

THEREFORE:

Command is published and complied with, informing the Congress of the republic.

Given at the Government House, in Lima, at fifteen days of the month of September of the year two thousand and eighteen.

MARTIN ALBERTO VIZCARRA CORNEJO
Republic President

CÉSAR VILLANUEVA ARÉVALO
President of the Council of Ministers

1692078-26

LEGISLATIVE DECREE N° 1452

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

HOW MUCH:

That, the Congress of the Republic, through Law No. 30823, has delegated to the Executive Branch the power to legislate on matters of economic management and competitiveness, integrity and the fight against corruption, prevention and protection of people in situations of violence, and vulnerability and modernization of State management, for a period of sixty (60) calendar days; That, in this sense, literal c.1) of section 5, included in article 2 of the aforementioned legal device, establishes the power to legislate on the

modernization of the State, in order to simplify administrative procedures, through the modification of Law No. 27444, General Administrative Procedure Law;

That, in accordance with the provisions of literal c) of section 5, of article 2 of Law No. 30823 and article 104 of the Political Constitution of Peru;

With the approval vote of the Council of Ministers; and,
Responsible for reporting to the Congress of the Republic;
Has given the following Legislative Decree:

LEGISLATIVE DECREE THAT MODIFIES THE LAW N° 27444, LAW OF PROCEDURE GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE

Article 1. Object

The purpose of this Legislative Decree is to modify Law No. 27444, Law of General Administrative Procedure.

Article 2. Modification of numerals 20.1 and 20.4 of article 20, numerals 34.1 and 34.2 of article 34, article 36, article 36-A, article 36-B, numerals 37.1, 37.2 and 37.4 of article 37, numerals 38.1, 38.3, 38.5, 38.7 and 38.8 of article 38, numeral 44.2 of article 44, numeral 45.1 of article 45, numeral 48.2 of article 48, numeral 49.1 of article 49, article 49-A, the numerals 202.3 and 202.5 of article 202, paragraph 2 of article 233-A, article 237-A of Law No. 27444, General Administrative Procedure Law.

Modify numerals 20.1 and 20.4 of article 20, numerals 34.1 and 34.2 of article 34, article 36, article 36-A, article 36-B, numerals 37.1, 37.2 and 37.4 of article 37, numerals 38.1, 38.3, 38.5, 38.7 and 38.8 of article 38, section 44.2 of article 44, section 45.1 of article 45, section 48.2 of article 48, section 49.1 of article 49, article 49-A, sections 202.3 and 202.5 of article 202, paragraph 2 of article 233-A, article 237-A of Law No. 27444, General Administrative Procedure Law.

"Article 20. Notification modalities

20.1 Notifications are carried out through the following methods, according to this respective order of priority:

(...)

20.1.3 By publication in the Official Gazette or in one of the newspapers with the greatest circulation in the national territory, unless otherwise provided by law. Additionally, the competent authority orders the publication of the act in the respective Institutional Portal, if the entity has this mechanism.

(...)

20.4. The administrator interested in or affected by the act who has entered in his writing an electronic address that appears in the file may be notified through this means as long as he has given his express authorization to do so. In this case, the order of priority provided in section 20.1 is not applicable.

The notification addressed to the email address indicated by the administrator is understood to have been validly carried out when the entity receives the response from the electronic address indicated by the administrator or it is generated automatically by a technological platform or computer system that guarantees that the notification has been made. The notification takes effect on the day it appears to have been received, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 25.

If no automatic reception response is received within a maximum period of two (2) business days counted from the day following the notification via email, notification will be made by means of a document in accordance with section 20.1.1, and the compute the period established in paragraph 1 of article 24 of this law.

For notification by email, the administrative authority, if it considers it appropriate, may use digital signatures and certificates in accordance with the provisions of the relevant law.

The entity that has technological availability may assign the administrator an electronic box managed by it, for the notification of administrative acts, as well as actions issued within the framework of any administrative activity, as long as it has the express consent of the administrator.

By means of a supreme decree of the sector, following a favorable opinion from the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the mandatory nature of notification via electronic mailbox may be approved.

In that case, the notification is understood to have been validly made when the entity deposits it in the electronic mailbox assigned to the administrator, taking effect on the day it is recorded to have been received, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 25.

