

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE

*We, the people of Chile, made up
by various nations, we freely grant
ourselves this
Constitution, agreed upon in a
participatory process,
equal and democratic.*

CHAPTER I
PRINCIPLES AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

1. Chile is a social and democratic state of law. It is multinational, intercultural, regional and ecological.

2. It is constituted as a solidary republic. Its democracy is inclusive and equal. It recognizes dignity, freedom, the substantive equality of human beings and their indissoluble relationship with nature as intrinsic and inalienable values.

3. The protection and guarantee of individual and collective human rights are the foundation of the State and guide all its activity. It is the duty of the State to generate the necessary conditions and provide the goods and services to ensure the equal enjoyment of rights and the integration of people in political, economic, social and cultural life for their full development.

Article 2

1. Sovereignty resides in the people of Chile, made up of various nations. It is exercised democratically, directly and representatively, recognizing human rights as a limit as an attribute that derives from human dignity.

2. No individual or sector of the people can attribute its exercise.

Article 3

1. JOLA MAMACHile, in its geographical, natural, historical and cultural diversity, forms a unique and indivisible territory

Article 4

People are born and remain free, interdependent and equal in dignity and rights.

Article 5

1. Chile recognizes the coexistence of various peoples and nations within the framework of the unity of the State.

2. Pre-existing indigenous peoples and nations are the Mapuche, Aymara, Rapanui, Lickanantay, Quechua, Colla, Diaguita, Chango, Kawésqar, Yagán, Selk'nam and others who may be recognized in the manner established by law.

3. It is the duty of the State to respect, promote, protect and guarantee the exercise of self-determination, the collective and individual rights of which they are holders and their effective participation in the exercise and distribution of power, incorporating their political representation in elected bodies. at the communal, regional and national levels, as well as in the structure of the State, its organs and institutions.

Article 6

1. The State promotes a society where women, men, diversities and sexual and gender dissidence participate in conditions of substantive equality, recognizing that their effective representation is a principle and minimum condition for the full and substantive exercise of democracy and citizenship.

2. All the collegiate bodies of the State, the constitutional self-employed, the superiors and directors of the Administration, as well as the directorates of public and semi-public companies, must have a joint composition that ensures that, at least, fifty percent of their members are women.

3. The State will promote equal integration in its other institutions and in all public and private spaces and will adopt measures for the representation of people of diverse genders through the mechanisms established by law.

4. The powers and bodies of the State shall adopt the necessary measures to adapt and promote legislation, institutions, regulatory frameworks and the provision of services, in order to achieve gender equality and parity. They must incorporate the gender approach transversally in their institutional design, fiscal and budgetary policy and in the exercise of their functions.

Article 7

Chile is made up of autonomous territorial entities and special territories, within a framework of equity and solidarity, preserving the unity and integrity of the State. The State will promote cooperation, harmonious integration and adequate and fair development among the various territorial entities.

Article 8

Individuals and peoples are interdependent with nature and form an inseparable whole with it. The State recognizes and promotes good living as a relationship of harmonious balance between people, nature and the organization of society.

Article 9

The State is secular. In Chile, freedom of religion and spiritual beliefs are respected and guaranteed. No religion or belief is the official one, without prejudice to its recognition and free exercise, which has no other limitation than the provisions of this Constitution and the law.

Article 10

The State recognizes and protects families in their various forms, expressions and ways of life, without restricting them to exclusively filiative or consanguineous ties, and guarantees them a decent

Article 11

The State recognizes and promotes intercultural, horizontal and cross-cutting dialogue between the diverse worldviews of the peoples and nations that coexist in the country, with dignity and reciprocal respect. The exercise of public functions must guarantee the institutional mechanisms and the promotion of public policies that favor the recognition and understanding of ethnic and cultural diversity, overcoming existing asymmetries in the access, distribution and exercise of power, as well as in all areas of life in society.

Article 12

1. The State is multilingual. Its official language is Spanish. Indigenous languages are official in their territories and in areas of high population density of each indigenous people and nation. The State promotes their knowledge, revitalization, appreciation and respect.

2. Chilean sign language is recognized as the natural and official language of deaf people, as well as their linguistic rights in all areas of social life.

Article 13

1. The national emblems of Chile are the flag, the coat of arms and the national anthem.

2. The State recognizes the symbols and emblems of indigenous peoples and nations.

Article 14

1. Chile's international relations, as an expression of its sovereignty, are based on respect for international law and the principles of self-determination of peoples, non-intervention in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of States, multilateralism, solidarity, cooperation, political autonomy and legal equality among States.

2. Likewise, it is committed to promoting and respecting democracy, the recognition and protection of human rights, inclusion, gender equality, social justice, respect for nature, peace, coexistence and the peaceful resolution of conflicts and with the recognition, respect and promotion of the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples and nations in accordance with international human rights law.

3. Chile declares Latin America and the Caribbean as a priority zone in its international relations. It is committed to maintaining the region as a zone of peace and free of violence; promotes regional, political, social, cultural, economic and productive integration among States, and facilitates cross-border contact and cooperation between indigenous peoples.

Article 15

1. The rights and obligations established in the international human rights treaties ratified and in force in Chile, the general principles of international human rights law and customary international law on the same matter form an integral part of this Constitution and enjoy legal status. constitutional.

2. The State must comprehensively prevent, investigate, punish and repair human

rights violations

Article 16

1. The State is founded on the principle of constitutional supremacy and respect for human rights. The precepts of this Constitution bind every person, group, authority or institution.
2. The organs of the State and their owners and members act after regular investiture and submit their actions to the Constitution and the regulations issued in accordance with it, within the limits and powers established by them.
3. No judiciary, person or group of persons, civil or military, may attribute to themselves any other authority, competence or rights than those expressly conferred upon them by virtue of the Constitution and the laws, not even on the pretext of extraordinary circumstances.
4. Any act in contravention of this article is null and will originate the responsibilities and sanctions that the law indicates. The annulment action shall be exercised within the terms and conditions established by this Constitution and the law

CHAPTER II FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND GUARANTEES

Article 17

1. Fundamental rights are inherent to the human person, universal, inalienable, indivisible and interdependent.
2. The full exercise of these rights is essential for the dignified life of individuals and peoples, democracy, peace and the balance of nature .

Article 18

1. Natural persons are holders of fundamental rights. The rights may be exercised and demanded individually or collectively.
2. Indigenous peoples and nations are holders of fundamental collective rights.
3. Nature is the holder of the rights recognized in this Constitution that are applicable to it .

Article 19

1. The State must respect, promote, protect and guarantee the full exercise and satisfaction of fundamental rights, without discrimination, as well as adopt the necessary measures to eliminate all obstacles that hinder their realization.
2. For their protection, people enjoy effective, timely, pertinent and universal guarantees.
3. Every person, institution, association or group must respect fundamental rights, in accordance with the Constitution and the law.

Article 20

1. The State must adopt all necessary measures to progressively achieve the full satisfaction of fundamental rights. None of them may have a regressive nature that unjustifiably diminishes, impairs or prevents their exercise.

2. The financing of state benefits linked to the exercise of fundamental rights will tend towards progressivity.

Article 21

1. Every person has the right to life and personal integrity. This includes physical, psychosocial, sexual and affective integrity.

2. No person may be sentenced to death or executed, subjected to torture, or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 22

No person will be subjected to enforced disappearance. Every victim has the right to be searched and the State will have all the necessary means to do so.

Article 23

No person who resides in Chile and who meets the requirements established in this Constitution and the laws may be banished, exiled, relegated or subjected to forced displacement.

Article 24

1. The victims and the community have the right to clarify and know the truth regarding serious human rights violations, especially when they constitute crimes against humanity, war crimes, genocide or territorial dispossession.

2. Forced disappearance, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide and the crime of aggression are imprescriptible and ineligible for amnesty.

3. The State is obliged to prevent, investigate, punish and prevent impunity. Such crimes must be investigated ex officio, with due diligence, seriousness, speed, independence and impartiality. The investigation of these facts will not be subject to any impediment.

4. Victims of human rights violations have the right to comprehensive reparation.

5. The State guarantees the right to memory and its relationship with the guarantees of non-repetition and the rights to truth, justice and comprehensive reparation. It is the duty of the State to preserve memory and guarantee access to archives and documents, in their different media and contents. Memory sites and memorials are subject to special protection and their preservation and sustainability is ensured.

Article 25

1. Everyone has the right to equality, which includes substantive equality, equality before the law and non-discrimination. It is the duty of the State to ensure equal treatment and opportunities. In Chile there is no privileged person or group. All forms of slavery are prohibited.

2. The State guarantees all people substantive equality, as a guarantee of the recognition, enjoyment and exercise of fundamental rights, with full respect for diversity, social inclusion and integration.

3. The State ensures gender equality for women, girls, diversities and sexual and gender dissidence, both in the public and private spheres.

4. All forms of discrimination are prohibited, especially when based on one or more grounds such as nationality or statelessness, age, sex, sexual characteristics, sexual or affective orientation, gender identity and expression, bodily diversity, religion or belief, race, belonging to an indigenous or tribal people and nation, political or other opinions, social class, rurality, migratory or refugee status, disability, mental or physical health condition, marital status, affiliation or social condition, and any other that has the purpose or result of annulling or undermining human dignity, the enjoyment and exercise of rights.

5. The State shall adopt all necessary measures, including reasonable adjustments, to correct and overcome the disadvantage or subjugation of a person or group. The law will determine the measures of prevention, prohibition, sanction and repair of all forms of discrimination, in the public and private spheres, as well as the mechanisms to guarantee substantive equality. The State must especially take into consideration the cases in which more than one category, condition or reason converge, with respect to a person.

Article 26

1. Children and adolescents are holders of the rights established in this Constitution and in international human rights treaties ratified and in force in Chile.

2. The State has the priority duty to promote, respect and guarantee the rights of children and adolescents, safeguarding their best interests, their progressive autonomy, their comprehensive development and their right to be heard and to participate and influence in all matters that affect them, to the degree that corresponds to their level of development in family, community and social life.

3. Children and adolescents have the right to live in family and environmental conditions that allow the full and harmonious development of their personality. The State must ensure that they are not separated from their families except as a temporary measure and last resort in safeguarding their best interests, in which case family foster care will be prioritized over residential care, and it must adopt the necessary measures to ensure their welfare and safeguard the exercise of their rights.

4. They also have the right to protection against all forms of violence, mistreatment, abuse, exploitation, harassment and negligence. The eradication of violence against children is of the highest priority for the State and for this it will design strategies and actions to address situations that imply an impairment of their personal integrity, whether the violence comes from families, the State or third parties. .

5. The law will establish a system of comprehensive protection of guarantees for the rights of girls, boys and adolescents, through which it will establish specific responsibilities of the powers and organs of the State, their duty of intersectoral and coordinated work to ensure the prevention of violence against them and the effective promotion and protection of their rights. The State will ensure through this system that, in the event of a threat or violation of rights, there are mechanisms for their restitution, punishment and reparation.

Article 27

1. All women, girls, adolescents and people of sexual and gender diversity and dissidence have the right to a life free of gender-based violence in all its manifestations, both in the public and private spheres, whether comes from individuals, institutions or agents of the State.

2. The State must adopt the necessary measures to eradicate all types of gender-based violence and the socio-cultural patterns that make it possible, acting with due diligence to prevent, investigate and punish it, as well as provide care, protection and comprehensive reparation to the victims, especially considering the situations of vulnerability in which they may find themselves.

Article 28

1. Persons with disabilities are holders of the rights established in this Constitution and in international human rights treaties ratified and in force in Chile.

2. All persons with disabilities have the right to enjoy and exercise their legal capacity, with support and safeguards, as appropriate; to universal accessibility; to social inclusion; to labor insertion, and to political, economic, social and cultural participation.

3. The law will establish a national system through which policies and programs will be developed, coordinated and executed to meet their needs for work, education, housing, health and care. The law will guarantee that the elaboration, execution and supervision of said policies and programs have the active and binding participation of persons with disabilities and the organizations that represent them.

4. The law shall determine the necessary means to identify and remove physical, social, cultural, attitudinal, communication and other barriers to facilitate the exercise of their rights by persons with disabilities.

5. The State guarantees the linguistic rights and cultural identities of persons with disabilities, which include the right to express themselves and communicate through their languages and access to alternative mechanisms, media and forms of communication. Likewise, it guarantees the linguistic autonomy of deaf people in all areas of life.

Article 29

The State recognizes neurodiversity and guarantees neurodivergent people their right to an autonomous life, to freely develop their personality and identity, to exercise their legal capacity and the rights recognized in this Constitution and the international human rights treaties and instruments ratified and in force in Chile.

Article 30

1. Any person subjected to any form of deprivation of liberty may not suffer limitations of other rights than those strictly necessary for the execution of the sentence.

2. The State must ensure decent treatment with full respect for their human rights and those of their visitors.

3. Women and pregnant people have the right, before, during and after childbirth, to access the health services they require, breastfeeding and direct and permanent

bond with their daughter or son, taking into consideration the best interests of girls, boys and adolescents.

4. No person deprived of liberty may be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, or forced labor. Likewise, they may not be subjected to isolation or incommunicado detention as a disciplinary sanction.

Article 31

1. Persons deprived of liberty have the right to make petitions to the prison authority and to the sentence execution court for the protection of their rights and to receive a timely response.

2. Likewise, they have the right to maintain communication and personal, direct and regular contact with their support networks and always with the people in charge of their legal advice.

Article 32

1. Every person deprived of liberty has the right to social inclusion and integration. It is the duty of the State to guarantee a penitentiary system oriented to this end.

2. The State will create organizations that, with civil and technical personnel, guarantee the insertion and integration into prison and post-penitentiary of persons deprived of liberty. The security and administration of these venues will be regulated by law.

Article 33

1. Older persons are holders of the rights established in this Constitution and in international human rights treaties ratified and in force in Chile.

2. Likewise, they have the right to age with dignity; to obtain sufficient social security benefits for a decent life; accessibility to the physical, social, economic, cultural and digital environment; to political and social participation; to a life free from mistreatment for reasons of age; to autonomy and independence and to the full exercise of their legal capacity with the corresponding supports and safeguards.

Article 34

Indigenous peoples and nations and their members, by virtue of their self-determination, have the right to the full exercise of their collective and individual rights. In particular, they have the right to autonomy; to self-government; to their own culture; to identity and worldview; to heritage; to the tongue; to the recognition and protection of their lands, territories and resources, in their material and immaterial dimension and to the special bond they maintain with them; to cooperation and integration; to the recognition of its institutions, jurisdictions and authorities, own or traditional; and to participate fully, if they so wish, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State .

Article 35

1. Every person has the right to education. Education is a primary and unavoidable duty of the State.

2. Education is a process of training and permanent learning throughout life, essential for the exercise of other rights and for the country's scientific,

technological, economic and cultural activity.

3. Its purposes are the construction of the common good, social justice, respect for human rights and nature, ecological awareness, democratic coexistence among peoples, the prevention of violence and discrimination, as well as the acquisition of knowledge, critical thinking, creative capacity and comprehensive development of people, considering their cognitive, physical, social and emotional dimensions.

4. Education is governed by the principles of cooperation, non-discrimination, inclusion, justice, participation, solidarity, interculturality, a gender approach, pluralism and the other principles enshrined in this Constitution. It has a non-sexist character and is developed in a contextualized way, considering the territorial, cultural and linguistic relevance.

5. Education is oriented towards quality, understood as the fulfillment of its goals and principles.

6. The law will establish the way in which these purposes and principles must be materialized, under conditions of equity, in educational institutions and in teaching processes.

7. Education is universally accessible at all levels and compulsory from the basic level to secondary education inclusive.

Article 36

1. The National Education System is made up of nursery, basic, secondary and higher education establishments and institutions, created or recognized by the State. It is articulated under the principle of collaboration and has as its center the learning experience of the students.

2. The State performs tasks of coordination, regulation, improvement and supervision of the System. The law will determine the requirements for the official recognition of these establishments and institutions.

3. The establishments and institutions that comprise it are subject to the common system established by law, are democratic in nature, may not discriminate in their access, are governed by the purposes and principles of this right and are prohibited from any form of profit.

4. The National Education System promotes the diversity of artistic, ecological, cultural and philosophical knowledge that coexists in the country.

5. The Constitution recognizes the autonomy of indigenous peoples and nations to develop their own establishments and institutions in accordance with their customs and culture, respecting the purposes and principles of education, and within the framework of the National Education System established by the Constitution. law.

6. The State will provide additional opportunities and support to people with disabilities and at risk of exclusion.

7. Public education constitutes the strategic axis of the National Education System; Its expansion and strengthening is a primary duty of the State, for which it will articulate, manage and finance a free and secular Public Education System, made up of state establishments and institutions of all levels and educational modalities.

8. The State must finance this System in a permanent, direct, pertinent and sufficient manner through base contributions, in order to fully and equitably

comply with the purposes and principles of education.

Article 37

1. The Higher Education System will be made up of universities, professional institutes, technical training centers, academies created or recognized by the State, and training schools for the police and the Armed Forces. These institutions will consider community, regional and national needs. All forms of profit are prohibited.
2. Higher education institutions have the mission of teaching, producing and socializing knowledge. The Constitution protects academic freedom, research and free discussion of the ideas of the academics of the universities created or recognized by the State.
3. State higher education institutions are part of the Public Education System and their financing will be subject to the provisions of this Constitution, and must guarantee full compliance with their functions of teaching, research and collaboration with society.
4. In each region there will be, at least, a state university and a higher level state professional technical training institution. These will relate in a coordinated and preferential manner with territorial entities and public services with a regional presence, in accordance with local needs.
5. The State will ensure access to higher education for all persons who meet the requirements established by law. The entry, permanence and promotion of those who study in higher education will be governed by the principles of equity and inclusion, with particular attention to groups historically excluded and of special protection, prohibiting any type of discrimination.
6. Higher education studies leading to degrees and initial academic degrees will be free in public institutions and in those private ones determined by law.

Article 38

It is the duty of the State to promote the right to lifelong education through multiple training opportunities, within and outside the National Education System, fostering various opportunities for development and comprehensive learning for all people .

Article 39

The State guarantees environmental education that strengthens the preservation, conservation and care required with respect to the environment and nature, and that allows for the formation of ecological awareness.

Article 40

Every person has the right to receive a comprehensive sexual education that promotes the full and free enjoyment of sexuality; sexual-affective responsibility; autonomy, self-care and consent; recognition of diverse identities and expressions of gender and sexuality; eradicate gender stereotypes, and prevent gender and sexual violence.

Article 41

1. Freedom of education is guaranteed and it is the duty of the State to respect it.

2. This includes the freedom of mothers, fathers, attorneys-in-fact, attorneys-in-fact and legal guardians to choose the type of education for their dependents, respecting the best interests and progressive autonomy of children and adolescents.

3. Teachers and educators are holders of academic freedom in the exercise of their functions, within the framework of the purposes and principles of education.

Article 42

Those who make up the educational communities have the right to participate in the definitions of the educational project and in the decisions of each establishment, as well as in the design, implementation and evaluation of the local and national educational policy. The law will specify the conditions, bodies and procedures that ensure their binding participation.

Article 43

1. The Constitution recognizes the fundamental role of teachers, values and encourages the contribution of educators, educators, educational assistants and traditional educators. As a whole, they are key agents for guaranteeing the right to education.

2. The State guarantees the development of the pedagogical and educational work of those who work in establishments and institutions that receive public funds. Said guarantee includes initial and continuous training, its reflective and collaborative exercise and pedagogical research, in coherence with the principles and purposes of education. Likewise, it protects the stability in the exercise of their functions, ensuring optimal working conditions and safeguarding their professional autonomy.

3. Preschool, basic and secondary education workers who work in establishments that receive State resources shall enjoy the same rights provided by law.

Article 44

1. Every person has the right to comprehensive health and well-being, including its physical and mental dimensions.

2. Indigenous peoples and nations have the right to their own traditional medicines, to maintain their health practices and to conserve the natural components that sustain them.

3. The State must provide the necessary conditions to achieve the highest possible level of health, considering in all its decisions the impact of social and environmental determinants on the health of the population.

4. The function of stewardship of the health system corresponds exclusively to the State, including the regulation, supervision and control of public and private institutions.

5. The National Health System is universal, public and integrated. It is governed by the principles of equity, solidarity, interculturality, territorial relevance, deconcentration, efficiency, quality, opportunity, gender approach, progressivity and non-discrimination.

6. Likewise, it recognizes, protects and integrates the practices and knowledge of indigenous peoples and nations, as well as those who teach them, in accordance with this Constitution and the law.

7. The National Health System may be made up of public and private providers. The law will determine the requirements and procedures for private providers to join this System.

8. It is the duty of the State to ensure the strengthening and development of public health institutions.

9. The National Health System is financed through the nation's general income. Additionally, the law may establish mandatory contributions to employers, men and women workers for the sole purpose of contributing jointly and severally to the financing of this system. The law will determine the public body in charge of the administration of all the funds of this system.

10. The National Health System incorporates actions of promotion, prevention, diagnosis, treatment, empowerment, rehabilitation and inclusion. Primary care constitutes the basis of this system and the participation of communities in health policies and the conditions for their effective exercise is promoted.

11. The State will generate mental health policies and programs aimed at care and prevention with a community focus and will progressively increase their financing.

Article 45

1. Every person has the right to social security, founded on the principles of universality, solidarity, comprehensiveness, unity, equality, sufficiency, participation, sustainability and opportunity.

2. The law will establish a public social security system, which grants protection in case of illness, old age, disability, survival, maternity and paternity, unemployment, work accidents and professional illnesses, and in the other social contingencies of lack or reduction of means of subsistence or ability to work. In particular, it will ensure benefit coverage for those who perform domestic and care work.

3. The State defines the social security policy. This will be financed by workers, male and female employers, through mandatory contributions and general income of the nation. The resources with which social security is financed may not be used for purposes other than the payment of the benefits established by the system.

4. Trade unions and employers' organizations have the right to participate in the direction of the social security system, in the ways established by law.

Article 46

1. Every person has the right to work and their free choice. The State guarantees decent work and its protection. This includes the right to fair working conditions, to health and safety at work, to rest, to enjoy free time, to digital disconnection, to the guarantee of indemnity and to full respect for fundamental rights in the context of work. .

2. Workers have the right to equitable, fair and sufficient remuneration, which ensures their livelihood and that of their families. In addition, they are entitled to equal pay for work of equal value.

3. Any labor discrimination, arbitrary dismissal and any distinction that is not based on job skills or personal suitability is prohibited.

4. The State will generate public policies that allow reconciling work, family and

community life and care work.

5. The State guarantees respect for the reproductive rights of working people, eliminating risks that affect reproductive health and safeguarding the rights of maternity and paternity.

6. In the rural and agricultural sphere, the State guarantees fair and dignified conditions in seasonal work, safeguarding the exercise of labor and social security rights.

7. The social function of work is recognized. An autonomous body must supervise and ensure the effective protection of workers and trade union organizations.

8. All forms of job insecurity are prohibited, as well as forced, humiliating or denigrating labour.

Article 47

1. Male and female workers, both in the public and private sectors, have the right to freedom of association. This includes the right to unionize, to collective bargaining and to strike.

2. Trade union organizations are the exclusive holders of the right to collective bargaining, as the sole representatives of workers before the employer or employers.

3. The right to unionize includes the power to form the union organizations that they deem convenient, at any level, national and international, to join and disaffiliate from them, to set their own regulations, to outline their own goals and to carry out their own activities. activity without the intervention of third parties.

4. Trade union organizations enjoy legal personality by the sole fact of registering their statutes in the manner prescribed by law.

5. The right to collective bargaining is guaranteed. It is up to the workers to choose the level at which said negotiation will take place, including branch, sectoral and territorial negotiation. The only limitations to the matters susceptible of negotiation will be those concerning the inalienable minimums established by law in favor of male and female workers.

6. The Constitution guarantees the right to strike for workers and trade union organizations. The trade union organizations will decide the scope of interests that will be defended through it, which cannot be limited by law.

7. The law may not prohibit the strike. It may only exceptionally limit it in order to attend to essential services whose paralysis could affect the life, health or safety of the population.

8. Members of the police and the Armed Forces may not unionize or exercise the right to strike .

Article 48

The workers and the workers, through their union organizations, have the right to participate in the decisions of the company. The law will regulate the mechanisms through which this right will be exercised.

Article 49

1. The State recognizes that domestic and care work is socially necessary and essential work for the sustainability of life and the development of society. They constitute an economic activity that contributes to national accounts and must be considered in the formulation and execution of public policies.
2. The State promotes social and gender co-responsibility and will implement mechanisms for the redistribution of domestic and care work, ensuring that they do not represent a disadvantage for those who exercise it.

Article 50

1. Everyone has the right to care. This includes the right to care, to be cared for and to care for oneself from birth to death. The State undertakes to provide the means to guarantee that care is worthy and carried out in conditions of equality and co-responsibility.
2. The State guarantees this right through a Comprehensive Care System, regulations and public policies that promote personal autonomy and that incorporate human rights, gender and intersectional approaches. The System has a state, parity, supportive and universal character, with cultural relevance. Its financing will be progressive, sufficient and permanent.
3. This System will pay special attention to infants, children and adolescents, the elderly, people with disabilities, people in a situation of dependency and people with serious or terminal illnesses. Likewise, it will ensure the protection of the rights of those who perform care work .

Article 51

1. Every person has the right to decent and adequate housing, which allows the free development of a personal, family and community life.
2. The State shall take the necessary measures to ensure its universal and opportune enjoyment, contemplating, at least, habitability, space and sufficient equipment, domestic and community, for the production and reproduction of life, the availability of services, the affordability, accessibility, appropriate location, security of tenure, and cultural appropriateness of housing, as required by law.
3. The State may participate in the design, construction, rehabilitation, conservation and innovation of housing. In the design of housing policies, it will particularly consider people with low economic income or belonging to special protection groups.
4. The State guarantees the creation of shelters in cases of gender violence and other forms of violation of rights, as determined by law.
5. The State guarantees the availability of the land necessary for the provision of decent and adequate housing. Administers an Integrated System of Public Lands with powers of prioritization of use, management and disposal of public land for purposes of social interest, and acquisition of private land, in accordance with the law. Likewise, it will establish mechanisms to prevent speculation in land and housing that is detrimental to the public interest, in accordance with the law.

Article 52

1. The right to the city and to the territory is a collective right aimed at the common good and is based on the full exercise of human rights in the territory, on its democratic management and on the social and ecological function of property.

2. By virtue of this, every person has the right to inhabit, produce, enjoy and participate in cities and human settlements free from violence and in appropriate conditions for a dignified life.

3. It is the duty of the State to order, plan and manage the territories, cities and human settlements; as well as establishing rules for the use and transformation of the land, in accordance with the general interest, territorial equity, sustainability and universal accessibility.

4. The State guarantees protection and equitable access to basic services, goods and public spaces; safe and sustainable mobility; connectivity and road safety. Likewise, it promotes socio-spatial integration and participates in the surplus value generated by its urban planning or regulatory action.

5. The State guarantees the participation of the community in the processes of territorial planning and housing policies. It also promotes and supports community habitat management.

Article 53

1. Right to live in safe and violence-free environments. It is the duty of the State to equitably protect the exercise of this right for all people, through a violence and crime prevention policy that will especially consider the material, environmental, and social conditions and the community strengthening of the territories.

2. The actions of prevention, prosecution and punishment of crimes, as well as the social reintegration of convicted persons, will be carried out by the public bodies indicated by this Constitution and the law, in a coordinated manner and with unrestricted respect for human rights.

Article 54

1. It is the duty of the State to ensure food sovereignty and security. For this, it will promote the production, distribution and consumption of food that guarantees the right to healthy and adequate food, fair trade and ecologically responsible food systems.

2. The State encourages ecologically sustainable agricultural production.

3. Recognizes, encourages and supports peasant and indigenous agriculture, harvesting and artisanal fishing, as fundamental activities for food production.

4. Likewise, it promotes the culinary and gastronomic heritage of the country.

Article 55

The State guarantees the right of peasants, peasants and indigenous peoples and nations to the free use and exchange of traditional seeds.

Article 56

1. Every person has the right to adequate, healthy, sufficient, nutritionally complete and culturally relevant food. This right includes the guarantee of special food for those who require it for health reasons.

2. The State continuously and permanently guarantees the availability and access to food that satisfies this right, especially in geographically isolated areas.

Article 57

1. Everyone has the human right to sufficient, healthy, acceptable, affordable and accessible water and sanitation. It is the duty of the State to guarantee it for current and future generations.
2. The State watches over the satisfaction of this right by attending to the needs of people in their different contexts.

Article 58

The Constitution recognizes the traditional use of waters located in indigenous territories or indigenous territorial autonomies by indigenous peoples and nations. It is the duty of the State to guarantee its protection, integrity and supply.

Article 59

1. Every person has the right to a vital minimum of affordable and safe energy.
2. The State guarantees equitable and non-discriminatory access to energy that allows people to satisfy their needs, ensuring the continuity of energy services.
3. Likewise, it regulates and promotes a distributed, decentralized and diversified energy matrix, based on renewable energies with low environmental impact.
4. Energy infrastructure is in the public interest.
5. The State promotes and protects cooperative energy companies and self-consumption.

