

Law 20730

REGULATES THE LOBBY AND MEASURES THAT REPRESENT INTERESTS INDIVIDUALS BEFORE AUTHORITIES AND OFFICIALS

MINISTRY GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE PRESIDENCY

Publication: 08-MAR-2014 | Promulgation: 03-MAR-2014

Version: Latest Version: 17-AU-2022

Last Modification: 16-FEB-2022 Law 21427

Short Url: <https://bcn.cl/2y51g>



LAW NO. 20,730

REGULATES THE LOBBY AND MEASURES THAT REPRESENT INTERESTS INDIVIDUALS BEFORE AUTHORITIES AND OFFICIALS

Bearing in mind that the H. National Congress has given your approval to the following

Bill:

TITLE I

General disposition

Article 1.- This law regulates advertising in the lobbying activity and other efforts that represent particular interests, with the aim of strengthening transparency and probity in relations with State bodies.

Article 2.- For the purposes of this law, will understand by:

1) Lobby: that remunerated management or activity, carried out by natural or legal persons, Chilean or foreign, whose purpose is to promote, defend or represent any particular interest, to influence the decisions that, in the exercise of their functions, they must adopt. the taxable persons indicated in articles 3 and 4.

The foregoing includes specific efforts to influence the public decision-making process and changes in policies, plans or programs, under discussion or development, or on any implemented measure or matter that must be resolved by the official, authority or the corresponding public body, or to avoid such decisions, changes and measures.

2) Management of particular interest: that management or activity carried out by natural or legal persons, Chilean or foreign, whose objective is to promote, defend or represent any particular interest, to influence the decisions that, in the exercise of their

functions, must adopt the taxable persons indicated in articles 3 and 4.

3) Public agenda registry: public records, in which taxpayers must incorporate the information established in article 8.

4) Particular interest: any purpose or benefit, whether economic in nature or not, of a natural or legal person, Chilean or foreign, or of a specific association or entity.

5) Lobbyist: La persona natural o jurídica, chilena o extranjero, paid, who lobby. If not half remuneration, he will be called a manager of particular interests, whether individual or collective. All of this in accordance with the terms defined in sections 1) and 2) above.

Article 3.- For the purposes of this law, the ministers, undersecretaries, heads of services, regional directors of public services, regional presidential delegates, provincial presidential delegates, regional governors, regional ministerial secretaries and ambassadors.

The heads of staff of the persons identified in the preceding paragraph, if they have them, will also be subject to the obligations that this law indicates, regardless of their form of contracting; as well as people who, due to their function or position, have relevant decision-making powers or decisively influence those who have said powers, and who regularly receive remuneration for this. Annually, the senior head of the respective service will identify the people who are in this capacity, through a resolution that must be permanently published on the electronic sites indicated in article 9.

Ley 21073
Art. 17
D.O. 22.02.2018

Article 4.- Those authorities and officials indicated below are also passive subjects of this law:

1) In the Regional and Communal Administration: regional councillors, mayors, councillors, executive secretaries of regional councils, municipal works directors and municipal secretaries.

2) In the Comptroller General of the Republic: the Comptroller General and the Deputy Comptroller General.

3) In the Central Bank: the President, the Vice President and the directors.

4) In the Armed Forces and Public Order and Security: general officers, the Chief and Deputy Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and those in charge of acquisitions.

In the latter case, annually and by resolution of the superior head of the respective institution, the officials who occupy said position will be identified.

5) In the National Congress: the deputies, the senators, the Secretary General and the Deputy Secretary of the

Law 21427
Art. 6th
D.O. 16.02.2022

Chamber of Deputies, the Secretary General and the Deputy Secretary-Treasurer of the Senate, and the legislative advisors indicated annually by each parliamentarian, in the manner and with the procedure determined by the corresponding Parliamentary Ethics and Transparency Commission.

6) In the Public Ministry: the National Prosecutor and the regional prosecutors.

