaced by Section 1 of Act 25.886 b.e. 5/5/2004.) ARTICLE 189b. - (Article 2 of Act 25.886 b.e. 5/5/2004) Chapter II Of Crimes Against Road Safety and Transport and Communications (Confession Replaced by Section 1 of Act 26.362 b. 16/4/2008) ARTICLE 190. - He will be sentenced to two to eight years' imprisonment, which will knowingly carry out any act that endangers the safety of the vessel, floating construction or aircraft. If the event occurred in a shipwreck, stranded or plane crash, the penalty is six to fifteen years in prison or imprisonment. If the fact harm to a person, the penalty is six to fifteen years' imprisonment, and in the case of death, from ten to twenty-five years' imprisonment or Previous provisions apply even if the action is based on one, if it poses a risk to overall security. ARTICLE 191. Any person using any means to stop or obstruct the transfer of the train, as the press should be punished: 1st place with imprisonment for a period of six months to three years, if there is no derailment or other accident; 2o Imprisonment for two to six years in the event of a derailment or other accident; 3o imprisonment or imprisonment for three to ten years if a person has been injured in an accident; 4o With imprisonment or imprisonment for ten to twenty-five years, if the death of any person is the result. ARTICLE 192. - It must be repressed by the fines set out in the previous article in their respective cases, which must carry out any act aimed at interrupting the operation of the telegraph or telephone intended for the maintenance of the railway. ARTICLE 193. - You will be punished with imprisonment for a period of one month to a year, if the fact does not matter more severely punishable crime, which will throw blunt bodies or shells at a running train or tram. ARTICLE 193a. - A driver who endangers the life or physical integrity of persons in relation to a person in relation to imprisonment for a period of six (6) months to three (3) years and a special disqualification for driving twice with serving the sentence, by participating in a speed test or agility on a car, which is carried out without the proper permission of the competent authority. The same penalty applies to the person who organizes or encourages the conduct provided by this article and who may be carried out by a third party by supplying a vehicle owned or trusted for its maintenance, knowing that it will be used for that purpose. (Article replaced by Section 5 of Act 27.347 until 6/1/2017.) ARTICLE 194. - A person who, without creating a general dangerous situation, prevents, hinders or interferes with the normal functioning of transport by land, water or public transport, water, electricity or energy services, in relation to imprisonment for a period of three months to two years. ARTICLE 195. - Drivers, captains, pilots, mechanics and other workers on a train or vessel who leave their posts during the appropriate service before arriving at the port or at the end of the railway track will be punished with imprisonment for a period of one month to one year. ARTICLE 196. - He must be sentenced to six months to three years' imprisonment, which is negligent or negligent or negligent in his art or profession or non-compliance with the rules or will cause disruption, shipwreck or other provided in this chapter. If a person is injured or killed, a prison sentence of one to five years will be imposed. (Article replaced by Section 4 of Act 25.189 28/10/1999) ARTICLE 197. - He must be sentenced to imprisonment for between six (6) months and two (2) years, which interrupts or hinders the telegraph, telephone or other communication or violently resists the restoration of the aborted communication. (Article replaced by Section 12 of Act 26.388, O.B. 25/6/2008) Chapter III Piracy ARTICLE 198. - he is jailed or imprisoned for between three and fifteen years: the 1st One who practices at sea or in navigable rivers, any predator or violence against a vessel or against persons or things found there, without the permission of any belligerent Power or exceeding the limits of legal authorization; 2o a person who engages in any act of predator or violence against an aircraft in flight or during operations immediately prior to flight, or against persons or things in them, without the permission of any belligerent Power or exceeding the limits of legal authorization; 3o One who, through violence, intimidation or deception, gives power over a ship or plane in order to seize it or get rid of the things or persons he carries; 4o One who, in collusion with pirates, delivers them a ship or plane, its cargo or something that belongs to his passage or crew; 5o Anyone who threatens or violently objects to the commander or crew defending a pirate ship or aircraft; 6o A person who, at his discretion or at his own expense, equates a vessel or aircraft destined for piracy; 7o One who from the territory of the Republic deliberately pokes pirates or assists them. ARTICLE 199. - If the acts of violence or hostility mentioned in the previous article are followed by the death of a person on an attacking vessel or aircraft, the penalty is between ten and twenty-five years' imprisonment or imprisonment. Chapter IV Public Health Crimes. Poison or falsified drinking water or food or medicine ARTICLE 200. - You will be punished with imprisonment or imprisonment from three (3) to TEN (10) years and a fine of WEIGHTS TEN MIL (\$10,000) to PESOS DOS HUNDRED MIL (\$200,000) that will poison, falsify or counterfeit ways, hazardous to health, drinking water or food or medicines intended for public use or the consumption of people. (Article replaced by Section 1 of Act 26.524 to May 11, 2009) ARTICLE 201. - Penalties in the previous article apply to those who sell, sell, deliver, distribute or store for purposes marketing of drinking water, food or medicines or health-threatening products that are harmful to their harmful nature. (Article replaced by Section 2 of Act 26.524 b.e. 5/11/2009) ARTICLE 201 bis. - If, as a result of poisoning, falsification or counterfeiting of drinking water, food or medicine, the death of any person results in imprisonment or imprisonment for 10 years to 25 years; in the case of serious injuries, the penalty ranges from three (3) to 15 years' imprisonment or imprisonment; If serious injury leads, the penalty will be three (3) to TEN (10) years in prison or imprisonment. In all cases, the \$10,000 fine will also apply to WEIGHTS TWO HUNDRED THOUSANDS (\$200,000). (Article included in Section 3 of Act 26.524 to 5.11.2009) ARTICLE 202. - He will be punished by imprisonment or imprisonment for three to fifteen years, which will lead to the spread of dangerous and contagious disease to people. ARTICLE 203. - where any of the facts provided in previous articles are committed for recklessness, negligence, impermanence in your art or profession, or for non-compliance with duties charged to you, pesos FIVE MIL (\$5000) will be fined pesos CIEN MIL (\$100,000); if it results in illness or death, imprisonment from SIX (6) months to five (5) years will apply. (Article replaced by Section 4 of Act 26.524 to 5.11.2009) ARTICLE 204. - He will be sentenced to six months to three (3) years in prison, which is authorized to sell drugs, supply them in kind, quality or quantity that is not appropriately prescribed, or differs from the stated or agreed upon, or exceeding the rules for the replacement of medicines, or without submitting and submitting a prescription of these products, which, in accordance with the current rules, cannot be marketed without this requirement. (Article replaced by Section 5 of Act 26.524 until 5/11/2009) ARTICLE 204a. - If the offence under the previous article is committed by negligence, the penalty will be a fine from PESOS FIVE MIL (\$5,000) to PESOS CIEN MIL (\$100,000). (Article replaced by Section 6 of Act 26.524 to 5.11.2009) ARTICLE 204 ter. - You will be punished with a prison sentence of one (1) to four years (4) years and a fine of WEIGHTS TEN MIL (\$10,000) in pesos DOS HUNDRED MIL (\$200,000), which will produce or produce drugs in unauthorized institutions. (Article replaced by Section 7 of Act 26.524 to 5.11.2009) ARTICLE 204 quarter. - You will be penalized with a fine of WEIGHTS TEN THOUSANDS (\$10,000) in pesos DOS HUNDRED MIL (\$200,000), which is responsible for managing, administering, monitoring or overseeing an institution designed for expenses, the distribution, manufacture or manufacture of medicines knowingly fails to fulfill its responsibilities, allowing the commission of any of the facts under article 204. (Article replaced by Section 8 of Act 26.524 until 5/11/2009) ARTICLE 204 quinquies: He will be punished with imprisonment from SIX (6) months to three (3) years, who without permission sell drugs that require a prescription for marketing. (Article included in Section 9 of Act 26.524 until 5/11/2009) ARTICLE 205. - He must be sentenced to six months to two years' imprisonment, which violates the measures taken by the competent authorities to prevent the spread or spread of the epidemic. ARTICLE 206. - Prisons from one (1) to SIX (6) months will be repressed, violating the rules established by the police laws on animal health. (Article replaced by Section 4 of Act 25.890 BC 21/5/2004) ARTICLE 207. If convicted of a crime under this chapter, a person, if he is a public official or carries out a profession or art, will also incur a special disqualification for a double sentence. If the penalty is a fine, the special disqualification will last from one month to one year. ARTICLE 208. - He is sentenced to imprisonment for a period of fifteen days to one year: the 1st One who without the right of ownership or permission to exercise the art of healing or exceeding the limits of his permit declares, prescribes, administered or regularly uses medicines, water, electricity, hypnosis or any means intended to treat human diseases, even free of charge; 2o One who, with the title or permission to exercise the art of healing, declares or promises the healing of diseases for an urgent period or by secret or reliable means; 3o One who, with title or permission to exercise the art of healing, lends his name to another who does not have a title or permit, to perform the acts mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article. TITLE VIII CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER Chapter I Incitement to Commit Crimes ARTICLE 209. Any person who publicly incites a specific crime against a person or institution, incitement to commit a crime of incitement to imprisonment for a period of two to six years, depending on the seriousness of the crime and other circumstances set out in article 41. ARTICLE 209a. - Any person who, during an armed conflict, publicly incites a kidnapping for military service that is legally imposed or adopted. If the author were military, the maximum penalty would be increased to ten (10) years. (Article included in Article 4 of Annex I to Act 26.394 BC 29/8/2008. six (6) months Adoption. During this period, an outreach and training programme will be held on its content and implementation in the relevant areas) Chapter II Illegal Association ARTICLE 210. - He is subject to imprisonment or imprisonment for three to ten years, who take part in a union or a gang of three or more persons intended to commit