

LAW NUM. 20,393

ESTABLISHES CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF
LEGAL ENTITIES IN THE CRIMES INDICATED.

Law 21132
Art. 10 a)
D.O. 01.31.2019

Bearing in mind that the H. National
Congress has given its approval at:

Bill of Law

Article One.- Approve the following law on
criminal liability of artificial persons:

"Article 1.- Content of the law: The law herein regulates the criminal liability of legal entities or artificial persons, regarding the offenses set forth in articles 136, 139, 139 bis and 139 ter of the General Fisheries and Aquaculture Law, in article 27 of law N°19.913, in the Article 8 of Law N°18.314 and articles 240, 250, 251 bis, 287 bis, 287 ter, 456 bis A and 470, numerals 1 and 11, of the Penal Code; the procedure for investigation and establishment of said criminal responsibility, the determination of applicable sanctions and their execution.

Law 21132
Art. 10 b)

Provisions contained in Book I of the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code and in the special laws indicated in the previous paragraph will be applicable, supplementary, whenever relevant and in what is not provided by this law.

For the purposes of this law, the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 58 of the Criminal Procedure Code shall not apply.

Article 2° .- Scope. The provisions of this law will be applicable to artificial persons under private law and to state companies.

TITLE I

Criminal Responsibility of Legal Entities

1.- On the attribution of criminal responsibility of the legal entities.

Article 3.- Attribution of criminal responsibility. The legal entities will be responsible for the crimes indicated in article 1 that were committed directly and immediately in their interest or for their benefit, by their owners, controllers, managers, senior executives, representatives or those who perform administration and supervisory activities, as long as the commission of the crime was a consequence of their breach of duties on management and supervision.

Under the same assumptions as in the previous paragraph, legal entities will also be responsible for crimes committed by natural persons under the direct supervision of any of the subjects mentioned in the previous paragraph.

It will be considered that the duties of management and supervision have been fulfilled when, prior to the commission of the crime, the legal entity has adopted and implemented models of organization, administration and supervision to prevent crimes such as the committed one, in accordance with the provisions of article below.

The legal entities or artificial persons will not be responsible in cases the natural persons indicated in the previous paragraphs have committed the crime exclusively in their own advantage or in favor of a third party.

Article 4°.- Model for the prevention of crimes. For the purposes provided in the third paragraph of the preceding article, legal entities may adopt the prevention model referred to therein, which must contain at least the following elements:

1) Appointment of a prevention manager

a) The highest administrative authority of the legal entity, be it its board of directors, an administrative partner, a manager, a senior executive, an administrator, a liquidator, their representatives, their owners or partners, as appropriate to the form of administration of the respective entity, hereinafter the "Administration of the Legal Entity", shall designate a person in charge of prevention, who shall hold office for up to three years, which may be extended for periods of equal length.

b) The person in charge of prevention must have autonomy with respect to the Administration of the Legal Entity, its owners, its partners, its shareholders or its controllers. Nevertheless, he/she may exercise duties of control or internal audit.

In the case of legal entities whose annual income does not exceed one hundred thousand Unidades de Fomento, the owner, the partner or the controlling shareholder may personally assume the tasks of the person in charge of prevention.

2) Definition of means and faculties of the person in charge of prevention.

The Administration of the Legal Entity must provide the person in charge of prevention with sufficient means and faculties to carry out their functions, among which they will be considered at least:

a) The resources and material means necessary to properly perform their tasks, considering the size and economic capability of the legal entity.

b) Direct access to the Administration of the Legal Entity to timely inform it by appropriate means, of the measures and plans implemented in the fulfillment of its mission and to render an account of its management and report at least semiannually.

3) Establishment of a system of prevention for offenses.

The person in charge of prevention, jointly with the Administration of the Legal Entity, must establish a system for the prevention of crimes for the legal entity, which must contemplate at least the following:

a) Identify the activities or processes of the entity, whether customary or sporadic, in the context of which the risk of committing the crimes indicated in article 1 is generated or increased.

b) Establish protocols, rules and specific procedures that allow people involved in the activities or processes indicated in the preceding paragraph, to schedule and execute their tasks or tasks in a manner that prevents the commission of the aforementioned crimes.

c) The identification of the procedures of administration and audit of financial resources that allow the entity to prevent its use in the aforementioned crimes.

d) The existence of internal administrative sanctions, as well as procedures for reporting or prosecuting pecuniary liabilities against persons who fail to comply with the crime prevention system.