Likewise, the implementation of the single electronic box for communications and notifications from State entities addressed to those administered is established. Through Supreme Decree endorsed by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the criteria, conditions, mechanisms and deadlines for the gradual implementation in public entities of the electronic single box are approved."

"Article 34. Prior evaluation procedures with negative silence

34.1 Exceptionally, negative silence is applicable in those cases in which the request of the administrator can significantly affect the public interest and affect the following legal assets: health, the environment, natural resources, citizen security, the financial system and insurance, the securities market, commercial defense, national defense and the cultural heritage of the nation, as well as in those procedures for the promotion of private investment, trilateral procedures, registration procedures and in those that generate an obligation to give or make the State and authorizations to operate gaming casinos and slot machines.

The exceptional notification of negative silence occurs in the rule of creation or modification of the administrative procedure, and its qualification must be technically and legally supported in the explanatory statement, which must specify the impact on the public interest and the impact on any of the legal assets provided for in the previous paragraph.

By Supreme Decree, endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the matters in which, because they significantly affect the public interest, the application of negative administrative silence can be expanded.

34.2 Likewise, it is applicable to those procedures by which powers of the public administration are transferred.

(...)

"Article 36.- Legality of the procedure

36.1 The administrative procedures and requirements must be established in a substantive provision approved by supreme decree or higher regulation, by Regional Ordinance, by Municipal Ordinance, by Resolution of the head of the constitutionally autonomous organizations.

In the case of regulatory bodies, they may establish procedures and requirements in the exercise of their regulatory function.

The specialized technical agencies of the Executive Branch may establish administrative procedures and requirements by resolution of the management body or the head of the entity, as appropriate, for which they must be enabled by law or legislative decree to regulate the granting or recognition of rights of the individuals, income

to markets or the development of economic activities. The establishment of the procedures and requirements must comply with the provisions of this section and be within the framework of the provisions of the policies, plans and guidelines of the corresponding sector.

36.2 The entities carry out the Regulatory Quality Analysis of the administrative procedures under their responsibility or their proposals, taking into account the scope established in the current regulations on the matter.

36.3 Administrative procedures must be summarized and systematized in the Single Text of Administrative Procedures, approved for each entity, in which procedures cannot be created or new requirements established, except for those related to the determination of the processing rights that are applicable, according to current regulations.

36.4 Entities only require those administered to comply with procedures, present documents, provide information or pay for processing fees, as long as they comply with the requirements set forth in the previous section. The authority that proceeds differently, making demands on those administered outside of these cases, incurs responsibility.

36.5 The provisions concerning the elimination of procedures or requirements or their simplification may be approved by Ministerial Resolution, by Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Regulatory Bodies, Resolution of the management body or the head of the specialized technical organizations, as appropriate, Resolution of the head of the constitutionally autonomous organizations, Regional Decree or Mayoral Decree, depending on whether they are entities dependent on the Executive Branch, Constitutionally Autonomous Organizations, Regional or Local Governments, respectively.

36.6 The administrative procedures, including their requirements, carried out by legal entities under the private regime that provide public services or exercise administrative functions must be duly publicized, for the knowledge of those administered."

"Article 36.-A. Mandatory standardized administrative procedures.

36.-A.1 By means of supreme decree endorsed by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, administrative procedures and services provided exclusively standardized and mandatory application by the entities competent to process them, which are not empowered to modify or alter them, are approved.

Entities are obliged to incorporate such standardized procedures and services in their respective Single Text of Administrative Procedures without the need for approval by another entity.

Entities may only determine: the unit of

documentary procedure or the one that takes its place to begin the administrative procedure or service provided exclusively, the competent authority to resolve the administrative procedure and the organic unit to which it belongs, and the competent authority that resolves the administrative appeals, in what is relevant.

(...)

"Article 36-B. Indefinite validity of the enabling titles

The enabling titles issued are valid indefinitely, unless a specific period of validity is established by law or legislative decree. When the authority verifies the change in the conditions essential to obtain it, after inspection, it may revoke the enabling title.

Exceptionally, by supreme decree, the specific validity of the enabling titles is established, for which the entity must support the need, the public interest to be protected and other criteria that are defined in accordance with the regulatory quality standards.