crimes simply because he is a member of the association. For the leaders or organizers of the association, the minimum penalty would be five years' imprisonment or detention. ARTICLE 210 encore. - provides for the detention or imprisonment of five to twenty years in which it participates, cooperates or assists in the establishment or maintenance of an illegal association intended to commit crimes, if this action jeopardizes the validity of the National Constitution, provided that it corresponds to at least two of the following characteristics: (a) consists of ten or more persons; (b) own a military or military organization; (c) have a cellular structure; (d) have weapons of war or explosives of great offensive power; (e) operate in more than one of the country's political jurisdictions; (f) consist of one or more members of an ngo of the armed forces or security forces; Have notorious links with other similar organizations that exist in countries or abroad; (h) Receive any support, assistance or guidance from government officials. Chapter III Public Intimidation ARTICLE 211. - He must be sentenced to two to six years' imprisonment, in order to insultate public fear or provoke confusion or disorder, to give alarms, to threaten the commission of a common danger crime, or to use other material, usually suitable for such consequences. Where explosives, aggressive chemicals or related materials are used for this purpose, provided that the act is not a crime against public safety, the penalty is three to ten years' imprisonment. ARTICLE 212. Public incitement to collective violence against groups of persons or institutions only by incitement will be repressed by imprisonment for three to six years. Chapter IV Crime Apology ARTICLE 213. - He must be punished with imprisonment for a period of one month to one year, which is an apology for a crime or convicted of a crime by any means. Chapter V Other attacks on public order ARTICLE 213a. - He must be punished by imprisonment or imprisonment for three to eight years, who organize or participate in or transitional groups that are not covered by article 210 of this code have as a primary object or accessories to impose their ideas or fight their power or fear, just because they are a member of the association. Chapter VI. Illegal Associations and the financing of terrorism (chapter included in Article 1 of Act 26.268 to 5.07.2007) Article 213b. - (article repealed by Article 1 of Law No. 26.734 BC 28/12/2011) ARTICLE 213 C. - (Article repealed by Section 26.734 B.O. 28/12/2011) TITLE IX DELITOS AGAINST THE SECURITY OF THE NATION Chapter I ARTICLE 214. - You will be punished with imprisonment or imprisonment for between ten and twenty-five years or imprisonment or life imprisonment and, in any case, absolute indefinite disqualification, provided that this fact is not covered by another provision of this code, by any Argentine or any person who must obey the nation in connection with his work or public service, which will take up arms against him, to join his enemies or to assist them. ARTICLE 215. - he is subjected to imprisonment or life imprisonment, which commits a crime under the previous article, in the following cases: 1st, if he commits a fact aimed at subjecting the nation as a whole or partially to foreign rule or undermining its independence or integrity; 2o if you encourage or decide a foreign power to make a war against the Republic. 3. If you belong to the armed forces. (Includes article 5 of Annex I to Act 26.394 to 29.08.2008. Effectively: It will begin to regulate within SIX (6) months from its adoption. ARTICLE 216. - He is in relation to a person sentenced to one to eight years' imprisonment with the intention of participating in a conspiracy of two or more persons with the aim of committing a crime of treason in any of the cases covered by previous articles, if the conspiracy was discovered prior to its commission. ARTICLE 217. - Conspiracy to collude with the authorities is exempt from punishment before the procedure is resolved. ARTICLE 218. The penalties set out in previous articles also apply when the facts they provide are committed against the allied Power of the Republic, fighting against a common enemy. They also apply to foreigners living in Argentina, except as established by treaties or the right of the people, to diplomatic officials and citizens of countries in conflict. In this case, a fine reduced under article 44 is applied. Chapter II Crimes that compromise the world and the dignity of ARTICULO Nation 219. - He will be punished with imprisonment for one to six years, which, hostile material acts not approved by the national government, gives grounds for declaring war on the nation, exposes its inhabitants repression or repression against their people or property or to change the friendly relations of the Argentine government with a foreign government. If such acts result in military action or war, the penalty is between three and fifteen years' imprisonment. Where previous acts are committed by a military officer, the minimum penalties under this article should be increased to three (3) and 10 (10) years respectively. In addition, the maximum penalties under this article should be increased to ten (10) and twenty (20) years, respectively. (Article 6 of Annex I to Act 26.394 BC 29/8/2008. Effectively: It will begin to regulate within SIX (6) months from its adoption. ARTICLE 220. The prison is imposed for periods of six (6) months to two (2) years for violations of treaties concluded with foreign States, a truce and a truce agreed between the Republic and the enemy Power, or between its warring forces or duly issued safe conduct. If the fact is committed by the military, the minimum punishment will increase to one (1) year, and the maximum penalty will be five (5) years. (Article replaced by Article 7 of Annex I to Act 26.394 BC 29/8/2008. Effectively: It will begin to regulate within SIX (6) months from its adoption. ARTICLE 221. - He must be punished with imprisonment for a period of six months to two years, which violates the immunity of the head of state or representative of a foreign power. ARTICLE 222. - It must be punishable by imprisonment or imprisonment for a period of one (1) to six (6) years, which reveals political, industrial, technological or military secrets concerning the security, defence or external relations of the nation. (The paragraph is replaced by Article 8 of Annex I to Act 26.394 BC 29/8/2008. Effectively: It will begin to regulate within SIX (6) months from the date of its adoption. The flag, shield or national anthem or emblem of the Argentine province will be repressed with imprisonment for one to four years. If disclosure or receipt of information is committed by a soldier, the minimum sentence in the performance of their duties is three (3) years, and the maximum sentence is up to ten (10) years. (Item included in Article 9 of Annex I to No 26.394 BC 29/8/2008. Effectively: it will begin to manage SIX (6) months after adoption. During this period, ARTICLE 223 will be implemented in the relevant areas. - He must be punished with imprisonment for a period of one month to one year and a special disqualification for two times, which by negligence or negligence reveals the secrets mentioned in the previous article, which he owns because of his employment or trade. ARTICLE 224. - It must be punishable by six months to two years' imprisonment, which unnecessarily cancels plans for fortifications, courts, institutions, roads or other military works, or is imposed for this purpose clandestinely or deceptively in places where their access is prohibited to the public. ARTICLE 225. - He will be repressed by imprisonment or imprisonment for three to ten years, which, at the request of the Argentine government for negotiations with a foreign state, will stimulate him in this way, harms the nation, moving away from its instructions. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC POWERS AND CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER Chapter I Attacks on the Constitutional Order and Democratic Life OF ARTICLE 226. - Those who rebel with arms in their hands to change the Constitution, to lay down one of the state powers of the national government, to disrupt any measures or concessions or to prevent, even temporarily, the free exercise of their constitutional powers or their formation or extension in legal terms and forms, will be repressed with imprisonment for a period of five to fifteen years. If the fact described in the previous paragraph was committed with the aim of constantly changing the democratic system of government, abolishing the federal organization, eliminating the separation of powers, abolishing basic human rights or eliminating or undermining, even temporarily, the economic independence of the nation, the penalty was between eight and twenty-five years' imprisonment. Where this is committed by persons who have public, domestic or military assimilation, the minimum penalty will be increased by one third. ARTICLE 226a. Any person who publicly and appropriately threatens to commit any of the behaviours under article 226, for a period of one to four years, as the law is published. ARTICLE 227. - They must be repressed by the penalties set out in article 215 for traitors to the homeland, members of Congress, who are provided by the National Executive Branch and members of the provincial legislatures to grant provincial governors extraordinary powers, amounts of state power or representations or superiority for which the life, honor or fortune of Argentines are left at the mercy of any government or person (Article 29 of the National Constitution). ARTICLE 227 encore. - They will be punished with fines article 215 for traitors to the homeland, with the abbreviation of article 46, members of one of the three powers of a national State or province who have agreed to absorb the facts described in article 226 by continuing to carry out their duties or taking them to power after the adoption of the Constitution or by overthrowing someone from public bodies, or by applying measures provided by those who usurp such powers. It applies one to eight years of imprisonment or detention and absolute disqualification twice the sentence to which in the cases provided in the previous paragraph, they agree to cooperate by continuing to serve or accept them, with de facto authorities, in some of the following positions: ministers, secretaries of state, deputy secretaries of state, directors-general or citizens or equivalent hierarchy in the national order - provincial or municipal President, Vice President, Board members or board members of decentralized or autonomous bodies or official banks or state-owned enterprises; Public societies, joint-economy companies or public limited companies, with the participation of most States or public bodies equivalent to those listed nationally, provincially or municipally, ambassadors, rectors or deans of national or provincial universities, military or police or security agencies in the ranks of superiors or equivalents, mayors of municipalities or prosecutors of any hierarchy or force, hierarchical staff of the National Parliament and provincial legislatures. If the de facto authorities create different administrative hierarchies or change the names of the functions assessed in