These obligations, prohibitions and internal sanctions must be indicated in the regulations that the legal entity dictates for this purpose and must be communicated to all workers. This internal regulation must be expressly incorporated in the respective work and service provision contracts of all workers, employees and service providers of the legal entity, including the highest executives of the same.

4) Supervision and certification of the crime prevention system.

a) The person in charge of prevention, jointly with the Administration of the Legal Entity, must establish methods for the effective application of the crime prevention model and its supervision in order to detect and correct its faults, as well as update it according to the change of circumstances of the respective entity.

b) Legal entities may obtain certification of the adherence and implementation of their crime prevention model. The certificate shall state that said model contemplates all the requirements established in numerals 1), 2) and 3) above, in relation to the situation, size, activity, level of income and complexity of the legal entity.

Certificates may be issued by external audit companies, risk rating agencies or other entities registered at the Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros (Superintendency of Securities and Insurance) that can perform this task, in accordance with the regulations that, for these purposes, the aforementioned inspecting body establishes.

c) It will be understood that natural persons who participate in the certification activities carried out by the entities indicated in the previous letter fulfill a public function under the terms of article 260 of the Penal Code.

Article 5°.- Autonomous criminal liability of the legal entity. The responsibility of the legal entity will be independent of the criminal liability of natural persons and will subsist when, meeting the other requirements set forth in article 3, one of the following situations arises.

1) Individual criminal responsibility has been extinguished in accordance with the provisions of sections 1 and 6 of article 93 of the Criminal Code.

2) In the criminal proceeding against the natural persons indicated in the first and second paragraphs of article 3, the temporary dismissal of the accused or defendants is decreed, according to the causes of letters b) and c) of article 252 of the Procedural Penal Code.

Said responsibility may also be pursued when, having established the existence of any of the offenses of Article 1 and meeting the other requirements set forth in Article 3, it has not been possible to establish the participation of the responsible individual or persons, provided that in the respective process is conclusively demonstrated that the offense must necessarily have been committed within the scope of functions and attributions proper to the persons indicated in the first paragraph of said article 3.

2.- On the circumstances that mitigate the criminal liability of the legal entity.

Article 6°.- Mitigating circumstances. Mitigating circumstances of the criminal liability of the legal entity shall be the following:

1) The one provided for in number 7 of article 11 of the Criminal Code.

2) The one provided for in number 9 of article 11 of the Penal Code. It will be especially understood that the legal entity collaborates substantially when, at any state of the investigation or judicial proceeding, its legal representatives have, before knowing that the judicial proceeding is directed against it, laid the punishable act to the knowledge of the authorities or provided background to establish the facts investigated.

3) Adoption by the legal entity, before the trial starts, of effective measures to prevent the repetition of the same class of crimes being the object of the investigation.

3.- On the circumstances that aggravate the criminal responsibility.

Article 7°.- Aggravating circumstance. It is an aggravating circumstance of the criminal responsibility of the legal entity, having been convicted, within the previous five years, for the same offense.

TITLE II

Law 21121 Art.
2 N° 2 D.O.
11.20.2018

Consequences of the Declaration of Criminal Responsibility of the Legal Entity.

1.- On penalties in general

Article 8°.- Penalties. One or more of the following penalties will be applicable to legal entities:

1) Dissolution of the artificial person or cancellation of the legal entity.

This penalty will not apply to state companies or private legal entities that provide a public service whose interruption could cause serious social and economic consequences or serious damage to the community, as a result of the application of said penalty.

2) Temporary or perpetual prohibition of holding acts and contracts with the State.

3) Partial or total loss of tax benefits or absolute prohibition of receiving them for a specified period.

4) Fine for tax benefit.

5) The accessory penalties provided for in article 13.

Article 9°.-Dissolution of the legal entity or cancellation of legal representation. The dissolution or cancellation will result in the definitive loss of legal entity.

The judgment declaring the dissolution or cancellation will designate, according to its type and legal nature and in the absence of an express legal provision that regulates it, to the liquidators in charge of the liquidation of the legal entity. Likewise, and under the same conditions, they will be entrusted with the execution of the necessary acts or contracts to:

1) Conclude all activity of the legal entity, except those that are essential for the success of the settlement.