7) The advisors of the State Defense Council, the Directive Council of the Electoral Service, the Council for Transparency, the Council of Senior Public Management, the National Television Council, the National Institute of Human Rights, the members of the Panels of Experts created in Law No. 19,940 and Law No. 20,378 and the Technical Panel created by Law No. 20,410, only with respect to the exercise of their functions.

Likewise, the members of the Evaluation Commissions formed within the framework of Law No. 19,886 will be considered passive subjects of this law, only with respect to the exercise of said functions and while they are part of these Commissions, as well as the members of the Council of the Fund. Multiannual for Strategic Defense Capabilities, only with regard to the exercise of its functions.

8) In the Administrative Corporation of the Judicial Branch: its Director.

Ley 21174
Art. 6
D.O. 26.09.2019

The institutions and bodies to which they belong

The taxable subjects indicated in this article may establish through resolutions or agreements, as appropriate, that other officials are considered passive subjects for the purposes of this law, when, due to their function or position and for having relevant decision-making powers or for decisively influencing the people who have said powers, it is necessary, for transparency purposes, to subject them to these regulations. Such persons must be identified annually by resolution of the competent authority, which must be permanently published on the electronic sites indicated in article 9.

The Judiciary, the Constitutional Court and the Electoral Justice may exercise the attribution established in the previous section, dictating for these purposes the corresponding agreements or resolutions, which must be permanently published on their electronic sites.

In the event that a person considers that a certain public official or servant finds himself in the situations described in the second paragraph of this article and in the final paragraph of the previous article, he may request his incorporation, in writing, to the authority that dictated or adopted the resolution or agreement established therein. The latter must rule on said request within a period of ten business days, in a single instance. The resolution that rejects it must be founded.

Article 5.- The activities regulated by this law are those intended to obtain the following decisions:

1) The preparation, dictation, modification, repeal or rejection of administrative acts, bills and laws, as well as the decisions adopted by the taxable persons mentioned in articles 3 and 4.

2) The preparation, processing, approval, modification, repeal or rejection of agreements, declarations or decisions of the National Congress or its members, including its commissions.

3) The celebration, modification or termination to any title, of contracts made by the taxable subjects indicated in this law and that are necessary for its operation.

4) The design, implementation and evaluation of policies, plans and programs carried out by the taxpayers indicated in this law, to whom these functions correspond.

Likewise, the activities regulated by this law include those intended to prevent the decisions and acts indicated in the preceding paragraphs from being adopted.

Article 6.- Notwithstanding what is stated in the preceding article, the following are not regulated by this law:

1) The approaches or requests made with occasion of a meeting, activity or assembly of a public nature and those that are strictly related to work in the field of representation tasks carried out by a taxable person in the exercise of their functions.

2) Any declaration, action or communication made by taxable persons in the exercise of their functions.

3) Every petition, verbal or written, made to know the processing status of a specific administrative procedure.

4) The information delivered to a public authority, which has expressly requested it for the purposes of carrying out an activity or adopting a decision, within the scope of its jurisdiction.

5) Presentations made formally in a administrative procedure, by a person, his or her spouse or relative up to the third degree by consanguinity and second degree of affinity in the straight line and up to the second degree by consanguinity or affinity in the collateral, provided that the adoption, modification or repeal of legal or regulatory standards, nor the change in the results of administrative or selection processes.

6) The consultancies contracted by public and parliamentary bodies carried out by professionals and researchers from non-profit associations, corporations, foundations, universities, study centers and any other similar entity, as well as the invitations that said institutions extend to any official of an organ of the State.

7) The statements made or the information delivered before a commission of the National Congress, as well as the presence and verbal or written participation in

some of them from professionals of the entities indicated in the preceding number, which, however, must be registered by said commissions.

8) Invitations by State officials and parliamentarians to participate in technical meetings to professionals from the entities indicated in number 6).

9) Defense in court, sponsorship of judicial or administrative cases or participation as *amicus curiae*, when permitted, but only with respect to those actions inherent to the judicial or administrative procedure.