the previous paragraph, the penalty applies to those who perform them, taking into account the similar nature and content of posts in relation to the current ones. ARTICLE 227b. - The maximum penalty imposed for any crime will be increased by means when the action threatens the reality of the National Constitution. This provision does not apply where the circumstances mentioned in it are covered to them as constituents or qualified for the commission of the crime in question. ARTICLE 228. - Prison is imposed for a period of six months to two years, before which it complies with or orders to comply with the decrees of the Soviets, bulls, notes and rewriting of the Pope, who in order to perform them need a government pass without receiving it; and one to six years of the same sentence to which I sentence or sentence them to, despite the fact that I have been denied that pass. Article 229 Chapter II. - Prison is repressed for one to six years, those who do not rebel against the national government, arm province against another, rise rise rise to amend the local Constitution, to overthrow any of the state bodies of the federal province or territory, to disrupt any measure or concession, or to prevent, even temporarily, the free exercise of its legitimate authority or its formation or renewal in the terms and forms established by law. ARTICLE 230. They must be repressed by one to four years' imprisonment: 1. Persons of armed force or assembly of persons who attribute the rights of the people and petitions on behalf of the people (Article 22 of the Constitution); 2. Those who rise publicly to prevent the enforcement of national or provincial laws or the decisions of national or provincial public officials where this is not an offence are most severely punished by the Code. Chapter III provisions common to previous chapters of ARTICLE 231. - Once an uprising or rebellion manifests itself, the nearest national body must make it clear to the two rebels who immediately dissolve or leave, passing between them the time it takes to do so. If the rebels do not retreat immediately after the second hint, the authorities use force to dissolve them. The first and second hints will not be necessary, respectively, as the rebels use these weapons. ARTICLE 232. - If the turmoil is dissolved without causing any harm, except for a momentary violation of order, only promoters or directors will be brought to justice, who will be repressed with half the sentence specified for the crime. ARTICLE 233. - Any person who participates as a promoter or director, in collusion of two or more persons to commit crimes of rebellion or rebellion, will be repressed if the conspiracy is discovered before its execution, with a quarter of the punishment corresponding to the crime. ARTICLE 234. - Anyone who seduces or persuades command of troops, a warship, a strong seat or a guard post, or unlawfully suppresses political or military command to commit a rebellion or rebellion, must be repressed by half the sentence corresponding to the crime he attempted to commit. If rebellion or rebellion is in effect, the punishment is imposed on those guilty of rebellion or rebellion where appropriate. ARTICLE 235. - Public officials who have contributed to or performed any of the crimes under this title must also be specifically disqualified for a period of time, twice as much as the sentence.- Officials who have not resisted rebellion or rebellion by all means to which they are available must be specifically disqualified from one to six years. - Double the maximum for the crimes in this name for the superiors and agents of the State forces who carry them using or storing weapons and other offensive materials entrusted to them in this capacity. ARTICLE 236. Where the perpetrator commits a different offence in the execution of the offences provided in this name, the rules set out to challenge the punishable acts are observed. TITLE X DELITOS AGAINST PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION Chapter I Attack and Resistance to Authority ARTICLE 237. - He must be punished with a prison sentence of one month to one year, who uses intimidation or use of force against a public official or against a person who assists him at his request or in accordance with the law, to demand the execution or omission of the act, proper duty.

ARTICLE 238. Prison for a period of six months to two years: 1 If the fact is committed by an armed hand; 2 If the fact is committed at a meeting of more than three people; 3 If the culprit is a public official; 4 If the offender puts his hands on the authorities. In the case of a public official, unqualified persons would also have a special disqualification for a double sentence. ARTICLE 238a - A soldier who will put his hands on the chief, without injury or minor injury, will be punished with imprisonment for a period of one (1) to three (3) years. If the case occurs before the enemy or troops formed with weapons, or if it is committed in the number of six (6) or more, the maximum penalty will be six (6) years. (Article 10 of Annex I to Act 26.394 to 29.08.2008 Effective: It will begin to regulate within SIX (6) months from its adoption. ARTICLE 238b - Military personnel who resist or disobey a service order legally issued by a superior to the enemy or in imminent danger of shipwreck, fire or other chaos are punishable by imprisonment for between one (1) and five (5) years. The same penalty is imposed if it resists a patrol operating in accordance with the cargo in an area of armed conflict or operations or disaster. If resistance or disobedience is a military loss or life is averted or hampered in the event of a disaster, the minimum penalty will rise to four (4) years and the maximum penalty will be increased to twelve (12) years. In any case, the penalties in the present case should be imposed on the condition that this is no more severely punishable offence. (Article 11 of Annex I to Act 26.394 Effective: It will begin to regulate within SIX (6) months from its adoption. During this period, it will take place in areas ARTICLE 239. - A public official may be punished with a prison sentence of fifteen days to one year, which resists or disobeys a public official in the lawful performance of his duties or a person, assisting him at his request or in accordance with a legal obligation. ARTICLE 240. - For the purposes of the two previous articles, the person is considered to be a public official who attempts to detain or apprehend a criminal offence. ARTICLE 240a - Any person who violates the rules, instructing the population, issued by the competent military authority during the armed conflict in war zones, will be punished with imprisonment for a period of one (1) to four (4) years, if this is not a more severely punishable crime. (Article 12 of Annex I to Act 26.394 to 29.08.2008. Effectively: It will begin to regulate within SIX (6) months from its adoption. ARTICLE 241. - it will be divided into imprisonment for fifteen days to six months: 1 Whoever violates the order at meetings of national or provincial legislatures, at court hearings or where the body performs its functions; 2 Anyone who, without being subject to article 237, prevents or prevents a public official from carrying out actions consistent with his duties. ARTICLE 241a - Jailing three (3) to 10 (10) years is imposed on servicemen who: 1. Tumultuously ask or attribute the representation of the armed forces. 2. Take a weapon or use them, ships or planes or remove the armed forces from their natural places, fighting with the orders of their superiors. 3. Use or omit the use of force, ships or aircraft under his command against his superiors while being able to do so. 4. Conspiracy to commit the crimes of this article is punishable by imprisonment for between one (1) and five (5) years. Anyone who condemns it in time will not be punished for conspiring to avoid commissioning this fact. 5. If, according to the facts set out in this article, the death of one or more persons results in military casualties or saving lives in the event of a disaster is prevented or obstructed, the maximum penalty may be increased to twenty-five (25) years. In any case, the penalties in the present case should be imposed on the condition that this is no more severely punishable offence. (Article included in Article 12 of Annex I to Law No. 26.394 to 29.08.2008. Effective: It regulate within SIX (6) months from its adoption. During this period, ARTICLE 242. - A public official who, when a case is arrested or is being brought against a member of national or provincial government, the constituent assembly or the Electoral College, shall be fined seven hundred and fifty pesos and a special disqualification of one to five years, which, when an arrest or formation of a case against a member of national or provincial government bodies, a constituent assembly or an electoral college is not, shall not maintain the form provided for by the Constitution or the law. (Note Infolleg: updated fine under section 1 of Article 24.286 to 29.12.1993) ARTICLE 243. - He will be sentenced to fifteen days to a month's imprisonment, which, being legally quoted as a witness, expert or interpreter, refrains from appearing or submitting a statement or submission. In the case of an expert or translator, a special disqualification from one month to one year is also imposed on the iner. Chapter II False denunciation ARTICLE 244. - (Article repealed by Section 2 of Act 24.198 BC 3/6/1993). ARTICLE 245. - Prison is imposed for a period of two months to one year or a fine of seven hundred and fifty to 12,000 five hundred, to which he falsely condemns the crime before the authorities. (Note Infolleg: Updated fine under section 1 of Article 24.286 to 29.12.1993) Chapter III Usurpation of power, titles or honors of ARTICLE 246. - he has a prison sentence of one month to one year and a special disqualification for two times: 1 The one who assumes or performs public functions, without the title or appointment issued by the competent authority; 2 Anyone who, after the Ministry has terminated the right to public service or after receiving an official communication from the competent authority on the decision to terminate or suspend its duties, continues to carry them out; 3 State official, who carries out functions in another office. Military personnel who serve or maintain command without authorization are sentenced to prison terms ranging from one (1) to four (4) years and, during an armed conflict, from two (2) to six (6) years, provided that this is not a more severely punishable offence. (Article 14 of Annex I to Act 26.394 BC 29/8/2008. Effectively: It will begin to regulate within SIX (6) months from its adoption. ARTICLE 247. - A person who acts in a profession that requires special qualifications without the appropriate rank or permission, according to the to a person with a prison sentence of fifteen days to one year. He will be punished with a fine of seven hundred and fifty to twelve thousand and five hundred pesos, which will publicly wear badges or badges of charge that he does not exercise or or arrogate academic degrees, professional degrees or honors that do not correspond to you. (Note Infolleg: updated fine under Article 24.286 until 29.12.1993) (Article replaced by Law 24.527 B.O.8/9/1995) Chapter IV Abuse of Power and Violation