2) Payment must be made in full abiding the preferences and priority of credits established in Title XLI of Book IV of the Civil Code, particularly the rights of workers of the legal entity, and

3) Distribute the remaining assets among the shareholders, partners, owners or owners, pro rata of their respective shares. The above will be understood without prejudice to the right of those affected to pursue the compensation of the damages suffered against those responsible for the crime. In the case of public limited companies, the provisions of article 133 bis of Law No. 18,046 will apply.

Nevertheless, whenever the social interest so advises, the judge, through a well-founded resolution, may order to alienate all or part of the assets of the dissolved legal entity, as a whole or as an economic unit, at a public auction and to the highest bidder. This must be done before the judge himself.

This penalty may be imposed only in cases of crimes and simple crimes in which the aggravating circumstance established in article 7 concurs. Likewise, it may be applied when it is condemned for reiterated committed crimes, in accordance with the provisions of article 351 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Article 10.- Prohibition to celebrate acts and contracts with the State. This penalty consists in the prohibition of contracting any title with institutions or corporations of the State or with companies or associations in which the latter has majority participation; as well as the prohibition to adjudicate any concession granted by the State.

Law 21,121
Art. 2 N° 3
D.O.
11.20.2018

To determine this penalty, the court will adhere to the following scale:

1) Perpetual prohibition of holding acts and contracts with the State.

Law 21121
Art. 2 N° 4, a)
D.O. 11.20.2018

2) Temporary prohibition to celebrate acts and contracts with the State. Its duration will graduate as follows:

- a) In its minimum degree: from two to three years.
- b) In its middle grade: from three years and one day to four years.
- c) In its maximum degree: from four years and one day to five years.

Law 21121
Art. 2 N° 4, b)
D.O. 11.20.2018

The prohibition shall apply from the date on which the resolution is enforceable. The court will communicate this circumstance to the Purchase and Public Procurement Directorate. This Directorate will maintain an up-to-date register of the legal persons to whom this penalty has been imposed.

Article 11.- On the partial or total loss of tax benefits or absolute prohibition of receiving them for a specific period. It will be understood, for purposes of this law, by tax benefits those granted by the State or its agencies for subsidies without reciprocal provision of goods or services and, especially, subsidies for financing specific activities or special programs and associated or associated expenses or to their execution, whether such resources are allocated through competitive funds or by virtue of permanent laws or subsidies, subsidies in special areas or considerations established in special statutes and others of a similar nature

This penalty will graduate as follows

- 1) In its minimum degree: loss of twenty to forty percent of the tax benefit.
- 2) In its middle grade: loss of forty-one to seventy percent of the tax benefit.
- 3) In its maximum degree: loss of seventy-one to one hundred percent of the tax benefit.

In the event that the legal entity is not entitled to such tax benefits, the absolute prohibition of receiving them for a period of between two and five years may be applied as a sanction, which will be counted from the time the judgment declaring its responsibility is enforceable. The court must communicate that it has imposed this sanction to the Secretary and General Administration of the Ministry of Finance and to the Under Secretariat of Regional and Administrative Development of the Ministry of the Interior, so that it may be recorded in the central registers of collaborators of the State and Municipalities that Law No. 19,862 entrusts them to administer.

Article 12.- Fine for tax benefit. This penalty will graduate as follows:

- 1) In its minimum degree: from four hundred to four thousand monthly tax units.
- 2) In its medium grade: from four thousand one to forty thousand monthly tax units.
- 3) In its maximum degree: from forty thousand one to three hundred thousand monthly tax units.

The court may authorize that payment of the fine be made by partialities, within a limit not exceeding twenty-four months, when its amount may jeopardize the continuity of the activity of the sanctioned legal entity or when the social interest so advises.

The court, once executed the conviction, will communicate the application of the fine to the General Treasury of the Republic (Tesoreria General), who will be responsible for its collection and payment.

Article 13.- Accessory penalties. The following shall be applied, as ancillary to the penalties indicated in the preceding articles.

- 1) Publication of an extract of the sentence. The court will order the publication of an extract of the operative part of the conviction in the Official Gazette (Diario Oficial) or another newspaper of national circulation.

The sanctioned legal entity will assume the costs of that publication.

