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FIFTH. Registry from people legal sanctioned The Judicial Branch implements a computerized registry of public nature for the registration of the imposed measures to legal entities, with express mention of the name, class of measure and duration of the same, as well as the detail of the content and date of the measure, without detriment of submitting parts to the Public Registries for the corresponding registration, if applicable. In the event that legal entities comply with the appropriate measures as well as the request of the party, orders its withdrawal from the registry, unless the measure has definitive character. The Judiciary may sign agreements with the Supervisory Agency for State Procurement (OSCE), among other institutions, to share the information on record. The Judiciary, within the ninety business days counted from the publication of this Decree Legislative, issues the regulatory provisions pertinent that regulate the procedures, access, restrictions, registry operation and others aspects necessary for its effective implementation.	
EIGHTH. Functions of the Superintendency of Stock Market - SMV Provide that the SMV is empowered to issue the technical report on the quality of the imposed measure, and that it constitutes a procedural requirement for the formalization of preparatory research by crimes contained in article 1 of this regulation. The report that analyzes the implementation and operation of prevention models should be issued within 30 business days of receipt of the request's seal that requires it."	
REPEALING SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION SINGLE.- Repeal Repeal article 19, the sixth Provision Complementary Final and the First Complementary Modification of Law N° 30424, Law that regulates the administrative responsibility of people legal proceedings for the crime of active transnational bribery and article 8 of Legislative Decree No. 1106, Decree Legislative for the Effective Fight against Corruption and others crimes related to illegal mining and organized crime. THEREFORE: I order that it be published and enforced, accounting for the Congress of the republic. Given at the Government House, in Lima, after six days of the month of January of the year two thousand seventeen.	
PEDRO PABLO KUCZYNSKI GODARD Republic President FERNANDO ZAVALA LOMBARDI President of the Council of Ministers MaRía SOLEDad PERéz TELLO Minister of Justice and Human Rights 1471551-4	
LEGISLATIVE DECREE No. 1353 THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC HOW MUCH: That, through Law No. 30506, "Law that delegates to the Executive Power the Faculty to legislate on matters economic reactivation and formalization, security citizen, fight against corruption, water and sanitation and reorganization of Petropetrol SA", the Congress of the Republic has delegated to the Executive Power the faculty to legislate on the fight against corruption, by the term of ninety (90) calendar days; That, in this sense, literal a) and b) of subsection 3 of the Article 2 of the aforementioned legal device establishes that the Power	

Executive is empowered to legislate on matters of struggle against corruption in order to create the National Authority for Transparency and Access to Public Information, as well as approve the measures aimed at the fight against corruption from anyone, including measurements to facilitate citizen participation through mechanisms that allow the timely and effective reception of complaints about acts of corruption. In accordance with the provisions of literal a) and b) of subsection 3 of article 2 of Law No. 30506 and article 104 of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Peru: With the approving vote of the Council of Ministers; With charge to report to the Congress of the Republic; Has issued the following Legislative Decree: LEGISLATIVE DECREE CREATING THE NATIONAL TRANSPARENCY AUTHORITY AND ACCESS TO PUBLIC INFORMATION, STRENGTHENS THE PROTECTION REGIME OF PERSONAL DATA AND THE REGULATION OF INTEREST MANAGEMENT CHAPTER I GENERAL DISPOSITION Article 1.- Purpose The purpose of this Legislative Decree is to create the National Authority for Transparency and Access to Public Information, strengthen the Protection Regime of Personal Data and the regulation of the management of interests. Article 2.- Scope of application The norms contained in this Decree Legislative are applicable to all natural and legal persons included in Article 1 of the Preliminary Title of Law No. 27444, Law of the General Administrative Procedure; as well as at State companies, natural and legal persons of private law, as appropriate; and the people included in Law No. 29733, Law for the Protection of Personal Information. CHAPTER II OF THE NATIONAL TRANSPARENCY AUTHORITY AND ACCESS TO PUBLIC INFORMATION Article 3.- Legal nature and powers of The authority The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights to through the National Directorate of Transparency and Access to Public Information is the National Authority of Transparency and Access to Public Information, in forward administrative. The Authority is governed by the provisions of Law No. 27806, Law of Transparency and Access to Information Public, by this Law and the regulatory norms. Article 4.- Functions of the Authority The authority has the following functions in matters transparency and access to public information: 1. Propose policies on transparency and access to public information. 2. Issue directives and guidelines that are necessary for compliance with the rules in the field of its competence. 3. Supervise compliance with the regulations on the matter transparency and access to public information. Fourth: answer the queries that the entities or legal or natural persons form not yet regarding the application of rules of transparency and access to public information. 5. Promote a culture of transparency and access to public information. 6. Request, within the scope of its competence, the information deemed necessary by entities, which are in the obligation to provide it, except the exceptions provided in the Transparency Law and Access to public information. 7. Prepare and present to the Congress of the Republic the annual report on requests for access to the	