10) The statements or communications made by the person directly affected or by their representatives within the framework of an administrative procedure or investigation.

11) Written submissions added to a file or oral interventions recorded in a public hearing in an administrative procedure that admits the participation of interested parties or third parties.

TITLE II

From public records

Article 7.- Create the following records of public agenda in which the information indicated in article 8 must be incorporated:

1) The records in charge of the body or service to which belongs to the respective taxable person indicated in article 3 and in numerals 1), 4) and 7) of article 4.

2) A registry in charge of the Comptroller General of the Republic, in which the information related to the taxable persons indicated in paragraph 2) of article 4 must be recorded.

3) A registry in charge of the Central Bank, in which the taxable persons indicated in paragraph 3) of article 4 must include the information.

4) Two registers, each one in charge of the respective Parliamentary Ethics and Transparency Commissions, in which the information must be incorporated by the taxpayers indicated in paragraph 5) of article 4.

5) A registry in charge of the Public Ministry, in the that the information for the taxable persons indicated in paragraph 6) of article 4 must be included.

6) A registry in charge of the Administrative Corporation of the Judicial Branch, in which the information must be incorporated by the taxpayer indicated in numeral 8) of article 4.

Article 8.- The public agenda records established in the previous article must record:

1) The hearings and meetings held and whose purpose is the lobbying or management of particular interests regarding the decisions indicated in the article

5th.

These records must indicate, in particular, the person, organization or entity with whom the hearing or meeting was held, in whose name said particular interests are managed, the individualization of the attendees or people present at the respective hearing or meeting, if remuneration is received for said efforts, the place and date of its completion and the specific matter dealt with.

Anyone who, when requesting a meeting or hearing, omits inexcusably the information indicated in the previous paragraph or knowingly indicate inaccurate or false information on such matters, will be sanctioned with a fine of ten to fifty monthly tax units, without prejudice to other penalties that may apply.

2) Trips made by any of the taxable persons established in this law, in the exercise of their functions.

The destination of the trip, its purpose, the total cost and the legal or natural person who financed it must be published in said registry.

3) Official and protocol donations, and those authorized by custom as expressions of courtesy and good manners, received by the taxpayers established in this law, on the occasion of the exercise of their functions.

These records must identify the gift or donation received, the date and occasion of its receipt and the individualization of the natural or legal person from which it comes.

Meetings,
audiences and trips when their advertising compromises the general interest of the Nation or national security.

An annual account will be rendered of these, in a confidential manner, to the Comptroller General of the Republic, directly through the Comptroller General or whoever he delegates, with respect to the taxable subjects indicated in article 3 and in numerals 1), 2), 4) and 7) of article 4. In the case of the taxpayers indicated in numbers 3), 5), 6) and 8) of article 4, said surrender will be made to whoever has the sanctioning power, in accordance with the rules of Title III.

Article 9.- The information contained in the records referred to in article 7 will be published and updated, at least once a month, on the electronic sites referred to in article 7 of law No. 20,285, on access to public information.

With respect to the taxable persons indicated in paragraphs 2), 3), 5), 6) and 8) of article 4, said information will be published on the electronic site established in the active transparency rules that govern them.

Likewise, the Council for Transparency will make **These records are made available to the public on an electronic site, and easy and expeditious access must be ensured.**

Likewise, on a quarterly basis, said Council must make available to the public a record containing

a systematized list of the persons, natural or legal, Chilean or foreign, who in such period have held meetings and hearings with the taxpayers identified in article 3 and in paragraphs 1), 4) and 7) of article 4, which whose purpose is lobbying or the management of particular interests with respect to the decisions indicated in article 5. Said list must identify the person, organization or entity with which the taxpayer held the hearing or meeting, leaving a record of: in whose name the private interests were managed, the individualization of the attendees or people present, if a remuneration for said efforts, the place, date and time of each meeting or hearing held, and the specific matter discussed.

The taxpayers identified in the numerals 2), 3), 5), 6) and 8) of article 4 will send to the Council for Transparency the information agreed upon in the agreements they celebrate, for the purposes of publishing it on the electronic site indicated in the second paragraph of this article. .