of the Duties of Public Officials ARTICLE 248. - You will be punished with a prison sentence of one month to two years and a special disqualification for two times, an official who issues orders or orders contrary to national or provincial constitutions or laws or complies with existing orders or resolutions of this kind or does not comply with the laws enforced by incumben on him. ARTICLE 248a. - He will be repressed with absolute disqualification from SIX (6) months to DOS (2) years of public official, which, the need to monitor the rules of marketing of livestock, products and subsistence products of animal origin, omits for verification in accordance with the rules in their charge, institutions such as agricultural markets, fairs and auctions of animals, abattoirs, refrigerators, saladers, barracks, graser's, tambo or other institutions or premises related to the processing, processing or marketing of animal products and transportation of products. (Article 5 of Act 25.890 BC 21/5/2004) ARTICLE 249. - You will be punished with a fine of seven hundred and fifty pesos twelve thousand five hundred and a special disqualification from one month to one year, a public official who illegally omits, refuses to do or delays any act of his trade. (Note Infolleg: updated fine under Article 24.286 until 29.12.1993) ARTICLE 249a - Military personnel who, in their duties and prevailed from his powers, arbitrarily harmed or ill-treated in any case lower, are punished with imprisonment for a period of six (6) months to two (2) years, if this does not lead to a more severe punishment of the crime. (Article 15 of Annex I to Act 26.394 b.29/8/2008. Effectively: It will begin to regulate within SIX (6) months from its adoption. ARTICLE 250. - A leader or agent of a public force who refuses, omits or detains without assistance, the provision of assistance legally required by a competent civil authority, by law, will be reduced to imprisonment for a period of one month to two years and a special disqualification for two times. ARTICLE 250a - You will be sentenced to prison terms ranging from four (4) to 10 (10) years, provided that this is not an even harsher punishment of a war crime than during an armed 1. I will fore-control, surveillance, communications or documents for which he was responsible for these purposes neglected them or became incapacitated to carry them out. 2. I will monitor any data important to the defence, not inform it or take action in this case. (Article 16 of Annex I to Act 26.394 BC 29/8/2008. Effectively: It will begin to regulate within SIX (6) months from its adoption. ARTICLE 251. A public official requiring the assistance of the public force to comply with the legal provisions or orders of the authority or court decisions or judicial mandates, as the press for a period of one month to four years and a special disqualification for a double term. ARTICLE 252. - You will be punished with a fine of seven hundred and fifty pesos (\$750) to pesos twelve thousand five hundred (\$12,500) and a special disqualification from one (1) month to one (1) year, a public official who, not being allowed to resign from his destination, will leave him with damage from public service. A member of the national security forces, or the autonomous city of Buenos Aires, or an armed public institution, which by its nature is responsible for caring for persons who knowingly unjustifiably renounce official acts or maliciously unable to regularly occupy the functions or mission to which it is bound, will be punished by imprisonment for a period of one (1) to three (3) years and a special disqualification from the exercise of public office for a period of two years. If, as a result of abandonment or omission from which the abuse of the previous paragraph was imposed, damage is done to the police property, property of a third party, the exhortation or death of their comrades or third parties, imprisonment for two (2) to eight (8) years and absolute disqualification from public service are applied. A soldier who renounces his duty, his fate or deserted during an armed conflict or a disaster zone shall be punished by imprisonment for between one (1) and six (6) years. If, as a result of his conduct, one or more people have suffered or averted military casualties or saved lives in the event of a disaster, the maximum penalty is 12 (12) years. In any case, the penalties in the present case should be imposed, provided that this is no more serious offence. (Article replaced by Section 1 of Act 27.079 to 19.12.2014) ARTICLE 253. - He must be punished with a fine of seven hundred and fifty pesos twelve thousand five hundred and a special disqualification from six months to two years, a public official, proposes or appoints to a public office, a person in which the legal requirements do not meet. In the same mountain of grief who will accept a position to which he has no legal requirements. (Note Infolleg: updated fine under Article 24.286 until 29.12.1993) ARTICLE 253a - A soldier who, without order or necessity conducting a military operation or in the performance of his duties, will use weapons without formality or the requirements of the case, subject the civilian population to arbitrary restrictions or orders, or carry out any unnecessary violence against any person, punishable by imprisonment for a period of one (1) to four (4) years, unless it is more severely punishable by the crime. (Article 18 of Annex I to Act 26.394 to 29.08.2008 Effective: It will begin to regulate within SIX (6) months from its adoption. ARTICLE 253b - a military man who, for negligence or negligence, will be punished with imprisonment for a period of two (2) to eight (8) years, endangering military art or non-compliance with rules or duties at his own expense, in the course of armed conflict or assistance or rescue in a situation of disaster, regardless of whether it prevents the death of one or more military or loss, if it is not more severely punishable by the crime. (Article 19 of Annex I to Act 26.394 to 29.08.2008. Effectively: It will begin to regulate within SIX (6) months from its adoption. - You will be punished with imprisonment for a period of six months to two years, which will violate the stamps placed by the authority to ensure the preservation or identification of one thing. If the perpetrator is a public official and has committed an offence of abuse of office, he will also be disqualified twice. If the fact was committed by negligence or negligence of a public official, the penalty is a fine of seven hundred and fifty pesos to twelve thousand and five hundred pesos. (Note Infolleg: updated fine under section 1 of Article 24.286 to 29.12.1993) ARTICLE 255. - It has been bent for a period of one (1) month to four (4) years, which removes, alters, conceals, destroys or disables in general or partially objects intended for proof before the competent authority, documents or documents entrusted to the custody of a public official or other person in the interests of public service. If the author is the same depositor, he will also be disqualified twice. If the event is due to negligence or depository, the depository should be punished with a fine of seven hundred and fifty pesos (\$750) on the scales of 12,000 five hundred (\$12,500). dollars). replaced by section 13 of Act 26.388, b. 25/6/2008) Chapter VI Bribery and Influence Trade (title of the chapter is replaced by section 30 of Act 25.188 b. 1/11/1999. Reality: eight days after publication.) ARTICLE 256. - A public official who, on his own or on one person, receives money or any other gift or accepts a direct or indirect promise to make, detain or stop doing anything related to his duties must be punished by imprisonment or imprisonment for one to six years and a special life sentence (article 31 of Act 25.188 b.o. 1/11/1999. ARTICLE 256a - He must be punished with imprisonment or imprisonment for one to six years and a special indefinite deprivation of the right to engage in public service, which alone or against a person brought in to request or receive money or any other gift, or making a direct or indirect promise, in order to unreasonably declare his influence before a public official so that he can do, detain or stop doing anything related to his duties. If such conduct is intended to unduly influence the magistrate of the judiciary or the prosecutor's office in order to obtain the extradition, dictation, delay or omission of opinion, decision or decision on the matters on which he is, the maximum penalty of imprisonment or detention is 12 years. (Article included in Section 32 of Act 25.188 BC 1/11/1999. ARTICLE 257. - You will be punished with imprisonment or imprisonment for four to twelve years and a special indefinite disqualification, magistrate of the judicial or public prosecutor who has either personally brought money or any other notice or accepts a direct or indirect promise to issue, issue, defer or omit a decision, decision or opinion on matters unrelated to his competence (article 33 of Act 25.188 BC 1/11/1999. - He must be sentenced to one to six years' imprisonment, who directly or indirectly gives or offers gifts in search of any conduct repressed by the first paragraph of Articles 256 and 256a. If the grandfather is made or offered in order to obtain any of the behaviours assessed in Articles 256a, Second Paragraph and 257, the penalty is imprisonment or imprisonment for two to six years. If the perpetrator is an official, in the first case he will also be disqualified from two to six years, and the second - three to ten years. (Article replaced by section 34 of Act 25.188 until 1/11/1999. ARTICLE 258 encore - imprisonment for one (1) to six (6) years and a special indefinite disqualification for public service, which, directly or indirectly unreasonably, offers, promises or rewards, to a public official of another State or international public organization, whether in his or her interest, the amount of money or any other object of monetary value or other compensation, such as gifts, services, promises or benefits, in exchange for such an official performing or inaction, performing an act related to the exercise of his public functions, or to assert the impact received from his office in the matter pertaining to the transaction. A public official of another State or any territorial entity recognized by the Argentine nation is referring to any person appointed or elected to perform public service, at any of its territorial levels or divisions of the Government, or in all types of bodies, institutions or public enterprises in which that State exerts direct or indirect influence. (Article replaced by section 30 of Act 27.401 bpd of 1/12/2017. Reality: ninety (90) days after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Argentine Republic) ARTICLE 259. - An official, allowing gifts that are handed over to the post, as he is held as he is imprisoned for between one month and two years and an absolute disqualification for a period of one to six years, while he remains in office. Anyone who submits or proposes dediva will be repressed with imprisonment from one month to one year. ARTICLE 259a - For offences provided in this chapter, a fine of between two (2) and five (5) times the amount or value of money, money, improper benefits or monetary benefits are offered or supplied must