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public information. This report is presented within the first quarter of each year and is published on the page authority website. 8. Supervise compliance with the update of the Transparency Portal. 9. Others that are established in the rules regulatory. Article 5.- Guidelines regarding classification and declassification of information The sectors linked to the established exceptions in articles 15, 16 and 17 of the Single Ordered Text of the Law N° 27806, Law of Transparency and Access to Information Public, elaborate, jointly with the authority, the guidelines for classification and declassification of information that is considered confidential, secret or reserved. These guidelines are approved through of Supreme Decree with the approving vote of the Council of Ministers, endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Justice and Human Rights and the Minister of Economy and Finance. Article 6.- Court of Transparency and Access to Public Information The Court of Transparency and Access to Information Public is a decision-making body of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, which constitutes the last instance administrative, with the authority to resolve the right to access to public information at the national level. As such competent to resolve disputes that arise in these matters. It depends administratively on the Ministry and has autonomy in the exercise of its functions. Its operation is governed by the provisions contained in this Law and in its complementary regulations and regulatory. Article 7.- Functions of the Tribunal The Tribunal has the following functions: 1. Resolve appeals against the decisions of the entities included in the Article 1 of the Preliminary Title of Law No. 27444, Law of the General Administrative Procedure, in matters transparency and access to public information. His decision exhausts the administrative route. 2. Resolve, in the last administrative instance, the Appeals filed by officials and public servants sanctioned for non-compliance of the rules of transparency and access to information public under the terms established in the following article. 3. Settle by means of a binding technical opinion the cases in which there is conflict between the application of Law 29733, Personal Data Protection Law and Law No. 27806, Law of Transparency and Access to Public information. 4. Establish binding precedents when so expressly indicate it in the resolution issued, in which case it must have its publication in the Journal O? Cal El Peruano and on its institutional portal. 5. Safeguard declaration of public interest. 6. The others established by the Regulation. Article 8.- Application of sanctions to servers public In the cases of appeal provided for in numeral 2 of the Article 7, the Court can confirm, revoke or modify in all its extremes the decision adopted by the entity on the administrative sanctioning procedure. The entity is obliged to comply with the authority's decision not being able to go to the contentious-administrative route to question her. In case the sanction imposed by the entity is the removal or disqualification, it is up to the Court is pronounced by means of a report that constitutes evidence pre-constituted that it sends to the Service Court Civil, so that it resolves the appeal. Article 9.- Scope of the procedure of appeal for delivery of information 9.1. when resolving the appeal on surrender information, the Authority can confirm, revoke or revoke the entity's decision. Within this procedure, the Court asks the entity to comply with your discharges. If the discharge is considered insufficient,	
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requests the remission of the information on which the appeal. If the appeal is founded, the Court orders the obliged entity to deliver the information requested by the administrator. 9.2 In the framework of the administrative procedure of appeal to which the previous paragraph refers, result of application of the provisions established in the articles 15, 16 and 17 of the Single Ordered Text of Law No. 27806, Law of Transparency and Access to Information Public, approved by Supreme Decree No. 043-2003-PCM, can order the suspension of the measures to the information registered in special laws. Article information 10.- Con? Dentiality of the 10.1 Public servants of the authority and of the Court, under responsibility, have the obligation to not make use of the information they know for? other than the exercise of their functions. 10.2 When it comes to secret, reserved information con? dential, they have an obligation of diligent care if they become aware of it in the exercise of their function. Likewise, they cannot make public knowledge of the herself. These obligations extend for five (5) years after termination of the position or the time that the information keep the condition secret, reserved or con? dential. The breach of this duty is considered a criminal offense, without prejudice to the civil or criminal liability that it entails. Article 11.- Formation of the Tribunal The Court is made up of three (3) members appointed by Supreme Resolution for a period of four (4) years, after a public tender carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations. At least a member must be a lawyer. Article 12.- Requirements to be a Member of the Court 12.1 The members of the Court must comply with the following minimum requirements: 1. Not be under 35 years of age. 2. Have a professional title or bachelor's degree with mastery. 3. Have no criminal or judicial record. 4. Not be suspended or disabled in the exercise of public function by administrative decision of? rmed, or judicial sentence with quality of res judicata. 5. Have 10 years of professional experience accrued, of which at least 3 years must be in or with the public administration. 