- 2) Forfeiture The proceeds of crime and other property, effects, objects, documents, instruments, monies or securities thereof shall be confiscated. When for any reason it is not possible to confiscate these species, the confiscation may be applied to a sum of money equivalent to its value.

Law 21121
Art. 2 N° 5, a)
D.O. 11.20.2018
Law 21121
Art. 2 N° 5, b)
D.O. 11.20.2018
Law 21121
Art. 2 N° 5, c)
D.O. 11.20.2018

Likewise, in all cases, confiscation will apply on assets whose value corresponds to the amount of the profits obtained through the perpetration of the crime.

Said earnings include the fruits obtained and the profits that may have originated, whatever their legal nature.

However, confiscation may not be imposed over profits obtained by or for a legal entity and that have been distributed among its partners, shareholders or beneficiaries who did not have knowledge of their illegal origin at the time of their acquisition.

3) In cases where the committed crime involves investment of resources of the legal entity above the income generated by it, the entire amount in fiscal coffers will be imposed as an accessory penalty of an amount equivalent to the investment made.

2.- On determining penalties

Article 14.- General scale. The penalty imposed on the legal entity will be determined in relation to that provided for the corresponding crime indicated in article 1, according to the following scale:

General Scale of Penalties for Legal Entities

1.- Penalties of crimes

a) Dissolution of the legal entity or cancellation of legal representation.

b) Prohibition of holding acts and contracts with the State in its maximum to perpetual degree.

c) Loss of tax benefits in its maximum degree or absolute prohibition to receive them from three years and one day to five years.

d) Fine for tax benefit, in its maximum degree.

In these cases, the penalties mentioned in article 13 will always be applied as accessories.

2.- Penalties of simple crimes.

a) Temporary prohibition to celebrate acts and contracts with the State in its minimum to medium grade

b) Loss of tax benefits in its minimum degree or absolute prohibition of receiving them from two to three years.

Law 21121
Art. 2 N° 7
11.20.2018

c) Fine in its minimum to medium degree.

In these cases, the penalties mentioned in article 13 will always be applied as accessories.

Article 15.- Legal determination of the penalty applicable to the crime. To the crimes sanctioned in articles 240, 250, paragraphs two and three, 287 bis, 287 ter, 456 bis A and 470, numeral 1 and first paragraphs and second of numeral 11 of the Penal Code, and in the eighth article of the law N° 18.314, will be applied the penalties provided in this law for simple crimes, in accordance with the provisions of the previous article.

Law 21121
Art. 2 N° 8, a)
D.O. 11.20.2018

To the crimes contemplated in articles 136, 139, 139 bis and 139 ter of the General Fisheries and Aquaculture Law, in article 27 of law No. 19,913 and in articles 250, fourth and fifth paragraphs, 251 bis and 470, numeral 11, third paragraph, of the Penal Code, will apply the penalties of crimes, according to the provisions of the preceding article.

Law 21121
Art. 2 N° 8, b)
D.O. 11.20.2018
Law 21132
Art. 10 c)
D.O. 01.31.2019
Law 21121
Art. 2 N° 8, c)
D.O. 11.20.2018

Section deleted.

Article 16.- Circumstances that modify liability. In case of attending a mitigating circumstance and no aggravating circumstance, in a case of simple offenses, only two of the penalties contemplated in article 14 shall apply, one of which shall be imposed in its minimum degree. In the case of crimes, the court will apply only two of the penalties contemplated in said article at its minimum, if applicable

In case of concurrence of the aggravating circumstance contemplated in this law and no extenuating circumstance, in the case of simple crimes, the court shall apply all penalties in their maximum degree or dissolution or cancellation. In the case of crimes, the court shall apply the penalties at their maximum, if appropriate, or the dissolution or cancellation

Law 21121 Art.
2 N° 9 D.O.
11.20.2018

If there are two or more extenuating circumstances and no aggravating circumstance, in the case of simple offenses, the court must apply only one penalty, being able to cover it in its entirety. In the case of crimes, the court should apply two penalties as contemplated for simple crimes.

If there are several mitigating factors and the aggravating circumstance foreseen in this law, this will be rationally compensated with some of the mitigating factors and the penalties must be adjusted according to the previous clauses.