be imposed together. (Article 31 of Act 31 of Act 27.401 to 1/12.2017. Reality: Ninety (90) days after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Argentine Republic) Chapter VII Malversation of Public Flows ARTICLE 260. - A public official who provides tariffs or the consequences of the flow should be administered by the application, in addition to which they are intended, must be punished with a special disqualification from one month to three years. If this damages or hinders the service to which they are intended, the perpetrator should also be fined twenty-five percent of the amount of distraction. ARTICLE 261. - A public official who subtract flows or consequences, whose management, perception or detention has been entrusted to him in connection with his position, must be punished by imprisonment or imprisonment for a period of two to two years and a lifetime disqualification. An official using for his own benefit or third party, jobs or services paid for by the state administration. ARTICLE 262. - An official who, for negligence or negligence or for non-compliance with the rules or duties of his official duties, will be punished with a fine of twenty to sixty per cent of the deductible value, allows another person to deduct the flows or consequences covered by the previous article. ARTICLE 263. - The above provisions apply to those who manage or protect property owned by public educational institutions or charities, as well as managers and contributors of flows seized, stolen or deposited by the competent authority, even if they belong to individuals. ARTICLE 264. - A public official who, having withdrawn funds, unreasonably delays the ordinary payment or by decree of the competent authority, is ordered to be given a special disqualification for a period of one to six months. The same penalty has been incurred by a public official who, required by the competent authority, refuses to issue the amount either deposited or detained or detained or to the administration. Chapter VIII Negotiations are incompatible with the exercise of public functions ARTICLE 265. - A public official who directly per person, brought or simulated act, will be punished with imprisonment for one (1) to six (6) years and a special indefinite disqualification, which, directly, per person or as a result of a simulated act, will be interested in the profit of his own or third party, in any contract or operation in which he interferes with the account of his office. A fine of between two (2) and five (5) times the cost of the alleged or improper benefit is also applied. This applies to arbitrators, friendly composers, experts, accountants, guardians, curators, executors, trustees and liquidators in respect of functions performed in the nature of such functions. (Article replaced by section 32 of Act 32 of Act 27.401 bpd of 1/12.2017. Reality: Ninety (90) days after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Argentine Republic)Chapter IX Illegal Accuracy ARTICLE 266. - A public official who, abusing his official position, asks, demands or makes an improper payment or surrenders, in itself or in person, a contribution, a right or a gift, or charges a wider right than is due, is served with imprisonment for a period of one (1) to four (4) years and a special disqualification from one (1) to (5) five years. A fine of between two (2) and five (5) times the amount of reaction is also applied. (Article replaced by section 33 of Act 27.401 B. of 1/12/2017. Reality: ninety (90) days after its publication in Article 267. - If intimidation is used or above the order, commission, injunction or or sanction, the prison can be increased to four years and disqualification to six years. ARTICLE 268. - The official, having leveled the charge expressed in previous articles, is sentenced to imprisonment for a period of two (2) to six (6) years and absolute indefinite disqualification. A fine of between two (2) and five (5) times the amount of reaction is also applied. (Article replaced by section 34 of Act 34 of Act 27.401 b. 1/12.2017. Reality: Ninety (90) days after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Argentine Republic) Chapter IX bis Illegal enrichment of officials and employees of ARTICLE 268 (1). - An official who for profit will be punished with a fine of article 256, who for profit will use for himself or a third party information or data of a reserved nature that he learned because of his situation. A fine of between two (2) and five (5) times the profit received also applies. (Item included in Article 35 of Act 27.401 B.C. of 1/12/2017. Term: Ninety (90) days after publication in the Official Gazette of the Argentine Republic) ARTICLE 268 (2) - You will be sentenced to between two (2) and six (6) years in prison, a fine of two (2) to five (5) times the cost of enrichment, and an absolute indefinite disqualification, which, when required properly, does not justify the origin of the notable enrichment of him or the person involved in his camouflage, which occurred after entering public office or work and up to two (2) years after he ceased his activities. (The paragraph has been replaced by Section 36 of Act 27.401 bpd. 1/12.2017. Reality: Ninety (90) days after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Argentine Republic, it should be understood that enrichment occurred not only when property increased with money, goods or goods, but also when debts were written off or liabilities affecting it were repaid. (Article replaced by section 38 of Act 25.188 BC 1/11/1999. ARTICLE 268 (3) - He must be repressed with a prison sentence of fifteen days to two years and a special perpetuation, which is legally required to file an asset affidavit and maliciously omits it. The offence is established in cases where, through a reliable notification of the hint, the obligated person has not fulfilled the duties in question within the statutory time frame of application. The same punishment will be incurred as a result of malicious misrepresentation or lowering of the data insertion as the ones in question affidavits must be contained in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. (Article 39 of Act 25.188 BC 1/11/1999. Chapter X to evade ARTICLE 269. - Three thousand pesos seventy-five thousand pesos and absolute perpetuation will be suffered by the judge who makes decisions contrary to the explicit law referred to by the parties or parties or quoted to summon them to court, facts or false decisions. If the sentence is imposed in criminal cases, the penalty is between three and fifteen years' imprisonment or absolute and absolute indefinite disqualification. The provisions of the first subparagraph of this article apply, where appropriate, to the arbitrators and arbitrators of friendly composers. (Note Infolleg: updated fine under section 1 of Article 24.286 to 29.12.1993) ARTICLE 270. - Two thousand five hundred pesos to thirty thousand pesos and an absolute disqualification from one to six years, the judge who issues a pre-trial detention order for a crime for which he does not pass or which prolongs the pre-trial detention, which, calculated in the form set out in article 24, has exhausted the maximum penalty that may correspond to the person charged for the alleged crime is punished. (Note Infolleg: updated fine under section 1 of Article 24.286 to 29.12.1993) ARTICLE 271. - He must be punished with a fine of two thousand five hundred pesos thirty thousand, and a special disqualification from one to six years, a lawyer or judicial representative who protects or represents the warring parties in the same trial, simultaneously or consistently or which in any other way, intentionally damages the case entrusted to him. (Note Infolleg: updated fine under section 1 of Article 24.286 to 29.12.1993) ARTICLE 272. The provision of the previous article applies to prosecutors, advisers and other officials responsible for issuing their opinion to the authorities. Chapter XI Denial and delay of justice ARTICLE 273. - He will be punished with absolute disqualification from one to four years, a judge who refuses to judge under the pretext of darkness, inadequacy or silence of the law. The same punishment would be imposed by a judge who maliciously delayed the process of justice at the request of the parties, and the legal conditions had expired. ARTICLE 274. - An official who, in the absence of his duties, will cease to facilitate the persecution and repression of offenders must be punished with absolute disqualification from six months to two years unless he proves that his inaction was delivered because of insurmountable inconveniences. Chapter XII False evidence ARTICLE 275. Witness, expert or translator who claims to lie or denies or truth, in general or in part, in his or her a report, translation or interpretation made to the competent authority. If false testimony is committed in a criminal case to the detriment of the accused, the penalty is one to ten years' imprisonment or imprisonment. In all cases, the inser is also imposed as an absolute disqualification twice as much from the sentence. ARTICLE 276. Punishment of a false protech, expert or translator whose testimony is provided by bribery, aggravated, aggravated in aggravating circumstances in the form of a fine equal to the duplicate of the proposed or received amount. Bribery will punish a simple false witness. ARTICLE 276 encore. - He must be punished by imprisonment for a period of four (4) to ten (10) years and with the loss of the grant, which, using article 41b, will maliciously provide false data or inaccurate data. (Article included in Article 2 of Act 27.304 B. of 11.11.2016) Chapter XIII Cover-up (The Denomination of the Chapter is replaced by Section 1 of Act No. 26.683 BC 21/06/2011) ARTICLE 277. - 1.- He must be punished by imprisonment for a period of six (6) months to three (3) years in which, after committing a crime committed by another in which he did not participate: (a) He will help someone evade investigation or escape from power. b) Hide, modify or make disappear traces, evidence or tools of crime, or help the perpetrator or participate in concealing, altering or disappearing them. c) Acquire, receive or hide money, belongings or the consequences of a crime. (d) Do not report a crime or individualize the perpetrator or participant of an already known crime in which he or she is obliged to facilitate the prosecution of such a crime. (e) Provide or assist the offender or participate in the provision of a product or benefit from the crime. 2. - In the case of the precedent of paragraph 1 (c), the minimum penalty is one (1) month's imprisonment if, as a matter of course, the author may suspect that they were committed as a result of a crime. 3. - The criminal scale should be doubled to the minimum and maximum if: (a) The previous act is a particularly serious offence, thus the minimum penalty is more than three (3) years' imprisonment. b) The author must act profit-makingly. (c) The author regularly participates in the Fact-Finding Commission. The author is a government official. The aggravation of the criminal scale provided for in this subparagraph is only valid once, even if more than one of its qualifying circumstances occurs. In this case, the court can take into account many grounds when individualizing the punishment. 