The regulations and other regulations referred to Article 10 will establish the information that must be included in the registry, the update date, the way in which the publication must be made, the background information required to request hearings and the other aspects that are necessary for the operation and publication of said records.

Article 10.- The President of the Republic, through supreme decree issued by the Ministry General Secretariat of the Presidency, will dictate the regulations of this law.

The regulations for the records in charge of the Comptroller General of the Republic and the Public Ministry will be approved by resolution of the Comptroller General and the National Prosecutor of the Public Ministry, respectively, which will be published in the Official Gazette.

That which regulates the registration by the Bank Central de Chile will be established by agreement of its Council, published in the Official Gazette.

Likewise, the rules that regulate the records of the National Congress will be, for each Chamber, those approved by the Chamber of each of them, at the proposal of the respective Ethics and Parliamentary Transparency Commissions.

The rules that regulate the registration of the Administrative Corporation of the Judicial Branch will be those approved by the Superior Council of said entity.

Article 11.- The authorities and officials indicated in articles 3 and 4 must maintain equal treatment with respect to people, organizations and entities that request hearings on the same matter.

Article 12.- People who lobby or

Management of private interests, in accordance with the provisions of this law, will be subject to the following obligations:

- 1.- Provide in a timely and truthful manner to the respective authorities and officials, the information indicated in this law, when it is required, both to request hearings or meetings, and for the purposes of its publication.
- 2.- Inform the taxpayer to whom the meeting or hearing is requested, the name of the people they represent, if applicable.
- 3.- Inform the taxpayer to whom they request the meeting or hearing, if they receive remuneration for the efforts.
- 4.- Provide, in the case of people legal entities, the information requested regarding their structure and formation, without under any circumstances being obliged to provide confidential or strategic information. Said information will be requested through a form that, for these purposes, will be prepared by the Ministry General Secretariat of the Presidency with respect to the taxpayers indicated in article 3 and in paragraphs 1), 4) and 7) of article 4, and the body in charge of each registry, with respect to those identified in paragraphs 2), 3), 5), 6) and 8) of article 4, in accordance with the provisions of the regulations and other regulations referred to in the article. 10.

The inexcusable omission of the information required in the previous paragraph or the knowing inclusion of inaccurate or false information, by the persons indicated in said paragraph, will be punished with the fine indicated in article 8.

Such persons must inform their clients or clients of the obligations to which they are subject under this law.

Article 13.- There will be a public registry of lobbyists and managers of particular interests for each of the bodies and institutions referred to in article 7.

The registry will be administered by these and will be incorporated by natural or legal persons, Chilean or foreign, who carry out the activities indicated in numbers 1) and 2) of article 2 before the authorities and officials mentioned in articles 3 and 4.

The records indicated in the previous paragraph may be entered by registering in advance or automatically when the activities referred to in paragraphs 1) and 2) of article 2 are carried out, before the authorities and officials identified in articles 3 and 4. These records will be published and updated in accordance with the provisions of article 9.

Persons registered in the registry must comply the obligations set out in the previous article.

The regulations and other regulations referred to Article 10 will establish the procedures, deadlines, background and information required to carry out registrations in the public registry of lobbyists and

managers of particular interests.

TITLE III

Of the sanctions

Article 14.- Violation of the rules of this law will incur liability and will bring with it the sanctions determined by it. Administrative responsibility will be effective subject to the rules of this Title and, in matters not provided for by this law, it will be subject to the statutory rules that govern the body on which the taxable person involved depends.

Paragraph 1

Of the sanctions applicable to the authorities and State Administration officials

Article 15.- In the event that the taxable person of those indicated in article 3 and in paragraphs 2), 4) and 7) of article 4, the regional councilors and the executive secretary of the regional council indicated in paragraph 1) of article 4, I will not report or record what is indicated in the article 8. Within the period provided for this purpose, the Comptroller General of the Republic will inform you of said circumstance, and the obligated party will have a period of twenty days to report on the matter. If necessary, the probationary period will be eight days.