Article 60

1. Every person has the right to sports, physical activity and body practices. The State guarantees the exercise of it in its different dimensions and disciplines, whether recreational, educational, competitive or high performance. To achieve these objectives, differentiated policies may be considered.
2. The State recognizes the social function of sport, as it allows collective participation, associativity, integration and social inclusion, as well as the maintenance and improvement of health. The law will ensure the involvement of people and communities with the practice of sport. Children and adolescents will enjoy the same guarantee in educational establishments. In the same way, it will guarantee the participation of the former in the direction of the different sports institutions.
3. The law will regulate and establish the principles applicable to public or private institutions whose purpose is the management of professional sports as a social, cultural and economic activity, and must guarantee democracy and the binding participation of their organizations.

Article 61

1. Every person is entitled to sexual and reproductive rights. These include, among others, the right to decide freely, autonomously and informed about one's own body, about the exercise of sexuality, reproduction, pleasure and contraception.
2. The State guarantees its exercise without discrimination, with a focus on

gender, inclusion and cultural relevance; as well as access to information, education, health, and the services and benefits required for it, ensuring all women and people with the capacity to gestate the conditions for a pregnancy, a voluntary interruption of pregnancy, a voluntary childbirth and motherhood and protected. Likewise, it guarantees its exercise free of violence and interference by third parties, whether individuals or institutions.

3. The law will regulate the exercise of these rights.

4. The State recognizes and guarantees the right of people to benefit from scientific progress to exercise these rights in a free, autonomous and non-discriminatory manner.

Article 62

Every person has the right to personal autonomy, to the free development of their personality, identity and their life projects.

Article 63

Slavery, forced labor, servitude and human trafficking in any of its forms are prohibited. The State shall adopt a policy of prevention, punishment and eradication of said practices. Likewise, it will guarantee the protection, full restoration of rights, remediation and social reintegration of the victims.

Article 64

1. Every person has the right to the free development and full recognition of their identity, in all its dimensions and manifestations, including sexual characteristics, gender identities and expressions, name and sex-affective orientations.

2. The State guarantees its exercise through laws, affirmative actions and procedures.

Article 65

1. Indigenous peoples and nations and their members have the right to identity and cultural integrity and to recognition and respect for their own worldviews, ways of life and institutions.

2. Forced assimilation and the destruction of their cultures are prohibited.

Article 66

Indigenous peoples and nations have the right to be consulted prior to the adoption of administrative and legislative measures that affect them. The State guarantees the means for their effective participation, through its representative institutions, in advance and freely, through appropriate, informed and good faith procedures.

Article 67

1. Every person has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and worldview. This right includes the freedom to profess and change religion or beliefs and their free exercise in public or private spaces, through worship, the celebration of rites, spiritual practices and teaching.

2. It also includes the power to erect temples, dependencies and places of worship; maintain, protect and access sacred and spiritually relevant places; and rescue and preserve objects of worship or that have a sacred meaning.

3. The State recognizes spirituality as an essential element of the human being.

4. Religious and spiritual groups can organize themselves as legal entities, all forms of profit are prohibited and their assets must be managed in a transparent manner in accordance with the law, respecting the rights, duties and principles established by this Constitution.

Article 68

1. Every person has the right to a dignified death.

2. The Constitution guarantees the right of people to make free and informed decisions about their care and treatment at the end of their life.

3. The State guarantees access to palliative care for all people with advanced, progressive and life-limiting chronic diseases, especially vulnerable groups and those at social risk.

4. The law shall regulate the conditions to guarantee the exercise of this right, including access to information and adequate accompaniment.

Article 69

Every person has the right to freedom of movement and free movement, to reside, stay and move anywhere in the national territory, as well as to enter and leave it. The law shall regulate the exercise of this right.

Article 70

1. Everyone has the right to personal, family and community privacy. No person or authority may affect, restrict or prevent the exercise of it, except in the cases and forms determined by law.

2. Private premises are inviolable. Entry, search or search may only be carried out with a prior court order, except in cases of flagrante delicto established by law.

3. All documentation and private communication is inviolable, including its metadata. The interception, capture, opening, search or review can only be carried out with a prior court order.

Article 71

1. Every person has the right to seek and receive asylum and refuge. A law will regulate the procedure for requesting and recognizing refugee status, as well as the specific guarantees and protections established in favor of asylum seekers or refugees.

2. No asylum-seeker or refugee shall be forcibly returned to a State where they risk persecution, serious human rights violations, or their life or liberty may be threatened.

Article 72

1. Every person has the right to associate without prior permission.

2. This includes the protection of the autonomy of associations for the fulfillment of their specific purposes and the establishment of their internal regulation, organization and other defining elements.

3. To enjoy legal personality, associations must be constituted in accordance with the law.

4. The law may impose specific restrictions on the exercise of this right with respect to the police and the Armed Forces.

Article 73

1. The State recognizes the social, economic and productive role of cooperatives and encourages their development, in accordance with the principle of mutual aid.

2. Cooperatives may be grouped into federations, confederations or other forms of organization. The law will regulate its creation and operation, guaranteeing its autonomy, and will preserve, through the corresponding instruments, its nature and purposes.

Article 74

Professional associations are national and autonomous public law corporations that collaborate with the purposes and responsibilities of the State. Its tasks consist of ensuring the ethical exercise of its members, promoting credibility and officially representing the profession before the State and others established by law.

Article 75

1. Everyone has the right to peacefully assemble and demonstrate in private and public places without prior permission.

2. Meetings in places of public access may only be restricted in accordance with the law.

Article 76

1. Every person has the right to present petitions, statements or claims before any State authority.

2. The law will regulate the terms and the manner in which the authority must respond to the request, in addition to the manner in which the principle of multilingualism in the exercise of this right will be guaranteed.

Article 77

Every person has the right to access, search, request, receive and disseminate public information from any State body or entities that provide public utility services, in the manner and under the conditions established by law.

Article 78

1. Every person, natural or legal, has the right to property in all its species and over all kinds of goods, except those that nature has made common to all people and those that the Constitution or the law declare inappropriate.

2. It will correspond to the law to determine the way of acquiring the property, its content, limits and duties, in accordance with its social and ecological function.

3. No person can be deprived of his property, except by virtue of a law that authorizes expropriation for reasons of public utility or general interest declared by the legislator.

4. The owner or owner always has the right to be compensated for the fair price of the expropriated property.

5. Payment must be made prior to taking physical possession of the expropriated asset and the expropriated person may always claim the legality of the expropriation act, as well as the amount and method of payment before the courts determined by law.

6. Whatever the cause invoked to carry out the expropriation, it must always be duly founded.

Article 79

1. The State recognizes and guarantees, in accordance with the Constitution, the right of indigenous peoples and nations to their lands, territories and resources.

2. Ownership of indigenous lands enjoys special protection. The State will establish effective legal instruments for its cadastre, regularization, demarcation, titling, repair and restitution.

3. The restitution constitutes a preferential mechanism of reparation, of public utility and general interest.

4. In accordance with the Constitution and the law, indigenous peoples and nations have the right to use the resources that they have traditionally used or occupied, that are found in their territories and are essential for their collective existence.

Article 80

1. Every person, natural or legal, has the freedom to undertake and develop economic activities. The exercise of it must be compatible with the rights enshrined in this Constitution and the protection of nature.

2. The content and limits of this right will be determined by the laws that regulate its exercise, which must promote the development of smaller companies and ensure the protection of consumers.

Article 81

1. Every person has the right, as a consumer or user, to free choice, to truthful information, not to be discriminated against, to safety, to the protection of their health and the environment, to adequate reparation and compensation. and education for responsible consumption.

2. The State shall protect the exercise of these rights, through effective procedures and a body with interpretive, supervisory, sanctioning and other powers granted by law.

Article 82

1. Every person, natural or legal, has the right to freedom of expression and opinion, in any form and by any means, which includes the freedom to seek, receive and disseminate information and ideas of all kinds.
2. There will be no prior censorship, but only the subsequent responsibilities determined by law.

Article 83

1. Every person has the right to produce information and participate equally in social communication. The right to found and maintain means of communication and information is recognized.
2. The State will respect the freedom of the press and will promote the pluralism of the communications media and the diversity of information.
3. Any person offended or unfairly alluded to by a means of communication and information has the right to have their clarification or rectification disseminated free of charge by the same medium in which it was issued. The law shall regulate the exercise of this right, with respect to freedom of expression.

Article 84

The State encourages the creation of communication and information media and their development at the regional, local and community levels and prevents the concentration of their ownership. In no case can a state monopoly be established over them. The protection of this precept shall correspond to the law.

Article 85

1. There will be public communication and information media, in different technological supports, that respond to the informational, educational, cultural and entertainment needs of the various groups of the population.
2. These media will be pluralistic, decentralized and will be coordinated among themselves. Likewise, they will enjoy independence from the Government and will have public financing for their operation. The law will regulate its organization and the composition of its boards, which will be guided by technical and suitability criteria.

Article 86

1. Every person has the right to universal access to digital connectivity and information and communication technologies.
2. The State guarantees free, equitable and decentralized access, with adequate and effective conditions of quality and speed, to basic communication services.
3. It is the duty of the State to promote and participate in the development of telecommunications, connectivity services and information and communication technologies. The law will regulate the way in which the State will fulfill this duty.
4. The State has the obligation to overcome the gaps in access, use and participation in the digital space and in its devices and infrastructures.

5. The State guarantees compliance with the principle of net neutrality. The obligations, conditions and limits in this matter will be determined by law.

6. The telecommunications infrastructure is independent of its patrimonial regime. of public interest,

7. It will correspond to the law to determine the use and exploitation of the radioelectric spectrum.

Article 87

1. Every person has the right to informative self-determination and the protection of personal data. This right includes the power to know, decide and control the use of the data that concerns you, access, be informed and oppose the treatment of them, and obtain their rectification, cancellation and portability, without prejudice to other rights established by law.

2. The processing of personal data may only be carried out in the cases established by law, subject to the principles of legality, loyalty, quality, transparency, security, purpose limitation and data minimization.

Article 88

Everyone has the right to the protection and promotion of computer security. The State and individuals must adopt the appropriate and necessary measures to guarantee the integrity, confidentiality, availability and resilience of the information contained in the computer systems they manage, except in cases expressly indicated by law.

Article 89

1. Every person has the right to participate in a digital space free of violence. The State will develop actions of prevention, promotion, reparation and guarantee of this right, granting special protection to women, girls, boys, adolescents and diversities and sexual and gender dissidence.

2. The obligations, conditions and limits in this matter shall be determined by law.

Article 90

Every person has the right to digital education, to the development of knowledge, thought and technological language, as well as to enjoy its benefits. The State ensures that everyone can exercise their rights in digital spaces, for which it will create public policies and finance free plans and programs for this purpose.

Article 91

Every person has the right to leisure, to rest and to enjoy free time.

Article 92

1. Every person and community has the right to freely participate in cultural and artistic life and to enjoy its various expressions, goods, services and institutions. You have the right to freedom to create and spread cultures and arts, as well as to enjoy their benefits.

2. Likewise, they have the right to cultural identity and to learn about and be educated in different cultures.

3. Equally, you have the right to use public spaces to develop cultural and artistic expressions and manifestations, with no other limitations than those established by law.

4. The State promotes, encourages and guarantees the harmonious interrelation and respect for all symbolic, cultural and heritage expressions, whether material or immaterial, and the access, development and dissemination of cultures, arts and knowledge, attending to the cultural diversity in all its manifestations and contributions, under the principles of collaboration and interculturality.

5. In addition, it must generate the instances for society to contribute to the development of cultural and artistic creativity, in its most diverse expressions.

6. The State promotes the conditions for the free development of the cultural identity of communities and individuals, as well as their cultural processes.

Article 93

The Constitution recognizes the cultural rights of the Chilean Afro-descendant tribal people and ensures their exercise, development, promotion, conservation and protection.

Article 94

The State promotes access to books and the enjoyment of reading through plans, public policies and programs. Likewise, it will encourage the creation and strengthening of public and community libraries.

Article 95

1. The Constitution guarantees every person the protection of copyrights over their intellectual, scientific and artistic works. These include the moral and patrimonial rights over them, in accordance and for the time indicated by law, which will not be less than the life of the author.

2. The protection of the rights of interpreters or performers over their interpretations or performances is ensured, in accordance with the law.

Article 96

1. Every person has the right to participate freely in the creation, development, conservation and innovation of the various knowledge systems and in the transfer of their applications, as well as to enjoy their benefits.

2. The State recognizes and encourages the development of the various knowledge systems in the country, considering their different cultural, social and territorial contexts. Likewise, it promotes its equitable and open access, which includes the exchange and communication of knowledge to society in the widest possible way.

3. The State recognizes the right of indigenous peoples and nations to preserve, revitalize, develop and transmit traditional knowledge and ancestral knowledge and must, together with them, adopt effective measures to guarantee its exercise.

Article 97

1. The Constitution guarantees freedom of investigation.

2. It is the duty of the State to stimulate, promote and strengthen the development of scientific and technological research in all areas of knowledge, thus contributing to the socio-cultural enrichment of the country and the improvement of the living conditions of its inhabitants.

3. The State will generate, in an independent and decentralized manner, the conditions for the development of transdisciplinary scientific research in matters relevant to safeguarding the population's quality of life and ecosystem balance. In addition, it will carry out permanent monitoring of environmental and health risks that affect the health of the country's communities and ecosystems.

4. The law will determine the creation and coordination of entities that meet the objectives established in this article, their collaboration with public and private research centers with territorial relevance, their characteristics and operation.

Article 98

The sciences and technologies, their applications and investigative processes must be developed according to the bioethical principles of solidarity, cooperation, responsibility and with full respect for human dignity, the sentience of animals, the rights of nature and the other rights established in this Constitution. and in international human rights treaties ratified and in force in Chile.

Article 99

1. The National Bioethics Council is an independent, technical, consultative, pluralistic and transdisciplinary body that will have, among its functions, to advise State agencies on bioethical matters that may affect human life, animal life, nature and biodiversity, recommending the dictation, modification and suppression of norms that regulate said matters.

2. The law shall regulate the composition, functions, organization and other aspects of this body.

Article 100

Every person and people has the right to communicate in their own language or languages and to use them in all spaces. No person or group will be discriminated against for linguistic reasons.

Article 101

The State recognizes and protects the natural and cultural, material and immaterial heritage and guarantees its conservation, revitalization, increase, safeguard and transmission to future generations, regardless of the legal regime and ownership of said assets. Likewise, it promotes its dissemination and education.

Article 102

1. The State, together with the indigenous peoples and nations, shall adopt positive measures for the recovery, revitalization and strengthening of the indigenous cultural heritage.

2. Likewise, it recognizes the linguistic heritage constituted by the different indigenous languages of the national territory, which are the object of revitalization and protection, especially those that are vulnerable.

3. Indigenous peoples and nations have the right to obtain the repatriation of their cultural objects and human remains. The State will adopt effective mechanisms for their restitution and repatriation. In turn, it guarantees access to their heritage, including objects of their culture, human remains and culturally significant sites for their development.

Article 103

1. Nature has the right to respect and protection of its existence, regeneration, maintenance and restoration of its dynamic functions and balances, which include natural cycles, ecosystems and biodiversity.

2. The State must guarantee and promote the rights of nature.

Article 104

Every person has the right to a healthy and ecologically balanced environment.

Article 105

Every person has the right to clean air throughout their life cycle.

Article 106

The law may establish restrictions on the exercise of certain rights to protect the environment and nature.

Article 107

1. Every person has the right of responsible and universal access to the mountains, riverbanks, sea, beaches, lakes, lagoons and wetlands.

2. The exercise of this right, the obligations of neighboring owners, the applicable liability regime and access to other natural spaces, shall be established by law.

Article 108

1. Every person has the right to full access to justice and to request from the courts of justice the effective protection of their rights and legitimate interests, in a timely and effective manner, in accordance with the principles and standards recognized in the Constitution and the laws.

2. It is the duty of the State to remove the social, cultural and economic obstacles that prevent or limit the possibility of resorting to the jurisdictional bodies for the protection and exercise of their rights.

3. The courts must provide adequate attention to those who present petitions or queries before them, always granting a dignified and respectful treatment, in accordance with the law.

4. The State ensures the right to free and comprehensive legal advice, by lawyers authorized to practice the profession, to any person who cannot obtain it on their own, in the cases and in the manner established by the Constitution. And the law.

5. It is the duty of the State to grant specialized legal assistance for the protection of the best interests of children and adolescents, especially when they have been subject to protection measures. In addition, you must try to create all the necessary conditions for the protection of your rights.

6. The State must guarantee that the bodies involved in the process respect and promote the right to access justice with an intercultural perspective.

7. People have the right to specialized legal assistance, interpreters, intercultural facilitators and consultative expert opinions, when they so require and cannot provide it themselves.

8. The State guarantees access to environmental justice,

Article 109

1. Every person has the right to a reasonable and fair process in which the guarantees indicated in this Constitution, in the law and in the international treaties ratified and in force in Chile are safeguarded.

2. Said process will be carried out before the competent, independent and impartial court, previously established by law.

3. Every person has the right to be heard and judged under equal conditions and within a reasonable time.

4. The sentences will be founded, ensuring the origin of an adequate and effective remedy before the court determined by law.

5. Every person has the right to a legal defense and no authority or individual may prevent, restrict or disturb the due intervention of the lawyer.

6. In the processes in which girls, boys and adolescents intervene, their identity must be safeguarded.

7. The principles of probity and transparency will be applicable to all persons exercising jurisdiction in the country. The law will establish the corresponding responsibilities in case of violation of this provision.

8. The Constitution ensures the assistance and adjustments to procedures necessary and appropriate to the age or disability of the people, as appropriate, in order to allow them their due participation in the process.

9. Judicial procedures shall be established by law.

Article 110

1. No person may be arbitrarily deprived of his liberty or be restricted, except in the cases and in the manner determined by the Constitution and the law.

2. No person may be arrested or detained except by judicial order, unless caught in flagrante delicto.

3. The person arrested or detained must be brought before the competent court within a maximum period of twenty-four hours. He must be immediately and comprehensibly informed of his rights and the reasons for his deprivation of liberty. He will have the right to communicate with his lawyer or with whomever he deems pertinent.

4. No person may be arrested or detained, subject to preventive detention or imprisoned, except at home or in public places designated for this purpose. Your income must be recorded in a public record.

5. Detention for debts is prohibited, except in the event of non-compliance with food duties.

Article 111

Every person has the right to the following criminal procedural guarantees minimum:

- a) That any action of the investigation or procedure that deprives, restricts or disturbs the exercise of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution requires prior judicial authorization.
- b) Know the background of the investigation carried out against him, except the exceptions that the law indicates.
- c) That his innocence be presumed as long as there is no sentence firm conviction issued against him.
- d) That criminal liability is not presumed by law.
- e) Be informed, without delay and in detail, of their rights and cause of the investigation carried out against him.
- f) Remain silent and not be forced to testify against oneself or admit your responsibility. They may not be compelled to testify against the imputed their ascendants, descendants, spouse, civil cohabitant and other persons specified by law.
- g) That their freedom be the general rule. Personal precautionary measures are exceptional, temporary and proportional, and the regular law must cases of origin and requirements.
- h) Not be subjected to a new procedure, investigation or prosecution criminal offense for the same act for which he was convicted, acquitted or definitively dismissed by final judgment.
- i) Be sanctioned proportionally to the offense committed.
- j) That the penalty of confiscation of property not be imposed, without prejudice to the confiscation in the cases established by law.
- k) That the loss of social security rights not be imposed as a penalty.
- l) That the detention or internment of adolescents be used only in a exceptionally and for the shortest possible period and in accordance with established in this Constitution, the law and the international treaties of human rights ratified and in force in Chile.

Article 112

1. No person may be sentenced for actions or omissions that when they occur do not constitute a crime according to the legislation in force at that time.

2. No crime shall be punished with a penalty other than that established by a law that came into force prior to its commission, unless a new law favors the accused.

3. No law may establish penalties without the conduct that is punished being clearly and precisely described in it.

4. The provisions of this article will also be applicable to security measures.

Article 113

1. A decentralized body of a technical nature, called the Comprehensive Service for Access to Justice, will have the function of providing advice, defense and quality legal representation to people, as well as providing professional psychological and social support in appropriate cases. .

2. The law will determine the organization, service areas, composition and staffing of the Comprehensive Access to Justice Service, considering a territorially decentralized deployment.

Nationality and citizenship

Article 114

1. Chileans are Chileans who:

a) Have been born in the territory of Chile. The daughters and sons of foreign persons who are in Chile in the service of their Government are excepted, who, however, may opt for Chilean nationality, in accordance with the Constitution and the laws.

b) Are the daughters or sons of a Chilean father or mother born in foreign territory.

>c) Obtain a nationalization letter in accordance with the law.

d) Obtain special grace of nationalization by law.

2. Renunciation of the previous nationality will not be required to obtain the Chilean nationalization letter.

3. Any person may demand that in any official identification document, in addition to Chilean nationality, their membership of one of the country's indigenous peoples and nations be consigned.

4. The law shall establish measures for the recovery of Chilean nationality in favor of those who lost it or had to renounce it as a result of exile, their daughters and sons.

Article 115

1. Every person has the right to nationality in the form and under the conditions indicated in this article. The law may create more favorable procedures for the naturalization of stateless persons.

2. Chilean nationality confers the unconditional right to reside in Chilean territory and to return to it. It also grants the right to diplomatic protection by the State of Chile and the other rights that the Constitution and the laws link to the status of nationality.

Article 116

1. Chilean nationality is only lost for the following reasons, and only if this does not render the person stateless:

a) Voluntary resignation manifested before the competent Chilean authority.

b) Cancellation of the nationalization letter, unless it was obtained by false

statement or fraud. The latter will not be applicable to children and adolescents.
c) Revocation by law of the nationalization granted by grace.

2. In the case of letter a), nationality may be recovered by nationalization letter. In the remaining cases, it may only be by law.

Article 117

1. People who have Chilean nationality are citizens and citizens of Chile. Those who lose that, will also lose their citizenship.

2. Likewise, foreigners residing in Chile for at least five years will be citizens. In this case, citizenship will be lost if the residence ceases.

3. The State will promote the active and progressive exercise, through the different participation mechanisms, of the rights derived from citizenship, especially in favor of girls, boys, adolescents, persons deprived of liberty, persons with disabilities, older persons and people whose circumstances or personal capacities reduce their possibilities of exercising.

Article 118

1. Chileans abroad are part of the country's political community.

2. The right to vote in national, presidential and parliamentary elections, plebiscites and consultations is guaranteed, in accordance with this Constitution and the laws.

3. In case of humanitarian crisis and other situations determined by law, the State shall ensure family reunification and voluntary return to national territory.

constitutional actions

Article 119

1. Any person who, due to an act or omission, suffers a threat, disturbance or deprivation in the legitimate exercise of their fundamental rights, may appear on their own or on their behalf before the court of instance determined by law, which will immediately adopt all the steps it deems necessary to restore the rule of law. This action can be deducted while the violation persists. The action will be processed summarily and in preference to any other cause known to the court.

2. This precautionary action will be appropriate when the affected person has no other action, resource or procedural means to claim their right, except for those cases in which, due to its urgency and seriousness, it may cause serious imminent or irreparable damage.

3. When accepting or rejecting the action, the judicial procedure that corresponds in law and that allows the resolution of the matter must be indicated.

4. The competent court may at any time of the procedure, ex officio or at the request of a party, order any provisional measure it deems necessary, and lift or leave them without effect when it deems it convenient.

5. This action cannot be deducted against judicial resolutions, except with respect to those persons who have not intervened in the respective process and those who affect its results.

6. The appeal against the final judgment will be heard by the respective appeals court. Exceptionally, this appeal will be heard by the Supreme Court if there are contradictory interpretations of two or more final judgments issued by appellate courts regarding the subject matter of the action. If it is estimated in the admissibility test that there is no such contradiction, it will be ordered that it be forwarded together with its records to the corresponding court of appeals so that, if it is deemed admissible, it will be heard and resolved.

7. This action will also proceed when, by act or administrative resolution, Chilean nationality is deprived or unknown. The filing of the action will suspend the effects of the appealed act or resolution.

8. In the case of the rights of nature and environmental rights, both the Ombudsman for Nature and any person or group may exercise this action.

9. In the case of the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples, this action may be taken by the representative institutions of the indigenous peoples, their members or the Ombudsman's Office,

Article 120

1. Any person who is arrested, detained or imprisoned in violation of the provisions of this Constitution or the laws may appear on their own or by any person on their behalf, without formalities, before the magistracy established by law, so that this immediately adopt the measures necessary to restore the rule of law and ensure the due protection of the affected person, and may even order their immediate release.

2. That magistracy may order that the individual be brought to its presence and its decree shall be precisely obeyed by all those in charge of the jails or places of detention. Instructed from the background, it will decree his immediate freedom or will have the legal defects repaired or will place the individual at the disposal of the competent court, proceeding briefly and summarily, and correcting those defects himself or informing whoever corresponds to correct them. . Notwithstanding the foregoing, the court must exhaust all measures to determine the existence and conditions of the person who is deprived of liberty.

3. This action will also proceed with respect to any person who illegally suffers a deprivation, disturbance or threat to his right to personal freedom, ambulation or individual security, and in such case, all measures that are conducive to reestablish the rule of law must be adopted. right and ensure due protection of the affected party.

Article 121

1. Any person who is acquitted, definitively dismissed or who is not convicted will be compensated for each day that they have remained deprived of liberty. The daily amount of compensation will be set by law and its payment will be made through a simple and expeditious procedure.

2. Compensation shall not proceed when the deprivation of liberty has been decreed for a reason based on the actual conduct of the accused.

Article 122

1. Any person who has been sentenced by a judgment issued with unjustified error or lack of judicial service shall have the right to be compensated for all the damages that the process and the conviction decision have caused.

2. If all or part of the damage derives from the deprivation of liberty, the compensation, which may always be required in accordance with the previous article, will be charged to this compensation. The same indemnity will proceed for administrative actions or decisions derived from the judicial operation that, with lack of service, generate damage.

Article 123

1. An autonomous body, with legal personality and its own assets, called the Ombudsman's Office, shall have the function of promoting and protecting the human rights guaranteed in this Constitution, in the international human rights treaties ratified and in force in Chile, as well as the emanating from the general principles of law and the mandatory norms recognized by international law, before the acts or omissions of the organs of the State Administration and of the private entities that carry out activities of service or public utility, in the manner established the law.

2. The Ombudsman's Office will function in a decentralized manner in regional ombudsmen's offices, in accordance with what is established by law. The law shall determine the powers, organization, operation and procedures of the Ombudsman's Office.

Article 124

1. The Ombudsman's Office will have the following powers:

- a) Supervise State bodies and private entities that carry out activities of public service or utility, in compliance with their obligations in terms of human rights.
- b) Make recommendations on matters within its competence.
- c) Carry out follow-up and monitoring actions of the recommendations made by international organizations in the field of human rights and of the sentences handed down against the State of Chile by international human rights courts.
- d) Process and follow up on claims about human rights violations, and derive the case.
- e) Deduce actions and resources that this Constitution and the laws establish, when patterns of human rights violations are identified.
- f) File constitutional and legal actions before the courts of justice regarding acts that are crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity or war, torture, forced disappearance of persons, trafficking in persons and others established by law.
- g) Custody and preserve the records gathered by commissions of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-repetition.
- h) Recommend the presentation of bills in matters of its competence.
- i) Promote training and education in human rights.
- j) The others entrusted to it by the Constitution and the law.

2. Every body must collaborate with the requirements of the Ombudsman's Office, being able to access the necessary information and become dependencies of the bodies subject to inspection, in accordance with the law.

3. During states of constitutional exception, the Ombudsman's Office shall fully exercise its powers.

Article 125

1. The direction of the Ombudsman will be in charge of an ombudsman or an ombudsman, who will be appointed by the majority of those who make up the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of Regions, in joint session, as of a list prepared by social and human rights organizations, in the manner determined by law.

2. The people proposed by the organizations must meet the requirements of proven suitability and track record in the defense of human rights.

3. Whoever heads the Ombudsman's Office will hold office for six years, without re-election. At the end of his mandate and during the following eighteen months, he will not be able to opt for any position of popular election or of exclusive trust of any authority.

4. He will enjoy irremovability in his position and will be inviolable in the exercise of his powers. He will cease to hold office upon completion of his term, for conviction of a crime or misdemeanor, resignation, illness incompatible with the exercise of the function and for removal. He may be removed by the Supreme Court, for notable neglect of duties, in the manner established by law.

5. There will be a Council of the Ombudsman, whose composition, functioning and attributions will be determined by law.

Article 126

1. There will be an autonomous body, with legal personality and its own assets, called the Ombudsman for the Rights of Children, whose purpose will be the promotion and protection of the rights of children and adolescents and to ensure their best interests. The foregoing, in accordance with this Constitution, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the other international treaties ratified and in force in Chile and national legislation.

2. The law shall determine the organization, functions and powers of the Ombudsman for Children's Rights.

CHAPTER III NATURE AND ENVIRONMENT

Article 127

1. Nature has rights. The State and society have the duty to protect and respect them.

2. The State must adopt an ecologically responsible administration and promote environmental and scientific education through permanent training and learning processes.