4. - Those who acted on behalf of a spouse, a relative whose connection does not exceed the fourth degree of invulnerability or second degree or friend, exempt from criminal liability or a person who should be particularly appreciative. This exception does not apply to paragraphs 1 (e) and paragraphs 3 (b) and (c). (Subsection replaced by Section 4 of Act 26.087, O.B. 24/04/2006.) (Article replaced by Section 2 of Act No. 25.815 BC 1/12/2003) ARTICLE 277a.- Jailing from three (3) to SIX (6) years and a special disqualification from three (3) to TEN (10) years applies to a public official who, after committing an abgeata offence in which he did not participate, violating his duties or abusing his duties, interfering or facilitating the transportation, work, marketing or maintenance of livestock, their offal or products, knowing their illegal origin. (Article 6 of Act 25.890 BC 21/5/2004) ARTICLE 277b. - Six prison (6) months is imposed on three (3) years to which it meets the personal conditions described in article 167c (4), by negligence or negligence, to interfere with some of the actions provided in the previous article, unable to take the necessary measures to ensure the legal origin of livestock. (Article 7 of Act 25.890 BC 21/5/2004) ARTICLE 278. - (repealed by Section 2 of Act 26.683 to 21.06.2011) CT. 279. - 1) If the criminal scale provided for the previous offence is less than stipulated in the provisions of this chapter, the criminal scale of the previous offence is applied to the case. (2) If the previous offence does not face a custodial sentence, a fine of one thousand (1,000) pesos of twenty thousand (20,000) pesos or the criminal scale of the previous offence, if it was less, applies to its concealment, if it is minor. (3) In cases where the author of the facts described in paragraphs 1 and 3 of article 277 is a public official who has committed the act in the line of duty or on the occasion of their performance, he shall also be punished by a special disqualification from three (3) to 10 (10) years. The same penalty is provided for in the case of a profession or profession requiring special qualifications. (4) The provisions of this chapter are governed even if the previous offence was committed outside the spatial scope of the Code, when the fact that it was criminalized would also be punishable by its committee. (Article replaced by Section 3 of Act 26.683 until 21.06.2011) Chapter XIV Dodging and Violation of the Sentence. (Chapter, replaced by Section 3 of Act 23.487 to 26.01.1987) ARTICLE 280. - You will be punished by imprisonment from one month to a year, whoever is in custody legally, evades violence against people or force in things. ARTICLE 281. - You will be punished by a period of one month to four years' imprisonment evasion of any detainee or convicted person, and if he is a public person, he will also suffer from absolute disqualification three times. If the evasion occurs due to negligence of a public official, he will be punished with a fine of 15,000 Argentine pesos. (Note Infolleg: updated fine under Article 24.286 until 29.12.1993) ARTICLE 281 bis. Anyone who violates the injunction will be sentenced to between two months and two years' imprisonment. (Article included in Article 4 of Act 23.487 to 26.01.1987) TITLE XII CRIMES AGAINST THE PUBLIC FE Chapter I Counterfeit currency, banknotes, bearer securities and ARTICLE 282 credit documents. - They must be repressed by imprisonment or imprisonment for three to fifteen years, the one who forges the currency, which has a legal rate in the republic and which introduces it, issues it or puts into circulation. - ARTICLE 283. - He must be punished by imprisonment or imprisonment for one to five years, by the one who closes or changes the legal court case and who enters, issues or distributes the closed or modified currency. If the change consists of a change in the color of the coin, the penalty will be from six months to three years in prison. ARTICLE 284. - If a false, waxed or altered currency was obtained in good faith and issued or distributed with knowledge of lies, closure or change, the fine will be the Argentine peso of thousands of Argentine pesos fifteen thousand. (Note Infolleg: updated fine under section 1 of Article 24.286 to 29.12.1993) ARTICLE 285. - For the purposes of the above articles equate to national currency, foreign currency, national, provincial or municipal debt securities and their coupons, national, provincial and municipal treasury bonds or wages, banknotes, securities, bonds, shares, market securities and purchases, credit or debit cards, legally issued by national or foreign organizations authorized to do so, and checks of all types of information, including (Article replaced by Section 2 of Act 25.930 BC 21/9/2004) ARTICLE 286. - (Article repealed by Section 3 of Act 25.930 BC 21/9/2004) ARTICLE 287. - They must be punished with a prison sentence of one to six years and absolute disqualification for two times, a public official and the director or administrator of a bank or company that manufactures or issues or permits the manufacture or issuance of currency, with a title or weight less than that of the law, banknotes or any securities, bonds or shares on the bearer, more than the permitted amount. Chapter II Counterfeiting of brands, stamps and brands ARTICLE 288. - You will be punished with privacy or One to six years: 1st. Second. Any person who forged sealed paper, postage stamps or telegraphs or any other type of stamped effects whose issuance is reserved for the authority or intended to collect taxes. - In these cases, as well as from the following articles, the fraudulent printing of the true seal is considered to be fake. ARTICLE 289. - You will be punished with imprisonment for a period of six months to three years: 1. Any person who falsifies trademarks, passwords or signatures, officially used or legally obliged to oppose weight or measures, identify any object or certify its quality, quantity or content, and who applies them to objects not to which they were to be applied. 2. Whoever forged banknotes from public transport companies. 3. The person who falsified, changed or deleted the number of the object registered in accordance with the law. (Article replaced by Section 1 of Act 24.721 b.e. 18/11/1996) ARTICLE 290. - You will be repressed by imprisonment from fifteen days to one year, one that makes disappear from any brand, stamp, stamp or password mentioned in previous articles, a sign indicating that it has already served or is not used for the purpose of its shipment.- Anyone who knowingly uses, uses or sells these stamps, stamps, stamps, etc., unused, will be penalized with a fine of seven hundred thousand. (Note Infolleg: updated fine under section 1 of Article 24.286 to 29.12.1993) ARTICLE 291. In cases where the perpetrator of any of the crimes covered by previous articles is a public official and commits an act He will also suffer from an absolute double disqualification from conviction.- Chapter III Forgery of documents in the whole ARTICLE 292.- Anyone who makes a whole or partially false document or falsification of the true, so that it can be detrimental, will be repressed with imprisonment or imprisonment for a period of one to six years, if it is a state instrument and with imprisonment of six months to two years, if it is a private document. If a forged or falsified document is intended to prove the identity of a person or ownership of a domain or the ability to drive a motor vehicle, the penalty is three to eight years. For the purposes of the previous paragraph, documents intended to prove the identity of persons, documents intended for this purpose, which must be addressed to members of the armed forces, security services, police or penitentiary authorities, identity cards issued by the competent government, notebooks of citizens or conscripts, as well as passports, as well as certificates of And birth. (The article has been replaced Article 9 of Act 24.410 BC 21/1/1995) ARTICLE 293. - It is subject to imprisonment or imprisonment for one to six years, which inserts or makes false statements inserted into a public document regarding the fact that the document must prove so that it can cause harm. In the case of the documents or references mentioned in the last paragraph of the previous article, the penalty is 3 to 8 years. (Item replaced by Section 10 of Act 24.410 BC 21/1/1995) ARTICLE 293a. - Prison One (1) up to three (3) years is imposed on a public official who, negligently or negligently, interferes in the issuance of cattle by transit guides or in a visa or the legalization of certificates of acquisition or other documents confirming ownership of semoviente, unable to take the necessary measures to ensure its legal origin. (Article 8 of Act 25.890 BC 21/5/2004) ARTICLE 294. Any person who removes or partially deletes a document in full or partially so that he or she may be harmed has, where appropriate, been punished in previous articles. ARTICLE 295. - A doctor who gives a false certificate in writing, about the existence or non-existence, present or past, about any illness or injury, when it is harmful, should be charged with imprisonment from one month to one year. The penalty is one to four years if a false certificate is to result in a healthy person being arrested in a shelter, infirmary or other hospital. ARTICLE 296. - Anyone who uses a false or falsified document or certificate will be repressed as if he were the author of a lie. ARTICLE 297. - For the purposes of this chapter, or closed will, birth or birth certificates, exchange bills and loans authorized by approval or carrier not covered by Article 285 are equated to government documents. (Article 11 of Act 24.410 BC 21/1/1995) ARTICLE 298. - In cases where any of the offences in this chapter are committed by a public official with abuse of his duties, the perpetrator will also be subject to an absolute disqualification for two counts. ARTICLE 298a. - Persons who issue or accept credit accounts that do not correspond to the sale, location of furniture, location of services or place of actual contracting are punished with a fine under article 293 of this Code. Similarly, it will be up to those who unreasonably refuse or avoid accepting a credit account where the service has already been provided properly, or by preserving the goods supplied to them. (Article replaced by article 3 Law No. 24.760 B.O.13/1/1997) Chapter IV Of The Regulations, common for the previous chapters of ARTICLE 299. - You will suffer from imprisonment from one month to one year, whoever manufactures, enters the country or keeps in his possession, materials or tools known to commit any of the forgeries legislatively in this title. - Chapter V Fraud in Trade and Industry ARTICLE 300. - You will be punished with imprisonment from six (6) months to two (2) years:1o. Anyone who raises or lowers the price of a product through fake news, fake negotiations or by meeting or coalition between the main holders of the product or gender, not to sell it or not to sell it, but at a certain price. The founder, director, administrator, liquidator or liquidator of a public limited liability company or cooperative or other collective entity that will knowingly publish, certify or authorize the inventory, balance, profit and loss report or relevant reports, protocols or reports, false or incomplete or inform the meeting or meeting of partners, falsely, about important facts to assess the company's economic situation, regardless of the purpose of its verification. (Article replaced by Section 2 of Act 26.733 to 28.12.2011) ARTICLE 300a - In cases where criminal acts under article 300 (2) have been committed with the aim of concealing the commission of crimes under Articles 258 and 258a, imprisonment for a period of one (1) to four (4) years and a fine of between two (2) and five (5) times the distorted value in the documents and actions mentioned in the above paragraph. (Article included in section 37 of Act 27.401 b. of 1/12/2017. Reality: ninety (90) days after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Argentine Republic) ARTICLE 301. - Director, manager, administrator or liquidator of a public limited company, cooperative or other collective, who knowingly gives his competition or consent to actions contrary to the law or statute from which he may receive any damage, in relation to imprisonment for a period of six months to two years. If the act impacts the issuance of shares or capital shares, the maximum penalty may be increased to three years' imprisonment, provided that this fact is no more serious offence. ARTICLE 301a.