


☐

I'm not robot


reCAPTCHA

Continue

Penal code act uganda cap 120 pdf

Penal code act cap 120. Uganda penal code act cap 120.

The Penal Code Act in Uganda specifies all offences and penalties that a person can be charged with. It covers offences relating to abduction of children, indecent assault of children, defilement, child-to-child sex, desertion of children, neglecting to provide food for children and child stealing. The National Council for Children Act of 1996 As the long title suggests, the Act was put in place to create a structure for proper coordination of children affairs in the country. The Council is expected to develop and monitor policies relating to the welfare and protection of children. The Prisons Act of 2006 Under Section 59 of the Prisons Act, a mother can be admitted into prison with an infant. If a female is either pregnant or breastfeeding, special facilities should be provided to her. The prison authorities are required to provide clothing and other necessities for the child. If a child attains the age of 18 months, the prison authorities can hand over the child to a relative of the prisoner if they are satisfied that the child will be taken care of effectively. If there is no relative who is willing to take care of the child, the Commissioner General of Prisons takes the child to the probation and welfare officer. It should be noted that under section 58(7), a juvenile is not supposed to be admitted in any prison with adults. The Uganda People's Defence Forces Act 2005 During the bush war from 1981 to 1985, the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) used infants in their ranks. These infants continued to serve as soldiers even after the war but were given education in the army schools until they were 18 years. Based on the Act, however, the use of children below the age of 18 years as soldiers is prohibited. Section 52(2) specifically states that no person shall be enrolled in the defence forces unless he/she is 18 years old and above. Local Government Act, 1997 (Cap. 243) According to the Act, every local government is required to have a secretary for the affairs of children. Local governments are supposed to consider the welfare of children as paramount and are required to pay particular attention to children with disabilities. The district councils or urban councils are further enjoined under the Second Schedule to protect properties of children and not to distribute them. Page 2 The age of criminal responsibility is determined by the Children Act. According to section 88 of the Act, a child below the age of 12 years is incapable of understanding his/her criminal responsibility.

MAKING	PAKISTAN PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)
Lahore Constitution of Pakistan / Legislation / www.pakistan.gov.pk	
Pakistan Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860)	
Act XLV of 1860	
October 4th, 1860	
Amended by Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2012 (XXIII of 2012); Criminal Law (Third Amendment) Act, 2011 (XXIV of 2011); Criminal Law (General Amendment) Act, 2011 (XXV of 2011); Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2011 (XXVI of 2011); Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2010 (I of 2010); Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 2009 (LXXV of 2009); Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2004 (LXXVI of 2004); Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance (LXXCVI of 2003); Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance (LXXCVII of 2003); etc.	
Whereas it is expedient to provide a general Penal Code for Pakistan;	
It is enacted as follows:-	
CHAPTER I	
INTRODUCTION	
1. Title and extent of operation of the Code.	
The Act shall be called the Pakistan Penal Code, and shall have effect throughout Pakistan.	
2. Punishment of offences committed within Pakistan.	
Every person shall be liable to punishment under the Code and not otherwise, his exception or exemption contrary to the provisions thereof, of which he shall be guilty within Pakistan.	
3. Punishment of offences committed abroad, for which by law may be tried within Pakistan.	
Any person shall, in any case, be liable to punishment under the Code for any offence committed abroad, if such offence is committed within Pakistan, or if such offence is committed in any place outside Pakistan, in which he is liable to be tried under the Code for any offence committed within Pakistan.	
1860	1860

MAKING	PAKISTAN PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)
4. Extension of Code to extra territorial offences.	
The provisions of the Code apply also to any offence committed by:-	
(i) any person of Pakistan or any person in the service of Pakistan in any place outside Pakistan; or	
(ii) any person in any place or on any ship or aircraft registered in Pakistan whenever it may be.	
Explanation:- In the service the word "service" includes every person committed outside Pakistan which, if committed in Pakistan, would be punishable under the Code.	
Illustrations:-	
(a) A, a Pakistani subject, commits a murder in Uganda. He can be tried and convicted of murder in any place in Pakistan in which he may be tried.	
(b) C, a foreigner who is in the service of Pakistan commits a murder in London. He can be tried and convicted of murder in any place in Pakistan in which he may be tried.	
(c) D, a British subject living in Hongkong, instigates E to commit a murder in Lahore. D is guilty of abetting murder.	

6	Laws of Malaysia	Act 574
Section		
82.	Act of a child under 10 years of age	
83.	Act of a child above 10 and under 12 years of age, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding	
84.	Act of a person of unsound mind	
85.	Intoxication when a defence	
86.	Effect of defence of intoxication when established	
87.	Act not intended and not known to be likely to cause death or grievous hurt, done by consent	
88.	Act not intended to cause death, done by consent in good faith for the benefit of a person	
89.	Act done in good faith for the benefit of a child or person of unsound mind, by or by consent of guardian	
90.	Consent known to be given under fear or misconception and consent of a child or person of unsound mind	
91.	Acts which are offences independently of harm caused to the person consenting, are not within the exceptions in sections 87, 88 and 89	
92.	Act done in good faith for the benefit of a person without consent	
93.	Communication made in good faith	
94.	Act to which a person is compelled by threats	
95.	Act causing slight harm	
96.	Nothing done in private defence is an offence	
97.	Right of private defence of the body and of property	
98.	Right of private defence against the act of a person of unsound mind	
99.	Acts against which there is no right of private defence	
100.	When the right of private defence of the body extends to causing death	
101.	When such right extends to causing any harm other than death	
102.	Commencement and continuance of the right of private defence of the body	
103.	When the right of private defence of property extends to causing death	
104.	When such right extends to causing any harm other than death	
105.	Commencement and continuance of the right of private defence of property	
106.	Right of private defence against a deadly assault when there is risk of harm to an innocent person	