Article 17.- Rules of judicial determination of punishment. To regulate the amount and nature of the penalties to impose, the court must attend, leaving detailed record of its reasoning in its ruling, to the following criteria:

- 1) The amounts of money involved in the commission of the crime
- 2) The size and nature of the legal entity
- 3) The economic capacity of the legal entity
- 4) The degree of acquiescence and compliance with legal and regulatory regulations and the mandatory technical regulations in the exercise of their normal activity or activity

5) The extent of the illegality caused by the crime.

6) The seriousness of the social and economic consequences or, where appropriate, the serious damage that may be caused to the community by the imposition of the penalty, in the case of State companies or companies that provide a service of public utility.

Article 18.- Transmission of criminal responsibility of the legal entity. In the case of transformation, merger, absorption, division or dissolution on common or voluntary agreement of the legal entity responsible for one or more of the crimes referred to in article 1, its responsibility derived from the crimes committed prior to the occurrence of any of said acts is transmitted to the legal entity or natural persons resulting from the same, if any, according to the following rules, all without prejudice to the rights of third parties in good faith.

1) If a fine is imposed, in cases of transformation, merger or absorption of a legal entity, the resulting legal entity will be liable for the total amount. In the case of division, the resulting legal entities will be jointly and severally liable for the payment thereof

2) In cases of dissolution by mutual consent of a legal entity for profit, the fine will be transmitted to the partners and participants in the capital, who will respond up to the limit of the value of the settlement fee assigned to them.

3) If it is any other penalty, the judge will assess their convenience according to the purposes that in each case are pursued.

In order to adopt this decision, the judge must pay particular attention to the substantial continuity of the material and human resources and to the activity carried out.

4) Since the request for the formalization of the investigation has been requested against a non-profit legal entity and until the acquittal or conviction has been served, the authorization of the first paragraph of Article 559 of the Civil Code may not be granted.

3.- Termination of criminal liability of the legal entity.

Article 19.- Termination of criminal responsibility. The criminal liability of the legal entity is extinguished by the same causes indicated in article 93 of the Penal Code, except the one foreseen in number 1.

TITLE III

Process

1.- Start of the investigation of the criminal liability of the legal entity.

Article 20.- Investigation of criminal responsibility

of legal entities. If, during the investigation of any of the offenses set forth in article 1, the Public Prosecutor's Office becomes aware of the possible participation of any of the persons indicated in article 3, it will expand said investigation in order to determine the responsibility of the corresponding legal entity.

Article 21.- Application of the rules regarding the accused. In not regulated matters in this law, provisions relating to the imputed, the accused and the convicted person, established in the Criminal Procedure Code and in the respective special laws, will be applicable to legal entities, as long as they are compatible with the specific nature of the legal entities.

In particular, provisions contained in articles 4, 7, 8, 10, 93, 98, 102, 183, 184, 186, 193, 194 and 257 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, rights and guarantees that may be exercised by any representative of the legal entity.

Article 22.- Formalization of the investigation. When the prosecutor considers it appropriate to formalize the procedure directed against the legal entity, he will request the guarantee judge the summons of the legal representative of the latter, in accordance with article 230 and following of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It will be a prerequisite to proceed in this way, at least, that a hearing has been requested to formalize the investigation or submitted a request according to the rules of the simplified procedure, regarding the natural person who could compromise the liability of the legal entity, as provided in the first and second paragraphs of article 3, except in the cases established in article 5.

Said request must also contain the identification of the legal representative of the legal entity.

Article 23.- Representation of the legal person. If summoned to appear at a court hearing and the legal representative of the imputed legal entity will not appear unjustifiably, the court may order that he be arrested until the hearing, which must be held within a maximum period of twenty-four hours since the deprivation of liberty occurs.

If the legal representative has not been present, the prosecutor will request the court to appoint a public criminal defense attorney, who will act as a curator ad litem, representing the legal entity.

In any case, the legal entity may designate at any time a defense counsel of its confidence.

When the criminal procedure law requires the presence of the accused as a condition or requirement for a judicial hearing, it shall be understood that said requirement is met with the presence of the guardian ad litem or the defender of confidence, as the case may be. Both of them will proceed, for said purposes, the warnings provided in the first paragraph.

If an investigation is formalized with respect to said representative for the same punishable act for which the criminal responsibility of the person is investigated, the representation will cease and the court shall request at the competent body the appointment of a new representative, within the term pointed out. If the time set by the court has elapsed and the ordered designation has not been notified, the court will appoint a curator ad litem to that effect.