Article 128

1. The principles for the protection of nature and the environment are, at least, those of progressive, precautionary, preventive, environmental justice, intergenerational solidarity, responsibility and fair climate action.

2. Whoever damages the environment has the duty to repair it, without prejudice to the corresponding administrative, criminal and civil sanctions in accordance with the Constitution and the laws.

Article 129

1. It is the duty of the State to adopt actions to prevent, adapt and mitigate the risks, vulnerabilities and effects caused by the climate and ecological crisis.

2. The State must promote dialogue, cooperation and international solidarity to adapt, mitigate and face the climate and ecological crisis and protect nature.

Article 130

The State protects biodiversity, and must preserve, conserve and restore the habitat of native wild species in the quantity and adequate distribution to sustain the viability of their populations and ensure the conditions for their survival and non-extinction.

Article 131

1. Animals are subject to special protection. The State will protect them, recognizing their sentiment and the right to live a life free from abuse.

2. The State and its organs shall promote an education based on empathy and respect for animals.

Article 132

The State, through a unique, comprehensive and technical national system of protected areas, must guarantee the preservation, restoration and conservation of natural spaces. Likewise, it must monitor and maintain updated information regarding the attributes of said areas and guarantee the participation of local communities and territorial entities.

Article 133

It is the duty of the State to regulate and promote the management, reduction and recovery of waste 133

natural commons

Article 134

1. Natural common goods are elements or components of nature over which the State has a special duty of custody in order to ensure the rights of nature and the interest of present and future generations.

2. The territorial sea and its seabed are natural common goods; beaches; the waters, glaciers and wetlands; geothermal fields; air and atmosphere; the high mountains, protected areas and native forests; the subsoil, and others declared by the Constitution and the law.

3. Among these assets, water in all its states, the air, the territorial sea and beaches, those recognized by international law and those declared as such by the Constitution or the laws, are inappropriate.

4. In the case of natural common goods that are inappropriate, the State must preserve, conserve and, where appropriate, restore them. It must also administer them in a democratic, supportive, participatory and equitable manner. Regarding those natural common goods that are in the private domain, the duty of custody of the State implies the power to regulate their use and enjoyment, with the purposes established in subsection 1.

5. The State may grant administrative authorizations for the use of inappropriate natural common goods, in accordance with the law, on a temporary basis, subject to causes of expiration, extinction and revocation, with specific conservation obligations, justified in the public interest, the nature protection and collective benefit. These authorizations, whether individual or collective, do not generate property rights.

6. Any person may demand compliance with the constitutional duties of custody of natural common property. The law shall determine the procedure and requirements for this action.

Article 135

1. The State must promote measures to conserve the atmosphere and the night sky, according to territorial needs.

2. It is the duty of the State to contribute and cooperate internationally in space research for peaceful and scientific purposes.

Article 136

The State, as custodian of wetlands, native forests and soils, will ensure the integrity of these ecosystems, their functions, processes and water connectivity.

Article 137

The State guarantees the protection of glaciers and the glacial environment, including frozen soils and their ecosystem functions.

Article 138

The State shall protect the ecological and social function of the land.

Article 139

1. Chile is an oceanic country that recognizes the existence of maritorio as a legal category that, like the territory, must have specific normative regulation,

which incorporates its own characteristics in the social, cultural, environmental and economic fields.

2. It is the duty of the State to conserve, preserve and care for continental, insular and Antarctic marine and coastal ecosystems, fostering the various vocations and uses associated with them and ensuring, in any case, their preservation, conservation and ecological restoration.

3. A law will establish the administrative division of the maritorio, its spatial planning, integrated management and the basic principles that must inform the legal bodies that materialize its institutionalization, through differentiated, autonomous and decentralized treatment, as appropriate, on the basis of equity. and territorial justice.

Statute of the waters

Article 140

1. Water is essential for life and the exercise of human and nature rights. The State must protect the waters, in all their states and phases, and their hydrological cycle.

2. The exercise of the human right to water, sanitation and the balance of ecosystems will always prevail. The law will determine the other uses.

Article 141

The State shall promote and protect community management of drinking water and sanitation, especially in rural and extreme areas and territories, in accordance with the law.

Article 142

The State will ensure a reasonable use of the waters. Authorizations for the use of water will be granted by the National Water Agency, of a non-marketable nature, granted based on the effective availability of water, and will oblige the owner to use that justifies its granting.

Article 143

1. The State will ensure a participatory and decentralized water governance system, through integrated basin management. The hydrographic basin will be the minimum management unit.

2. The basin councils will be responsible for the administration of the waters, without prejudice to the supervision and other powers of the National Water Agency and the powers assigned to other institutions.

3. The law will regulate the powers, operation and composition of the councils. These must be integrated, at least, by the holders of authorizations for the use of water, civil society and territorial entities with a presence in the respective basin, ensuring that no actor can achieve control on their own.

4. The councils may coordinate and associate when appropriate. In those cases in which a council is not constituted, the administration will be determined by the National Water Agency.

Article 144

1. The National Water Agency is an autonomous body, with legal personality and its own assets, which functions in a decentralized manner and is responsible for ensuring the sustainable use of water for present and future generations, access to the human right to water and sanitation and the conservation and preservation of its associated ecosystems. To do this, it is responsible for compiling information, coordinating, directing and supervising the actions of the State bodies with powers in water matters and of individuals, where appropriate.

2. The National Water Agency has the following powers:

- a) Lead and coordinate the agencies with competence in water matters.
- b) Ensure compliance with the National Water Policy established by the respective authority.
- c) Grant, review, modify, expire or revoke authorizations for the use of water.
- d) Implement and monitor environmental management and protection instruments in water matters.
- e) Coordinate and develop a unified public information system.
- f) Promote the constitution of basin councils. It will assist them in carrying out integrated management, participatory governance and planning of interventions in the water bodies and ecosystems associated with the respective basin(s).
- g) Control the responsible and sustainable use of water.
- h) Impose the corresponding administrative sanctions, which may be claimed before the courts of justice.
- i) Determine the quality of health services. j) Others established by law.

3. The law will regulate the organization, designation, structure, operation and other functions and powers of the National Water Agency,

Statute of minerals

Article 145

1. The State has the absolute, exclusive, inalienable and imprescriptible domain of all mines and mineral, metallic, non-metallic substances and deposits of fossil substances and hydrocarbons existing in the national territory, with the exception of surface clays, without prejudice ownership of the land on which they are located.

2. The exploration, exploitation and use of these substances will be subject to a regulation that considers their finite nature, non-renewable, of intergenerational public interest and environmental protection.

Article 146

Glaciers, protected areas, those established by law for reasons of hydrographic protection and others declared by law are excluded from all mining activities.

Article 147

1. The State must establish a policy for the mining activity and its productive chain, which will consider, at least, environmental and social protection, innovation and the generation of added value.

2. The State must regulate the impacts and synergistic effects generated in the different stages of the mining activity, including its productive chain, closure or stoppage, in the manner established by law. It is the obligation of whoever carries out the mining activity to allocate resources to repair the damage caused, the environmental liabilities and mitigate their harmful effects in the territories in which it is carried out, in accordance with the law. The law will specify the way in which this obligation will be applied to small-scale mining and quarrying.

3. The State shall adopt the necessary measures to protect small-scale mining and quarry mining, promote them and facilitate access to and use of tools, technologies and resources for the traditional and sustainable exercise of the activity.

Defender of Nature

Article 148

1. An autonomous body, with legal personality and its own assets, called the Ombudsman for Nature, shall have as its function the promotion and protection of the rights of nature and the environmental rights guaranteed in this Constitution, in international environmental treaties ratified and in force. in Chile, against the acts or omissions of the organs of the State Administration and private entities.

2. The Ombudsman for Nature will be deconcentrated in regional ombudsmen. The law shall determine the powers, organization, operation and procedures of the Ombudsman for Nature.

Article 149

The Ombudsman for Nature will have the following powers: a) Supervise State bodies and private entities in the fulfillment of their obligations in terms of environmental rights and the rights of nature. b) Make recommendations on matters within its competence. c) Process and follow up on claims about violations of environmental rights and derive their case. d) Deduce constitutional and legal actions when environmental and nature rights are violated. e) Promote training and education in environmental and nature rights. f) The others entrusted to it by the Constitution and the law.

Article 150

The direction of the Ombudsman for Nature will be in charge of a defender of nature, who will be appointed in a joint session of the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of Regions, by the majority of its members in office, from a list prepared by the environmental organizations of civil society, in the manner determined by law.

CHAPTER IV
DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION

Article 151

1. In Chile, democracy is exercised in a direct, participatory, community and representative manner.
2. It is the duty of the State to promote and guarantee the adoption of measures for the effective participation of all of society in the political process and the full exercise of democracy.
3. Organized political activity contributes to the expression of the popular will and its operation will respect the principles of autonomy, probity, financial transparency and internal democracy.

Participation and democratic representation

Article 152

1. Citizens have the right to participate incidentally or bindingly in matters of public interest. It is the duty of the State to give adequate publicity to the mechanisms of democracy, tending to favor a broad deliberation of the people, in accordance with this Constitution and the laws.
2. The public powers must facilitate the participation of the people in the political, economic, cultural and social life of the country. It will be the duty of each State body to have the mechanisms to promote and ensure citizen participation and deliberation in the management of public affairs, including digital media.
3. The law will regulate the use of digital tools in the implementation of the participation mechanisms established in this Constitution and that are different from suffrage, seeking that their use promote the highest possible participation in said processes, as well as the widest information, transparency, security and accessibility of the process for all people without distinction.

Article 153

1. The State must guarantee all citizens, without discrimination of any kind, the full exercise of a participatory democracy, through mechanisms of direct democracy.
2. It will correspond to the State, in its different spheres and functions, to guarantee the democratic participation and political influence of all people, especially that of groups historically excluded and of special protection.
3. The State must guarantee the inclusion of these groups in public policies and in the law-making process, through mechanisms of popular participation and political deliberation, ensuring affirmative measures that enable their effective participation.
4. The law shall establish the necessary affirmative measures to guarantee the participation and political representation of persons with disabilities.

Article 154

1. It is the duty of the State to guarantee environmental democracy. The right to informed participation in environmental matters is recognized. Participation mechanisms will be determined by law.

2. All persons have the right to access environmental information that is in the possession or custody of the State. Individuals must deliver the environmental information related to their activity, in the terms established by law.

Article 155

The regional statute will consider mechanisms of direct or semi-direct democracy that ensure the incidental or binding participation of the population, as appropriate. In the same way, it will consider, at least, the implementation of popular initiatives of local regulations at the regional and municipal level, of a binding nature, as well as incidental citizen consultations. The budget planning of the different territorial entities will always incorporate elements of incidental participation of the population.

Article 156

Matters within the competence of regional and local governments may be submitted to a referendum in accordance with the provisions of the law and the respective regional statute. A law will indicate the minimum requirements to request or call them, the time in which they can be carried out, the voting and scrutiny mechanisms, and the cases and conditions in which their results will be binding.

Article 157

1. A group of people qualified to vote, equivalent to three percent of the last electoral register, may present a popular initiative of law for legislative processing.

2. There will be a period of one hundred and eighty days from its registration with the Electoral Service for the proposal to be known by the public and to gather the required sponsorships. If the required support is gathered, the Electoral Service will send the proposal to Congress, so that it can begin the process of drafting the law. Popular law initiatives will enter the legislative agenda with the urgency determined by law. The Legislative Branch will report every six months on the progress of the processing of these initiatives.

3. The popular initiative of law may not refer to taxes, the administration of the State budget or limit fundamental rights.

Article 158

1. A group of people qualified to vote, equivalent to five percent of the last electoral roll, may present an initiative for the total or partial repeal of one or more laws enacted under the validity of this Constitution to be voted on through a national referendum.

2. Initiatives on matters related to taxes or State budget administration will not be admissible.

Article 159

The Congress of Deputies and Deputies, the Chamber of the Regions and the representative bodies at the regional and communal levels will hold public hearings in the opportunities and forms provided by law, in which people and civil society make proposals and arguments known.

Suffrage and electoral system

Article 160

1. Suffrage is universal, egalitarian, free, direct, personal and secret. It is mandatory for those who have reached eighteen years of age and voluntary for sixteen and seventeen year olds and for Chileans and Chileans living abroad. Its exercise constitutes a right and a civic duty.

2. No authority or body may prevent the exercise of this right, and must in turn provide all the necessary means so that the persons entitled to vote can exercise it.

3. The protection of public security during popular votes will correspond to the institutions indicated by law.

4. Chilean women and men abroad may vote in plebiscites and national consultations, presidential elections and deputies. For this, a special foreign district will be constituted.

5. Foreigners residing in Chile for at least five years may exercise this right in the cases and forms determined by the Constitution and the law.

6. The law shall establish the conditions to ensure the exercise of this right.

Article 161

1. For popular elections, the law will create an electoral system in accordance with the principles of substantive equality, parity, gender alternation and the others contemplated in this Constitution and the laws. Said system must guarantee that the collegiate bodies have a parity composition and will promote parity in the candidacies for single-person positions. Likewise, it will ensure that the electoral lists are always headed by a woman.

2. There will be a public electoral registry to which those who meet the requirements established by this Constitution will be incorporated, by the sole ministry of the law. The law shall determine its organization and operation.

Article 162

1. In the collegiate bodies of popular representation at the national, regional and communal levels, seats reserved for indigenous peoples and nations are established when appropriate and in proportion to their population within the respective electoral territory. Their requirements, form of application, number and update mechanisms will be determined by law.

2. Only those who belong to said peoples and nations and who are part of a special registry called the Indigenous Electoral Registry may vote for these seats. Said

registry will be prepared and administered by the Electoral Service on the basis of the archives kept by the state bodies, those held by the indigenous peoples and nations regarding their members, and the requests of citizens who self-identify as such, in the terms indicated by law.

3. A registry of the Chilean Afro-descendant tribal people will be created under the same rules of this.

Article 163

1. Legally recognized political organizations will implement gender parity in their management spaces, ensuring substantive equality in their organizational and electoral dimensions and promoting the full political participation of women. In turn, they must allocate electoral financing proportional to the number of said candidates.

2. The State and political organizations must take the necessary measures to eradicate gender violence in order to ensure that all people fully exercise their political rights.

3. The law will arbitrate the means to encourage the participation of people of sexual and gender diversity and dissidence in electoral processes.

Article 164

1. An autonomous body, with legal personality and its own assets, called the Electoral Service, exercises the administration, supervision and control of electoral and plebiscitary processes; compliance with the rules on transparency, limits and control of electoral spending; of the norms on political organizations; of the norms related to mechanisms of direct democracy and citizen participation, as well as the other functions indicated by the Constitution and the law.

2. The superior management of the Electoral Service corresponds to a board of directors that will exclusively exercise the powers entrusted to it by the Constitution and the laws.

3. Said council is made up of five counselors appointed by the President of the Republic, with the agreement of the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions, in a joint session and by the majority of its members in exercise. They will last eight years in their positions, they will not be able to be reelected and they will be renewed by partialities every four years.

4. Counselors may only be removed by the Supreme Court at the request of the President of the Republic, of the absolute majority of the members in office of the Congress of Deputies or of the Chamber of Regions, for serious violation of the Constitution or the laws, supervening legal incapacity, bad behavior or manifest negligence in the exercise of their functions. The Court will take cognizance of the matter in plenary session specially convened for that purpose and to agree on the removal it must gather the assent vote of the majority of its members.

5. With regard to participatory democracy and the mechanisms enshrined in this Constitution, it is the role of the Electoral Service to promote information, education and citizen or electoral participation in relation to such processes, in collaboration with other State agencies and civil society. It must also ensure the implementation and correct execution of these mechanisms.

CHAPTER V
GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC FUNCTION

Article 165

1. The exercise of public functions requires their holders to comply with the principles of probity, transparency and accountability in all their actions. In addition, it is governed by the principles of efficiency, effectiveness, responsibility, publicity, good faith, interculturality, gender approach, inclusion, non-discrimination and sustainability.

2. The public function must be provided with territorial, cultural and linguistic relevance.

Article 166

1. The principle of probity consists of observing responsible and irreproachable official conduct, performing the corresponding function or position in a loyal, honest, objective and impartial manner, without incurring in discrimination of any kind, with the general interest prevailing over the individual .

2. The elected authorities and other authorities, officers and officials determined by law must declare their interests and assets publicly. The law will regulate the cases and the conditions in which the administration of those goods and obligations that suppose a conflict of interest in the exercise of the public function will be delegated to third parties. Likewise, it may consider other appropriate measures to resolve them.

Article 167

1. The Constitution guarantees all people the transparency of public information, facilitating its access in an understandable and opportune, regular, proactive, legible and open format, within the terms and conditions established by law. The principle of transparency requires State bodies to make public information available to anyone who requires it and ensuring its timely delivery and accessibility.

2. Information prepared with a public budget and all other information in the possession or custody of the State is public, regardless of its format, support, date of creation, origin, classification or processing.

3. Any institution that performs a public function or manages public resources must comply with the principle of transparency.

4. Only the law can establish the reserve or secrecy of said information, for reasons of State security or national interest, protection of the rights of individuals, personal data or when its publicity affects the due fulfillment of the functions of the respective institution, according to its purposes,

Article 168

The organs of the State and those who exercise a public function must be accountable and assume responsibility in the exercise of their duties, in the manner and under the conditions established by law. The State shall promote the active participation of individuals and civil society in monitoring compliance with this duty,

Article 169

1. The Council for Transparency is an autonomous, specialized and objective body with legal personality and its own assets, in charge of promoting the transparency of the public function, supervising compliance with the rules on transparency and publicity of the information of the organs of the State. and guarantee the right of access to public information.

2. The law shall regulate its composition, organization, functioning and attributions,

Article 170

1. Corruption is contrary to the common good and attempts against the democratic system.

2. It is the duty of the State to promote the integrity of the public function and eradicate corruption in all its forms, both in the public and private sectors. In compliance with the foregoing, it must adopt effective measures for its study, prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment.

3. The competent bodies must coordinate their actions through the corresponding instances and mechanisms for the fulfillment of these purposes and pursue the application of the corresponding administrative, civil and criminal sanctions, in the manner determined by law,

Article 171

The State ensures all persons due protection, confidentiality and indemnity when reporting violations in the exercise of public functions, especially lack of probity, transparency and acts of corruption,

Article 172

People convicted of crimes against humanity, sexual crimes and domestic violence, those linked to corruption such as treasury fraud, money laundering, bribery, embezzlement of public funds and others will not be eligible for public or popularly elected office. so established by law. The terms and periods of these disqualifications shall be determined by law,

Article 173

Regarding the high authorities of the State, the law will establish greater demands and standards of responsibility for compliance with the principles of probity, transparency and accountability,

Article 174

A commission will set the remuneration of the popularly elected authorities, as well as of those who serve in their exclusive trust. Remuneration will be set every four years, at least eighteen months prior to the end of a presidential term. The agreements of the committee will be public, will be based on technical background and must guarantee adequate remuneration for the responsibility of the position. A law will establish the composition, operation and powers of this commission,

Article 175

1. Public Administration aims to meet the needs of people and communities. Its organization and operation are subject to the principles of legality, speed, objectivity, participation, control, hierarchy, good treatment and the other principles established by the Constitution and the law.
2. The organs of the Administration will execute public policies, plans and programs and will provide or guarantee, where appropriate, the provision of public services on a continuous and permanent basis.
3. The law will establish the basic organization of the Public Administration and may confer on its bodies, among others, regulatory, supervisory, instructing, interpretative and sanctioning powers. In no case do these powers imply the exercise of jurisdiction.
4. Each authority and headquarters, within the scope of its competence, may issue rules, resolutions and instructions for the best and most effective performance of its functions.
5. Any person whose rights have been violated by the Public Administration may claim before the administrative and jurisdictional instances established by this Constitution and the law,

Article 176

1. It is the duty of the State to provide universal and quality public services, which will have sufficient financing.
2. The State will plan and coordinate the provision, provision and coverage of these services in an intersectoral manner, under the principles of generality, uniformity, regularity and territorial relevance,

Article 177

1. The Public Administration carries out its own and usual functions through civil servants and civil servants.
2. The positions that this Constitution or the law qualify as exclusively trustworthy, based on the nature of their functions, are part of the Government and will have the entry, performance and cessation regime established by law.
3. Persons who have the quality of spouse, civil partner or relatives up to the fourth degree of consanguinity and second degree of affinity, inclusive, with respect to the authorities and executive officials of the State agency may not be appointed in the Public Administration. that they apply Appointments made in application of current regulations on entry or promotion based on merit in career positions are excepted,

Article 178

1. The State will define mechanisms to modernize its processes and organization; it will adapt its operation to the social, environmental and cultural conditions of each locality; it will use advances in science, technology, knowledge and innovation to promote optimization and continuous improvement in the provision of public goods and services, and will allocate the necessary resources for these purposes. Likewise, it will promote participation and efficient management

according to the needs of people and communities.

2. An agency will be in charge of drawing up plans to promote the modernization of the State Administration, monitor its implementation, prepare periodic diagnoses on the operation of public services and other functions, as established by law. It will have an advisory council whose integration will consider, among others, users and officials of public services and territorial entities,

Article 179

1. The Civil Service is made up of civil servants who, under the direction of the Government, the regional governments or the municipalities, carry out the functions of the Public Administration. Exclusive trust positions are excluded from the Civil Service.

2. Admission to these functions will be carried out through an open, transparent, impartial, and agile system that favors merit, specialty, and suitability for the position, observing objective and predetermined criteria.

3. The development, performance evaluation and termination of these functions must respect their technical and professional nature. The law will regulate the bases of the civil servant career, allowing the mobility of civil servants within the entire Public Administration and civil servant training, taking into account the territorial and cultural relevance of the place where the service is provided. In addition, it will establish a training, training and improvement system for public officials,

Article 180

1. The Civil Service Directorate is an autonomous body, with legal personality and its own assets, in charge of strengthening the public function and the selection procedures for positions in the Public Administration and other entities established by the Constitution and the law, safeguarding the principles of transparency, objectivity, non-discrimination and merit. Its attributions will not affect the competences that, in the field of management, correspond to the authorities and heads of public services. The law will regulate its organization and other powers.

2. This Directorate will regulate the selection processes for candidates for positions in the Senior Public Management System, or those that must be selected with their participation, and conduct the competitions aimed at providing senior service management positions, through a Council of Senior Public Management 180

Article 181

1. The fire departments of Chile make up an institution belonging to the civil protection system, whose purpose is to attend to emergencies caused by nature or the human being, without prejudice to the specific competence of other public and/or private organizations.

2. The State must provide financial coverage to cover all of its operating expenses, training and equipment, as well as provide medical coverage to its personnel for accidents or illnesses contracted by acts of service.

3. The fire departments of Chile will be subject in all their actions to the principles of probity, transparency and accountability.

Article 182

1. The State participates in the economy to fulfill its constitutional purposes, in accordance with the economic principles and objectives of solidarity, economic pluralism, productive diversification and social and solidarity economy. In the exercise of its powers, it regulates, supervises, promotes and develops economic activities, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and the law.

2. The Constitution recognizes the State initiative to develop economic activities, through the various forms of property, management and organization authorized by law.

3. Public companies will be created by law, they will be governed by the legal regime determined by it and the rules on probity and accountability will be applicable to them.

4. The State will promote innovation, local markets, short circuits and the circular economy.

5. The State must prevent and punish abuses in the markets. Collusion practices between companies and abuses of a dominant position, as well as business concentrations that affect the efficient, fair and loyal functioning of the markets, will be understood as conduct contrary to the social interest. The law shall establish the sanctions for those responsible.

Article 183

1. Public finances will be conducted in accordance with the principles of sustainability and fiscal responsibility, which will guide the actions of the State in all its institutions and at all levels.

2. The State will use its resources in a reasonable, optimal, effective and efficient manner, for the benefit of the people and based on the objectives that the Constitution and the laws impose on them.

3. Without prejudice to the different types of liability that may result from non-compliance with financial obligations, the law must establish mechanisms for an effective compensation of public assets.

Article 184

1. It is the duty of the State, within the scope of its financial powers, to establish a permanent policy of sustainable development in harmony with nature.

2. In order to have resources for the care and repair of ecosystems, the law may establish taxes on activities that affect the environment. Likewise, the law may establish taxes on the use of natural common goods, national goods for public use or fiscal goods. When said activities are territorially circumscribed, the law must distribute resources to the corresponding territorial entity.

Article 185

1. All persons and entities must contribute to support public spending by paying

taxes, fees and contributions authorized by law. The tax system is based on the principles of equality, progressiveness, solidarity and material justice, which, in no case, will have a confiscatory scope. It will have within its objectives the reduction of inequalities and poverty.

2. The exercise of the tax authority admits the creation of taxes that respond to purposes other than collection, and must take into account limits such as necessity, reasonableness and transparency.

3. The taxes that are collected, whatever their nature, will enter the fiscal coffers or the territorial entities as appropriate in accordance with the Constitution. Exceptionally, the law may create taxes in favor of territorial entities that tax activities or goods with a clear identification with the territories.

4. Territorial entities may only establish rates and contributions within their territory in accordance with a framework law that will establish the taxable event.

5. Annually, the competent authority will publish, in accordance with the law, the income subject to taxes and state, regional and communal tax burdens, as well as tax benefits, subsidies, grants or bonuses to promote business activity, including natural persons. and legal. The cost of these tax benefits must also be estimated annually in the Budget Law and published.

6. Plebiscite and referendum on tax matters will not proceed.

Article 186

The State will set a national port policy, guided by the principles of efficiency in the use of the coastline; environmental responsibility, with special emphasis on caring for nature and natural common goods; public participation in the resources generated by the activity; connection with the territory and the communities in which the port facilities are located; recognition of the port professional career as a high-risk job, and collaboration between facilities and port infrastructure to ensure the timely supply of communities.

CHAPTER VI

REGIONAL STATE AND TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Article 187

1. The State is organized territorially into autonomous territorial entities and special territories.

2. The autonomous communes, autonomous regions and indigenous territorial autonomies are autonomous territorial entities. They are endowed with political, administrative and financial autonomy to carry out their purposes and interests. They have legal personality under public law, their own patrimony and the powers and competencies necessary to govern themselves in response to the general interest of the republic, in accordance with the Constitution and the law, with human and natural rights as limits.

3. The creation, modification, delimitation and suppression of territorial entities

must consider objective criteria based on historical, geographic, social, cultural, ecosystemic and economic background, guaranteeing the popular, democratic and binding participation of its inhabitants.

4. In no case may the exercise of autonomy undermine the unique and indivisible nature of the State of Chile or allow territorial secession,

Article 188

1. The territorial entities coordinate and associate in relations of solidarity, cooperation, reciprocity and mutual support, avoiding duplication of functions, in accordance with the mechanisms established by law.

2. Two or more territorial entities, with or without territorial continuity, may sign agreements and establish territorial associations in order to achieve common objectives, promote social cohesion, improve the provision of public services, increase efficiency and effectiveness in the exercise their skills and promote sustainable and balanced social, cultural, and economic development.

3. The central Administration will promote and support cooperation and associativity with the territorial entities and between them.

4. The law will establish the general bases for the creation and operation of these associations, in accordance with the respective regional regulations.

5. The associations of territorial entities, in no case, will alter the territorial organization of the State.

Article 189

1. The Constitution guarantees equitable treatment and harmonious development and solidarity among the various territorial entities, both urban and rural. It will tend to the general interest and effective integration and will not be able to establish arbitrary differences between them.

2. The State guarantees all people horizontal equity in access to public goods and services, employment and all state benefits, without prejudice to the place they live in the territory, establishing, if necessary, affirmative actions in favor of of special protection groups.

Article 190

The territorial entities and their bodies must act in coordination in compliance with the principles of plurinationality and interculturality; respect and protect the various ways of conceiving and organizing the world, of relating to nature; and guarantee the rights of self-determination and autonomy of indigenous peoples and nations.

Article 191

Participation in the territorial entities in the regional State. 1. The territorial entities guarantee the right of their inhabitants to participate, individually or collectively, in public decisions, including the formulation, execution, evaluation, supervision and democratic control of the public function, in accordance with the Constitution. and the laws.

2. The indigenous peoples and nations must be consulted and shall grant free, prior and informed consent in those matters or matters that affect their rights recognized in this Constitution.

Article 192

The territorial entities must promote, encourage and guarantee the mechanisms of participation in the public policies, plans and programs that are implemented at each territorial level, in the cases that this Constitution, the law and the regional statutes indicate.

Article 193

1. It is the duty of the territorial entities, within the scope of their powers, to establish a permanent policy of territorial equity, sustainable development and harmony with nature.

2. The territorial entities will consider for their social, political, administrative, cultural, territorial and economic planning the principles of budget sufficiency, inclusion and interculturality, socio-spatial integration criteria, gender, socio-ecosystem, human rights approaches and others established by this Constitution.

Article 194

Between territorial entities the principle of non-tutelage governs. No territorial entity may exercise guardianship over another, without prejudice to the application of the principles of coordination, associativity, solidarity and conflicts of competence that may arise.