- Any form or system for acquiring random games must be suppressed by imprisonment for a period of three (3) to six (6) years without a permit, stemming from the competent judicial authority. (Article 10 of Act 27.346 to 27.12.2016. In the official gazette). Chapter VI Payment by cheques without providing funds to ARTICULO 302. - He must be sentenced to six months to four years' imprisonment and a special disqualification of one to five years, provided that the circumstances of article 172: 1o are not present. A person who, for any reason, pays a payment or for any reason issues a cheque to third parties without funds or explicit permission to withdraw, and will not pay it in the national currency for twenty-four hours after he is informed of the failure of the bank notice, the owner's communication or any other documented form of appeal; Second. Whoever pays or delivers, for whatever reason, has a third party check knowing that at the time of their submission it cannot be legally paid; Third. Whoever issues a check and counter order for payment, outside of cases where the law allows it to do so, or maliciously disrupts its payment; 4th place. Whoever issues a check on someone else's uniform without permission. TITLE XIII (title included in Article 4 of Act 26.683 b.o. 21/06/2011) CRIMES AGAINST ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORDER ARTICLE 303. - ... (1) He must be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of three (3) to ten (10) years and a fine of two (2) to ten (10) amounts of the transaction, which converts, transfixies, manages, sells, taxes, conceals or otherwise entered into circulation on the market, goods from a criminal offence, with the possible consequence of the fact that the origin of the originated goods or surrogates acquire the appearance of legal origin, and provided that their value exceeds the amount of weights of three hundred thousand (\$300,000), either in one act or repetition of various facts related to each other. (2) The penalty under paragraph 1 increases by one third of the maximum and twice below the minimum, in the following cases: (a) where the author usually conducts an act or as a member of an association or group formed to continue committing such acts; (b) Where the author is a public official who has committed the act in connection with or in connection with the exercise of his duties. In this case, you will also be given a special penalty of imprisonment for a period of three (3) to ten (10) years. The same punishment was imposed if he had acted in the exercise of a profession or profession requiring special qualifications. (3) A person who receives money or other property from a criminal offence in order to enforce them in an operation under paragraph 1, which allows them to be legally identified, is liable to a prison sentence of six (6) months to three (3) years. (4) If the value of the goods does not exceed the amount referred to in paragraph 1, the author is sentenced to prison terms of six (6) months to three (3) years. 5) State Regulations the article was regulated even if the previous criminal offence had been committed outside the spatial scope of the Code, while the fact that it had been criminalized would also be punishable at the place of its commission. (Article included in Article 5 of Act 26.683 to 21.06.2011) ARTICLE 304. In cases where criminal acts under the previous article are carried out on behalf of or through intervention or in the interests of a person, taking advantage of an ideal existence, the legal entity is subject to the following penalties: 1. A fine of two (2) to 10 (10) rubles to two (2) times the value of goods to be committed. 2. A complete or partial suspension of activities that in no case can exceed ten (10) years. 3. Suspension of participation in public tenders or tenders for public works or services or any other activity related to the State, which in no case can exceed ten (10) years. 4. Cancellation of persons when it was created only to commit a crime, or these acts are the main activity of the organization. 5. Loss or suspension of state benefits you have. 6. Publication of excerpts from the conviction at the expense of a legal entity. To lift these sanctions, judges will take into account non-compliance with internal rules and procedures, non-compliance with the activities of authors and participants, the amount of damage caused, the amount of money involved in the commission of the crime, the size, nature and economic potential of the legal entity. Where it is essential to maintain the operational continuity of an organization or particular work or service, the sanctions stipulated in paragraphs 2 and paragraph 4 do not apply. (Article included in Article 5 of Act 26.683 to 21.06.2011) ARTICLE 305. - The judge may take sufficient precautions from the outset of the trial to ensure the detention, administration, preservation, coercion and disposal of property (5) that are instruments, products, benefits or consequences related to offences in previous articles. In the course of asset laundering operations, they must be permanently confiscated without the need for a conviction in cases where it is possible to verify the illegality of their origin or the material event to which they are linked, and the accused may not be held liable for death, flight, restriction or any other grounds for suspending or terminating criminal proceedings or in cases where criminal proceedings are not held, when the accused admitted the illegal origin or use of the goods. The seized assets will be used to compensate for the damage caused to society, victims, in particular, or only to achieve these goals can goods be given a specific destination. Any claim or dispute about the origin, nature or ownership of the goods must be made through an administrative or civil restitution claim. Where the good has been put up for auction, only its monetary value can be claimed. (Article included in Article 5 of Act 26.683 to 21.06.2011) ARTICLE 306. - 1. It carries a prison sentence of five (5) to fifteen (15) years and a fine of between two (2) and ten (10) amounts of a transaction that directly or indirectly collects or supplies goods or money, with the intention of being used, or knowing that they will be used, in whole or in part: (a) to finance the commission of a crime for purposes established in article 41d; (b) By an organization committing or attempting to commit crimes for purposes set out in article 41d; (c) A person who commits, attempts in any way to commit or in any way participate in the commission of crimes for purposes under article 41d. 2. The penalties are applied regardless of the amount of the crime to which the funding was directed and if they were committed, even if the goods or money were not used to commit it. 3. If the criminal scale for the financing

or purpose of the crime is less than provided for by this article, the criminal scale of the oat crime is applied to the case. 4. The provisions of this article are governed even in cases where the criminal offence to be financed takes place outside the spatial scope of this Code or where, in the case of subparagraph (b) and (c) an organization or individual is outside the national territory, while this would also be punishable by the jurisdiction competent for its judicial proceedings. (Article included in Section 5 of Act 26.734 to 28.12.2011) ARTICLE 307.- You will be sentenced to between one (1) and four (4) years in prison, fine equivalent to the amount of the transaction, and a special disqualification for up to five (5) years, director, member of the supervisory body, shareholder, representative of the shareholder and all who for their work, profession or function in the issuing company, independently or per person brought, supplied or used insider information to which he would have accessed at the time of his activity, for negotiations, quotes, purchase, sale or liquidation of market securities. (Article included in Section 3 of Act 26.733 to 28.12.2011) (Article 306, Article 307 of Article 1 of Decree No. 169/2012 b. 06/02/2012) ARTICLE 308.- The minimum penalty in the previous article is two (2) years in prison and a maximum of six (6) Prison, where: (a) the perpetrators use or provide inside information on a regular basis; b) The use or provision of insider information will result in benefits or avoid economic damage to both themselves and third parties. The maximum penalty is eight (8) years in prison if: (c) the use or supply of insider information causes serious damage to the stock market; (d) The crime is committed by a director, a member of an oversight body, an official or an employee of a self-regulating body or companies that qualify at risk, or is employed by persons requiring qualifications or registration or a public official. In these cases, there is also a special penalty of disqualification for up to eight (8) years. (Article included in Section 4 of Act 26.733 to 28.12.2011) (Article 307, Article 308 of Article 2 of Decree No. 169/2012 b. 06/02/2012) ARTICLE 309.- 1. You will be punished with imprisonment for a period of one (1) to four (4) years, a fine equivalent to the amount of the transaction, and disqualification for up to five (5) years, who: a) conduct transactions or transactions that raise, support or reduce the price of market securities or other financial instruments, using fake news, fake negotiations, meetings or coalitions between the main holders of the kind, in order to produce more visibility or to agree on it. b) Offer market securities or financial instruments by concealing or concealing true facts or circumstances or confirming or intertwining false facts or circumstances. 2. It is marked by imprisonment for periods of two (2) to six (6) years if a representative, administrator or supervision of a commercial company for which they are required to set up private supervisory bodies inform partners or shareholders by concealing or distorting important facts to assess the economic situation of the enterprise or that it enters false or incomplete data in balance sheets, reports or other accounting documents. (Article included in Section 5 of Act 26.733 to 28.12.2011) (Article 308, Article 309 of Article 3 of Decree No. 169/2012 b.v. 06/02/2012) ARTICLE 310.