All means of proof may be used, which will be considered conscientiously. The Comptroller's Office, by means of a reasoned resolution, will propose, within ten days following the day in which the last procedure was carried out, if applicable, to the head of service or whoever acts in his place, the application of a fine of ten to thirty monthly tax units. . In the event that the sanctioned taxpayer is the head of the service or authority, the sanctioning power will reside in the authority that appointed him.

All of the above will be recorded in the respective official resume. The names of the sanctioned person or persons will be published on the electronic sites of the respective body or service, for a period of one month from the time the resolution establishing the sanction is final.

The resolution imposing the sanction will be subject to the decision-making process. Said resolution will be challengeable in the manner and within the period prescribed in article 18.

In the case of the Comptroller General of the Republic, the Chamber of Deputies will be in charge of verifying due compliance with the provisions of this law.

Article 16.- The inexcusable omission of the information that, in accordance with this law and its regulations, must be incorporated in one of the records established in the

Article 7, or the knowing inclusion of inaccurate or false information, will be sanctioned, with respect to the persons indicated in the previous article, with a fine of twenty to fifty monthly tax units, according to the procedure indicated in said article, without prejudice to the criminal responsibility that may correspond to them.

Article 17.- Mayors, councilors, directors of municipal works and municipal secretaries who incur any of the infractions established in articles 15 and 16 will be sanctioned by the Comptroller General of the Republic in accordance with the provisions of said regulations.

Once the sanction that is applied has been enforced, the competent body will notify the municipal council in the closest session it holds. Likewise, said sanction must be included in the public account referred to in article 67 of Law No. 18,695 and incorporated in the extract thereof, which must be disseminated to the community.

Article 18.- The sanctions contemplated in articles 15, 16 and 17 will be claimable before the respective Court of Appeals, within the fifth day of notification of the resolution that applies them.

The Court will request a report from the authority that issued the appealed act or resolution, which must be evacuated within ten days following such request. The Court may also request, in that same resolution, a report in this regard from the Comptroller General of the Republic. For the knowledge, hearing and ruling of these issues, the rules on appeals of incidents in civil matters will be applied, with preference for their hearing and ruling.

The filing of this claim will suspend the application of the sanction imposed by the appealed resolution.

Recurrence of the infractions recorded in this Paragraph, within a period of one year from the date of the violation, it will be considered a serious breach of probity.

Paragraph 2

Of the sanctions applicable to other authorities

Article 19.- The respective Parliamentary Ethics and Transparency Commissions will know and decide on the application of the sanctions referred to in this article.

If any of the persons indicated in number 5) of article 4 do not report or record what is indicated in article 8 within the period provided for it, the

The corresponding Parliamentary Ethics and Transparency Commission will apply a fine of ten to thirty monthly tax units, which will be deducted directly from their remuneration or diet, when

correspond.

The procedure may be initiated ex officio by the commissions indicated in the first paragraph or by complaint from any interested party, which will be communicated to the affected party, who will have the right to respond within a period of twenty days. If necessary, the probationary period will be eight days. All means of proof may be used, which will be considered conscientiously. The Commission must issue the final resolution within ten days following the day in which the last procedure was carried out.

The inexcusable omission of the information that must be included in the registry referred to in number 4) of article 7, or the knowing inclusion of inaccurate or false information in said registry, will be punished with a fine of twenty to fifty monthly tax units, in accordance with the procedure indicated in the previous section, without prejudice to any criminal liability that may arise.

The names of the sanctioned person(s) will be published on the website of the respective Chamber for a period of one month from when the resolution establishing the sanction is final.

Article 20.- If any of the people individualized in numeral 3) of article 4 does not report or record in a timely manner what is indicated in article 8, will be sanctioned with a fine of ten to thirty monthly tax units, which will be imposed by the Council of the Central Bank.