Article 195

1. The central Administration may transfer to the territorial entities the powers determined by law, without prejudice to those indicated in this Constitution. This transfer must always consider the timely and sufficient personnel and financial resources for its adequate execution. It will correspond to the law to establish the procedure, as well as its evaluation and control mechanisms.

2. The State must also generate differentiated public policies. The law will establish the criteria and requirements for the application of these differences, as well as the solidarity and equity mechanisms that compensate for the inequalities between the different territorial levels.

Article 196

1. Competences must be filed prioritizing the local entity over the regional one and the latter over the national one, without prejudice to those competences that the Constitution itself or the laws reserve for each of the territorial entities.

2. When so required by the general interest, the body of the central or regional Administration may temporarily subrogate the regional or local entity in the exercise of powers that cannot be assumed by them.

Article 197

1. The State, through the central Administration, regional and local governments, have the duty to order and plan the territory. For this, they will use management units that consider hydrographic basins.

2. The purpose of this duty will be to ensure an adequate location of settlements and productive activities, which allow responsible management of ecosystems and human activities, with criteria of equity and territorial justice for intergenerational well-being.

3. The land use and ecological planning plans will prioritize the protection of the upper parts of the basins, glaciers, natural recharge zones of aquifers and ecosystems. These may define areas of environmental or cultural protection and create buffer zones for them. Likewise, they will contemplate the impacts that land use causes on the availability and quality of water.

4. The ordering and planning of the territories will be binding in the matters that the law determines. They will be executed in a coordinated and integrated manner, focused on the general interest and with popular participation processes in their different stages.

Article 198

The State is the guarantor of the country's connectivity in coordination with the regional governments. Regional connectivity will be promoted with special attention to isolated, rural and difficult-to-access territories.

Article 199

The communes and autonomous regions located in border areas may be linked with the bordering territorial entities of the neighboring country, through their respective authorities, to establish cooperation and integration programs, aimed at promoting community development, the provision of public services and the conservation of the environment, according to the terms established by this Constitution and the law.

Article 200

The election of representatives by popular vote of the territorial entities will be carried out ensuring the territorial representativeness, the territorial belonging and the respective settlement.

autonomous commune

Article 201

1. The autonomous commune is the political and territorial entity based on the regional State, endowed with legal personality under public law and its own assets, which enjoys autonomy for the fulfillment of its purposes and the exercise of its powers, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the law.

2. The law will classify the communes into different types, which must be considered by the State bodies for the establishment of differentiated

administrative and economic-fiscal regimes, the implementation of policies, plans and programs attending to the diverse local realities, and in especially, for the transfer of competences and resources. The establishment of communal types must consider, at least, demographic, economic, cultural, geographic, socio-environmental, urban and rural criteria.

Article 202

The Autonomous Commune has the powers and competences of self-government to meet the needs of the local community.

Are Essential competences of the Autonomous Commune:

- a) Exercise government and administration functions within the commune and in the scope of their competences.
- b) The dictation of general and mandatory norms in matters of character communal, according to the Constitution and laws.
- c) The creation, benefit, organization and administration of the services municipal audiences within the scope of their functions, according to the Constitution and law.
- d) The sustainable and integral development of the commune.
- e) the protection of communal ecosystems and the rights of nature.
- f) Exercise the relevant actions in the protection of nature and their Rights recognized by this Constitution and the law.
- g) The execution of environmental protection mechanisms and actions in the way determined by the Constitution, the law, the instruments of Environmental Management and Aendes standards.
- h) Conservation, custody and protection of assets cultural and natural.
-) the promotion and protection of cultures, arts and Patrimonies cultural and natural, as well as research and training Artistic in its territories.
- j) guarantee popular participation and strengthening the democracy.
- k) Develop, with the regional and central level, activities and services in Education, health, housing, tourism, recreation, sport matters and the others established by law.
- l) The construction of works that demand local progress in the Frame of Its attributions.
- m) The strategic development of the commune through the plan of developing planning through the plan Communal regulator agreed in a participatory manner with the community of their respective territory.
- ñ) The promotion of productive activities.
- o) The promotion of local trade.
- p) The promotion of the reintegration and reintegration of people in situation of street that require it, through planning, coordination and Execution of programs for that purpose.
- q) Manage the risk reduction against disasters.
- r) The development of cleaning and ornament of the commune.
- s) The promotion of citizen security.
- t) The other powers that determine the Constitution and the Law.

The laws must recognize existing differences between different types of communes and municipalities, ensuring equity, inclusion and Territorial cohesion

Article 203

1. In order to guarantee the respect, protection and progressive realization of economic and social rights under equal conditions, the autonomous communes may temporarily entrust one or more powers to the respective autonomous region or the central Administration, in accordance with what is established In the law.

2. At the request of the mayor, with the agreement of the municipal council, the autonomous region or the central Administration, when so required by the general interest, they may temporarily subrogate the autonomous commune in the exercise of powers that are not may be assumed by it.

Article 204

The mayor, with the approval of the municipal council, may establish delegations for the exercise of the powers of the autonomous commune in the cases and forms determined by law.

Article 205

The government of the autonomous commune resides in the municipality, which will be constituted by the mayor and the municipal council, with the participation of the community that lives in its territory.

Article 206

1. The mayor or the mayor is the highest executive authority of the communal government, integrates and presides over the municipal council and represents the commune judicially and extrajudicially.

2. He will exercise his functions for a term of four years and may be consecutively re-elected only once for the following period. For these purposes, it will be understood that he has held office during a period when he has completed more than half of his mandate .

Article 207

1. The municipal council is the collegiate body of popular and neighborhood representation, endowed with normative, decisive and supervisory functions. It will be made up of the number of people in proportion to the population of the commune, in accordance with the Constitution and the law. The law will establish a system of disabilities and incompatibilities.

2. Those who integrate the municipal council will exercise their functions for a term of four years and may be re-elected consecutively only once for the following period. For these purposes, it will be understood that they have exercised their position during a period when they have completed more than half of their mandate.

3. The councilmen and the councilmen will have the necessary conditions and resources for the efficient and honest performance of the position.

4. The agreement of the council will be necessary for the approval of the communal development plan, the municipal budget and the respective investment projects, and others determined by law.

5. The agreement of the council will also be necessary for the approval of the communal regulatory plan.

Article 208

Each commune will have a communal statute prepared and approved by the municipal

council. Without prejudice to the general minimums provided by law for all communes, the communal statute establishes the administrative organization and the functioning of communal bodies, the mechanisms of neighborhood democracy and the norms for the elaboration of communal ordinances.

Article 209

1. The communal social assembly has the purpose of promoting popular and citizen participation in public affairs. It will be consultative, incident and representative of the organizations of the commune.
2. Its integration, organization, operation and attributions will be established by law and complemented by the regional statute.

Article 210

1. The communes will establish territories called neighborhood units. Within the neighborhood unit, a neighborhood board will be constituted, representative of the people who reside in it, which will have legal personality and will not be for profit. Its purpose will be to make popular participation effective in community management and community development. In communes with a rural population, a communal union of rural neighborhood boards may also be constituted.
2. The law will provide the way to determine the territory of the neighborhood units, the procedure for setting up the neighborhood boards and communal unions and their powers.

Article 211

1. The council of mayors is a consultative and representative body of all the communes of the autonomous region. It will be coordinated by whoever its members determine by majority in office.
2. Shall meet and address the problems of the autonomous region, promote effective coordination between the various bodies with a regional presence and foster effective cooperation between communal governments.

Article 212

1. The Central Administration of the State guarantees the municipality sufficient financing and resources for the fair and equitable development of each commune.
2. Likewise, it must observe as a basic principle for the communal government the search for harmonious and equitable territorial development, encouraging all people to have access to the same level and quality of municipal public services, regardless of the place they live.

Article 213

1. The autonomous communes may be associated with each other, permanently or temporarily. They will have legal personality under private law and will be governed by the regulations of that sector.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the associations will be subject to the control of the Comptroller General of the Republic and must comply with the regulations of administrative probity and transparency in the exercise of the function they develop.

Article 214

The autonomous communes, in order to fulfill their functions and exercise their powers, may create companies, or participate in them, either individually or associated with other public or private entities, prior authorization by general or special law. Municipal public companies will have legal personality and their own assets and will be governed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the law.

Article 215

1. The creation, division or merger of autonomous communes or the modification of their limits or denomination will be determined by law, respecting in any case objective criteria, according to the provisions of the Constitution.

2. A law will regulate the transitory administration of the communes that are created; the installation procedure of the new municipalities, the transfer of municipal personnel and services, and the necessary safeguards to safeguard the use and disposal of assets located in the territories of the new communes.

Article 216

1. The municipalities have the duty to promote and guarantee the citizen participation of the local community in the management, in the construction of local development policies and in the planning of the territory, as well as in the cases that this Constitution, the law and the regional or communal statutes indicate.

2. These will provide the mechanisms, spaces, resources, digital literacy, training and civic education and everything that is necessary to achieve said participation, which will be consultative, incident and, where appropriate, binding in accordance with the respective legislation.

Article 217

The municipalities may establish their personnel plants and the bodies or units of their internal structure, in accordance with the law, safeguarding the civil servant career and its due financing.

Province

Article 218

The province is a territorial division established for administrative purposes and is made up of a group of autonomous communes.

autonomous region

Article 219

The autonomous region is the political and territorial entity endowed with legal personality under public law and its own assets that enjoys autonomy for the development of regional interests, the management of its economic resources and the exercise of legislative, regulatory, executive and supervisory powers. through its bodies within the scope of its powers, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the law.

Article 220

The powers of the autonomous region are:

- a) The organization of the regional government, in accordance with the Constitution and its statute.
- b) The political-administrative and financial organization of the autonomous region.
- c) Coordinate and delegate the constitutional powers shared with the other territorial entities.
- d) The regional policy of housing, urban planning, health, transportation and education, in coordination with national policies, plans and programs, respecting the universality of the rights guaranteed by this Constitution.
- e) The creation of regional public companies by the competent bodies of the autonomous region, in accordance with the procedures regulated by law.
- f) Exercise autonomously the administration and coordination of all the public services of its dependency.
- g) The conservation, preservation, protection and restoration of nature, of the ecological balance and the rational use of water and other natural elements of its territory.
- h) The regulation and administration of the forests, reserves and parks of the protected wild areas and any other fiscal property that is considered necessary for the care of the ecosystem services that are granted to the communities, within the scope of their competences.
- i) Planning, land use planning and integrated watershed management.
- j) Establish a permanent policy of sustainable development in harmony with nature.
- k) Approve, through citizen participation processes, the environmental decontamination plans of the autonomous region.
- l) Promote popular participation in matters of regional interest.
- m) The development of research, technology and sciences.
- n) The promotion and protection of cultures, arts, historical, archaeological, linguistic and architectural intangible heritage; and artistic training in its territory.
- ñ) Execute public works of interest in the territory of the autonomous region.
- o) The planning and implementation of physical and digital connectivity.
- p) The promotion and encouragement of sport, leisure and recreation.
- q) The promotion and management of tourism in the territorial scope of the autonomous region, in coordination with the autonomous commune.
- r) The promotion of the social, productive and economic development of the autonomous region, in coordination with national policies, plans and programs.
- s) Establish contributions and rates within its territory prior authorization by law.
- t) Participate in international cooperation actions, within the frameworks established by treaties and agreements in force.
- u) Other powers determined by the Constitution and law.

Article 221

1. Powers not expressly conferred on the autonomous region correspond to the Central Administration, without prejudice to the transfer of powers regulated by the Constitution and the law.

2. The powers of the autonomous region may be exercised concurrently and in coordination with other State bodies.

Article 222

The institutional organization of the autonomous regions is made up of the regional government and the regional assembly.

Article 223

1. The regional government is the executive body of the autonomous region.

2. A regional governor directs the regional government, exercises the function of government and administration and represents the region judicially and extrajudicially.

3. Whoever heads the regional government represents the autonomous region before the national authorities with functions of coordination and intermediation between the central government and the region and before the international authorities, within the framework of the national policy of international relations.

4. In the respective election, the person who obtains the majority of validly cast votes will be elected. If no person obtains at least forty percent of the votes, a second vote will take place between those who have obtained the two highest majorities. The person who obtains the majority of validly cast votes will be elected.

5. Whoever heads the regional government will exercise their functions for a term of four years, being able to be consecutively re-elected only once for the following period. In this case, it will be considered that the position has been held for a period when more than half of the mandate has been completed.

Article 224

The following are essential powers of regional governments:

a) Exercise regulatory power in all those matters that are within the scope of their powers, in accordance with the Constitution, the law and the regional statute.

b) Organize, administer, supervise and supervise the public services of the autonomous region and coordinate with the Government with respect to those that have a national character and that work in the region.

c) Propose to the regional assembly the creation of regional public companies or the participation in regional companies for the management of services of their competence, according to the provisions of the Constitution, the law and the regional statute.

d) Prepare and present to the regional assembly the regional land use plan and the urban development plans of the metropolitan areas, in accordance with the regional statute and the law.

e) Submit to the regional assembly the integrated basin management plans agreed

- upon in the respective basin councils, in accordance with the law. f) Convene regional referendums and plebiscites by virtue of the provisions of the Constitution, the regional statute and the law
- g) Establish crisis management systems among the bodies that have a seat in the autonomous region, which include, at least, their preparation, prevention, administration and management.
- h) Prepare and present to the regional assembly the regional development plan, in accordance with the regional statute.
- i) Enter into acts and contracts in which they have an interest. j) Adopt and implement public policies that encourage and promote the social, productive, economic and cultural development of the autonomous region, especially in areas of competence of the autonomous region.
- k) Promote innovation, competitiveness and investment in the respective autonomous region.
- l) Prepare and present to the regional assembly the draft regional budget, in accordance with this Constitution and the regional statute.
- m) Manage and execute the planning, destination and use of the regional budget.
- n) Exercise their own fiscal powers in accordance with the Constitution and the law.
- ñ) Celebrate and execute agreements with the governments of other autonomous regions for the purpose of implementing interregional public programs and policies, as well as any other form of territorial associativity.
- o) Celebrate and execute international cooperation actions, within the frameworks established by the treaties and agreements that the country celebrates for this purpose and in accordance with the procedures regulated by law.
- p) The other powers indicated in the Constitution, the law and the regional statute.

Article 225

1. The regional assembly is the collegiate body of regional representation that is endowed with normative, decision-making and supervisory powers.
2. A law will determine the general requirements to access the position of regional assemblyman and their number in proportion to the regional population.
3. Those who hold the position of regional assemblyman will exercise their functions for a term of four years, being able to be consecutively re-elected only once for the immediately following period. In this case, they will be considered to have held office for a period when they have completed more than half of their mandate.

Article 226

The attributions of the regional assembly are:

- a) Dictate its internal operating regulations.
- b) Dictate the regional norms that make the regional agreement laws applicable.
- c) Initiate in matters of regional interest the legislative procedure before the Chamber of the Regions.
- d) Request the Congress of Deputies to transfer legislative power in matters of interest to the autonomous region.
- e) Exercise the regulatory power in conjunction with whoever directs the regional government in matters of its competence and dictate the regulations for the execution of the law when it entrusts it.
- f) Manage their own property and assets.
- g) Approve, reject or modify the investment of the resources of the solidarity funds that are created and other public resources provided by law.
- h) Supervise the acts of the regional government in accordance with the procedure established in the regional statute.

- i) Supervise the acts of the regional administration, for which it may request information from authorities or headquarters that perform their functions in the autonomous region, summon public officials or regional authorities and create special commissions.
- j) Request the governor or regional governor to account for her participation in the Council of Governors.
- k) Approve, reject or propose modifications to the integrated watershed management plan.
- l) Pronounce jointly with the competent bodies regarding environmental assessment procedures.
- m) Approve, modify or reject the regional budget, the regional development plan and the land use plans.
- n) Decide on the call for consultations or regional plebiscites.
- ñ) Approve, at the proposal of the governor or the regional governor and prior ratification by the Chamber of Regions, the creation of regional public companies or participation in regional companies.
- o) The other powers determined by the Constitution and the law.

Article 227

1. The administrative organization and internal functioning of each autonomous region will be established in a statute.
2. The regional statute must respect the fundamental rights and the principles of the social and democratic State of law recognized in the Constitution.

Article 228

1. The project of regional statute will be elaborated and proposed by whoever directs the regional government to the respective regional assembly, for its deliberation and agreement, which will be approved by the majority in office.
2. The process of elaboration and reform of this must guarantee the popular, democratic and binding participation of the inhabitants of the respective autonomous region.

Article 229

1. The regional social council is in charge of promoting popular participation in regional public affairs of a participatory and consultative nature. Its integration and competencies will be determined by law.
2. Whoever directs the regional government and the heads of regional public services must report to the regional social council, at least once a year, on budget execution and project development in the terms prescribed by the regional statute.

Article 230

1. The Council of Governments, chaired by the President of the Republic and made up of the governors of each region, will coordinate relations between the central Administration and the territorial entities, ensuring the balanced social and economic well-being of the republic in your set.
2. The powers of the Council of Governors are:
 - a) Coordinate, complement and collaborate in the execution of public policies in the regions.
 - b) Conduct economic and budgetary coordination between the Central Administration and the autonomous regions.

- c) Discuss joint actions of a strategic nature, which affect the state and regional spheres of competence, as well as ensure respect for the autonomy of territorial entities.
- d) Ensure the correct application of the principles of equity, solidarity and territorial justice and the mechanisms of interterritorial economic compensation, in accordance with the Constitution and the law.
- e) Convene sectoral meetings between territorial entities.
- f) Agree on the creation of commissions or working groups to study matters of common interest.
- g) Others established by the Constitution and the law.

Article 231

1. The autonomous region may establish its personnel plants and the organs or units of its internal structure in accordance with the law, safeguarding the civil servant career and its due financing.
2. These faculties will be executed by whoever presides over the government, prior agreement of the regional assembly.

Article 232

The law will determine the public services, institutions or companies of the State that, by virtue of their oversight purposes or for reasons of efficiency and general interest, will maintain a centralized or decentralized organization throughout the territory of the republic.

Article 233

1. The autonomous regions have the powers to coordinate with those who represent the ministries and public services with a presence in the autonomous region.
2. The regional government may request the central Administration the transfer of powers of ministries and public services. In turn, the municipalities may request the transfer of powers to the regional government.
3. The exercise of these powers is intended to guarantee the respect, protection and progressive realization of social and economic rights under equal conditions in the different territorial entities.
4. The central administration will have subrogation powers of a transitory nature when the territorial entities cannot efficiently fulfill their mandates.
5. The law shall regulate the procedure and the exercise of these powers.

Article 234

1. Indigenous territorial autonomy is the territorial entity endowed with legal personality under public law and its own patrimony, where the indigenous peoples and nations exercise rights of autonomy in coordination with the other territorial entities. It is the duty of the State to recognize, promote and guarantee indigenous territorial autonomy for the fulfillment of its purposes.
2. The law, through a process of participation and prior consultation, will create a timely, efficient and transparent procedure for the constitution of indigenous territorial autonomies. Said procedure must be initiated at the request of the

interested indigenous peoples and nations, through their representative authorities.

Article 235

The law must establish the exclusive competences of the indigenous territorial autonomies and those shared with the other territorial entities. The indigenous territorial autonomies must have the necessary powers and financing for the proper exercise of the right to self-determination of indigenous peoples and nations.

special territories

Article 236

1. Rapa Nui and the Juan Fernández archipelago are special territories, which are governed by their respective statutes.

2. By virtue of the geographical, climatic, environmental, economic, social and cultural particularities of a certain territorial entity or part of it, the law may create special territories.

3. In special territories, the law may establish differentiated economic and administrative regimes, as well as their duration, taking into consideration the characteristics of these entities.

Article 237

1. The law will create and regulate the administration of a Fund for Special Territories, whose resources will be used exclusively for the purposes for which they were created.

2. Likewise, the central Administration and the autonomous territorial entities must allocate their own resources to the financing of the respective special territories.

Article 238

In the special territory of Rapa Nui, the State guarantees the right to self-determination and autonomy of the Rapanui Polynesian nation people, ensuring the means to finance and promote their development, protection and well-being by virtue of the Agreement of Wills signed in 1888, by the which is incorporated into Chile. The Rapanui people are recognized as having collective ownership of the rights over the territory, with the exception of the individual land rights of its members. A statute of autonomy will regulate the Rapa Nui territory.

Article 239

The Juan Fernández archipelago is a special territory made up of the Robinson Crusoe, Alejandro Selkirk, Santa Clara, San Félix and San Ambrosio islands, and the maritime territory adjacent to them. The government and administration of this territory shall be governed by the special statutes established by law.

Article 240

The Chilean Antarctic territory, including its maritime spaces, is a special territory and border area in which Chile exercises sovereignty and sovereign rights, respectively, with full respect for ratified and current treaties. The State must conserve, protect and care for Antarctica, through a policy based on knowledge and oriented towards scientific research, international collaboration and peace.

rurality

Article 241

1. The State promotes the comprehensive development of rural territories and recognizes rurality as a territorial expression where forms of life and production are developed around the direct relationship of people and communities with the land, water and sea.

2. Likewise, it will facilitate the participation of rural communities at the local and regional level in the design and implementation of programs and public policies that affect or concern them.

Article 242

The State shall adopt the necessary measures to prevent violence and overcome the inequalities faced by rural women and girls, promoting the implementation of public policies that guarantee equal enjoyment of the rights enshrined in the Constitution.

Article 243

The State promotes local markets, free fairs and short circuits for the commercialization and exchange of goods and products related to rurality.

Tax autonomy

Article 244

1. The financial activity of the territorial entities will be carried out in coordination between them, the State and the competent authorities, which must cooperate and collaborate with each other and avoid duplication and interference of functions, ensuring at all times the satisfaction of the general interest.

2. The foregoing shall also apply with respect to all the competencies or powers attributed to the territorial entities.

Article 245

1. The autonomous territorial entities have financial autonomy in their income and expenses for the fulfillment of their powers, which must comply with the principles

of sufficiency, coordination, budget balance, solidarity and interterritorial compensation, sustainability, responsibility and economic efficiency.

2. The Budget Law should tend so that, progressively, a significant part of public spending is executed through subnational governments, based on the responsibilities that each level of government must assume.

3. The duty and power to ensure macroeconomic and fiscal stability will be centralized.

Article 246

1. The financial autonomy of the territorial entities implies the power to order and manage their public finances within the framework of the Constitution and the laws, for the benefit of their inhabitants, under the criteria of responsibility and financial sustainability.

2. Financial sufficiency will be determined under objective criteria such as correspondence between competencies and resources necessary for compliance, budget balance, coordination, non-discrimination between territorial entities, equality in social benefits, harmonious development of the territories, unity, objectivity, reasonableness, timeliness and transparency.

Article 247

The territorial entities will have the following sources of income: a) The resources assigned by the Budget Law. b) Taxes in favor of the territorial entity. c) The distribution of taxes established in the Budget Law. d) Rates and contributions. e) The distribution of solidarity funds. f) The interterritorial tax transfer. g) The administration and use of its assets. h) Donations, inheritances and legacies received in accordance with the law. i) Others determined by the Constitution and the law.

Article 248

1. The tax revenues generated by taxes are distributed between the central Administration and the territorial entities in the manner established in the Budget Law.

2. The law will define the body in charge of compiling and systematizing the necessary information to propose to the Legislative Power the formulas for the distribution of fiscal income, fiscal compensation between territorial entities and the resources to be integrated into the various funds. For these purposes, the participation and representation of the territorial entities should be considered.

3. During the budgetary legislative process, the competent body will suggest a tax revenue distribution formula, which will consider the distribution criteria established by law.

Article 249

1. The Administration and the territorial entities must contribute to the correction of the inequalities that exist between them.

2. The law will establish compensation funds for territorial entities with less fiscal capacity. The competent body, based on objective criteria, will suggest to

the legislator the resources that should be integrated into these funds.

3. The law will establish a macroeconomic stabilization and contingency fund to guarantee the resources of the territorial entities in the face of fluctuations in ordinary income.

4. By virtue of interterritorial solidarity, the central Administration must make unconditional direct transfers to territorial entities that have tax revenues less than half of their weighted average.

5. The autonomous regions and communes that have income above the weighted average of fiscal income will transfer resources to those equivalent with income below the average. The competent body will suggest a formula to the legislator to make such transfers.

Article 250

Regional and local governments may issue debt in accordance with the provisions of the law, general or special, which shall establish at least the following regulations: a) The prohibition of allocating the funds collected through the issuance of debt or loans to the financing of current expenditure . b) The mechanisms that guarantee that the debt is complete and duly serviced by the debtor. c) Prohibition of the establishment of treasury guarantees or bonds. d) The establishment of maximum debt limits as a percentage of the annual budget of the respective regional and municipal government and the obligation to maintain an updated risk classification. e) Restrictions in electoral periods. f) These resources may not be used for salaries or current expenses.

CHAPTER VII LEGISLATIVE POWER

Article 251

The Legislative Power is made up of the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions.

Congress of Deputies and Deputies

Article 252

1. The Congress of Deputies is a joint and multinational deliberative body that represents the people. Concurs to the formation of laws and exercises the other powers entrusted by the Constitution.

2. The Congress is made up of no less than one hundred and fifty-five members elected by direct voting by electoral districts. A regional agreement law will determine the number of members, the electoral districts and the form of their election, taking into account the criterion of proportionality.

3. The seats reserved in the Congress of Deputies for indigenous peoples and nations will be elected in a single national district. Their number is defined in

proportion to the indigenous population in relation to the total population of the country. They must be added to the total number of members of the Congress. The law will regulate the requirements, procedures and distribution of reserved seats.

Article 253

The exclusive powers of the Congress of Deputies are:

- a) Supervise the acts of the Government. To exercise this power, it may:
 - 1) Adopt agreements or suggest observations, which will be transmitted in writing to the President of the Republic, who within thirty days from the communication must give a reasoned response through the minister or of the corresponding Minister of State.
 - 2) Request, with the sponsorship of a quarter of its members, background information from the President of the Republic on the content or foundations of the acts of the Government, who must give a reasoned answer through the Minister or the Minister of State that corresponds within three days from its communication. In no case will these acts affect the political responsibility of the ministers of State.
 - 3) Create special investigative commissions at the request of at least two-fifths of its members in office, in order to gather information regarding certain acts of the Government. The investigative commissions, at the request of a third of their members, may issue subpoenas and request records. Any person who is summoned by these commissions will be obliged to appear and provide the background and information requested. However, the same investigative commission may not summon the same person more than three times without the prior agreement of the majority of its members.
- b) Declare, when the President submits her resignation from her post, if the reasons that originate it are or are not founded and, consequently, admit it or reject it.
- c) Declare whether or not there is room for the accusations that not less than ten nor more than twenty of its members make against:
 - 1) The President of the Republic, for acts of their administration that have seriously compromised the honor or security of the State or openly violated the Constitution or the laws. This accusation may be brought while the President is in office and in the six months following the expiration of her term in office. During this last time she will not be able to leave the republic without the agreement of the Congress of Deputies.
 - 2) Ministers of State, for having seriously compromised the honor or security of the State, for violating the Constitution or the laws or for having left them without execution and for the crimes of treason, concussion, embezzlement of public funds and bribery.
 - 3) The judges of the courts of appeals and the Supreme Court and the Comptroller General of the Republic, for notable abandonment of their duties.
 - 4) The generals or admirals of the institutions belonging to the Armed Forces, the general director of Carabineros de Chile and the general director of the Chilean Investigative Police, for having seriously compromised the honor or security of the State.
 - 5) The regional governors, for infraction of the Constitution and for the crimes of treason, sedition, embezzlement of public funds and extortion. The accusation will be processed in accordance with the law that regulates the matter. The accusations referred to in numbers 2), 3), 4) and 5) may be filed while the affected person is in office or within three months following the expiration of their position. Once the accusation has been filed, he may not leave the country without permission from the Congress of Deputies and may not do so in any case if the accusation has already been approved by it. To declare that the accusation against the President of the Republic or a regional governor has taken place, the vote of the majority of

the deputies and the deputies in office will be needed. The accused person will not be suspended from their duties. In all other cases, the vote of the majority of the deputies present will be required and the accused person will be suspended from their functions from the moment the Congress of Deputies declares that the accusation has taken place. The suspension will end if the Chamber of the Regions rejects the accusation or if it does not pronounce itself within the following thirty days.

d) Grant their agreement so that the President of the Republic may be absent from the country for more than thirty days or from the third Sunday of November of the year prior to the one in which the person in office must resign.

e) Periodically supervise the execution of the budget assigned to defense, as well as the implementation of the national defense policy and the military policy.

f) The others established by the Constitution.

Chamber of the Regions

Article 254

1. The Chamber of the Regions is a deliberative, joint and multinational body of regional representation in charge of concurring in the formation of regional agreement laws and exercising the other powers entrusted by this Constitution.

2. Its members are called regional representatives and are elected by popular vote, together with the communal and regional authorities, three years after the presidential and congressional elections.

3. The law will determine the number of regional representatives to be elected by region, which must be the same for each region and in no case less than three, ensuring that the final composition of the body respects the principle of parity. Likewise, the law will regulate the integration of reserved seats in the Chamber of Regions.