"Article 37. Content of the Single Text of Administrative Procedures

37.1 All entities prepare and approve or manage the approval, as the case may be, of their Single Text of Administrative Procedures, which includes:

(...)

8. The forms that are used during the processing of the respective administrative procedure, and should not be used to demand additional requirements.

Complementary information such as service locations, schedules, payment methods, contact information, notes to citizens; Its updating is the responsibility of the highest administrative authority of the entity that manages the TUPA, without following the formalities provided for in sections 38.1 or 38.5 of this law.

The Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through a Resolution of the Secretariat of Public Management, approves the Format of the Single Text of Administrative Procedures applicable to the entities provided for in numerals 1 to 7 of article I of the Preliminary Title of this law.

37.2 The TUPA also includes the list of services provided exclusively, understood as the services that the entities are authorized to provide exclusively within the framework of their competence, which cannot be provided by another entity or third parties. They are included in the TUPA, the provisions of paragraphs 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the previous paragraph being applicable, where applicable.

(...)

37.4 For those services that are not provided exclusively, the entities, through a Resolution of the Owner of the entity, establish the name, the clear and exhaustive description of the requirements and their respective costs, which must be duly disseminated so that they are valid. public knowledge, respecting the provisions of Article 60 of the Political Constitution of Peru and the rules on repression of unfair competition."

"Article 38.- Approval and dissemination of the Single Text of Administrative Procedures

38.1 The Single Text of Administrative Procedures (TUPA) is approved by Supreme Decree of the sector, by Regional Ordinance, by Municipal Ordinance, or by Resolution of the Head of a constitutionally autonomous body, according to the respective level of government.

(...)

38.3 The TUPA and the legal provision of approval or modification is obligatorily published on the portal of the official newspaper El Peruano. Additionally, it is disseminated to through the Single Digital Platform for Citizen Guidance of the Peruvian State and in the respective Institutional Portal of the entity. Publication in the media provided for in this section is carried out free of charge.

(...)

38.5 Once the TUPA is approved, any modification that does not imply the creation of new procedures, increase in processing rights or requirements, must be carried out by Ministerial Resolution of the Sector, or by resolution of the head of the Autonomous Body in accordance with the Political Constitution of Peru, or by Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Regulatory Bodies, Resolution of the management body or the head of the specialized technical organizations, as appropriate, Regional Decree or Mayoral Decree, according to the respective level of government. Otherwise, its approval is carried out in accordance with the mechanism established in section 38.1. In both cases, the modification will be published in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 38.2 and 38.3 of this law.

(...)

38.7 In cases in which by Law, Legislative Decree and other rules of general scope, the requirements, term or administrative silence applicable to administrative procedures are established or modified, the Public Administration entities are obliged to make the corresponding modifications in their respective Single Texts of Administrative Procedures within a maximum period of sixty (60) business days, counted from the entry into force of the rule that establishes or modifies the requirements, term or administrative silence applicable to administrative procedures. If this period has expired, the entity has not updated the TUPA incorporating the established or modified procedure in the current regulations, it cannot fail to issue a statement regarding the procedure or provide the service that is in force in accordance with the corresponding legal framework, under responsibility.

38.8 The official who:

(...)

Likewise, the Mayor and the municipal manager, or those who act in their place, incur administrative responsibility when, after the period of forty-five (45) business days has elapsed after receiving the request for ratification from the district municipality, they have not complied with addressing the request for ratification of the fees for processing rights referred to in article 40 of Law 27972, Organic Law of Municipalities, except for fees for excise taxes in which case the period is sixty (60) business days.

(...)

"Article 44. Right of processing

(...)

44.2 The conditions for the origin of this charge are that the processing fees have been determined in accordance with the current methodology, and that they are recorded in the current Single Text of Administrative Procedures. In the case of entities of the Executive Branch, the endorsement of the Ministry of Economy and Finance must also be obtained.

(...)"

"Article 45.- Limit of processing rights

45.1 The amount of the processing fee is determined based on the amount of the cost that its execution generates for the entity for the service provided throughout its processing and, where applicable, by the actual cost of production of documents issued by the entity. Its amount is supported by the server in charge of the administration office of each entity.