For these purposes, the minister of faith of the Bank must bring the respective background information to the attention of the Council, so that the pertinent procedure can be initiated, communicating this circumstance to the affected party, who will have the right to respond within a period of ten business days, and may establish, if necessary, a probationary period of eight days, within which all means of proof may be presented, which will be considered conscientiously. The Council must issue the final resolution within the following ten days, counted from the last procedure.

In any case, the affected party may claim the fine imposed by the Council in accordance with the procedure established in article 69 of the constitutional organic law of the Central Bank, contained in the first article of law No. 18,840.

The inexcusable omission of the information that must be incorporated into the registry referred to in number 3) of article 7, or the knowing inclusion of inaccurate or false information in said registry, will be sanctioned in accordance with the provisions of article 15. of the constitutional organic law of the Central Bank, contained in the first article of law No. 18,840, without prejudice to any criminal liability that may arise.

On the Central Bank's website,
They will publish the names of the sanctioned person or persons, for a period of one month from when the resolution establishing the sanction is final.

Article 21.- If any of the authorities of the Public Ministry identified in paragraph 6) of article 4, does not report or record in a timely manner what is indicated in article 8, it will be sanctioned with a fine of ten to thirty monthly tax units, imposed administratively by the National Prosecutor.

The procedure may be initiated ex officio by the corresponding hierarchical superior or by complaint from any interested party, this circumstance being communicated to the affected party, who will have the right to respond within a period of twenty days. If necessary, the probationary period will be eight days. All means of proof may be used, which will be considered conscientiously. The hierarchical superior must issue the final resolution within ten days following the day in which the last procedure was issued. If the person who fails to comply or commits the infractions referred to above is the National Prosecutor, the provisions of Article 59 of Law No. 19,640 will apply.

The inexcusable omission of the information that must be included in the registry referred to in number 5) of article 7, or the knowing inclusion of inaccurate or false information in said registry, will be punished with a fine of twenty to fifty monthly tax units, in accordance with the procedure indicated in the previous section, without prejudice to any criminal liability that may arise.

The names of the sanctioned person(s) will be published on the electronic websites of the respective Prosecutor's Office for a period of one month from when the resolution establishing the sanction is final.

Article 22.- If the Director of the Corporation Administrative Branch of the Judiciary does not report or record in a timely manner what is stated in article 8, it will be sanctioned with a fine of ten to thirty monthly tax units, imposed by the Superior Council.

The procedure may be initiated ex officio by the Superior Council or by complaint from any interested party, this circumstance being communicated to the affected party, who will have the right to respond within a period of twenty days. If necessary, the probationary period will be eight days.

All means of proof may be used, which will be considered conscientiously. The Superior Council must issue the final resolution within ten days following the date in which the last procedure was carried out.

The inexcusable omission of the information that must be included in the registry referred to in number 6) of article 7, or the knowing inclusion of inaccurate or false information in said registry, will be punished with a fine of twenty to fifty monthly tax units, in accordance with the procedure indicated in the previous section, without prejudice to any criminal liability that may arise.

The sanction applied by the Superior Council will be claimed before the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court, in accordance with the

procedure established in article 24, the latter being responsible for requesting information from the authority that issued the appealed act or resolution.

Article 23.- If during the course of the investigation or administrative summary, the investigator or prosecutor, as appropriate, becomes aware of actions or omissions that may constitute a crime, he or she will be obliged to make the respective complaint to the Public Ministry.

Recurrence of the infractions recorded in this Paragraph, within a period of one year from the date of the violation, it will be considered a serious breach of probity.

Article 24.- Unless procedures are established special, the sanctions contemplated in this Paragraph will be claimable before the respective Court of Appeals, within the fifth day of notification of the resolution that applies them.

The Court will request a report from the authority that issued the appealed act or resolution, which must be evacuated within ten days following such request.

For the knowledge, hearing and ruling of these issues, the rules on appeals of incidents in civil matters will be applied, with preference for their hearing and ruling.

The filing of this claim will suspend the application of the sanction imposed by the appealed resolution.