4. The law will specify their special rights and obligations, which, in any case, must include the obligation to periodically render an account before the regional assembly they represent. They may also be specially summoned and summoned for that purpose.

5. The Chamber of the Regions may not audit the acts of the Government or the institutions that depend on it.

Article 255

1. It is the exclusive responsibility of the Chamber of the Regions to hear the accusations brought by the Congress of Deputies.

2. The Chamber of the Regions will decide as a jury and will limit itself to declaring whether or not the accused person is guilty.

3. The declaration of guilt must be pronounced by two thirds of its members in office when it is an accusation against the President or the President of the Republic or a regional governor. In all other cases, by the majority of its members in office.

4. The person found guilty is removed from office and may not hold any other position of exclusive trust of the President or the President during the remainder of their term or run for the popularly elected position from which they were removed in the next election. , as appropriate.

5. The official or official found guilty will be tried in accordance with the laws by the competent court, both for the application of the penalty indicated for the crime, if any, and to enforce civil liability for the damages caused to the State or individuals.

Provisions common to the Legislative Power

Article 256

1. The Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions may not enter into session or adopt agreements without the concurrence of a third of their members in office. They make their decisions by the majority of their members present, unless this Constitution provides a different quorum.

2. The law will establish its rules of organization, operation and processing, which may be supplemented with the operating regulations issued by these bodies.

Article 257

1. In order for a person to be elected deputy, deputy or regional representative, they must be a citizen with the right to vote, have reached eighteen years of age on the day of the election and have resided in the corresponding territory for a period of not less than two years in the case of deputies or deputies and four years in the case of regional representatives, counted backwards from the day of the election.

2. It will be understood that they have their residence in the corresponding territory while they exercise their position.

Article 258

1. The following may not apply to the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions:

- a) Whoever holds the Presidency of the Republic or who subrogates him in the exercise of the Presidency at the time of the election.
- b) The ministers and the ministers of State and the undersecretaries and the undersecretaries.
- c) The regional and communal authorities of popular election.
- d) The directors of the Central Bank.
- e) The counselors of the Board of Directors of the Electoral Service.
- f) Those who hold senior or managerial positions in autonomous bodies.
- g) Those who exercise jurisdiction in the Justice Systems.
- h) Those who make up the Constitutional Court.
- i) Those who make up the Electoral Qualifying Court and the regional electoral courts.
- j) The comptroller or comptroller general of the republic.
- k) Those who hold the positions of national prosecutor, regional prosecutors or deputy prosecutors of the Public Ministry.
- l) Officials or officials in active service of the police. m) Natural persons or administrators of legal persons who enter into or guarantee contracts with the

State. n) Military men and women on active duty.

2. The disqualifications established in this article will be applicable to those who have had the aforementioned qualities or positions within the year immediately prior to the election, except with respect to the persons mentioned in letter m), who must not meet those conditions at the time to register their candidacy, and those indicated in letters k), l) and n), in respect of which the period of ineligibility will be two years immediately prior to the election.

Article 259

1. The positions of deputy or deputy and regional representative are incompatible with each other, with other positions of representation and with any employment, function, commission or position of a public or private nature.

2. By the sole fact of their proclamation by the Electoral Qualifying Court, they will cease in the other incompatible position, job, function or commission they hold.

Article 260

1. Deputies, deputies and regional representatives are inviolable for the opinions they express and the votes they cast in the performance of their duties.

2. From the day of their election or investiture, they cannot be accused or deprived of liberty, except in the case of a flagrant crime, if the court of appeals of the respective jurisdiction, in plenary, does not previously declare that there is room for the formation of cause. Against the resolutions that these courts dictate in this regard may be appealed to the Supreme Court.

3. In the event that they are arrested for a flagrant crime, they will be immediately made available to the respective court of appeals, with the corresponding summary information. The Court will proceed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

4. From the moment in which it is declared, by firm resolution, that there is room for a cause to be formed, they will be suspended from their position and will be subject to the competent judge.

Article 261

1. The deputy, deputy, or regional representative will cease to hold office:

a) Absence from the country for more than thirty days without permission from the respective corporation or, during its recess, from its Board of Directors.

b) That, during their exercise, enter into or guarantee contracts with the State, or act as an attorney or attorney or agent in particular administrative procedures, in the provision of public jobs, ministries, functions or commissions of a similar nature. This inability will take place whether she acts on her own or through an intermediary, natural or legal person.

c) That, during the exercise of it, act as a lawyer or lawyer or agent or agent in any kind of trial, exercising any influence before the administrative or judicial authorities in favor of or representing the employer or workers in negotiations or labor disputes, whether in the public or private sector, or intervening in them before any of the parties.

d) That it has seriously violated the rules on transparency, limits and control of electoral spending, from the date declared by the Elections Qualifying Court by

final judgment, at the request of the Board of Directors of the Electoral Service. A law will indicate the cases in which there is a serious infraction.
e) That, during his exercise, he loses any general eligibility requirement or incurs in a cause of disability of those established in this chapter. A law will indicate the cases in which there is a serious infraction.

2. Deputies, deputies and regional representatives may resign from their positions when they are affected by a serious illness, duly accredited, that prevents them from performing them, and the Electoral Qualifying Court so qualifies it.

3. In case of vacancy of a deputy or a regional representative, the law will determine their form of replacement. His replacement must meet the requirements established by this Constitution to be elected to the respective position and the same disabilities and incompatibilities will apply to him. The joint composition of the body will be ensured at all events...

Article 262

Deputies, deputies and regional representatives are renewed in their entirety every four years and can be successively re-elected in office for up to one period. For these purposes, it will be understood that they have held office for a period when they have completed more than half of their mandate.

Joint sessions of the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions

Article 263

The Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions will meet in joint session to:

- a) Inaugurate the legislative year
- b) Take the oath or promise of the President or the President-elect at the time of assuming office.
- c) Receive the annual public account of the President or the President.
- d) Elect the President or the President in the event of a vacancy, if there are less than two years left for the next election.
- e) Authorize or extend the states of constitutional exception as appropriate.
- f) Decide on the appointments that correspond according to this Constitution, guaranteeing a strict scrutiny of the suitability of the candidates for the corresponding position.
- g) The other cases established in this Constitution.

The law

Article 264

Only by virtue of a law can:

- a) Create, modify and eliminate taxes of any kind or nature and the tax benefits applicable to them, determine their progression, exemptions and proportionality, without prejudice to the exceptions established by this Constitution.
- b) Authorize the contracting of loans and other operations that may compromise the credit and financial responsibility of the State, its agencies and municipalities, without prejudice to what is established with respect to territorial entities and what is established in the following letter. This provision shall not apply to the Central Bank.
- c) Establish the conditions and rules according to which the universities and State

- companies and those in which the State has participation may contract loans, which in no case may be made with the State, their organizations and companies.
- d) Institute the rules on the alienation of assets of the State, of the regional governments or of the municipalities and on their lease, enabling titles for their use or exploitation and concession.
 - e) Regulate the capabilities of national defense, allow the entry of foreign troops into the territory of the republic and authorize the departure of national troops outside it.
 - f) Establish or modify the political or administrative division of the country.
 - g) Point out the value, type and denomination of coins and the system of weights and measures.
 - h) Grant general pardons and amnesties, which will not proceed in case of war crimes and crimes against humanity.
 - i) Establish the system for determining the remuneration of the President of the Republic and ministers or ministers of State, deputies and deputies, governors and governors and regional representatives.
 - j) Single out the city in which the President of the Republic must reside, hold their sessions the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of Regions and operate the Supreme Court.
 - k) Authorize the declaration of war, at the proposal of the President of the Republic.
 - l) Set the bases of the procedures that govern the acts of the Public Administration.
 - m) Establish the creation and modification of public services and public jobs, whether fiscal, self-employed or State companies, and determine their functions and attributions.
 - n) Establish the applicable legal regime in labor, trade union, strike and collective bargaining in its various manifestations, social security and social security.
 - ñ) Create lotteries and bets.
 - o) Regulate those matters that the Constitution indicates as laws of necessary presidential concurrence.
 - p) Regulate the other matters that the Constitution requires to be established by law.

Article 265

1. The President of the Republic may request authorization from the Congress of Deputies to issue decrees with the force of law for a period not exceeding one year.
2. This delegation may not extend to fundamental rights, nationality, citizenship, elections and plebiscites, nor to the organization, attributions and regime of the officials of the National Justice System, the Congress of Deputies, the Chamber of the Regions, of the Constitutional Court or the Comptroller General of the Republic.
3. The delegation law will indicate the precise matters on which the delegation will fall and may establish the limitations and formalities that are deemed appropriate.
4. Without prejudice to the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, whoever exercises the Presidency of the Republic will have authorization to establish the consolidated, coordinated and systematized text of the laws when it is convenient for their best execution. In the exercise of this power, he may introduce the changes in a way that they are indispensable, without altering, in any case, their true meaning and scope.
5. The Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic will be responsible for

taking note of these decrees with the force of law, and must reject them when they exceed or contravene the aforementioned authorization.

6. The decrees with the force of law will be subject, in terms of their publication, validity and effects, to the same rules that govern the law.

7. The law delegating powers that correspond to laws of regional agreement is law of regional agreement.

Article 266

The necessary presidential concurrence laws are:

- a) Those that directly incur expenses to the State.
- b) The laws related to the administration of the State budget, including the modifications of the Budget Law.
- c) Those that alter the political or administrative division of the country.
- d) Those that impose, suppress, reduce or condone taxes of any class or nature, establish exemptions or modify existing ones and determine its form, proportionality or progression.
- e) Those that contract or authorize to contract loans or celebrate any other kinds of operations that may engage the liability patrimonial of the State, of the autonomous bodies and condone, reduce or modify obligations, interest or other financial charges of any nature established in favor of the treasury or the agencies or entities without prejudice to the provisions of letter c) of article 264.
- f) Regulate the capabilities of national defense, allow the entry of foreign troops to the territory of the republic and authorize the departure of national troops out of it.

Article 267

1. The necessary presidential concurrence laws may have their origin in a message or in a motion.

2. The motion must be sponsored by no less than a quarter and no more than a third of the deputies and deputies or, where appropriate, of the regional representatives in office, and must declare that it is a bill of law. necessary concurrence of the Presidency.

3. These motions must be submitted accompanied by a financial technical report from the Budget Secretariat that includes an estimate of expenses and origin of financing.

4. These laws can only be approved if the President of the Republic gives his patronage during the processing of the project. She may sponsor it at any time up to fifteen days after it has been dispatched for general voting by the respective commission, and in any case, before this. Once this period has elapsed without the corresponding sponsorship, the project will be considered rejected and it will not be possible to insist on its processing.

5. Whoever exercises the Presidency of the Republic can always withdraw his patronage. In this case, the processing of the project will not be able to continue.

Article 268

1. Only regional agreement laws are:
 - a) Those that reform the Constitution.
 - b) Those that regulate the organization, attributions and functioning of the Justice Systems, the Legislative Power and the autonomous constitutional bodies.
 - c) Those that regulate states of constitutional exception.
 - d) Those that create, modify or suppress taxes or exemptions and determine their progression and proportionality.
 - e) Those that directly incur expenses for the State whose execution corresponds to the territorial entities.
 - f) Those that implement the right to health, the right to education and the right to housing.
 - g) Budgets.
 - h) Those approved by the regional statutes.
 - i) Those that regulate the election, designation, competencies, attributions and procedures of the bodies and authorities of the territorial entities.
 - j) Those that establish or alter the political-administrative division of the country.
 - k) Those that establish fiscal and budgetary distribution mechanisms and other economic compensation mechanisms between the different territorial entities.
 - l) Those that authorize the celebration of operations that compromise the patrimonial responsibility of the territorial entities.
 - m) Those that authorize territorial entities to create public companies.
 - n) Those that delegate legislative powers to the autonomous regions in accordance with the Constitution.
 - ñ) Those that regulate territorial and urban planning and its execution.
 - o) Those that regulate the protection of the environment.
 - p) Those that regulate popular voting and scrutiny.
 - q) Those that regulate political organizations.

2. If a conflict of competence arises between the Chamber of the Regions and the Congress of Deputies regarding whether one or more matters set forth in this article must be reviewed by the Chamber of the Regions, it will approve its competence by majority vote. of its members and Congress will ratify it by majority. In the event that Congress rejects the revision approved by the Chamber of the Regions, it may appeal to the Constitutional Court by majority agreement.

legislative procedure

Article 269

1. Laws can be initiated by message from the President of the Republic or by motion of not less than ten percent nor more than fifteen percent of deputies and deputies or regional representatives. Additionally, they may have their origin in popular initiative or indigenous law initiative.
2. One or more regional assemblies may submit initiatives to the Chamber of the Regions on matters of regional interest. If it sponsors them, they will be entered as an ordinary motion in Congress.
3. All bills, regardless of the form of their initiative, will begin processing in the Congress of Deputies.
4. All projects may be subject to additions or corrections in the corresponding procedures, both in the Congress of Deputies and in the Chamber of Regions, if the latter intervenes in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution. In no case will those that are not directly related to the main or fundamental ideas of

the project be admitted.

Article 270

1. The laws must be approved, modified or repealed by the majority of the members present in the Congress of Deputies and Deputies at the time of voting.
2. In the case of a regional agreement law, the Presidency of the Congress will send the approved project to the Chamber of the Regions to continue with its processing.
3. Once the project has been processed in the Congress of Deputies, it will be dispatched to the President of the Republic for the purposes of its promulgation or return.

Article 271

The laws referring to the organization, operation and procedures of the Legislative Power and the Justice Systems; to the electoral and plebiscitary processes; to the regulation of states of constitutional exception; to the regulation of political organizations; and those that regulate the Comptroller General of the Republic, the Ombudsman, the Nature Ombudsman, the Electoral Service, the Constitutional Court and the Central Bank must be approved by the favorable vote of the majority of the members. in exercise of the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions.

Article 272

1. Received by the Chamber of the Regions a project of law of regional agreement approved by the Congress of Deputies and Deputies, the Chamber of the Regions will pronounce, approving or rejecting it. If approved, the project will be sent to Congress to be dispatched to the President of the Republic for its promulgation as law. If it rejects it, it will process it and propose to Congress the amendments it deems pertinent.
2. If the Congress rejects one or more of those amendments or observations, a mixed commission will be convened to propose new amendments to resolve the discrepancy. These amendments will be voted on by the House and then by Congress. If all of them are approved, the project will be dispatched for promulgation.
3. The mixed commission will be made up of an equal number of deputies and deputies and regional representatives. The law will set the mechanism to designate the members of the commission and will establish the term in which it must report. If its report is not submitted within the term, it will be understood that the mixed commission maintains the observations originally formulated by the Chamber and rejected by Congress and the provisions of the preceding paragraph will apply.

Article 273

1. In the session following its dispatch by the Congress of Deputies and Deputies and with the favorable vote of the majority, the Chamber of Regions may request to hear a bill that is not a regional agreement.
2. The Chamber will have sixty days from receipt of the project to formulate amendments and send them to Congress. This may approve or insist on the original project with the favorable vote of the majority. If the Chamber does not issue its report within the period indicated, the project will be ready to be dispatched by

Congress.

Article 274

1. If the President of the Republic approves the project dispatched by the Congress of Deputies, he or she will order its promulgation as law. Otherwise, she will return it within thirty days with the observations that she deems pertinent or communicating her total rejection of the project.
2. In no case will observations that are not directly related to the main or fundamental ideas of the project be admitted, unless they have been considered in the respective message.
3. Partial observations may be approved by majority. With the same quorum, the Congress may insist on the original project.
4. If the President totally rejects the project, Congress must reject it, unless insisted by three-fifths of its members in office.
5. In the event that the President of the Republic does not return the project within thirty days, counted from the date of its submission, it will be understood that he or she approves it and it will be promulgated as law. The promulgation must always be made within a period of ten days, counted from the time it is appropriate. The publication will be made within the five business days following the date on which the promulgatory decree is fully processed.
6. The project that is rejected in general by the Congress of Deputies may not be renewed until after one year .

Article 275

1. The law that regulates the functioning of the Congress of Deputies must establish the mechanisms to determine the order in which the bills will be heard, distinguishing between simple urgency, extreme urgency and immediate discussion.
2. The law will specify the cases in which the urgency will be established by the President of the Republic and by the Congress of Deputies. The law will specify the cases and conditions of popular urgency.
3. Only the person who holds the Presidency of the Republic will have the power to determine the immediate discussion of a bill.

Article 276

1. The Chamber of the Regions will hear the proposals for regional statutes approved by a regional assembly, the creation of regional companies carried out by one or more regional assemblies in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the delegation of legislative powers carried out by them.
2. Once a proposal is received, the Chamber may approve the project or make the amendments it deems necessary. If the amendments are accepted by the respective regional assembly, the project will be in a state of being dispatched to the Congress of Deputies for its processing as a regional agreement law. For the knowledge of a regional statute, the Congress and the Chamber will have a term of six months.
3. The delegations may not be extended to areas of necessary presidential

concurrence; to nationality, citizenship and elections; to the areas that are subject to general codification, nor to the organization, powers and regime of national bodies or Justice Systems.

4. The law that delegates powers will indicate the precise matters on which the delegation will fall and may establish the limitations, restrictions and formalities that are deemed appropriate.

5. The Comptroller General of the Republic will take note of the regional laws enacted in accordance with this article, and must reject them when they exceed or contravene the aforementioned authorization.

Article 277

1. The draft Budget Law must be presented by whoever holds the Presidency of the Republic at least three months prior to the date on which it is to take effect.

2. If the project is not dispatched within ninety days of presentation, the project initially sent by the President will govern.

3. The bill will begin its processing in a special budget commission made up of an equal number of deputies and deputies and regional representatives. The special commission may not increase or decrease the estimate of income, but may reduce the expenses contained in the draft Budget Law, except for those established by permanent law.

4. Once the project is approved by the special budget commission, it will be sent to the Congress of Deputies for its processing as a regional agreement law.

5. The estimation of the performance of the resources that the Budget Law consults and of the new ones established by any other initiative of law will correspond to the person who exercises the Presidency of the Republic, previous report of the respective technical organisms, without prejudice to the attributions of the Secretariat of Budgets of the Congress and the Chamber.

6. No new expenditure charged to the public treasury may be approved without indicating, at the same time, the sources of resources necessary to cover said expenditure. The Budget Law cannot create taxes or tax benefits.

7. If the source of resources granted by the Congress of Deputies is insufficient to finance any new spending that is approved, whoever holds the Presidency of the Republic, upon promulgation of the law, after a favorable report from the service or the institution through from which the new income is collected, endorsed by the Comptroller General of the Republic, must proportionally reduce all expenses, whatever their nature.

8. In the processing of the Budget Law, as well as with respect to regional and communal budgets, popular participation must be guaranteed.

Article 278

1. The Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions will have a Technical Unit administratively dependent on the Congress.

2. Its Legislative Secretariat will be in charge of advising on the legal aspects of the laws that they process. It may also issue reports on areas of legislation that have fallen into disuse or that present technical problems.

3. Its Budget Secretariat will be in charge of studying the budgetary and fiscal

effect of the bills and of advising deputies, deputies and regional representatives during the processing of the Budget Law.

CHAPTER VIII EXECUTIVE POWER

Article 279

1. The government and administration of the State correspond to the President of the Republic, who exercises the Head of State and the Head of Government.
2. On July 5 of each year, the country will be informed of the administrative and political status of the republic before the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of Regions, in a joint session.

Article 280

1. For a person to be elected President or President of the Republic, it is required to have Chilean nationality and to have reached thirty years of age on the day of the election.
2. Likewise, they must have effective residence in the national territory for the four years prior to the election. This requirement will not be required when the absence from the country is due to the fact that the person, his or her spouse or civil partner is fulfilling a diplomatic mission, working in international organizations or there are other circumstances that justify it. Such circumstances must be qualified by the Electoral Qualifying Court.
3. When registering the candidacy, you must present a program, in accordance with the law.

Article 281

1. The President shall be elected by universal and direct suffrage, by the absolute majority of the votes validly cast. The election will be held on the third Sunday of November of the year prior to the one in which the person in office must cease to hold office.
2. If more than two candidacies are submitted to the election and none of them obtains more than half of the votes validly cast, a second vote will be held between the candidacies that have obtained the two highest majorities. This vote will take place on the fourth Sunday after the first. The candidacy that obtains the quorum established in the previous paragraph will be elected. In the event that the second vote proceeds, the candidates may make changes to their program up to one week before it.
3. The day of the presidential election will be an inalienable holiday.
4. In the event of the death of one or both of the persons referred to in paragraph 2, whoever exercises the Presidency of the Republic shall call a new election within a period of ten days, counted from the date of death. The election will be held ninety days after the call if that day falls on a Sunday. Otherwise, it will be held the following Sunday.

Article 282

1. The qualification process of the election of the President or the President must be completed within fifteen days following the first vote and within thirty following the second.
2. The Electoral Qualifying Tribunal shall immediately notify the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of Regions of the proclamation of the President or President-elect.
3. The Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions, meeting in joint session on the day on which the person in office is to cease in office, and with the members who attend, will take cognizance of the resolution of the Qualifying Court of Elections proclaiming the person who has been elected.
4. In the same act, the President or the President-elect will promise or swear to faithfully carry out their duties, preserve the independence of the republic, uphold and enforce the Constitution and the laws, and immediately assume their duties.

Article 283

1. If the President-elect or the President-elect is prevented from taking office, the person presiding over the Congress of Deputies, the Chamber of the Regions or the Supreme Court, in that order.
2. If the impediment is absolute or lasts indefinitely, the Vice President or Vice President, within ten days following the agreement of the Congress of Deputies, will call a new presidential election to be held ninety days later if that day falls on a Sunday. , or the immediately following Sunday, in accordance with the general rules. Whoever is so elected will assume its functions at the time indicated by law and will remain in them for the rest of the period already started.

Article 284

1. The President or the President will last four years in the exercise of their functions, after which they can be re-elected, immediately or later, only once.
2. If you apply for immediate re-election, from the day of the registration of your candidacy, you will not be able to execute expenses that are not mere administration or carry out public activities that involve advertising your campaign for re-election. The Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic will issue an instruction that regulates the situations described in this article.

Article 285

When, due to illness, absence from the territory of the Republic or another serious reason, the President of the Republic is unable to hold office, the Minister or the corresponding Minister of State, according to the order of legal precedence.

Article 286

1. They are definitive impediments for the exercise of the position of President or President of the Republic and cause its vacancy: death; serious illness, duly

accredited, that makes it impossible to hold office for the rest of the term, and the Electoral Qualifying Court so qualifies it; the resignation accepted by the Congress of Deputies and Deputies, and the dismissal by constitutional accusation, in accordance with the rules established in this Constitution.

2. In case of definitive impediment, the minister or the minister of State indicated in the previous article will assume as substitute and will proceed in accordance with the following paragraphs.

3. If the vacancy occurs with less than two years to go before the next presidential election, the President will be elected by the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of Regions, in a joint session. The appointment will be made within the ten days following the date of the vacancy and whoever is elected will assume its position within the following thirty days. For purposes of his re-election, this presidential term will be considered as a complete one.

4. If the vacancy occurs two years or more before the next presidential election, the Vice President, within the first ten days of their substitution, will call a presidential election one hundred and twenty days later. If the day corresponds to a Sunday, or the following Sunday, in accordance with the general rules. Whoever is elected will take office on the tenth day after his proclamation, and until completing the remaining term of the person being replaced.

5. The Vice President or the Vice President who subrogates and the President or the President who is appointed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall have all the powers that this Constitution confers on the President or the President of the Republic.

Article 287

The attributions of whoever exercises the Presidency of the Republic are:

- a) Comply with and enforce the Constitution, laws and international treaties, in accordance with their competences and attributions.
- b) Direct the State Administration.
- c) Appoint and remove the ministers and ministers of State, the undersecretaries and undersecretaries and the other corresponding officials and officials, in accordance with the Constitution and the law. These positions are of your exclusive trust and those who perform them will remain in their positions as long as they have it.
- d) Conduct foreign relations, sign and ratify international treaties, conventions or agreements, appoint and remove ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions.
- e) Declare states of constitutional exception in the cases and forms indicated in the Constitution and the law.
- f) Attend the formation of laws and enact them, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
- g) Dictate decrees with the force of law, prior delegation from the Congress of Deputies, in accordance with what is established in the Constitution.
- h) Exercise the regulatory power in accordance with the Constitution and the law.
- i) Permanently exercise the supreme leadership of the Armed Forces, arrange, organize and distribute them for their development and joint use.
- j) Appoint and remove the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the commanders in chief of the Armed Forces, and order the appointments, promotions and retirements of the officers of the Armed Forces.
- k) Conduct public security and appoint and remove the members of the high police command.
- l) Appoint the comptroller or comptroller general in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
- m) Participate in the appointments of other authorities in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

- n) Grant individual pardons, except for war crimes and crimes against humanity.
- ñ) Oversee the collection of public revenues and decree their investment in accordance with the law. The President or the President of the Republic, with the signature of all the ministers of State, may decree payments not authorized by law, to meet urgent needs derived from public calamities, external aggression, internal commotion, serious damage or danger to the security of the country or the depletion of resources intended to maintain services that cannot be paralyzed without serious damage to the country. The total of the transfers made with these objects may not annually exceed two percent (2%) of the amount of the expenses authorized by the Budget Law. Employees may be hired under this same law, but the respective item may not be increased or decreased through transfers. The ministers and the ministers of State or civil servants who authorize or give course to expenses that contravene the provisions of this letter will be responsible, jointly and severally, for their reimbursement, and guilty of the crime of embezzlement of public funds.
- o) Summon referendums, plebiscites and consultations in the cases provided for in this Constitution.
- p) Annually submit the draft Budget Law.
- q) Request, indicating the reasons, that the Congress of Deputies or the Chamber of Regions be summoned to a special session. In such a case, the session must be held as soon as possible.
- r) The others established in the Constitution and the law.

Article 288

1. Whoever exercises the Presidency of the Republic has the power to dictate those regulations, decrees and instructions that he considers necessary for the execution of the laws.
2. Likewise, it can exercise the regulatory power in all those matters that are not reserved exclusively to the law. When rules of legal and regulatory rank are applicable, the law will prevail in case of contradiction.
3. The President shall report monthly to Congress on the regulations, decrees and instructions that have been issued by virtue of the preceding paragraph.

Article 289

1. The President of the Republic is responsible for negotiating, concluding, signing and ratifying international treaties.
2. In those cases in which international treaties refer to matters of law, they must be approved by the Legislative Power. Those executed in compliance with a law will not require this approval.
3. The Legislative Branch will be informed of the celebration of international treaties that do not require its approval.
4. The process of approval of an international treaty will be submitted, where appropriate, to the procedures of a regional agreement law.
5. The President of the Republic will send the project to the Congress of Deputies and will report on the negotiation process, the content and scope of the treaty, as well as the reservations that it intends to confirm or formulate.
6. Once received, the Congress of Deputies may suggest the formulation of reservations and interpretative declarations to an international treaty, in the course of its approval process, provided that they proceed in accordance with the provisions of the treaty itself. or in the general rules of international law.

7. Once the treaty is approved by the Congress of Deputies, it will be sent to the Chamber of the Regions for processing.

8. The measures that the Executive adopts or the agreements that it celebrates for the fulfillment of a treaty in force will not require new approval of the Legislative Power, unless they are matters of law.

9. The agreement approving a treaty may authorize the President of the Republic so that, during the validity of the treaty, dictate the provisions with force of law that it deems necessary for its full compliance, except in the case of rights fundamental, nationality, citizenship, elections and plebiscites.

10. The agreement of the Legislative Power will be necessary for the withdrawal or denunciation of a treaty that it has approved and for the withdrawal of a reservation that it has considered when approving it. The law will set the deadline for its pronouncement.

11. In accordance with the general rules, the facts that relate to the international treaty, including its negotiations, its entry into force, the formulation and withdrawal of reservations, the interpretative declarations, the objections to a reservation and its withdrawal, denunciation or withdrawal from the treaty, suspension, termination and nullity. 1

2. When negotiating international investment treaties or instruments or the like, whoever exercises the Presidency of the Republic will ensure that dispute resolution instances are impartial, independent and preferably permanent. 1

3. Those who inhabit the territory or Chilean women and Chileans who are abroad and have reached the age of sixteen shall have the initiative to request the President of the Republic to sign international treaties. of human rights in accordance with the requirements established by law, which will define the term within which the President must respond to the aforementioned request.

Article 290

1. The ministers of State are direct and immediate collaborators of the President of the Republic in the government and administration of the State.

2. They are responsible for the conduct of their respective portfolios, for the acts they sign and jointly and severally for those they sign or agree with holders of other ministries.

3. The law will determine the number and organization of the ministries, as well as the order of precedence of the ministers and the titular ministers.

4. The President of the Republic may entrust one or more ministers with the coordination of the work that corresponds to the secretaries of State and the relations of the Government with the Congress of Deputies and Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions.

Article 291

1. To be appointed Minister of State, it is necessary to be a citizen with the right to vote and to meet the general requirements for admission to the Public Administration.

2. They will be subrogated or replaced, in case of absence, impediment, resignation or when for another reason the vacancy of the position occurs, in accordance with what is established by law.