For the cost to be greater than one (1) UIT, authorization from the Ministry of Economy and Finance is required in accordance with the guidelines for the preparation and approval of the Single Text of Administrative Procedures approved by Resolution of the Secretary of Public Management. This authorization is not applicable in cases where the Presidency of the Council of Ministers has approved processing rights for standardized procedures.

(...)"

"Article 48.- Compliance with the rules of this chapter

(...)

48.2 The Presidency of the Council of Ministers has the following competencies:

1. Issue directives, methodologies and technical-regulatory guidelines in the matters within its jurisdiction, including those referring to the creation of administrative procedures and services provided in exclusiveness.

2. Issue a binding opinion on the scope and interpretation of the administrative simplification rules including this Law. In the case of the Single Text of Administrative Procedures of the Ministries and Public Bodies, issue an opinion prior to its approval.

3. Advise entities on administrative simplification and permanently evaluate the administrative simplification processes within the entities, for which they may request all the information required from them.

4. Supervise and ensure compliance with the rules of this Law, except for matters relating to the determination of processing rights.

5. Supervise that entities comply with approving their Single Text of Administrative Procedures in accordance with applicable regulations.

6. Carry out the necessary steps to make effective the responsibility of officials for non-compliance with the rules of this Chapter, for which they have the legitimacy to take action before the various entities of the public administration.

7. Establish mechanisms for receiving complaints and other citizen participation mechanisms. When these complaints refer to matters within the competence of the Commission for the Elimination of Bureaucratic Barriers, it will refrain from hearing them and will send them directly to it.

8. Detect non-compliance with the rules of this Law and order the pertinent regulatory modifications, granting entities a peremptory period for rectification.

9. If the correction does not occur, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers delivers a report to the Commission for the Elimination of Bureaucratic Barriers of INDECOPI, so that it can initiate ex officio a procedure to eliminate bureaucratic barriers, without prejudice to the application than provided for in article 239.

Likewise, the Barrier Removal Commission INDECOPI Bureaucracies have the power to supervise:

to. That entities comply with applying standardized procedures and incorporating them into their Single Texts of Administrative Procedures.

b. That entities comply with the administrative simplification rules in the processing of their administrative procedures and services provided exclusively.

10. Request the Technical Secretariat of the Commission on Bureaucratic Barriers to initiate an ex officio procedure regarding the elimination of bureaucratic barriers contained in administrative provisions that regulate the exercise of economic activities significant for the development of the country.

11. Others provided for in this Law and those that indicate the corresponding legal devices."

"Article 49.- Regime of entities without Text Unique Administrative Procedures in force

49.1 When the entity does not comply with publishing its Single Text of Administrative Procedures, or publishes it omitting procedures, those administered, without prejudice to making effective the responsibility of the offending authority, are subject to the following regime:

1. Regarding administrative procedures that must be approved automatically or that are subject to positive administrative silence, those administered are released from the requirement to initiate that procedure to obtain prior authorization to carry out their professional, social, economic or labor activity, without being subject to sanctions for free development

of such activities. The suspension of this prerogative of the authority concludes as of the day following the publication of the TUPA, without retroactive effect.

Administrative procedures subject to negative administrative silence follow the regime provided for in the rule creating or modifying the respective administrative procedure. (...)

“Article 49-A.- Outsourcing of activities

All activities linked to oversight functions, administrative procedures and services provided exclusively other than the issuance of administrative acts or any resolution may be outsourced unless otherwise provided by law.

Through a Supreme Decree endorsed by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the necessary provisions for the application of this modality are established.

“Article 202.- Nullity ex officio

(...)

202.3. The power to declare the nullity of administrative acts ex officio expires within a period of two (2) years, counted from the date on which they have been consented to, or counted from the notification to the administrative authority of the criminal sentence. firm condemnation, regarding the nullity of the acts provided for in paragraph 4 of article 10.

(...)

202.5. Administrative acts issued by councils or courts governed by special laws, competent to resolve disputes in the final administrative instance, can only be declared null and void ex officio at the administrative headquarters by the council or court itself with the unanimous agreement of its members. This power can only be exercised within a period of two (2) years from the date on which the act has been approved.

It is also appropriate for the head of the Entity to demand its annulment through a contentious administrative process, provided that the claim is filed within three years of notification of the resolution issued by the council or court.

“Article 233-A. Prescription of the enforceability of the fines imposed

(...)