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2 N° 10 D.O.
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Article 24.- Inadmissibility of the application of the principle of opportunity. The provisions of article 170 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall not apply with respect to the criminal liability of the legal entity.

Article 25.- Conditional suspension of the procedure. The conditional suspension of the procedure may be decreed as long as there is no conviction or other conditional suspension of the procedure in force, with respect to the legal entity imputed for some of the offenses provided for in this law.

The judge of guarantee will arrange, as it corresponds, that during the period of suspension, which cannot be less than six months nor more than three years, the legal entity to be subject to the fulfillment of one or more of the following conditions:

- 1) Pay a certain amount for tax benefit.
- 2) Provide a certain service in favor of the community.
- 3) Periodically report its financial status to the institution that will be determined.
- 4) Set up a program to implement the model of organization, administration and supervision referred to in article 4.
- 5) Any other condition that is appropriate in consideration of the circumstances of the specific case and proposed, in a reasonable manner by the Public Prosecutor's Office.

In cases where the judge imposes the measure indicated in number 1), he must notify the Treasury General of the Republic.

Article 26.- Determination of the procedure applicable to the criminal liability of the legal entity. If the prosecutor, by accusing or requiring according to the rules of the simplified procedure, requests the application of any of the penalties contemplated for simple offenses, in its minimum degree, the knowledge and ruling of those will be carried out according to the rules of simplified procedure.

In cases where the prosecutor files a petition requesting only criminal or simple offense punishments in the medium degree, his knowledge and ruling will be carried out in accordance with the rules of the oral trial of Title III of Book II of the Criminal Procedure Code.

If the prosecutor requires or accuses a natural person

and a legal entity in the same act, he/she will proceed according to the procedure applicable to the natural person. The above is not applicable in case of crime sentences.

Regarding the criminal liability of legal entities, the monitoring procedure will not be applicable.

Article 27.- Abbreviated procedure. The procedure established in articles 406 and subsequent of the Code of Criminal Procedure will be applicable to determine the responsibility and to impose the sanctions established in this law.

This procedure will be followed to know and decide the facts regarding what the prosecutor might require to impose one or more penalties of simple offense.

The court may not impose a higher penalty or a more unfavorable one than what the prosecutor required.

Article 28.- Defense of legal entities. Any legal entity that cannot procure defense by its own means will have the right to ask the judge to designate a public criminal defense lawyer.

Article 29.- Suspension of the sentence. If in the condemnatory sentence the court imposes some penalty of simple offense in its minimum degree, it may, by reasoned resolution and exceptionally, especially considering the number of workers or the annual net sales or the amounts of exportation of the company, dispose the suspension of the sentence and its effects for a period of not less than six months nor more than two years. In this case, the court may remove from this effect the accessory penalty of confiscation.

In the case of state companies or companies that provide a service of public utility, whose interruption could cause serious social and economic consequences or serious damage to the community, the judge may order to suspend whatever penalty imposed in the sentence.

Once the period provided in the first paragraph has elapsed without the legal entity having been subject to a new request or a new formalization of the investigation, the court shall render the judgment null and void and, in its place, shall order the dismissal of the case definitively.

This suspension does not affect the civil liability derived from the crime.

Article Second.- Introduce, in article 294 bis of the Criminal Code, the following second paragraph:

"When the association has been formed through a legal entity, the dissolution or cancellation of the legal entity will also be imposed, as an accessory consequence of the penalty imposed on the individuals responsible."

Article Third.- Enter, in Article 28 of Law No. 19,913, which creates the Financial Analysis Unit and modifies various provisions on matters of laundering and bleaching assets, the next subsection second:

"When the association has been formed through a legal entity, the dissolution or cancellation of the legal representation will also be imposed, as an accessory consequence of the penalty imposed on the responsible individuals."

And for what I have been good to approve and sanction; therefore be promulgated and take effect as Law of the Republic.

Santiago, November 25, 2009.- MICHELLE BACHELET JERIA, President of the Republic.- Andrés Velasco Brañes, Minister of Finance.- Edmundo Pérez Yoma, Minister of the Interior.- Mariano Fernández Amunátegui, Minister of Foreign Affairs.- Carlos Maldonado Curti , Justice minister.

What I transcribe to you for you to be aware.-
Regards,

María Olivia Recart Herrera
Undersecretary of Finance.