Article 292

1. The regulations and decrees of the President of the Republic must be signed by the corresponding Minister of State and will not be obeyed without this requirement.

2. Decrees and instructions may be issued with the sole signature of the respective Minister of State, by order of the President of the Republic, as established by law.

Article 293

1. The ministers may attend the sessions of the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions and take part in their debates, with preference to speak.

2. Notwithstanding the foregoing, they will personally and compulsorily attend the special sessions convened by Congress or the House to learn about matters that, belonging to the scope of the powers of the corresponding Secretaries of State, they agree to deal with.

Article 294

The appointment of those who represent the ministries and public services with a presence in the autonomous region will be decided by the Presidency of the Republic.

Article 295

1. The State has the non-delegable monopoly of the legitimate use of force, which it exercises through the competent institutions, in accordance with this Constitution, the laws and with respect for human rights.

2. The law will regulate the use of force and weapons that may be used in the exercise of the functions of the institutions authorized by this Constitution.

3. No person, group or organization may possess, have or carry weapons or other similar elements, except in cases established by law, which will establish the requirements, authorizations and controls of the use, carrying and possession of weapons.

Article 296

1. The President of the Republic is responsible for directing public security through the corresponding ministry.

2. The disposition, organization and distribution criteria of the police will be established in the National Public Security Policy. The law will regulate the validity, scope and mechanisms for the preparation and approval of said policy, which must include the gender and intercultural perspective and full respect for international law and fundamental rights.

Article 297

1. The police depend on the ministry in charge of public security and are police institutions, not military, of a centralized nature, with jurisdiction throughout the territory of Chile, and are intended to guarantee public security, give efficiency to law and protect fundamental rights, within the framework of its powers.
2. The police must incorporate the gender perspective in the performance of their duties and promote parity in decision-making spaces. In the use of force, they must act respecting the principles of legality, necessity, precaution, proportionality, non-discrimination and accountability, with respect for international law and the fundamental rights guaranteed in this Constitution.
3. They are professional, hierarchical, disciplined, obedient and non-deliberative institutions.
4. The police and their members shall be subject to controls in matters of probity and transparency in the form and conditions determined by the Constitution and the law. Its members may not belong to political parties; associate with political, trade union or trade union organizations; exercise the right to strike, or run for elected office.
5. Admission and training in the police will be free and non-discriminatory, in the manner established by law. Police education and training is based on respect for human rights.

Article 298

1. The President of the Republic is responsible for conducting national defense and is the supreme head of the Armed Forces. She will exercise command through the ministry in charge of national defense.
2. The disposition, organization and distribution criteria of the Armed Forces will be established in the National Defense Policy and the Military Policy. The law will regulate the validity, scope and mechanisms for the preparation and approval of said policies, which must incorporate the principles of international cooperation, gender equality and interculturality and full respect for international law and the fundamental rights.

Article 299

1. The Armed Forces are integrated solely and exclusively by the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. They depend on the ministry in charge of national defense and are institutions designed to safeguard the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the republic against external aggression, as established in the Charter of the United Nations. They collaborate with international peace and security, in accordance with the National Defense Policy.
2. These must incorporate the gender perspective in the performance of their functions, promote parity in decision-making spaces and act with respect for international law and the fundamental rights guaranteed in the Constitution.
3. They are professional, hierarchical, disciplined, obedient and non-deliberative institutions.

4. Military institutions and their members are subject to controls in terms of probity and transparency. They cannot belong to political parties; associate with political, trade union or trade union organizations; exercise the right to strike, or run for elected office.

5. Admission and training in the Armed Forces will be free and non-discriminatory, in the manner established by law. Military education is based on respect for human rights.

6. The law shall regulate the organization of the defense, its institutional framework, its structure and joint employment, its headquarters, its command and the military career.

Article 300

1. The exercise of the rights and guarantees guaranteed by the Constitution to all persons may only be suspended or limited under the following exceptional situations: international armed conflict, internal armed conflict as established by international law or public calamity. Only the rights and guarantees expressly indicated in the Constitution may be restricted or suspended.

2. The declaration and renewal of states of constitutional exception will respect the principles of proportionality and necessity and will be limited, with respect to their duration, extent and means used, to what is strictly necessary for the prompt restoration of constitutional normality.

Article 301

1. The state of assembly, in the event of an international armed conflict, and the state of siege, in the event of an internal armed conflict, shall be declared by the President of the Republic with the authorization of the Congress of Deputies and of the Chamber of the Regions, in joint session. The declaration must determine the areas affected by the corresponding state of exception.

2. The Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions, in joint session, within twenty-four hours counted from the moment in which the President of the Republic submits the declaration of state of assembly or site to your consideration, you must decide for the majority of its members accepting or rejecting the proposal. In its request and subsequent declaration, the grounds that justify the extreme need for the declaration must be specified, and Congress and the Chamber may only introduce modifications with respect to its territorial extension. If the Congress and the Chamber do not pronounce themselves within said term, they will be summoned by the Ministry of the Constitution alone to special daily sessions, until they pronounce on the declaration.

3. However, the President of the Republic, in circumstances of urgent need, and only with the signature of all its ministers, may immediately apply the state of assembly or siege, while the Congress of Deputies and Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions rule on the declaration. In this case, only the exercise of the right of assembly may be restricted.

4. By the declaration of the state of assembly, the President of the Republic will be empowered to restrict personal freedom, the right of assembly, freedom of work, the exercise of the right of association; intercept, open or record documents and all kinds of communications; provide requisitions of goods, and establish limitations to the exercise of property rights.

5. The declaration of a state of siege may not be extended for more than fifteen days, without prejudice to the President of the Republic requesting its extension, for which it will require the approval of four-sevenths of deputies, deputies and regional representatives in office for the first extension, three-fifths for the second and two-thirds for the third and following.

6. Due to the declaration of a state of siege, the President of the Republic may restrict freedom of movement and the right of association. It may also suspend or restrict the exercise of the right of assembly.

7. The state of assembly will remain in force for as long as the situation of international armed conflict continues, unless the President of the Republic orders its term beforehand or the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of Deputies The Mara of the Regions withdraw their authorization.

Article 302

1. The state of catastrophe, in case of public calamity, will be declared by the President of the Republic. The declaration must establish the scope of application and the term of duration, which may not be greater than thirty days. Only with the agreement of the Congress of Deputies, it may be extended beyond this period. The aforementioned agreement will be processed in the manner established in paragraph 2 of the previous article.

2. The President of the Republic shall be obliged to inform the Congress of Deputies of the measures adopted.

3. Once the state of catastrophe has been declared, the respective zones will remain under the immediate dependence of the head of the state of emergency, who must be a civil authority appointed by the person holding the Presidency of the Republic. This authority will assume the direction and supervision of those zones with the attributions and duties that the law indicates.

4. The President of the Republic may request the extension of the state of catastrophe, for which it will require the approval, in a joint session, of the majority of members in office of the Congress of Deputies and of the Chamber of the Regions.

5. Due to the declaration of the state of catastrophe, the President of the Republic may restrict freedom of movement and the right of assembly. It may also order property requisitions, establish limitations on the exercise of property rights and adopt all extraordinary legal and administrative measures that are necessary for the prompt reestablishment of normalcy in the affected area.

Article 303

1. The acts of the President of the Republic or of the head of the state of emergency that are based on the declaration of the state of constitutional exception must expressly indicate the constitutional rights that they suspend or restrict.

2. The declaration decree must specifically indicate the measures to be adopted due to the exception, which must be proportional to the purposes established in the exception declaration and not excessively limit or totally impede the legitimate exercise of any right established in this Constitution. States of constitutional exception will allow the President of the Republic to exercise powers and

competencies ordinarily reserved at the regional or communal level when the restoration of normality so requires.

3. All declarations of a state of constitutional exception will be founded and will specify the rights that are going to be suspended, as well as their territorial and temporal extension.

4. The Armed Forces and the police must strictly comply with the orders of the head of the state of emergency in charge.

5. The measures adopted during states of exception may not, under any circumstances, be extended beyond their validity.

Article 304

1. The law will regulate the states of exception, their declaration and the application of the legal and administrative measures that should be adopted under them, in everything not regulated by this Constitution. Said law may not affect the powers and functioning of the constitutional bodies, nor the rights or immunities of their respective holders.

2. Likewise, this law will regulate the way in which the President of the Republic and the authorities entrusted by him/her will render a detailed, truthful and timely account to the Congress of Deputies of the measures adopted and the plans to overcome the situation of exception, as well as serious events that may have arisen on the occasion of the state of constitutional exception. The omission of this accountability duty will be considered a violation of the Constitution.

Article 305

1. Once the state of exception has been declared, an Oversight Commission dependent on the Congress of Deputies will be constituted, with equal and multinational composition, made up of deputies and deputies, regional representatives and representatives of the Ombudsman, in the manner established by law. Said body must supervise the measures adopted under the state of exception, for which it will issue periodic reports that contain an analysis of them, their proportionality and the observance of human rights and will have the other powers entrusted to it. the law.

2. The organs of the State must collaborate and provide all the information required by the Commission for the performance of its functions. In the event that you become aware of violations of the provisions of this Constitution or the law, you must make the pertinent complaints, which will be forwarded and known by the competent bodies. The law shall regulate its integration and operation.

Article 306

The measures adopted in exercise of the powers conferred in states of constitutional exception may be subject to review by the courts of justice both in their merit and in their form. The requisitions that are made will give rise to compensation according to the law.

CHAPTER IX

JUSTICE SYSTEMS

Article 307

1. Jurisdiction is a public function that is exercised in the name of the peoples and that consists of hearing and judging, through due process, conflicts of legal relevance and enforcing what has been resolved, in accordance with the Constitution and the laws, as well as the international treaties and instruments on human rights to which Chile is a party.

2. It is exercised exclusively by the courts of justice and the authorities of the indigenous peoples and nations recognized by the Constitution or the laws enacted pursuant to it.

3. The exercise of jurisdiction must ensure the protection and promotion of human rights and nature, the democratic system and the principle of legality.

Article 308

The courts of justice are structured in accordance with the principle of jurisdictional unity as the basis of their organization and operation and are subject to the same legal statute and the same principles.

Article 309

1. The State recognizes the legal systems of indigenous peoples and nations, which by virtue of their right to self-determination coexist coordinated on an equal level with the National Justice System. They must respect the fundamental rights established by this Constitution and the international treaties and instruments on human rights to which Chile is a party.

2. The law shall determine the mechanisms for coordination, cooperation and resolution of conflicts of jurisdiction between indigenous legal systems and state entities.

Article 310

1. The judges who exercise jurisdiction are independent from each other and from any other power or authority, and must act and decide impartially. In their rulings, they are only subject to the rule of law.

2 The jurisdictional function is exercised exclusively by the courts established by law. No other body of the State, person or group of persons, may exercise the jurisdictional function, hear pending cases, modify the foundations or content of judicial resolutions or reopen concluded processes.

3 The judges may not perform any other function or employment, except academic activities in the terms established by law.

4 The judges will only exercise the jurisdictional function, not being able to perform any administrative or legislative function.

5 Judges may not be members of political parties.

Article 311

1. The jurisdictional function must be exercised under an intersectional approach and must guarantee substantive equality and compliance with international human rights obligations on the matter.
2. This duty is extensive to all jurisdictional and auxiliary bodies, to officers and officials of the National Justice System, throughout the course of the process and in all the actions they carry out.

Article 312

1. The jurisdictional function will be governed by the principles of parity and gender perspective. All bodies and persons involved in the jurisdictional function must guarantee substantive equality.
2. The State guarantees that the appointments in the National Justice System respect the principle of parity in all the organs of the jurisdiction, including the appointment of the presidencies.
3. The courts, whatever their jurisdiction, must decide with a gender approach.
4. Justice systems must adopt all measures to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women, diversities and sexual and gender dissidence, in all its manifestations and areas.

Article 313

Judges may not be accused or deprived of liberty, except in the case of a flagrant crime, if the corresponding court of appeals does not declare one or more chapters of the respective accusation admissible. The resolution that is pronounced on the complaint of chapters will be appealable before the Supreme Court. If the resolution accepting the complaint is final, the criminal procedure will continue in accordance with the general rules and the judge will be suspended from the exercise of his functions.

Article 314

The judges and the judges are immovable. They cannot be suspended, transferred or removed, except in accordance with the causes and procedures established by the Constitution and the laws.

Article 315

The judges and the judges cease in their positions to reach seventy years of age, by resignation, by verifying a supervening legal incapacity or by removal.

Article 316

The judges and the judges cease in their positions to reach seventy years of age, by resignation, by verifying a supervening legal incapacity or by removal.

Article 317

1. Claimed their intervention in the legal form and on matters of their competence,

the courts may not excuse themselves from exercising their function in a reasonable time even in the absence of an express legal norm that resolves the matter submitted to their decision.

2. The exercise of jurisdiction cannot be delegated.

Article 318

1. To enforce the resolutions and carry out or have carried out the actions determined by law, the courts of justice may issue direct orders or instructions to the public force. These must comply with the mandate quickly and expeditiously, without being able to qualify its foundation, timeliness or legality.

2. The sentences handed down against the State of Chile by international human rights courts whose jurisdiction has been recognized by it will be fulfilled by the courts of justice in accordance with the procedure established by law, even if they contravene a final sentence pronounced by these courts.

Article 319

1. Judgments must always be well-founded and written in clear and inclusive language. The law may establish exceptions to the duty to substantiate judicial resolutions.

2. All stages of the proceedings and judicial resolutions are public. Exceptionally, the law may establish its reserve or secrecy in qualified cases.

Article 320

1. Access to the jurisdictional function will be free, without prejudice to legal actions and procedural sanctions established by law.

2. Arbitral justice will always be voluntary. The law may not establish forced arbitrations.

Article 321

The jurisdictional function is based on the guiding principles of open justice, which is manifested in transparency, participation and collaboration, in order to guarantee the rule of law, promote social peace and strengthen democracy.

Article 322

1. The jurisdictional function is defined in its structure, integration and procedures in accordance with the principles of multinationality, legal pluralism and interculturality.

2. In the case of indigenous persons, the courts and their officials must adopt an intercultural perspective in the treatment and resolution of matters within their jurisdiction, taking due account of the customs, traditions, protocols and regulatory systems of indigenous peoples, in accordance with international human rights treaties and instruments to which Chile is a party.

Article 323

1. It is the duty of the State to promote and implement collaborative conflict resolution mechanisms that guarantee active participation and dialogue.
2. Only the law may determine the requirements and effects of alternative conflict resolution mechanisms.

Article 324

1. People who exercise jurisdiction in individual or collegiate bodies are called judges or judges. There will be no hierarchy among those who exercise jurisdiction and they will only be differentiated by the function they perform. In addition, they will not receive any honorary treatment.
2. Only the law may establish positions of judges. The Supreme Court and the courts of appeals may only be integrated by persons who have the quality of permanent, interim, substitute or substitute judges.
3. The personnel and internal administrative organization of the courts shall be established by law.

Article 325

The National Justice System will enjoy financial autonomy. Annually, the necessary funds for its proper functioning will be allocated in the Budget Law.

Article 326

The courts must comply with the principle of proximity and itinerancy. In order to guarantee access to justice and effective jurisdictional protection, they may work in locations outside their place of residence, always within the territory of their jurisdiction.

Article 327

The National Justice System is made up of the neighborhood justice, the courts of first instance, the courts of appeals and the Supreme Court.

Article 328

1. The Supreme Court is a collegiate body with jurisdiction throughout the country whose function is to ensure the correct application of the law and standardize its interpretation, as well as the other powers established by this Constitution and the law.
2. It will be made up of twenty-one judges and judges and will work in full or specialized rooms.
3. Its judges will hold office for a maximum of fourteen years, without the possibility of re-election.
4. The presidency of the Supreme Court will be exercised by a person elected by his peers. It will last in its functions for two years without the possibility of exercising the cThe Supreme Court will hear and resolve the challenges deduced against the decisions of the indigenous jurisdiction, it will do so in a specialized room and assisted by a technical advisory team made up of experts in

their culture and law own, in the manner established by law. Whoever holds the Presidency may not be a member of any of the rooms.

Article 329

The Supreme Court will hear and resolve the objections deduced against the decisions of the indigenous jurisdiction, it will do so in a specialized room and assisted by a technical advisory team made up of experts in their culture and proper law, in the manner established by law.

Article 330

1. The appellate courts are collegiate bodies with jurisdiction over a region or part of it. Its main function is to resolve the challenges of the resolutions issued by the lower courts, as well as the other powers established by the Constitution and the law.

2. They will function in full or in preferably specialized rooms.

3. The presidency of each court of appeals will be exercised by a person chosen by his peers. It will hold office for two years.

Article 331

1. Instance courts are civil, criminal, family, labor, common or mixed jurisdiction, administrative, environmental, neighborhood, sentence execution and others established by the Constitution and law.

2. The organization, attributions, competence and the number of judges that make up these courts are determined by law.

Article 332

1. The administrative courts hear and resolve actions directed against the State Administration or promoted by it and other matters established by law.

2. For its knowledge and resolution, the law will establish a unified, simple and expeditious procedure.

3. There will be at least one administrative court in each region of the country and they will be able to function in specialized rooms.

4. Matters within the jurisdiction of these courts may not be submitted to arbitration.

Article 333

1. The environmental courts will hear and rule on the legality of administrative acts in environmental matters, of the action for the protection of the rights of nature and environmental rights, of the reparation for environmental damage and the others that the Constitution and the law indicate. .

2. There will be at least one environmental court in each region of the country.
3. The law will regulate the integration, competition and other aspects that are necessary for its proper functioning.
4. The actions to challenge the legality of the administrative acts that rule on environmental matters and the request for precautionary measures may be filed directly before the environmental courts, without the prior exhaustion of the administrative channel being required.

Article 334

1. Neighborhood justice is made up of neighborhood courts and neighborhood justice centers.
2. In each commune of the country that is the seat of a municipality there will be, at least, a neighborhood court that will exercise the jurisdictional function with respect to all those legal controversies that arise at the communal level that are not the competence of another court and of the other matters entrusted to them by law, in accordance with a brief, oral, simple and expeditious procedure.

Article 335

1. The neighborhood justice centers are bodies responsible for promoting the solution of neighborhood and small-amount conflicts within a community determined by law, on the basis of social dialogue, peace and the participation of the parties involved. Its installation should be prioritized in rural areas and places far from urban areas.
2. Neighborhood justice centers must guide and inform the public on legal matters, making the necessary referrals, as well as perform the other functions entrusted to them by law.
3. The organization, attributions, matters and procedures that correspond to the neighborhood justice centers will be governed by the respective law.

Article 336

1. The courts for the execution of sentences shall ensure the fundamental rights of persons sentenced or subject to security measures, in accordance with what is recognized in this Constitution and international human rights treaties and instruments, seeking their integration and social insertion.
2. They will exercise jurisdictional functions in terms of the execution of sentences and security measures, jurisdictional control of the disciplinary power of the penitentiary authorities, protection of the rights and benefits of inmates in penitentiary establishments and others that the law indicates.

Article 337

1. The system for compliance with criminal sanctions and security measures will be organized on the basis of respect for human rights and will have as its objectives the fulfillment of the sentence and the integration and social insertion of the person who is serving a judicial sentence. .

2. It is the duty of the State, in its special position as guarantor of persons deprived of liberty, to ensure the protection and effective exercise of their fundamental rights enshrined in this Constitution and in international human rights treaties and instruments.

Article 338

1. Only the State can enforce sentences and custodial measures, through public institutions specially established for these purposes. This function cannot be fulfilled by private individuals.

2. For the insertion, integration and reparation of persons deprived of liberty, penitentiary establishments must have spaces for study, work, sports, arts and cultures.

3. In the case of women and pregnant persons and mothers of infants, the State shall adopt the necessary measures, such as infrastructure and equipment, in the closed, open and post-prison control regimes.

Article 339

1. The Electoral Qualifying Court will know the general scrutiny and the qualification of the elections of the authorities elected by popular vote at the national level, will resolve the claims that arise and will proclaim those who are elected and elected.

2. In addition, it will know and resolve the administrative claims filed against acts of the Electoral Service and the decisions issued by supreme courts or equivalent bodies of political organizations.

3. It will also know and decide on the disqualifications, incompatibilities and grounds for dismissal from the position of deputies and deputies or regional representatives. In the same way, it will qualify the resignation of these when they are affected by a serious illness, duly accredited, that prevents them from carrying out the position.

4. Said Court will also take cognizance of national plebiscites and will have the other powers determined by law.

5. The Court will assess the evidence in accordance with the rules of sound judgment.

6. It will be made up of five judges, appointed by the Council of Justice, who must apply in the manner and opportunity determined by the respective law. They will last six years in their functions.

7. A law shall regulate the organization and operation of the Electoral Qualifying Tribunal, its staff, remuneration and staff status.

Article 340

1. The regional electoral tribunals are in charge of knowing the general scrutiny and the qualification of the elections at the regional, communal and civil society organizations and other organizations recognized by this Constitution or by law, as well as resolving the claims that give place and proclaim the candidacies that are elected.

2. They will know, likewise, of the regional and communal plebiscites, without prejudice to the other attributions that the law determines.

3. Their resolutions will be appealable and their knowledge will correspond to the Electoral Qualifying Court in the manner determined by law. Likewise, it will be up to them to know the qualification of union elections and those that take place in those organizations that the law indicates.

4. The regional electoral courts will be made up of three judges, appointed by the Council of Justice, who must apply in the manner and opportunity determined by the respective law. They will last six years in their functions.

5. These courts will assess the evidence in accordance with the rules of healthy criticism.

6. A law will regulate the organization and operation of the regional electoral tribunals, staff, remuneration and staff status.

Article 341

The administrative management and the directive and correctional superintendence of the Electoral Qualifying Court and of the regional electoral courts will correspond to the Council of Justice.

Council of Justice

Article 342

1. The Council of Justice is an autonomous, technical, parity and multinational body, with legal personality and its own assets, whose purpose is to strengthen judicial independence. It is in charge of appointments, governance, management, training and discipline in the National Justice System.

2. In the exercise of its powers, it must consider the principle of non-discrimination, inclusion, gender parity, territorial equality and plurinationality.

Article 343

The powers of the Council of Justice are:

a) Appoint, after public competition and by reasoned resolution, all the judges, civil servants and civil servants of the National Justice System.

b) Adopt disciplinary measures against judges, officials and officials of the National Justice System, including their removal, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and the law.

c) Carry out a comprehensive review of the management of all the courts of the National Justice System, at least every five years, which will include public hearings to determine their proper functioning, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the law. This review, in no case, will include judicial

resolutions.

d) Evaluate and qualify, periodically, the performance of judges, officials and officials of the National Justice System.

e) Decide on promotions, transfers, exchanges and cessation of functions of members of the National Justice System.

f) Define the budgetary needs, execute and manage the resources for the proper functioning of the National Justice System.

g) Pronounce on any legal modification in the organization and attributions of the National System of Justice. The Congress of Deputies must notify the Council, which must respond within thirty days from receipt.

h) Propose to the competent authority the creation, modification or suppression of courts.

i) Ensure the qualification, training and continuous improvement of those who make up the National Justice System. For these purposes, the Judicial Academy will be subject to the direction of the Council.

j) Ensure the initial training and constant training of all officials, officials and assistants of the administration of justice, in order to eliminate gender stereotypes and guarantee the incorporation of the gender approach, the intersectional approach and human rights.

k) Issue instructions regarding the organization and administrative management of the courts. These instructions may have a national, regional or local scope.

l) Other powers entrusted by this Constitution and the law.

Article 344

1. The Justice Council is made up of seventeen members, as follows:

a) Eight regular judges elected by their peers.

b) Two officials, civil servants or professionals of the National Justice System elected by their peers.

c) Two members elected by the indigenous peoples and nations in the manner determined by the Constitution and the law. They must be people of proven suitability for the exercise of the position and who have stood out in public or social function.

d) Five people elected by the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions in a joint session, after determining the corresponding short lists by public competition, in charge of the Senior Public Management Council. They must be professionals with at least ten years of the corresponding title,

2. They will hold office for six years and may not be re-elected. They will be renewed in installments every three years in accordance with the provisions of the law.

3. Its members will be chosen according to criteria of gender parity, plurinationality and territorial equality.

Article 345

1. The Council of Justice may function in full or in commissions. In both cases, it

will make its decisions by the majority of its members in office.

2. The Council will be organized on a deconcentrated basis. The law will determine the organization, operation, procedures for electing members of the Council and will set the staff, the remuneration system and the statute of its personnel.

Article 346

1. Those who make up the Council may not exercise any other function or employment, whether or not paid, excluding academic activities. The law may establish other incompatibilities in the exercise of the position.

2. Those mentioned in letters a) and b) of the article on the composition of the Board will be suspended from exercising their functions for the duration of their assignment.

3. They may not compete to be appointed to judicial positions until one year has elapsed since they cease to function.

Article 347

1. Those who make up the Council will cease to hold office at the end of their term, for reaching seventy years of age, for removal, resignation, supervening physical or mental incapacity or conviction for a crime that deserves an afflictive punishment.

2. Both the resignation and the supervening disability must be accepted or verified, as appropriate, by the Council.

3. The removal process will be determined by law, respecting all guarantees of due process.

Article 348

1. The Council will make the appointments through public contests regulated by law, which will include public hearings.

2. In order to access a position as a judge within the National Justice System, it will be necessary to have passed the qualification course of the Judicial Academy for the exercise of the jurisdictional function; have three years of practice as a lawyer or lawyer for the case of courts of first instance; with five years for the case of the courts of appeals, and with twenty years for the case of the Supreme Court, and the other requirements established by the Constitution and the law.

Article 349

1. Disciplinary procedures will be known and resolved by a commission made up of five members of the Council who will be chosen by lottery, a decision that will be reviewed by its plenary session at the request of the affected party.

2. The resolution of the Council that puts an end to the procedure may be challenged before the Constitutional Court.

3. The decisions adopted in accordance with the preceding paragraphs may not be reviewed or challenged before other bodies of the National Justice System.

CHAPTER X AUTONOMOUS CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES

Article 350

All autonomous bodies are governed by the principle of parity. The implementation of affirmative action measures is promoted, ensuring that at least fifty percent of its members are women.

Comptroller General of the Republic

Article 351

1. The Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic is a technical, autonomous body, with legal personality and its own assets, in charge of ensuring compliance with the principle of probity in the public function, exercising control of the constitutionality and legality of the acts of the Administration of the State, including regional and communal governments and other entities, agencies and services determined by law.

2. It is in charge of supervising and auditing the income, investment and expenditure of public funds.

3. In the exercise of his functions, he will not be able to evaluate the merit or convenience of political or administrative decisions.

4. The law shall establish the organization, operation, plant, procedures and other powers of the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic.

Article 352

1. In the exercise of the control of constitutionality and legality, the Comptroller General will take note of the decrees, resolutions and other administrative acts or will represent their illegality. They must be processed when the President of the Republic insists on the signature of all the ministers of the Republic, and will send a copy of the respective decrees to the Congress of Deputies.

2. In no case will the spending decrees that exceed the limit indicated in the Constitution or the law be processed and a full copy of the background information shall be sent to the Congress of Deputies.

3. In the case of representation due to unconstitutionality, the insistence will not proceed and the Comptroller's ruling will be claimable before the Constitutional Court.

4. In addition, it will be up to him to take note of the decrees with the force of law, and must represent them when they exceed or contravene the respective delegation law.

5. With respect to the decrees, resolutions and other administrative acts of territorial entities that, in accordance with the law, must be processed by the Comptroller, the taking of reason will correspond to the respective regional comptroller. The records that should be sent, where appropriate, will be sent to the corresponding regional assembly.

Article 353

1. The Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic is headed by a Comptroller General, who will be appointed by the President of the Republic, with the agreement of the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of Deputies. Regions in joint session, by the majority of its members in office.

2. The comptroller or comptroller general will remain in office for a period of eight years, without the possibility of re-election.

3. A Council of the Comptroller's Office, whose formation and operation will be determined by law, will annually approve the program for the control and auditing of public services, determining the services or programs that, in its opinion, must necessarily be included in said program.

4. The opinions that modify the administrative jurisprudence of the Comptroller will be consulted to the Council.

Article 354

1. The Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic may issue mandatory opinions for any authority, official or worker of any body that is part of the State Administration, of the regions and of the communes, including the directors of public companies or companies in which it has participation. the state.

2. The bodies of the State Administration, the regional and communal governments, the autonomous bodies, the public companies, the companies in which the State has participation, the legal entities that have fiscal resources or manage public assets and the others that it defines. the law will be subject to oversight and audits by the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic. The law shall regulate the exercise of these oversight and auditing powers.

Article 355

1. The Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic will function in a decentralized manner in each of the country's regions through regional comptrollerships.

2. The direction of each regional comptroller will be in charge of a regional comptroller, who will designate the comptroller or the comptroller general of the republic.

3. In the exercise of their functions, they must maintain unity of action in order to apply a uniform criterion throughout the country's territory.

4. The law will determine the other powers of the regional comptrollers and will regulate their organization and operation.

5. The regional comptrollers control the legality of the financial activity of the territorial entities, the management and the results of the administration of

public resources.