2. The calculation of the limitation period is suspended in the following cases:

a) With the initiation of the forced execution procedure, in accordance with the mechanisms contemplated in article 196, as appropriate. Said calculation must be resumed immediately in the event that any of the cases of suspension of the forced execution procedure contemplated by the current regulations are configured and/or any cause occurs that determines the cessation of the procedure for more than twenty-five (25) business days. b) With the presentation of the demand for judicial review of the forced execution procedure or any

other judicial provision that suspends the forced execution, in accordance with current regulations. The suspension of the calculation operates until the notification of the resolution that declares the process concluded with the quality of *res judicata* in a manner unfavorable to the administrator.

(...)

“Article 237-A. Administrative expiration of the sanctioning procedure

1. The deadline for resolving sanctioning procedures initiated ex officio is nine (9) months from the date of notification of the accusation of charges. This period may be extended exceptionally, for a maximum of three (3) months, and the competent body must issue a duly supported resolution, justifying the extension of the period, prior to its expiration. The administrative expiration does not apply to the recursive procedure.

When, according to law, entities have a longer period to resolve the expiration, it will operate upon expiration of this period.

2. Once the maximum period for resolution has elapsed, without notification of the respective resolution, the procedure is automatically deemed to have expired administratively and will be archived.

3. Administrative expiration is declared ex officio by the competent body. The administrator is authorized to request the administrative expiration of the procedure if the competent body has not declared it ex officio.

4. In the event that the infraction has not expired, the competent body will evaluate the initiation of a new sanctioning procedure. The administratively expired procedure does not interrupt the prescription.

5. The declaration of administrative expiration does not nullify the inspection actions, as well as the evidentiary means that cannot or are not necessary to be acted upon again. Likewise, the preventive, corrective and precautionary measures issued remain in force for a period of three (3) additional months as long as the start of the new sanctioning procedure is ordered, after which they expire, and new measures of the same nature may be ordered in case the sanctioning procedure begins.”

Article 3. Incorporation of numeral 23.3 to article 23, article 29-B, article 39-A and numeral 125.6 to article 125 of Law No. 27444, Law of General Administrative Procedure Incorporate numeral 23.3 to article 23, article 29-B, article 39-A and section 125.6 to article

125 of Law No. 27444, Law of General Administrative Procedure, in the following terms

“Article 23.- Regime of publication of administrative acts

(...)

23.3. Exceptionally, the publication of an act can be carried out as long as it contains the identification elements of the administrative act and the summary of the operative part and that it is directed to the Institutional Portal of the authority where the administrative act is published in full, taking effect in a period of 5 days from publication. Likewise, the public administration, if requested by the recipient of the act, is obliged to deliver a copy of said administrative act. The first copy of the administrative act is free of charge and must be issued and delivered on the same day it is requested, and for duly justified exceptional reasons, on the next business day. Through Supreme Decree of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the guidelines for the publication of this type of acts are established.”

“Article 29-B.- Electronic File

29-B.1 The electronic file is made up of the set of electronic documents generated from the initiation of the administrative procedure or service provided exclusively in a specific Public Administration entity.

29-B.2 The electronic file must have a unique and unalterable identification number that allows its univocal identification within the entity that originates it.

This number allows, in turn, its identification for the purposes of an exchange of information between entities or interested parties, as well as for obtaining copies of it if applicable.

29-B.3 Each electronic document incorporated into the electronic file must be numbered consecutively, so that a digital index is created which is signed electronically in accordance with law by the responsible personnel of the Public Administration entity in order to guarantee the integrity and its recovery whenever necessary.”

“Article 39-A.- Intercultural Approach

Administrative authorities must act by applying an intercultural approach, contributing to the generation of a service with cultural relevance, which implies the adaptation of the processes that are necessary based on the geographical, environmental, socioeconomic, linguistic and cultural characteristics of those administered. to whom said service is intended.”

"Article 125.- Observations on documentation presented

(...)

125.6 In the case of administrative procedures that are initiated through electronic means, that do not accompany the corresponding precautions or suffer from another defect or formal omission provided for in the TUPA that cannot be corrected ex officio, the competent authority requires the correction by the same medium, in a single act and only once within a maximum period of two (2) business days.