TITLE IV

Final disposition

Article 25.- The following modifications are introduced in the Penal Code:

1. In article 248 bis: a) Eliminate, in the first paragraph, the expression "special or", and replace the term "temporary" with "temporary". b) Delete, in the second paragraph, the phrase "special or"; Add a comma (,) after the word "public", and replace the term "perpetual" with "perpetual".

2. Replace, in the first paragraph of the article 249, the phrase "perpetual special disqualification and temporary absolute disqualification, or with perpetual absolute disqualification", by the following: "absolute, temporary or perpetual disqualification."

3. Add, in the third paragraph of article 250, to continuation of the word "minimum", the expression "a medium".

TRANSITIONAL ITEMS

Article one.- The greatest expense that the Application of this law during the year of its entry into force will be financed from the current budget of the respective institutions, and transfers and reassignments may be made for this purpose.

Second article.- The President of the Republic will promulgate the regulations of this law within a period of three months from its publication.

Without prejudice to the foregoing, the National Congress, the The Judiciary and other bodies endowed with constitutional autonomy may determine other administrative regulations that are appropriate in matters that specifically concern them.

This law will come into effect three months after the publication of the regulations indicated in the first paragraph regarding the authorities and officials identified in articles 3 and 4.

Without prejudice to the provisions above, regarding of the heads of service, the regional directors of public services, the mayors and governors, the regional ministerial secretaries and heads of cabinet, will come into force eight months after the publication of the regulations. For its part, with respect to the taxpayers identified in the final paragraph of article 3, with the exception of the heads of cabinet, in numeral 1) of the first paragraph and in the second paragraph, both of article 4, this law will come into force twelve months after the publication of the aforementioned regulation."

Having complied with the provisions of No. 1 of Article 93 of the Political Constitution of the Republic and since I have seen fit to approve and sanction it; Therefore, let it be promulgated and put into effect as a Law of the Republic.

Santiago, March 3, 2014.- SEBASTIAN PIÑERA ECHENIQUE, President of the Republic.- Christian Larroulet Vignau, Minister Secretary General of the Presidency).

What I am transcribing to you, for your information.-
Sincerely, Claudio Alvarado Andrade, Undersecretary General of the Presidency.

constitutional Court

Bill that establishes regulations on lobbying activity, contained in Bulletin No. 6189-06

The Secretary of the Constitutional Court, the undersigned, certifies that the Senate of the Republic sent the project stated in the item, approved by Congress

National, so that this Court could exercise constitutional control regarding the norms that regulate

matters of constitutional organic law that it contains, and that by ruling of January 31, 2014 in the Rol process No. 2,619-14-CPR.

It is resolved:

1st. That articles 4, second and third paragraphs, as the latter refers to the Constitutional Court and the Judiciary; 10, second, third and fourth paragraphs; 15, first and third paragraphs, in the part in which it indicates that: "Said resolution will be contestable in the manner and within the deadlines prescribed in article 18", and fourth paragraph; 17, first paragraph; 18, first paragraph; 19, first paragraph; 20, first, second, third and fourth paragraphs; 21, first and second paragraph, the latter in the part that indicates "if the person who fails to comply or commits the infractions referred to above is the National Prosecutor, the provisions of Article 59 of Law No. 19,640 will apply"; 22, fourth paragraph, and 24, first paragraph, are inherent to constitutional and constitutional organic law.

2nd. That no statement will be issued regarding the articles 6o, No. 7o, 7o, 8o; 10, fifth incisor; 15, second incisor; 17, second incisor; 18, second and fourth incisors; 19. Incisors second, third, fourth and fifth; 20, fifth incident; 22, items first, second and third, and 24, items second and third, for not versing on proper matters of constitutional organic law.

3rd. That article 4, third paragraph, in the part that refers to "Electoral Justice", is constitutional in the understanding that said expression refers only to the Election Qualifying Tribunal.

Santiago, January 31, 2014.- Marta de la Fuente Olguín, Secretary.