Article 356

The State treasuries may not make any payment except by virtue of a decree or resolution issued by a competent authority, expressing the law or the part of the budget that authorizes that expense. Payments will be made considering, in addition, the chronological order established therein and prior budget endorsement of the document ordering the payment.

central bank

Article 357

1. The Central Bank is an autonomous body with legal personality and its own assets, of a technical nature, in charge of formulating and conducting monetary policy.

2. The law shall regulate its organization, attributions and control systems, as well as the determination of instances of coordination between the Bank and the Government.

Article 358

1. It is the responsibility of the Central Bank, in order to contribute to the welfare of the population, to ensure price stability and the normal functioning of internal and external payments.

2. For the fulfillment of its purpose, the Central Bank must consider financial stability, exchange rate volatility, employment protection, care for the environment and natural heritage, and the principles established by the Constitution and the law.

3. The Bank, when adopting its decisions, must bear in mind the general orientation of the Government's economic policy.

Article 359

The powers of the Central Bank are the regulation of the amount of money and credit in circulation, the execution of international credit and exchange operations, and the power to dictate regulations on monetary, credit, financial and international exchange matters, and the others that establish the law.

Article 360

1. The Central Bank may only carry out operations with financial institutions, whether public or private. In no way may you grant them your guarantee or acquire documents issued by the State, its agencies or companies.

2. No public expenditure or loan may be financed with direct or indirect credits from the Central Bank.

3. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in exceptional and transitory situations in which

the preservation of the normal functioning of internal and external payments requires it, the Central Bank may buy during a certain period and sell in the open secondary market, instruments of debt issued by the treasury, in accordance with the law.

Article 361

The Central Bank will report periodically to the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions in joint session, on the execution of the policies under its charge, the measures and general regulations that it adopts in the exercise of its functions and attributions and the other matters requested, through reports or other mechanisms determined by law.

Article 362

1. The direction and superior administration of the Central Bank will be in charge of a council, which will be responsible for fulfilling the functions and exercising the powers indicated by the Constitution and the law.

2. The Council will be made up of seven counselors appointed by the President of the Republic, with the agreement of the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of Regions in joint session, by the majority of its members in office.

3. They will remain in office for a period of ten years, they will not be re-elected, and they will be renewed in installments in accordance with the law.

4. The directors of the Central Bank must be professionals of proven suitability and experience in matters related to the powers of the institution. The law will determine your requirements, responsibilities, disabilities and incompatibilities.

5. The president of the Council, who will also be the president of the Central Bank, will be appointed by the President of the Republic from among those who make up the Council, and will last five years in this position or the lesser time that remains as director, and may be re-elected for a new period.

Article 363

1. Those who make up the Council may be removed from their positions by resolution of the majority of the members of the plenary of the Supreme Court, upon request of the majority of those who act as counselors, of the President or the President of the Republic or by the majority of deputies and regional representatives in office, in accordance with the procedure established by law.

2. The removal may only be based on the fact that the director has carried out serious acts against public probity, or has incurred in any of the prohibitions or incompatibilities established in the Constitution or the law, or has concurred with his vote in decisions that affect seriously the achievement of the purpose of the Central Bank.

3. The dismissed person may not be appointed again as a director, nor be an official of the Central Bank or render services to it, without prejudice to the other sanctions established by law.

Article 364

1. Those who, in the twelve months prior to their appointment, have participated in the ownership or exercised as director, manager or main executive of a banking

company, fund manager, or any other that provides financial intermediation services, may not integrate the Council, without prejudice to the other disabilities established by law.

2. Once they cease to hold office, those who have formed part of the Council will have the same disability for a period of twelve months.

Public ministry

Article 365

1. The Public Ministry is an autonomous and hierarchical body, whose function is to direct exclusively the investigation of the facts that could constitute a crime, those that determine the punishable participation and those that prove the innocence of the accused. Exercises public criminal action on behalf of society, in the manner provided by law.

2. In said functions, it must ensure the respect and promotion of human rights, also considering the interests of the victims, with respect to whom it must adopt all the measures that are necessary to protect them, as well as the witnesses.

3. The exclusive power of certain administrative bodies to file complaints and complaints does not prevent the Public Ministry from investigating and exercising public criminal action in the case of crimes that violate probity, public property or harm collective legal assets. .

4. In no case may exercise jurisdictional functions.

5. The victim of the crime and the other persons determined by law may also exercise criminal action.

6. The Public Ministry may issue direct orders to the Law Enforcement and Public Security Forces for the exercise of their functions, in which case it may also participate both in the setting of goals and objectives and in the evaluation of compliance with all of them. . The required police authority must comply without further ado with said orders and may not qualify their grounds, timeliness, justice or legality, except to require the exhibition, unless it is oral, of judicial authorization.

7. Actions that threaten, deprive or disturb the defendant or third parties from the exercise of the rights guaranteed by this Constitution shall always require prior and reasoned judicial authorization.

Article 366

1. A law will determine the organization and powers of the Public Prosecutor's Office, will indicate the qualifications and requirements that must be met by those who work as prosecutors and their grounds for removal.

2. The superior authorities of the Public Ministry must always base the orders and instructions addressed to the prosecutors that may affect an investigation or the exercise of criminal action.

3. Prosecutors and officials will have a promotion and advancement system that guarantees a career that allows promoting technical excellence and the accumulation

of experience in the functions they perform. They will cease to hold office upon their seventieth birthday.

Article 367

1. There will be a regional prosecutor's office in each region of the country, notwithstanding that the law may establish more than one per region.

2. Those who work as regional prosecutors must have worked as deputy prosecutors for five or more years, not have worked as a regional prosecutor, have passed specialized training courses and possess the other qualities established by law.

3. They will last four years in office and, once their work is finished, they will be able to return to the function they exercised in the Public Ministry. They may not be reelected or apply again for the position of regional prosecutor.

Article 368

1. The superior direction of the Public Ministry resides in the national prosecutor, who will last six years in office, without re-election.

2. It will be appointed in a joint session of the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions, by the majority of its members in office from a list proposed by the President or the President of the Republic, who will have the assistance Council of Senior Public Management, in accordance with the procedure determined by law.

3. You must have at least fifteen years of law degree, have citizenship with the right to vote and have proven skills for the position.

4. Whoever holds the position of national prosecutor shall:

a) Preside over the Committee of the Public Prosecutor's Office and direct its ordinary and extraordinary sessions.

b) Represent the institution before the other organs of the State.

c) Promote in the country the execution of the criminal prosecution policy established by the Committee of the Public Ministry.

d) Determine the professional management policy of the officials of the Public Ministry.

e) Appoint regional prosecutors, from a list prepared by the respective regional assembly.

f) Appoint deputy prosecutors, from a list prepared by the Committee of the Public Ministry.

g) Other powers established by the Constitution and the law.

Article 369

1. There will be a Public Ministry Committee, made up of the regional prosecutors and the national prosecutor, who will chair it.

2. The Committee shall establish the criminal prosecution policy and the action criteria for the fulfillment of its objectives, ensuring transparency, objectivity, the interests of society and respect for human rights.

3. The powers of the Public Ministry Committee are the following:

a) Advise the national prosecutor in the direction of the body, ensuring compliance with its objectives.

b) Evaluate and permanently qualify the performance of prosecutors and officials of the Public Ministry.

- c) Exercise the disciplinary power regarding the officials of the Public Ministry, in accordance with the law.
- d) Appoint the national executive director.
- e) Propose to the national prosecutor the short lists for the appointment of deputy prosecutors.
- f) Other powers established by the Constitution and the law.

Article 370

There will be prosecutors attached to the Public Ministry, who will exercise their function in the specific cases assigned to them, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the laws.

Article 371

Whoever works as a national prosecutor and those who work as regional prosecutors must annually render a public account of their management. In the first case, the account will be rendered before the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions, in a joint session and, in the second, before the respective regional assembly.

Article 372

1. Whoever works as a national prosecutor and the regional prosecutors will be removed by the Supreme Court, at the request of the President of the Republic, of the Congress of Deputies, or of ten of its members, due to incapacity, serious misconduct probity or manifest negligence in the exercise of their functions. The Court will hear the matter in a plenary session specially convened for that purpose. In order to agree on the removal, it must gather the assent vote of the majority of its members in office.

2. The removal of regional prosecutors may also be requested by whoever works as a national prosecutor.

Public Criminal Defense

Article 373

1. The Public Criminal Defense Office is an autonomous body, with legal personality and its own assets, whose function is to provide criminal defense to those accused of acts that could constitute a crime, simple crime or misdemeanor, which must be heard by the competent courts. in criminal matters, from the first performance of the investigation directed against them and until the complete execution of the sentence that has been imposed, and who lack legal defense.

2. The Public Criminal Defense Office may, in cases in which it intervenes, appear before international human rights organizations.

3. The law shall determine the organization and powers of the Public Criminal Defense Office, and must guarantee its external independence.

Article 374

1. The function of public criminal defense will be exercised by public criminal defenders.

2. The legal defense services provided by the Public Criminal Defense Office may not be tendered or delegated to private attorneys, without prejudice to the exceptional contracting that may be carried out in the cases and manner established by law.

Article 375

1. The superior management of the Public Criminal Defense Office will be exercised by the national defender, who will remain in office for six years, without re-election.

2. It will be appointed in a joint session of the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions, by the majority of its members in office, from a list proposed by the President of the Republic, in accordance with the procedure and the requirements determined by law.

National Data Protection Agency

Article 376

There will be an autonomous body called the National Data Protection Agency, which will ensure the promotion and protection of personal data, with powers to regulate, investigate, supervise and sanction public and private entities, which will have the powers, composition and the functions determined by law.

Constitutional court

Article 377

The Constitutional Court is an autonomous, technical and professional body, in charge of exercising constitutional justice to guarantee the supremacy of the Constitution, in accordance with the principles of deference to the legislative body, presumption of constitutionality of the law and search for an interpretation in accordance with the Constitution. Its resolutions are based solely on legal reasons.

Article 378

1. The Constitutional Court will be made up of eleven members, one of whom will preside over it. He will be elected by his peers and will serve for two years.

2. The judges of the Constitutional Court last nine years in their positions, they are not re-electable and are renewed by partialities every three years in the manner established by law.

3. Their appointment is made on the basis of technical criteria and professional merit as follows: a) Four members elected in a joint session of the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of Regions, by the majority of their members in exercise. b) Three members elected by the President of the Republic. c) Four members chosen by the Council of Justice from public contests. In the event that judges of the National Justice System have been appointed, they will be suspended from their original judicial positions as long as their function in the Constitutional Court is extended.

4. Those who apply for the position of judge of the Constitutional Court must be lawyers with more than fifteen years of professional practice, with recognized and proven competence and professional or academic suitability and, preferably, from different specialties of law.

5. A law will determine the organization, operation, procedures and will establish the staff, the remuneration system and the statute of the Constitutional Court personnel.

Article 379

Those who make up the Constitutional Court are independent from any other power and enjoy irremovability. They cease to hold office for having completed their term, for supervening legal incapacity, for resignation, for criminal conviction, for removal, for illness incompatible with the exercise of the function or for another cause established by law.

Article 380

1. The exercise of the position of judge of the Constitutional Court is exclusive dedication.

2. They may not be judges of the Constitutional Court who have held positions of popular election, who have held the position of Minister or Minister of State or other positions of exclusive trust of the Government, during the two years prior to their appointment. . Likewise, those who make up the Constitutional Court will have the disabilities and incompatibilities contemplated for the judges of the National Justice System.

3. At the end of their period, and during the following eighteen months, they will not be eligible for any position of popular election or exclusive trust of any public authority.

4. The law will determine the other incompatibilities and inabilities for the performance of this position.

Article 381

1. The Constitutional Court will have the following powers:

a) Know and resolve the inapplicability of a legal precept whose effects are contrary to the Constitution. The court that knows of a pending management, ex officio or upon request of a party, may raise a question of constitutionality with respect to a decision-making legal precept for the resolution of said matter. The judge's pronouncement on this matter will not disqualify him from continuing to hear the specific case. This request will not proceed if the matter is submitted to the knowledge of the Supreme Court. The Constitutional Court will decide the question of inapplicability by a majority of its members.

b) Know and decide on the unconstitutionality of a legal precept. If there are two or more declarations of inapplicability of a legal precept in accordance with letter a) of this article, there will be public action to require the Court to declare it unconstitutional, without prejudice to its power to declare it ex officio. This declaration of unconstitutionality will be made with the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the exercising members of the Constitutional Court.

Likewise, the Constitutional Court may declare the unconstitutionality of a legal precept, which had previously been declared inapplicable in accordance with letter a) of this article, at the request of the President of the Republic, of a third of those who make up the Congress of Deputies and Deputies or the Chamber of the Regions, of a governor or a regional governor, or of at least half of the members of a regional assembly. This unconstitutionality will be declared by a quorum of four fifths of its members in office.

c) Know and decide on the unconstitutionality of one or more precepts of regional statutes, of indigenous territorial autonomies and of any other territorial entity. The question may be raised by the President of the Republic or a third of those who make up the Chamber of Regions.

d) Hear and resolve claims in the event that the President of the Republic does not promulgate a law when it should do so or promulgates a different text from the one that constitutionally corresponds. It will have the same authority regarding the promulgation of regional regulations.

These may be promoted by any of the organs of the Legislative Power or by a quarter of its members in office, within thirty days following the publication of the contested text or within sixty days following the date on which the President or the President of the Republic should have carried out the promulgation of the law. If the Court accepts the claim, it will enact in its sentence the law that has not been or will rectify the incorrect enactment.

e) Hear and rule on the constitutionality of a decree or resolution of the President of the Republic that the Comptroller General of the Republic has deemed unconstitutional, when required by whoever exercises the Presidency of the Republic.

f) Know and decide on the constitutionality of the regulations and decrees of the President or the President of the Republic, issued in the exercise of the regulatory power in those matters that are not law. The Court may hear the matter at the request of the Congress of Deputies or the Chamber of the Regions, or a third of its members, within thirty days following the publication or notification of the contested text.

g) Resolve conflicts of competence or attributions that arise between State bodies, between territorial entities, or between these and any other State body, at the request of any of the aforementioned.

h) Resolve conflicts of jurisdiction that arise between the political or administrative authorities and the courts of justice.

i) Resolve conflicts of jurisdiction between the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions, or between them and the President of the Republic.

j) The others provided for in this Constitution.

2. In the case of conflicts of jurisdiction contemplated in letters h) and i) they may be deduced by any of the authorities or courts in conflict.

3. In the rest, the procedure, the quorum and the active legitimacy for the exercise of each attribution will be determined by law.

Article 382

1. The sentences of the Constitutional Court will be adopted, in court or in plenary session, by the majority of its members, without prejudice to the

exceptions established by the Constitution or the law.

2. The Constitutional Court may only uphold the unconstitutionality or inapplicability of a precept when it is not possible to interpret it in such a way as to avoid unconstitutional effects.

3. Once the inapplicability of a legal precept has been declared, it may not be applied in the judicial management in which the question of constitutionality originated.

4. The sentence that declares the unconstitutionality of a provision will cause its invalidation, excluding it from the legal system as of the day following the publication of the sentence in the Official Gazette. It is binding, mandatory for any institution, person or group, and there is no recourse against it.

CHAPTER XI REFORM AND REPLACEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Constitutional reform

Article 383

1. The reform projects of the Constitution may be initiated by presidential message, motion of deputies and deputies or regional representatives, by popular initiative or indigenous initiative.

2. For its approval, the reform project will require the assent vote of four-sevenths of the members in office of the Congress of Deputies and of the Chamber of Regions.

3. The constitutional reform projects initiated by the citizens must have the sponsorship in the terms indicated in the Constitution.

4. All constitutional reform bills must expressly indicate how a provision of the Constitution is added, modified, replaced or repealed.

5. In matters not provided for in this chapter, the provisions that regulate the procedure for forming the law will be applicable to the processing of constitutional reform projects, and the quorum indicated in this article must always be respected.

Article 384

1. The President of the Republic must call a ratifying referendum in the case of constitutional reform projects approved by the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of Regions, which substantially alter the political regime and the presidential term; the design of the Congress of Deputies and Deputies or the Chamber of the Regions and the duration of its members; the form of Regional State; fundamental principles and rights; and the chapter on reform and replacement of the Constitution.

2. If the constitutional reform project is approved by two thirds of deputies and deputies and regional representatives in office, it will not be submitted to a ratifying referendum.

3. The referendum will be held in the manner established by the Constitution and the law.
4. Once the constitutional reform project is approved by the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions, the Congress will send it to the President of the Republic who, within a period of thirty calendar days, must submit it to a ratifying referendum. .
5. The constitutional reform approved by the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions will be considered ratified if it reaches the majority of the votes validly cast in the referendum.
6. It is the duty of the State to give adequate publicity to the reform proposal that will be submitted to a referendum, in accordance with the Constitution and the law.

Article 385

1. A minimum equivalent to ten percent of the citizens corresponding to the last electoral register may present a constitutional reform proposal to be voted on by means of a national referendum together with the next election.
2. There will be a period of one hundred and eighty days from its registration for the proposal to be known by the public and to collect the required sponsorships.
3. The constitutional reform proposal will be considered approved if it reaches the majority in the respective vote.
4. It is the duty of the Legislative Branch and the corresponding State bodies to give adequate publicity to the reform proposal(s) that will be submitted to a referendum.

Procedure for drafting a new Constitution

Article 386

1. The total replacement of the Constitution can only be carried out through a Constituent Assembly convened by means of a referendum.
2. The constituent referendum may be called by popular initiative. A group of people with the right to vote must sponsor the call with, at least, signatures corresponding to twenty-five percent of the electoral roll that has been established for the last election.
3. It will also correspond to the President of the Republic, by means of a decree, to convene the referendum, which must have the approval, in a joint session, of the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions, by three-fifths of its members in exercise.
4. Likewise, the call will correspond to the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions, in joint session, by means of a law approved by two thirds of its members in office.
5. The call for the installation of the Constituent Assembly will be approved if it is voted favorably in the referendum by the majority of validly cast votes.

Article 387

1. The Constituent Assembly will have the sole function of drafting a proposal for a new Constitution. It will be integrated equally and with territorial equity, with participation on equal terms between independents and members of political parties and with seats reserved for indigenous peoples and nations.
2. A law will regulate its integration; the election system; its duration, which will not be less than eighteen months; its minimum organization; the mechanisms of popular participation and indigenous consultation of the process, and other general aspects that allow its installation and regular operation.
3. Once the proposal for a new Constitution has been drafted and delivered to the competent authority, the Constituent Assembly will be dissolved as of right.

Article 388

1. Once the proposal for a new Constitution has been delivered, a referendum must be called for its approval or rejection. For the proposal to be approved, it must obtain the favorable vote of more than half of the votes validly cast.
2. If the proposed new Constitution is approved in the plebiscite, it will be promulgated and correspondingly published

TRANSITORY DISPOSITIONS

First:

This Constitution will enter into force from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette within ten days of its promulgation. As of this date, the Political Constitution of the Republic of 1980, promulgated by Decree Law No. 3,464, of 1980, whose consolidated, coordinated and systematized text is established in Supreme Decree No. 100, of September 17, will be repealed. of 2005, its subsequent constitutional reforms and its interpretive laws, without prejudice to the rules contained in these transitory provisions.

Second:

All current regulations will remain in force as long as they are not repealed, modified or replaced, or else, as long as they are not declared contrary to the Constitution by the Constitutional Court in accordance with the procedure established in this Constitution. From the publication of the Constitution, the heads of service of the State bodies must adapt their internal regulations in accordance with the principle of constitutional supremacy. Within the four years following the entry into force of this Constitution, the initiative to repeal the law contained in article 158 will also proceed with respect to laws enacted prior to this.

Third:

1. The President of the Republic must initiate the legislative process to adapt the electoral legislation to this Constitution within one year from its entry into force.
2. If one year before the date of the elections for collegiate bodies provided for in this Constitution, the electoral legislation has not been adapted for territorial determination, as well as for the equal integration of gender and seats reserved for indigenous peoples and nations; The elections will be governed, for the only time, by the following rules:

a) The Congress of Deputies will be composed of 155 representatives, plus the representatives of seats reserved for indigenous peoples and nations. For the definition of the electoral districts, the provisions of articles 187 and 188 of Law No. 18,700 will be followed, whose consolidated, coordinated and systematized text was established by the decree with force of law No. 2, of 2017, of the Ministry General Secretariat of the Presidency.

b) The regional assemblies will be integrated according to the provisions of articles 29 and 29 bis of Law No. 19.175, whose consolidated, coordinated and systematized text was established by decree with force of law No. 1-19.175, of 2005, of the Ministry inland. In the case of communal councils, the provisions of article 72 of Law No. 18,695 will apply, whose consolidated, coordinated and systematized text was established by the decree with force of law No. 1, of 2006, of the Ministry of the Interior.

c) The Chamber of the Regions will be made up of 3 representatives per region, who will be elected according to the constituencies established in article 190 of Law No. 18,700, whose consolidated, coordinated and systematized text was established by the decree with force of law No 2, of 2017, of the Ministry General Secretariat of the Presidency

d) In order to guarantee gender balance, the provisions of transitory provision thirtieth of the previous Constitution will be applied to the declaration of candidacies for the elections of the organs of popular representation, in accordance with the provisions of article 161. Likewise, to guarantee equal integration of gender in the elections of each district, region and commune, the provisions of number 4 of the thirty-first transitory provision of the previous Constitution will be applied, following the mandate contained in article 6 paragraph 2. Only in the case of the Chamber of the Regions, this regulation will be applied when its national composition does not comply with parity integration, in which case the gender correction will be applied starting with the region in which a seat has been assigned to the candidate with the lowest percentage of votes on the list with the least votes.

e) For the fulfillment of the integration of seats reserved for indigenous peoples and nations in these bodies, the rules established in the forty-third and subsequent transitory provisions of the previous Constitution will be applied, as pertinent and necessary. The Electoral Service will determine the origin and, where appropriate, the number of reserved seats that correspond to each body. If the integration of reserved seats proceeds, these will be considered above the number of representatives previously established with criteria of proportionality, parity and representativeness.

3. The President of the Republic, within a period of one year from the entry into force of this Constitution, will initiate the legislative process to regulate the creation and updating of the Indigenous Electoral Registry referred to in article 162 of this Constitution.

The Electoral Service will ensure the dissemination and logistical means necessary to facilitate the registration of indigenous voters.

Quarter:

1. The current authorities in exercise of the autonomous bodies of the Constitution or special courts will continue in their functions for the period that corresponds to them in accordance with the regulations in force at the time of their appointment, except for a special provision to the contrary provided for in the

transitory provisions of this Constitution.

2. Until March 11, 2026, the appointments related to the bodies created by this Constitution will be made in accordance with the requirements and procedures established in this Constitution by the Full Congress when it refers to the joint session of the Legislative Power. In all other cases, the requirements and procedures provided for in the previous Constitution will remain in force.

Fifth:

1. The rules of disqualifications, incompatibilities and limits to re-election provided in this Constitution will govern for the authorities elected in the first electoral process held since the entry into force of this Constitution.

Exceptionally, the authorities elected by popular vote who are in office will be subject to the re-election rules in force prior to the new Constitution.

For these purposes, for the candidates for deputy, regional assembly member, regional governor, mayor and councilor, the periods that they have served as deputy, regional councilor, regional governor, mayor and councilor will be computed. , respectively. Said authorities, until the end of their current term, will not be subject to supervening disabilities or incompatibilities.

2. The President of the Republic elected for the period 2022-2026 may not stand for re-election for the following period and will continue in office with the constitutional powers for which he was elected.

Sixth:

1. The rule of gender parity referred to in article 6 will be applicable to collegiate bodies of popular election from the national, regional and local electoral process that is carried out immediately after the entry into force of this Constitution, as appropriate. For this, the Legislative Power must dictate or adapt the electoral law, considering the provisions of article 161.

2. For the collegiate bodies that are not renewed through electoral processes, as well as for the boards of directors of public and semi-public companies, the parity rule must be implemented progressively from the corresponding new designations and appointments, in accordance with the law.

3. This form of implementation will not include the higher collegiate bodies or directors of the Administration whose composition is determined by law due to the position of the people who comprise them. The law will establish the mechanisms that allow said higher collegiate bodies or directors of the Administration to achieve parity in their composition.

4. The integration of the new collegiate bodies and autonomous bodies must comply with the parity rule from their installation.

5. It will correspond to the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic to ensure compliance with gender parity in the directive and superior bodies of the State Administration.

Seventh:

Until March 11, 2026, for the approval of the constitutional reform projects, the favorable vote of four-sevenths of the members of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate will be required. The constitutional reform projects approved by the

National Congress that substantially alter the matters indicated in paragraph 1 of article 384 of this Constitution or the chapters on Nature and Environment and Transitory Provisions must be submitted to the ratifying referendum of constitutional reform established in article 384. If the reform project is approved by two thirds of the members of both Chambers, it will not be submitted to said referendum.

Eighth:

1. The legislative procedure regulated in this Constitution will enter into force on March 11, 2026. Until then, the legislative process will be governed by the legislative procedure in force prior to the publication of this Constitution, except as provided in articles 270 paragraph 1 and 271, and the popular and indigenous initiative contemplated in article 269 paragraph 1, which will enter into force together with this Constitution. For purposes of calculating the quorum, it will be understood that the reference to the Congress of Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions is to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, respectively.

2. The processing of the bills that deal with the matters of regional agreement indicated in article 268 of this Constitution and that have not been dispatched by March 11, 2026 will continue in accordance with the new rules. Regarding the remaining projects and those that are being processed in the Senate, it will be presumed that the Chamber of the Regions has requested their review in accordance with the provisions of article 273.

Ninth:

The assets, rights and obligations of the Chamber of Deputies will be transferred to the Congress of Deputies, without interruption. The same will happen with the assets, rights and obligations of the Senate, which will be transferred to the Chamber of the Regions.

Tenth:

The competent bodies must make the necessary modifications within one year to enable the exercise of the right to vote for Chilean men and women abroad under the terms established in this Constitution.

Eleventh:

1. While the respective laws on the Armed Forces that regulate the appointment procedure and duration of their institutional authorities are not enacted or modified, the Commanders-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force shall be appointed by the President of the Republic from among the five senior general officers, considering the other requirements established in the corresponding institutional statutes. Their functions will last four years, they may not be appointed for a new period and may be removed by the President of the Republic in the terms established by this Constitution.

2. As long as the laws that adapt the functions of the Armed Forces are not enacted, the legal precepts that establish the state powers of maritime control and air navigation will remain in force.

Twelfth:

1. As long as the respective law of Carabineros de Chile is not enacted or modified that regulates the appointment procedure and duration of the general director of Carabineros, he will be appointed by the President of the Republic from among the five senior general officers, considering the other requirements established in the corresponding institutional statute. He will last four years in office, he may not be appointed for a new period and may be removed by the President of the Republic in the terms established by this Constitution.
2. While the laws that adapt the functions of the police are not enacted, the legal precepts that establish the state powers of maritime control and air navigation will remain in force.

Thirteenth:

1. The presidential term that began in March 2022 will end on March 11, 2026, the day on which the next presidential term will begin. Said election will be held in November 2025, as contemplated in article 281 of this Constitution.
2. The ordinary legislature that began on March 11, 2022 will end on March 11, 2026. The current members of the Senate will end their terms on March 11, 2026 and may apply for elections for the Congress of Deputies and Deputies and the Chamber of the Regions to be held in November 2025, where the deputies and deputies and regional representatives who will exercise their functions from March 11, 2026 will be elected. If elected in the elections held in 2025 to exercise as regional representatives in the Chamber of the Regions, said legislature will be considered as his first term in office. The regional representatives that make up the Chamber of the Regions will be elected, for this one time, to hold office for a term of three years.
3. The regional governors who began their term in 2021 and the regional councilors who began their term in 2022 will end their terms on January 6, 2025. The election of the regional governors and regional assembly members will be held in October 2024 and their terms will begin on January 6, 2025.
4. The term of the mayors and councilors that began in 2021 will end on December 6, 2024, the day on which the mandate of the mayors and councilors elected in October 2024 will begin.

Fourteenth:

As long as the legislator does not determine the urgency with which the popular law initiatives contained in article 157 of this Constitution will be processed, the simple urgency indicated in article 27 of Law No. 18,918 will be applied. Likewise, the Electoral Service, within a maximum period of three months, will dictate the instructions and guidelines necessary for the implementation of this popular participation mechanism and the initiative to repeal the law contemplated in article 158.

Fifteenth:

The legislator and the organs of the State Administration must adapt the content of the regulations related to the organization, operation and integration of the organs of the regional State and its territorial entities, transfers of competences

and the general minimums for communal statutes in not less than six months before the election of its authorities. The regional social council and the communal social assembly will be installed and will come into operation once their respective laws of organization, operation and competences are enacted.

Sixteenth:

1. The autonomous region and the autonomous commune will be the continuation and legal successor of the regional government and the municipality, respectively, passing their officials to perform in those without solution of continuity, for the purposes of their statutory regulations, rights and obligations. Likewise, the assets and rights or obligations owned by the regional government or the municipality or under any other title will pass to the autonomous region or the autonomous commune, as appropriate, under the same legal regime.