It is the responsibility of the administrator to present the information to correct the defect or omission within a maximum period of two (2) business days following the request from the competent authority. While said correction is pending, the rules established in sections 125.3.1 and 125.3.2 are applicable. If what is required is not corrected in a timely manner, the provisions of section 125.4 will apply."

Article 4. Endorsement

This Legislative Decree is endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers and the Minister of Justice and Human Rights.

FINAL COMPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

First.- Approval of Single Ordered Texts

The entities of the Executive Branch are empowered to compile in the respective Single Ordered Text the modifications made to legal or regulatory provisions of general scope corresponding to the sector to which they belong with the purpose of compiling all the regulations in a single text.

Its approval is produced by supreme decree of the corresponding sector, and must have the prior favorable opinion of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.

Second.- Preparation of a Guide for the preparation of draft regulatory standards

The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, within a period of no more than 120 (one hundred and twenty) business days from the publication of this Legislative Decree, issues a Guide for the preparation of draft regulatory standards, mandatory for all entities of the Administration. Public.

Third.- Adaptation of the Single Ordered Text of Law No. 27444, Law of General Administrative Procedure

The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, within a period of no more than 60 (sixty) business days from the publication of this Legislative Decree, incorporates the modifications contained in this regulation to the Single Ordered Text of the Law of General Administrative Procedure, approved by Decree Supreme No. 006-2017-JUS.

Fourth.- Foundation of the silence negative administrative

The obligation to base the classification of negative administrative silence in an administrative procedure on a substantive provision provided for in section 34.1 of Law No. 27444, General Administrative Procedure Law, is applicable to regulations that are approved after their entry into force. of this Legislative Decree.

Fifth. - Transit process

As of December 31, 2018, the transfer of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers to the competent entity, of the documentary collection and instruments related to the Methodology for determining the rights to process administrative procedures and services provided exclusively, is completed.

COMPLEMENTARY PROVISION TRANSITIONAL

Unique.- Electronic boxes or computer systems existing or in the process of being implemented

The provisions for notification in electronic boxes or existing computer systems or in the process of

implementation on the date of entry into force of this legislative decree continue to operate, and to the extent that it is compatible with their operation, they adapt to the provisions of the Supreme Decree of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers that approves the criteria, conditions, mechanisms and deadlines for the gradual implementation in public entities of the electronic single box.

Likewise, the provisions of the fifth paragraph of section 20.4 of Law No. 27444, Law of General Administrative Procedure, are not applicable to electronic boxes whose obligation was established prior to this legislative decree.

COMPLEMENTARY PROVISION MODIFICATION

Sole.- Amend the First Final Complementary Provision of Legislative Decree No. 1272, Legislative Decree that modifies Law No. 27444, Law of General Administrative Procedure and repeals Law No. 29060, Law of Administrative Silence in the following terms:

"First.- The ordinances issued by the District Municipalities that approve the amount of the processing fees for the procedures contained in their Single Text of Administrative Procedures that must be subject to ratification by the Provincial Municipalities of their constituency as established in Article 40 of Law No. 27972 - Organic Law of Municipalities, must be ratified within a maximum period of forty-five (45) business days, except for excise taxes in which case the period is sixty (60) business days.

(...)"

COMPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS REPEALS

Sole.- Repeal of the Third Final Complementary Provision of Law No. 27444

As of the validity of this Law, the Third Final Complementary Provision of Law No. 27444, Law of the General Administrative Procedure.

THEREFORE:

I order that it be published and complied with, informing the Congress of the republic.

Given at the Government House, in Lima, at fifteen days of the month of September of the year two thousand and eighteen.

MARTIN ALBERTO VIZCARRA CORNEJO
Republic President

CÉSAR VILLANUEVA ARÉVALO
President of the Council of Ministers

VICENTE ANTONIO ZEBALLOS SALINAS
Minister of Justice and Human Rights

1692078-27

LEGISLATIVE DECREE Nº 1453

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

HOW MUCH

That, through Law No. 30823, the power to legislate on economic management and competitiveness, integrity and the fight against corruption, prevention and protection of people in situations of violence and vulnerability, and modernization has been delegated to the Executive Branch. of the management of the State, for a term of sixty (60) calendar days;

That, in this sense, literal a) of paragraph 3 of article 2 of the aforementioned legal device, establishes the