- You will be punished with imprisonment for a period of one (1) to four (4) years, a fine of two (2) to eight (8) times the value of the transactions and a special disqualification of up to six (6) years, who, as self-employed or other persons, directly or indirectly, carry out financial activities under mediation, under any of its conditions, without permission, issued by the competent authority. Similarly, the person who will attract government savings in the or to provide mediation services for the purchase of market-based securities if they do not have a permit issued by the competent authority. The minimum penalty is two (2) years if journalistic publications, radio or television programmes, the Internet, film screenings, posters, posters or posters, programmes, circulars and printed messages or any other mass distribution procedure are used. (Article included in Section 6 of Act 26.733 to 28.12.2011) (Article 309, Article 310 of Article 4 Of Decree No. 169/2012 b. 06/02/2012) ARTICLE 311.- You will be punished with imprisonment for a period of one (1) to four (4) years, a fine of two (2) to six (6) times the cost of operations and disqualification for up to six (6) years, employees and officials of financial institutions and those who work in the stock market who insert false data or mention non-existent facts, accounting documents of an active or passive credit transaction or trading of market securities, for the purpose of profit or harm, for themselves or for third parties. (Article included in Section 7 of Act 26.733 to 28.12.2011) (Article 310, Article 311 of Article 5 Of Decree No. 169/2012 BC 06/02/2012) ARTICLE 312.- You will be punished with imprisonment for between one (1) and six (6) years and disqualification for up to six (6) years, by employees and officials of financial institutions and persons operating in the stock market, who, directly or indirectly, and regardless of the positions and interest established by the institution, unreasonably receive money or any other economic benefit, as a condition of credit, financial or stock transactions. (Article 8 of Act 26.733 to 28.12.2011) (Article 311, Article 312 of Article 5 Of Decree No. 169/2012 BC 06/02/2012) ARTICLE 313.- Where criminal acts under previous articles are carried out on behalf of or through intervention or for the benefit of an ideal existence, the provisions set out in article 304 of the Penal Code apply. If legal entities make public offers of market securities, sanctions are applied so as not to harm shareholders or holders of the securities concerned, to which liability cannot be attributed to a criminal act. To this end, the company's supervisory body must be heard. When a legal entity sanctions cannot be applied at the expense of the rights and privileges of creditors in relation to a case or title prior to a criminal act. To this end, you need to hear the syndicate of the contest. (Article 9 of Act 26.733 to 28.12.2011) (Article 312, Article 313 of Article 5 of Decree No. 169/2012 BC 06/02/2012) ADDITIONAL ARTICLE 314. - This code is regulated as the law of the nation six months after its adoption. (Article 306, Section 314 of Article 10 of Act 26.733 as of 28.12.2011). (Article 303, Article 306 of Article 5 of Act 26.683 BC 21/06/2011) ARTICLE 315. The Executive must provide an official version of the code in conjunction with the accompanying statement. The cost of publication should be attributed to this law. (Article 306, Section 314 of Article 10 of Act 26.733 as of 28.12.2011). (Article 304, Section 307 of Article 5 of Act 26.683 BC 21/06/2011) ARTICLE 316. - Laws 49, 1920, 3335, 3900, 3972, 4189, 7029, 9077 and 9143 are revoked, as are others as soon as they oppose the code. Prisons and imprisonment, established by special laws not repealed by the Code, are replaced by imprisonment and imprisonment and imprisonment. (Article 306, Section 314 of Article 10 of Act 26.733 as of 28.12.2011). (Article 305, Article 308 of Article 5 of Act 26.683 to 21.06.2011) Regulatory framework - Article 313, Infoleg Note: In connection with the amendments and amendments provided by Act 26.733 b.e. 28/12/2011 and Act No. 26.734 b. 28/12/2011 and Act No. 26.734 b. 28/12/2011, the wording of this article is omitted; Article 309, Note Infoleg: in connection with the amendments and amendments provided by Act 26.733 b.O. 28/12/2011 and Act 26.734 b.O. 28/12/2011, the number of this article has doubled; Article 308, published under Section 309 of Section 4 of Act 26.734 as to 28.12.2011; Article 307, Section 308 of Section 4 of Act 26.734 to 28.12.2011; Article 306, Section 307 of Section 4 of Act 26.734 to 28.12.2011; Article 63, the second paragraph included in Section 1 of Act 26.705 to 5.10.2011; - Article 77, the fifth paragraph included in Article 1 of Annex I to Law 26.394 until 29.08.2008. Effective: It will begin to regulate within SIX (6) months from its adoption. During this period, an outreach and training programme for its content and implementation will be implemented in the relevant areas; - Article 252, the second paragraph included in Article 17 of Annex I to No 26.394 BC 29/8/2008. Effective: It will begin to regulate within SIX (6) months from its adoption. During this period, an outreach and training programme for its content and implementation will be implemented in the relevant areas; Article 77, the tenth third paragraph, included in Section 1 of Act 26.388, O.B. 25/6/2008; Article 77, the tenth paragraph included in Section 1 of Act 26.388, O.B. 25/6/2008; Article 128 has been replaced by Section 2 of Act 26.388, O.B. 25/6/2008; Article 41b is replaced by section 12 of Act 26.364, b.O. 30/4/2008; Article 145b, included in Section 11 of Act 26.364, B.O. 30/4/2008; Article 145a, included in Section 10 of Act 26.364, B.O. 30/4/2008; Article 193a, included in Section 2 of Act 26.362, b. 16/4/2008; Article 213 of the cuater, included in Section 3 of Act 26.268 BC 5/7/2007; Article 213b, included in Section 2 of Act 26.268 until 5/7/2007; Article 278 (5) included in Section 5 of Act 26.087, O.B. 24/04/2006; Article 67, the fourth paragraph replaced by section 1 of Act 25.990 BC 11/1/2005; Article 67, the fifth paragraph replaced by section 1 of Act 25.990 BC 11/1/2005; Article 14 has been replaced by section 2 of Act 25.892 b.O.26/5/2004; Article 77, the tenth paragraph included in Section 1 of Act 25.890 to 21.21.2004; Article 279 (3) has been replaced by Section 3 of Act 25.815 BC 11/2/2003; Article 258a has been replaced by Section 1 of Act 25.825 B.C. 11/12/2003; Article 41b, included in Section 2 of Act 25.742 until 20.06.2003; - Article 24, the last paragraph included in Section 1 of Act 25.742 BC 20/6/2003; Article 206, paragraphs included in Section 1 of Act 25.528 to 09.09.2002; Article 78a, included in Section 51 of Act 25.506 until 14.12.2001; Article 157a, included in Section 32 of Act 25.326 to 21/12/2000; - Article 279 has been replaced by Section 4 of Act 25.246 B.O.10/5/2000. Partially verified by decree No. 370/2000 B.O.10/5/2000; Article 279 (2), the phrase Concealment of such a crime is not displayed if it is committed by negligence, in the meaning of article 278 (2); veto decree No. 370/2000 BC 10/5/2000; - Article 278 has been replaced by Section 3 of Act 25.246 b.e. 10/5/2000. - Article 278, Note Infoleg: (2) veto decree No. 370/2000 BC 10/5/2000: (2) Anyone who, fearing or seriously reckless, commits any of the facts described in the previous subparagraph, the first sentence, should be suppressed by a fine of 20 percent (20%) To whom fifty percent (150%) The value of the property being subject to the crime; Article 277, replaced by Section 2 of Act 25.246 until May 10, 2000; Book II, Title XI, Chapter XIII, Denomination, replaced by Section 1 of Act 25.246 BC 10/5/2000; - Article 67, replaced by section 29 of Act 25.188 to 1/11/1999. Reality: from eight days from its publication; - Article 265 has been replaced by section 35 of Act 25.188 to 1/11/1999. Reality: eight days after publication; Article 84 has been replaced by section 1 of Act 25.189 28/10/1999; Article 94 has been replaced by section 2 of Act 25.189 28/10/1999; Article 203 has been replaced by Section 5 of Act 25.189 28/10/1999; Article 72 is replaced by section 14 of Act 25.087 by 2 p.m. on May 14, 1999; Article 119 has been replaced by section 2 of Act 25.087 b.e. 14/5/1999; Article 131, repealed by Section 12 of Act No. 25.087 b.e. 14/5/1999; Article 127 is replaced by Section 8 of Act 25.087 by 2 p.m. on May 14, 1999; Article 126 has been replaced by section 7 of Act 25.087 b.e. 14/5/1999; Article 125a, included in Section 6 of Act 25.087 b.e. 14/5/1999; Article 132 has been replaced by section 15 of Act No. 25.087 b.e. 14/5/1999; Article 128, replaced by section 9 of Act 25.087 b. 14/5/1999; Article 127b, included in Section 17 of Act 25.087 until 2 p.m. on May 14, 1999; Article 127a, replaced by section 16 of Act No. 25.087 b. 14/5/1999; Article 23, replaced by section 26 of Act 25.188 to 1/11/1999; Article 258a, included in section 36 of Act 25.188 to 1/11/1999; - Article 266 has been replaced by section 37 of Act 25.188 to 1/11/1999. Reality: eight days after publication; Article 189a, replaced by section 2 of Act 25.086 b.e. 14/5/1999. Phrase or conditional civil use, verified by Decree No. 496/1999; Article 189b, included in Section 3 of Act 25.086 to May 14, 1999; Article 73 has been replaced by section 1 of Act 24.453 b.e. 7/3/1995; Article 94, fine updated by Act 24.286 b.e. 29/12/1993; - Article 204b, Note Infoleg: updated fine for Article 1 of Act 24.286 b.O. 29/12/1993; - Article 204a Information Note, fine, updated by Section 1 of Act 24.286 to 29.12.1993; Article 203, Note Infoleg: Updated penalty for article 1 of Act 24.286 b.O. 29/12/1993; Article 155, Note Infoleg: Updated penalty for section 1 of Act 24.286 b.O. 29/12/1993; Article 255, Infoleg Note: updated fine under Section 1 of Article 24.286 until 29.12.1993; Article 286, fine, supplemented by Section 1 of Act 24.286 until 29.12.1993; Article 252, Infoleg Note: updated fine under section 1 of Article 24.286 until 29.12.1993; - 72, p.3) under Section 4 of Act 24.270 to 26.11.1993; Article 298a, replaced by section 9 of Act 24.064 of B.O.17/1/1992; Article 301a, repealed by Section 10 of Act 24.064 to 17.10.1992; Article 204 has been replaced by Section 1 of Act 23.737, B.O. 11/10/1989; Article 204a, included in Act 23,737 b.O.11/10/1989; Article 204b, included in Act 23,737 b.O.11/10/1989; Article 204c, included in Act 23,737 b.O.11/10/1989; Article 77, paragraph 9, replaced by section 40 of Act 23,737 b.O.11/10/1989; Article 163 (1), replaced by Act 23,588 B.O.24/8/1988; - Updated amount of fines: Act 23.479 B.O.26/1/1/1987, Act 23.974 B.O.17/9/1991 and Act 24.286 B.O. 29/12/1993; Article 72 has been replaced by section 1 of Act 23.487 b.e. 26/1/1987; - Title III, Title III of the Second Book, replaced by Section 2 of Act 23.487 BC 26/1/1987; Article 277, replaced by section 1 of Act 23,468 26/1/1987; Article 204, the amount updated by Section 1 of Act 23.479, 16/1/1987; - Article 279, replaced by Section 1 of Act 23.468 26/1/1987. 26/1/1987.

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