2. In the autonomous regions, the regional governors, from their inauguration, will be functional successors of the governors of the respective region, in relation to the powers that the current legislation attributes to them, all without prejudice to subsequent legislative modifications. The mayors and mayors and municipal councils of the autonomous communes will be functional continuators in what is compatible, from their investiture, of the mayors and councils in relation to the functions and attributions that the law entrusts to them, all without prejudice to subsequent legislative modifications.

3. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the current regional or communal authorities will be responsible for decisions that may seriously compromise the heritage of the autonomous regions or communes in the future.

Seventeenth:

Within the two years following the entry into force of this Constitution, the President of the Republic, after a process of indigenous participation and consultation, must send to the Legislative Power the bill that regulates the creation procedures, forms of territorial delimitation, operating statutes, powers, resolution of disputes between territorial entities and other matters related to indigenous territorial autonomies. Once the project has been entered, the Legislative Power will have a maximum period of three years for its processing and dispatch.

Eighteenth:

Within a year from the entry into force of the Constitution, the State must initiate a process of consultation and indigenous participation with the Rapanui people to determine the procedure, integration and term of creation of the Rapa Nui Territorial Assembly, which It will be constituted with the purpose of elaborating the statute that will regulate the exercise of the autonomy of the territory. The statute must also regulate the coordination mechanisms with the State and the rest of the territorial entities and the form of implementation of the special laws that govern Rapa Nui. The statute and its drafting process are limited by what is stated in this Constitution.

Nineteenth:

Within a period of two years counted from the entry into force of the Constitution, the legal bodies for the creation of the Statute of Administration and Government

of the special territory of Juan Fernández must be issued.

Twentieth:

1. Within a period of one year from the entry into force of this Constitution, two binding and independent consultations will be convened, one in the communes belonging to the province of Chiloé and the other in the communes belonging to the provinces of San Felipe, from Los Andes and Petorca, in order to ratify by the citizens the creation of the Autonomous Region of Chiloé and the Autonomous Region of Aconcagua.
2. The electoral card will contain the question: "Do you approve the creation of the Autonomous Region of Chiloé?" and "Do you approve the creation of the Autonomous Region of Aconcagua?". Each one with two options: "I approve" or "I reject".
3. The consultations will be organized by the competent electoral body and their qualification will be carried out by the electoral tribunal.
4. If the question raised in each of these consultations is approved by the majority of validly cast votes, the Legislative Power must issue, within a period of two years, a law for the implementation of the Autonomous Regions of Aconcagua and Chiloé, prior consideration of the criteria established in paragraph 3 of article 187, on the creation of territorial entities.

Twenty-first:

Within the three months following the entry into force of this Constitution, the President of the Republic will summon all regional governors to the first session of the Council of Governors, to organize and progressively develop the powers that this Constitution confers.

Twenty second:

1. The legal provisions that establish affectation taxes for the benefit of the territorial entities will remain in force as long as they are not modified or repealed.
2. Notwithstanding the foregoing, within the two years following the entry into force of this Constitution, the National Congress must process the bills that establish taxes of territorial affectation.

Twenty-third:

1. Within a term not exceeding two years from the entry into force of this Constitution, the Legislative Power shall progressively approve the legal norms that regulate the different aspects of financial autonomy and fiscal decentralization of territorial entities.
2. Financial autonomy will be implemented gradually once the new regional and communal authorities take over, without prejudice to the measures of budget decentralization and transfer of powers that are carried out in accordance with the regulations applicable to the current regional governments and municipalities.
3. Within the six months following the entry into force of this Constitution, the

President of the Republic must present the bill referred to in article 248, paragraph 2 of this Constitution. Said body will suggest the formula for the distribution of fiscal income between the State and the territorial entities from the discussion of the Budget Law of the year 2025.

Twenty-fourth:

1. The officials of the State services or bodies whose denomination, organization, functions or attributions are modified by this Constitution, or those of those that are modified or transformed, will continue to carry out their work, without interruption, in the new services or public bodies established by this Constitution, as appropriate. The personnel of said services or bodies shall maintain the same rights and obligations recognized by law and its statutes as of the effective date of this Constitution.

2. The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply in any case to authorities elected by popular vote.

Twenty-fifth:

The civil servants' associations governed by Law No. 19,296 and the workers' unions that provide services to the State under the Labor Code of State services or bodies whose name, organization, functions or powers are modified by this Constitution, or the of those that are modified or transformed, will maintain their validity, without interruption, in the new services or public bodies established by this Constitution, as appropriate.

Twenty-sixth:

Within the four years following the entry into force of this Constitution, the President of the Republic must present a project for a framework law of territorial ordering in accordance with the provisions of article 197. The Legislative Power must process the project within of the two years following its presentation.

Twenty-seventh:

1. The President of the Republic must present bills that have as their object the creation, adaptation and implementation of the following systems: Social Security System and Care System, within twelve months; National Health System, within eighteen months; and the National Education System, the Public Education System and the Integrated Public Land System, in twenty-four months. The terms indicated above will be counted from the entry into force of this Constitution.

2. The Legislative Branch must complete the processing of these bills within a period not exceeding twenty-four months from the date of their presentation.

Twenty-eighth:

1. Within a period of one year from the entry into force of this Constitution, the President of the Republic will convene an Indigenous Territorial Commission, which will determine cadastres, prepare plans, policies, programs and present proposals for agreements between the State and the indigenous peoples and nations for the regularization, titling, demarcation, reparation and restitution of indigenous

lands. Its advances will be sent periodically to the competent bodies for its progressive implementation, forcing them to report every six months on their progress in the matter.

2. The Commission will be made up of representatives of all indigenous peoples and nations, determined by their representative organizations, through a process of indigenous participation convened in accordance with Article 7 of Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization. Said commission will also be made up of representatives of the State and by persons of recognized suitability, who will be appointed by the President of the Republic.

The State must guarantee its due financing, infrastructure, access to the necessary information, technical and administrative assistance and, in addition, it may convene international organizations to act as observers to guarantee the process. The Commission will function for four years, extendable for another two.

Twenty-ninth:

Within a period of eighteen months, the President of the Republic must present a draft law amending Law No. 21,430, on Guarantees and Comprehensive Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents to incorporate in it the mechanisms of prevention, prohibition and sanction of violence against children and the adjustments that correspond in accordance with the norms of this Constitution.

Thirtieth:

1. Within a period of eighteen months from the entry into force of this Constitution, the President of the Republic must present a bill that adapts the labor legislation according to the provisions of article 47 of the chapter on Fundamental Rights and Guarantees.

2. Within a period of twenty-four months from the entry into force of this Constitution, the President of the Republic must present a bill that adapts the labor legislation, according to the provisions of article 46 and 48 of the chapter on Fundamental Rights and Guarantees.

Thirty-first:

1. The law that creates the National Education System must contemplate the regulation of the basic financing of the institutions that are part of the Public Education System and the financing of those institutions that meet the requirements established by law and are part of the National System of Education, according to the provisions of article 36 of the chapter on Fundamental Rights and Guarantees. Likewise, it must regulate the progressive financing of free higher education, in accordance with the provisions of article 37 of the chapter on Fundamental Rights and Guarantees.

2. The law that creates the National Education System must guarantee the participation of the educational communities in the process of adaptation of the educational system, according to the provisions of articles 42 and 43 of the chapter on Fundamental Rights and Guarantees.

Thirty-second:

1. Within a period of twenty-four months from the entry into force of this Constitution, the President of the Republic must introduce a comprehensive bill on decent housing and the city, which adapts current housing regulations and regulates

the aspects contemplated in articles 51 and 52. The legislator will have a period of two years from the entry of the bill to dispatch said rule for its promulgation.

2. The executive, through the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning, in coordination with other ministries and the corresponding decentralized agencies, must, within a period of eighteen months, design and start the implementation of a comprehensive emergency plan for the implementation of shelters for victims of gender violence and other forms of rights violations and the establishment of informal settlements. 3. As long as the legislator does not regulate the Integrated System of Public Land referred to in article 51,

Thirty-third:

Within a maximum period of three years from the entry into force of this Constitution, the President of the Republic must implement the Policy for the Restoration of Soils and Native Forests. This policy will be carried out through a process of participation and deliberation expanded at the regional and local levels and will contain the pertinent regulatory adjustments and other necessary instruments in accordance with the provisions of article 136 of this Constitution.

Thirty fourth:

1. Within a period of twelve months, the President of the Republic must send a bill for the creation of the National Water Agency and the adaptation of regulations regarding authorizations for the use of water. Likewise, he must regulate the creation, composition and operation of the river basin councils and the adequacy of statutes and participation of the organizations of water users in said instance.

2. While said law does not enter into force, the functions of the National Water Agency will be assumed, in regard to its powers, by the General Water Directorate of the Ministry of Public Works, which will act in coordination with the competent public bodies. and with the support of regional governments.

3. In the event that this law is not enacted within a period of two years, the Legislative Power will process the bill according to the rules of immediate discussion in force at the end of said period.

Thirty-fifth:

1. With the entry into force of this Constitution, all water use rights granted previously will be considered, for all legal purposes, authorizations for the use of water as established in this Constitution. As long as the legislation ordered in the previous transitory provision is not enacted, the rules prescribed by the Water Code regarding the constitution and termination of authorizations in accordance with this Constitution will apply, without prejudice to the processes of review and adjustment of the flows to be redistributed in each basin. In no case may the rules relating to the constitution of these authorizations by auction be applied.

2. The exploitation rights granted, regularized, recognized or constituted by an act of competent authority before April 6, 2022 will be subject to the provisions of the transitory provisions of Law No. 21,435, which reforms the Water Code. The provisions of the first and fourth paragraphs of the second transitory article of said legal body shall not apply to the exploitation rights constituted by an act of authority, recognized, acquired or granted to indigenous people, associations and communities, in accordance with articles 2 , 9 and 36 of Law No. 19,253, which will be registered as authorization for traditional use automatically in the respective registry. As long as the relevant regulations are not issued, or within a maximum

period of three years from the entry into force of this Constitution,

a) Only prior authorization from the General Directorate of Water, or its legal successor, may changes of ownership be authorized in the administrative authorizations for the use of water or legal acts that imply that a person other than the owner exercises them, provided that they are founded. in the satisfaction of the human right to water and sanitation or the effective availability of water in accordance with the provisions of articles 57 and 142 of this Constitution. Said administrative act must be founded and must be registered in the Public Water Registry referred to in article 112 of the Water Code.

b) Encumbrances constituted in accordance with article 113 of the Water Code before the date of publication of this Constitution will remain in force in the terms established by their registration, until the regulation of this matter in the law ordered in the previous transitory provision.

c) The authorizations for the use of water granted, constituted, regularized or recognized before the entry into force of this Constitution will be subject to the norms of common law for the purposes of their transferability due to death, until the regulation of this matter in the law ordered in the previous transitory provision.

3. In order to ensure the continuity of the service and compliance with the human right to water and sanitation established in article 57, and while the law indicated in the previous transitory provision is not enacted, the legal acts that have for the purpose of having water to supply urban sectors, rural settlements, cooperatives and rural drinking water committees, intended exclusively for human consumption or sanitation, signed with holders of water authorizations or with water user organizations, without prejudice to the review and authorization from the General Directorate of Water.

Matters related to drinking water and sanitation will be regulated in the law ordered in the previous transitory provision. Once the terms contemplated in the second transitory article of Law No. 21,435 have expired, the water registers of the real estate conservators will be transferred to the National Water Agency or to the General Water Directorate in case it is not yet implemented.

Thirty-sixth:

1. The General Directorate of Waters or the National Water Agency, as appropriate, gradually, progressively and with a sense of urgency, will carry out the process of redistributing the flows of the basins with the respective support of the regional governments, to guarantee priority uses recognized in the Constitution.

2. This process includes the preparation of diagnostic and evaluation reports at the regional level, which will be developed in stages and prioritizing those basins in water crisis and with over-granting of water use rights.

Within six months, the first regional process will begin.

This redistribution will not apply to small farmers; communities, associations and indigenous people, community managers of rural drinking water and other small authorized.

Thirty-seventh:

Within a year from the entry into force of the Constitution, the President of the

Republic will call for the constitution of an ecological transition commission. It will depend on the Ministry of the Environment and will be in charge of designing proposals for legislation, regulatory adaptation and public policies aimed at the implementation of the constitutional norms of the nature and environment section. This commission will be made up of academics, civil society organizations, representatives of indigenous peoples and relevant public agencies.

Thirty-eighth:

The National Copper Corporation of Chile will continue to exercise the rights acquired by the State over copper mining by virtue of the nationalization prescribed in the seventeenth transitory provision of the Political Constitution of 1925, and ratified in the third transitory provision of the 1980 Constitution. , and will continue to be governed by the transitional constitutional regulations mentioned above and its complementary legislation.

Thirty ninth:

Compulsory arbitrations that at the time of entry into force of this Constitution are filed in arbitral tribunals will continue their processing until their conclusion.

Fortieth:

1. The cessation of functions at seventy years of age shall not apply to judges who, on the date of entry into force of this Constitution, form part of the primary ranking of the Judicial Power regulated in the Organic Code of Courts, who They will cease to function when they reach seventy-five years of age. For those who serve as judges of the Supreme Court, the term of article 328 paragraph 3 will be computed from the entry into force of this Constitution.

2. The procedure for appointing lawyers and member lawyers regulated in article 219 of the Organic Code of Courts, as well as their incorporation to the courts of appeals and the Supreme Court established in articles 215 and 217 of the same normative body, will remain in force until that the new regulations be established, which must be issued within a maximum period of five years from the entry into force of this Constitution.

Forty-first:

The rule established in section 2 of article 374 will come into force when the law is enacted that allows the expansion of the staff of the Public Criminal Defender, a process that must be completed within five years after the entry into force of this Constitution. Once said period has expired, no new tenders may be made, without prejudice to the exceptions established by law. The law may establish different dates for the beginning of the exclusive public provision, being able to determine the gradual application of it in different regions of the country.

Forty-second:

As long as the law that regulates the procedure for the actions for the protection of rights contemplated in articles 119 and 120 is not enacted, the agreed orders of the Supreme Court on the processing and ruling of the pertinent constitutional actions will remain in force. The competent court to hear said actions will be the respective court of appeals and its resolutions will be appealable before the Supreme Court.

Forty-third:

1. Within a period of six months, the President of the Republic must present the bill mentioned in the forty-second transitory provision and must present the respective urgency for its dispatch and promulgation.

2. If within a period of six years from the entry into force of this Constitution, the respective procedural law is not enacted, the courts established by this Constitution will be competent to hear tutelage actions, in accordance with the procedures indicated in provision transitory forty-second. The guardianship actions that are already filed in the courts of appeals or the Supreme Court, once the aforementioned period has expired, will continue to be processed in accordance with the rule of the forty-second transitory provision.

Forty-fourth:

1. Within the three years following the entry into force of this Constitution, the President of the Republic must present the bill or bills necessary to establish the administrative courts indicated in article 332, merging the tax and customs courts, the Court of Accounts, the Public Procurement Court and the Industrial Property Court in the new administrative courts for their integration into the National Justice System. If the bill is not dispatched within a period of four years from the entry into force of this Constitution, the indicated courts will be integrated directly into the National Justice System.

2. This law must establish the administrative process that establishes the bases of its jurisdictional order and determines a procedure of general application and the corresponding special procedures. As long as this law is not enacted, the individual courts in this article will continue to hear the cases that correspond to them in accordance with their jurisdiction and procedures.

3. The law must gradually create the new environmental courts provided for in the Constitution, and while this does not happen, the environmental courts will maintain their territorial jurisdiction and will continue to hear in accordance with the procedural rules in force.

Forty-fifth:

1. The Constitutional Court may not hear new cases. All the requirements of inapplicability already filed in the Constitutional Court must be known, processed and ruled by this body within the following six months from the entry into force of this Constitution. In the exercise of said powers, the Constitutional Court will resolve in accordance with the rules established in the previous Constitution and in the Constitutional Organic Law No. 17,997 of the Constitutional Court, whose consolidated, coordinated and systematized text was established by the decree with force of law No5, of 2010, of the Ministry General Secretariat of the Presidency. At the end of the indicated period or once the processing of said causes has been completed, the Constitutional Court will cease its functions and will be dissolved as of right. At that moment,

2. The actions of inapplicability that at the date of entry into force of this Constitution are filed in the Constitutional Court may be withdrawn by those who have promoted them until before the hearing of the cause and will be considered as not presented. The issues of inapplicability due to unconstitutionality of article 381 letter a) that are promoted between the entry into force of this Constitution

and the start of functions of the Constitutional Court will not be referred to the Constitutional Court until its installation. Exceptionally, those inapplicability related to criminal cases in which the personal liberty of the appellant is at risk will be known by five judges of the Supreme Court, chosen by lottery by the same Court for each requirement raised.

3. The Constitutional Court must be installed within the six months following the entry into force of this Constitution. The bill that regulates the Constitutional Court and its procedures must be submitted by the President of the Republic to the Legislative Branch within sixty days from the entry into force of this Constitution and will have priority in the implementation of the new institutional framework. As long as it is not enacted, its organization and operation will be subject to the provisions of this Constitution and in a supplementary manner by Law No. 17,997..., Constitutional Organic Law of the Constitutional Court.

4. The judges of the Constitutional Court will be appointed in accordance with the rules established in article 378 of this Constitution. The terminated ministers who have served less than half of their term may be appointed to the Constitutional Court. The appointments that correspond to the Legislative Power will be made by the Plenary Congress and those that correspond to the Council of Justice will be designated by the Supreme Court, after public competitions. To comply with staggered appointments in time as established in article 378, paragraph 2, a draw will be made only once, by each body empowered to appoint judges, at the time of making their appointment in the following terms:

a) Of the four appointments to be made by the National Congress, one will last three years, two will last six years and one will last nine years.

b) Of the three appointments that correspond to the President of the Republic, one will last three years, a second will last six years and a third will last nine years.

c) Of the four appointments that the Council of Justice or the Supreme Court will designate, as appropriate, two will last three years, a third will last six years and a fourth will last nine years.

Forty-sixth:

1. As long as the law that contemplates the general procedure indicated in the article on administrative litigation is not enacted, and provided that there is no special procedure, the nullity of an administrative act may be claimed jurisdictionally, as well as the declaration of illegality of an omission, before the civil judge of the domicile of the requested authority.

2. The term of this claim will be ninety calendar days, counted from the time the contested act is known.

3. The court may decree, at the request of a party, the provisional suspension of the effects of the contested act to ensure the effectiveness of the decision that may be made, if there are sufficient evidence to do so.

Forty-seventh:

The constitutional norms related to the new constitutional bodies will enter into force, in each case, with the enactment of their organization, operation and competence laws.

Forty-eighth:

1. The President of the Republic, within a period of five years following the entry into force of this Constitution, must present the bill that regulates the organization, operation and procedures of the neighborhood justice, as well as the determination of the plant, the remuneration system and the statute of its personnel.

2. This law will establish the way in which the local police courts will go through the creation of neighborhood justice, being able to establish different dates for the entry into force of its provisions, as well as determining its gradual application in the various matters and regions of the country. . The same law will establish the terms in which judges, secretaries and secretaries, lawyers and lawyers and officials of the local police courts may work in the organizations that make up the neighborhood justice.

Forty-ninth:

The President of the Republic must present, within the year following the entry into force of this Constitution, a bill related to the Council of Justice in accordance with the provisions of article 345. Until this law is promulgated, the system of appointments, as well as the government and the administration of the courts of justice in the terms of article 343, will be governed by the regulations in force at the time of the entry into force of this Constitution. The constitution of the Council of Justice will have priority in the implementation of the new institutional framework.

Fiftieth:

As long as the law that incorporates the new powers of the national prosecutor and creates the Public Ministry Committee with its new powers is not enacted, the national prosecutor and the General Council of the Public Ministry will continue to exercise the powers and powers in force at the entry into force of this Constitution.

Fifty first:

From the entry into force of this Constitution and while the legal provisions that comply with the constitutional norms related to regional comptrollerships are not enacted, the Law on Organization and Powers of the Comptroller General of the Republic will remain in force, whose consolidated text was established by decree No. 2421, of 1964, of the Ministry of Finance, and the rules on organization and attributions of the regional comptrollers established in the pertinent resolutions of the comptroller general of the republic. During this period, the comptroller general may modify said resolutions, guaranteeing the existence of at least one regional comptroller in each region of the country.

Fifty-second:

If compliance with a sentence issued against the State of Chile by international human rights courts recognized by it contravenes a final judicial sentence, the Supreme Court may extraordinarily review said sentence in accordance with the procedure established in articles 473 and following of the Procedural Code. Criminal, within one year of notification of the international judgment and having the aforementioned violation as a cause for review. All this, until a law regulates

a different procedure for general compliance with the aforementioned sentences.

Fifty-third:

Within the two years following the entry into force of this Constitution, the President of the Republic must present the bill that regulates the organization, financing and powers of the Ombudsman's Office and the Ombudsman's Office of Nature. From its entry, the Legislative Power will have a term of eighteen months for the processing and dispatch for enactment. For all purposes, it will be understood that the Ombudsman's Office created by this Constitution is the legal continuation and successor in all assets, rights and obligations of the National Institute of Human Rights.

Fifty-fourth:

By virtue of what is established in article 24 of this Constitution and as long as the penal legislation is not adapted to it, article 103 of the Penal Code will not be applicable to facts that, in accordance with the international treaties and instruments ratified by Chile, constitute of serious human rights violations.

Fifty fifth:

The bodies that prior to the enactment of this Constitution had legal rank and that by virtue of this have been elevated to constitutional rank will carry out their transition in accordance with the provisions of their own regulations, the law and this Constitution.

Fifty-sixth:

1. They will be exempt from criminal responsibility for the crime defined in article 62 of Decree Law No. 211, whose consolidated, coordinated and systematized text was established by the decree with force of law No. 1, of 2004, of the Ministry of Economy, Development and Reconstruction. , the persons referred to in the first paragraph of article 63 of the same legal body, without the need for a declaration from the Court for the Defense of Free Competition referred to in the first paragraph of said article, as long as the legislator does not regulate the manner and the conditions for obtaining the benefits of articles 39 bis and 63, first paragraph, of the aforementioned decree law, in accordance with the provisions of article 365, paragraph 3 of the Constitution.

2. Likewise, the determined penalty will be lowered by one degree, according to the provisions of the third paragraph of article 62 of Decree Law No. Ministry of Economy, Development and Reconstruction, to the persons referred to in the fourth paragraph of article 63 of the same legal body, without the need for the declaration of the Tribunal for the Defense of Free Competition referred to in said paragraph, while the legislator does not regulate the manner and conditions for obtaining the benefits of articles 39 bis and 63, paragraph four, of the aforementioned decree law, in accordance with the provisions of article 365 paragraph 3 of the Constitution.

Fifty-seventh:

Within a period of three years counted from the entry into force of this Constitution, the President of the Republic must introduce a comprehensive heritage

bill that addresses the institutionality and regulation of cultural, natural and indigenous heritage, complying with articles 24 subsection 5, 93, 101, 102 and 202 letter h) and i).

The Constitutional Convention that prepared this proposal for the Political Constitution of the Republic, was elected by the peoples of Chile in the elections held on May 15 and 16, 2021 and was constituted on July 4, 2021. The Constitutional Convention was made up of 154 conventional:

Damaris Abarca González - Jorge Abarca Riveros
Ignacio Jaime Achurra Diaz -Tiare Aguilera Hey
Gloria Alvarado Jorquera - Julio Alvarez Pinto
Rodrigo Alvarez Zenteno - Amaya Alvez Marin
Adriana Ampuero Barrientos - Cristobal Andrade Leon
Victorino Antilef Ñanco - Jorge Arancibia Reyes
Francisca Arauna Urrutia - Marco Arellano Ortega
Martin Arrau Garcia-Huidobro - Fernando Atria Lemaitre
Wilfredo Bacian Delgado - Jorge Baradit Morales
Benito Baranda Ferran - Luis Ramon Barceló Amado
Marcos Barraza Gomez - Jaime Bassa Mercado
Miguel Angel Botto - Salinas Carol Bown Sepulveda
Daniel Bravo Silva - Francisco Caamaño Rojas
Alexis Caiguan Ancapan - Carlos Calvo Muñoz
Adriana Cancino Meneses - Rocio Cantuarias Rubio
Alondra Carrillo Vidal - Eduardo Castillo Vigouroux
Maria Trinidad Castillo Boilet - Claudia Castro Gutierrez
Rosa Catrileo Arias - Roberto Celedon Fernandez
Raul Celis Montt - Lorena Cespedes Fernandez
Fuad Chahin Valenzuela - Eric Chinga Ferreira
Ruggero Cozzi Elzo - Eduardo Cretton Rebolledo
Andres Cruz Carrasco - Marcela Cubillos Sigall
Mauricio Daza Carrasco - Bernardo De la Maza Bathed
Aurora Delgado Vergara - Gaspar Dominguez Donoso

Cristina Dorador Ortiz - Patricio Fernandez Chadwick
Alejandra Flores Carlos - Bernardo Fontanie Talavera
Javier Fuchslocher Baeza - Bessy Gallardo Prado
Felix Galleguillos Aymani - Renato Garin Gonzalez
Elisa Giustinianovich Campos - Isabel Godoy Monardez
Claudio Gomez Castro Yarela Gomez Sanchez
Dayyana González Araya - Lidia González Calderón
Giovanna Grandón Caro - Paola Grandón González
Hugo Gutierrez Galvez - Felipe Harboe Bascuñán
Natalia Henriquez Carreño - Vanessa Hoppe Espoz
Constanza Hube Portus - Maximiliano Hurtado Roco
Ruth Hurtado Olave - Luis Jimenez Caceres
Álvaro Jofré Cáceres Harry Jürgensen Caesar
Bastian Labbé Salazar - Patricia Labra Besserer
Elsa Labraña Pino - Tomás Laibe Sáez
Hernán Larraín Matte - Margarita Letelier Cortés
Francisca Linconao Huircapan - Nativity Llanquileo Pilquiman
Rodrigo Logan Soto - Elisa Loncon Antileo
Tania Madriaga Flores - Isabella Mamani Mamani
Teresa Marinovic Vial - Juan Jose Martin Bravo
Helmuth Martinez Llancapan - Luis Mayol Bouchon
Jeniffer Mella Escobar - Felipe Mena Villar
Janis Meneses Palma - Adolfo Millabur Ñancuil
Valentina Miranda Arce - Cristian Monckeberg Bruner
Katerine Montealegre Navarro - Ricardo Montero Allende
Alfredo Moreno Echeverria - Pedro Munoz Leiva
Guillermo Namor Kong - Geoconda Navarrete Arratia
Ricardo Neumann Bertín - Nicolás Núñez Gangas
Ivanna Olivares Miranda - Matias Orellana Cuellar
Manuel Jose Ossandon Lira - Maria Jose Oyarzun Solis

Alejandra Pérez Espina - Malucha Pinto Solari
Patricia Politzer Kerekes - Ericka Portilla Barrios
Tammy Pustilnick Arditi - Maria Elisa Quinteros Cáceres
Barbara Rebolledo Aguirre - Maria Ramona Reyes Painequeo
Pollyana Rivera Bigas - Maria Magdalena Rivera Iribarren
Giovanna Roa Cadin - Manuela Royo Letelier
Alvin Saldana Munoz - Fernando Salinas Manfredini
Constanza San Juan Standen - Beatriz Sánchez Muñoz
Constanza Schönhaut Soto - Barbara Sepúlveda Hales
Carolina Sepulveda Sepulveda Mariela Serey Jimenez
Luciano Silva Mora - Agustin Squella Narducci
Daniel Stingo Camus - Maria Angelica Tepper Kolossa
Fernando Tirado Soto - Pablo Toloza Fernandez
Maria Cecilia Ubilla Perez - Cesar Uribe Araya
Tatiana Urrutia Herrera - Cesar Valenzuela Maass
Paulina Valenzuela Rio - Loreto Vallejos Davila
Margarita Vargas Lopez - Mario Vargas Vidal
Roberto Vega Campusano - Hernan Velasquez Nunez
Paulina Veloso Muñoz - Lisette Vergara Riquelme
Rossana Loreto Vidal Hernandez - Carolina Videla Osorio
Christian Viera Alvarez - Carolina Vilches Fuenzalida
Ingrid Villena Narbona - Manuel Woldarsky González
Camila Zarate Zarate - Luis Arturo Zúñiga Jory
THANK YOU, THE PEOPLE OF CHILE APPRECIATE YOUR EFFORT AND FIGHT.

MARIA ELISA QUINTEROS CACERES

CHAIRWOMAN

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

GASPAR DOMINGUEZ DONOSO

VICE PRESIDENT

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

JOHN SMOK KAZAZIAN

SECRETARY

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

The proposal of the new constitution for Chile, consists of 388 Articles, and 57 transitory provisions, which, You and all Chileans must decide if we adopt it as our Magna Carta, on September 04, 2022 in replacement of the constitution of 1980, born and created in Military Dictatorship. This work was carried out in accordance with the proposal for a new constitution , delivered to the citizenry on July 4, 2022, this page is a true copy of it