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS. Section Abolition of corporal punishment. Section 129 of the Penal Code Act replaced. Amendment of section 286 of the principal Act. Repeal of section 288.



Amendment of section 319 of principal Act. Transitional provision. THE PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2007. An Act to amend the Penal Code Act. Date of Assent: 20th July, 2007. Date of commencement: 17th August, 2007. Be it enacted by Parliament as follows: Abolition of corporal punishment. Corporal punishment is abolished and accordingly, all references to corporal punishment in the Penal Code Act in this Act referred to as the principal Act, are repealed. Without prejudice to the general effect of subsection (1) of this section, section 125, subsection (2) of section 129 and section 205 of the Penal Code Act, are amended by the repeal of the words "with or without corporal punishment". Section 129 of the Penal Code Act replaced. The principal Act is amended by substituting for section 129 the following new sections— "Defilement of persons under eighteen years of age, 129. (1) Any person who performs a sexual act with another person who is below the age of eighteen years, commits a felony known as defilement and is on conviction liable to life imprisonment. Any person who attempts to perform a sexual act with another person who is below the age of eighteen years commits an offence and is on conviction, liable to imprisonment not exceeding eighteen years. Any person who performs a sexual act with another person who is below the age of eighteen years in any of the circumstances specified in subsection (4) commits a felony called aggravated defilement and is, on conviction by the High Court, liable to suffer death. The circumstances referred to in subsection (3) are as follows— where the person against whom the offence is committed is below the age of fourteen years; where the offender is infected with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV); where the offender is a parent or guardian of or a person in authority over, the person against whom the offence is committed; where the victim of the offence is a person with a disability; or where the offender is a serial offender. Any person who attempts to perform a sexual act with another person below the age of eighteen years in any of the circumstances specified in subsection (4), commits an offence and is liable on conviction, to imprisonment for life. Where a person is charged with the offence under this section that person shall undergo a medical examination as to his or her Human Immuno Deficiency Virus (HIV) Status. Act 8 Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2007 "disability" means a substantial functional limitation of daily life activities caused by physical, mental or sensory impairment and environment barriers resulting in limited participation; "serial offender" means a person who has a previous conviction for the offence of defilement or aggravated defilement; "sexual act" means— penetration of the vagina, mouth or anus, however slight, of any person by a sexual organ; the unlawful use of any object or organ by a person on another person's sexual organ; "sexual organ" means a vagina or a penis; "sexual organ" means a vagina or a penis; "sexual organ" means a vagina or a penis. 129B. (1) Where a person is convicted of defilement or aggravated defilement under section 129, the court may, in addition to any sentence imposed on the offender, order that the victim of the offence be paid compensation by the offender for any physical, sexual and psychological harm caused to the victim by the offence. Act 8 Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2007 The amount of compensation shall be determined by the court and the court shall take into account the extent of harm suffered by the victim of the offence, the degree of force used by the offender and medical and other expenses incurred by the victim as a result of the offence". Amendment of section 286 of the principal Act. The principal Act, is amended in section 286 by substituting for subsections (2) and (3) the following— "(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) (b), where at the time of or immediately before or immediately after the time of the robbery, an offender is in possession of a deadly weapon, or causes death or grievous harm to any person, the offender or any other person jointly concerned in committing the robbery shall, on conviction by the High Court, be liable to suffer death. In subsection (2) "deadly weapon" includes— (i) an instrument made or adapted for shooting, stabbing or cutting, and any imitation of such an instrument; (ii) any substance, which when used for offensive purposes is capable of causing death or grievous harm or is capable of inducing fear in a person that it is likely to cause death or grievous bodily harm; and any substance intended to render the victim of the offence unconscious." The principal Act is amended by repealing section 288. Amendment of section 319 of principal Act. Section 319 of the principal Act is amended by substituting for subsection (3) the following new subsection— Act 8 Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2007 In subsection (2) "deadly weapon" includes— (i) an instrument made or adapted for shooting, stabbing or cutting, and any imitation of such an instrument; (ii) any substance, which when used for offensive purposes is capable of causing death or grievous harm or is capable of inducing fear in a person that it is likely to cause death or grievous bodily harm; and any substance intended to render the victim of the offence unconscious." Where at the commencement of this Act any proceedings are pending before the High Court for the prosecution of the offence of defilement under section 129 of the Penal Code Act, any such proceedings shall be transferred to the appropriate court presided over by a Chief Magistrate if the hearing of the case in the trial has not commenced.