6. Not be in a conflict situation, disqualified from contract with the Court or find yourself convicted of willful crime incompatible with the exercise of the function. 7. Not being registered in the Debtors Registry delinquent food. 8. Not having a conflict of interest with the subjects related to the exercise of their function. 12.2 In case of expiration of the term of the mandate, the member exercises functions until the appointment of the replacement. Article 13.- Duty of collaboration In the exercise of the powers of authority and Court, entities, their civil servants and officials public, as well as natural or legal persons are obliged to attend promptly and under responsibility, any of your requirements or requests. Article 14.- Inhibition The members of the Tribunal, ex officio, abstain from participate in procedures in which they identify found in any of the causes provided in Article 88 of Law No. 27444, Law of Procedure administrative General, in the first opportunity which know about the specific procedure in which there is any incompatibility that prevents their participation. FINAL SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS First.- Regulation The Executive Power, through Supreme Decree, with approving vote of the Council of Ministers, approves the	
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Regulation of this Legislative Decree within a period maximum of ninety (90) calendar days counted from the day after publication in the Official Gazette El Peruviano of this Legislative Decree. Second.- Validity This Legislative Decree enters into force on day after the publication of the Supreme Decree that approves its Regulations and the amendment of the Regulations of Organization and Functions of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. Third.- Appointment of members of the Tribunal The members of the Tribunal are appointed within a no more than ninety (90) days from the date of entry into force of the modification of the Regulation of Organization and Functions of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. Fourth.- Financing The implementation of this Legislative Decree financed from the institutional budget of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS MODIFICATIONS First.- Modif? Cation of Law No. 27806, Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information, in accordance with its Single Ordered Text, approved by Supreme Decree No. 043-2003-PCM Modify articles 11 and 13 of Law No. 27806, Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information, in accordance with its Single Ordered Text, approved by Decree Supreme N° 043-2003-PCM, in the following terms: * Article 11.- Procedure Access to public information is subject to following procedure: a) Any request for information must be addressed to the official appointed by the administration to receive the Public to carry out this work. In case this is not has been designated, the request is directed to the official who has in his possession the requested information or the superior official. The entity's dependencies have the obligation to direct the requests to the official in charge. b) The entity of the Public Administration to which the request for information has been submitted must grant it within a period of no more than twelve (12) business days, without prejudice to what is established in literal b). In the event that the administration entity is not obliged to possess the requested information and knowing your location or destination, you must redirect the request to the obliged entity or to the one that owns it, and indicate the applicant of the reasons for the denial. c) Denial of access to information is subject to the provisions of the second paragraph of article 13 of the present Law. d) If there is no response within the period provided for in the subsection b), the applicant may indicate his / her order. In the cases indicated in paragraphs c) and d) of this article, the applicant within a period no longer than fifteen (15) calendar days can file the appeal of appeal before the Court of Transparency and access to Public Information, which must resolve said appeal within a maximum period of ten (10) business days, under responsibility. If the National Transparency and Access Authority to Public Information, does not resolve the appeal of appeal within the prescribed period, the applicant may consider the administrative route has been exhausted. 6. In the event that the request is materially impossible to comply with the period indicated in literal b) of just causes related to the proven 7. In the event that the lack of legal or operational capacity or human resources of the entity or to the significant volume of information requested, for one time the entity must communicate to the applicant the date on which they will provide the information requested in a duly substantiated manner, within a maximum period of two (2) business days of receipt the request for information. Failure to meet the deadline empowers the applicant to appeal to the National Authority of Transparency and Access to Public Information. * Article 13.- Denial of access The entity of the Public Administration to which the request for information, you will not be able to deny it based on your decision on the identity of the applicant. Denial of access to the requested information must be duly substantiated by the exceptions Articles 15 to 17 of this Law, and the term for which said impediment will be prolonged. The request for information does not imply the obligation of public administration entities to create or produce information that does not have or does not have obligation to count at the time of ordering. In this case, the Public Administration entity must communicate in writing that the denial of the request is due to the non-existence of data in their possession regarding the requested information. This Law does not empower applicants to require the entities that carry out evaluations or analysis of the information they have. Does not qualify in this limitation processing of pre-existing data in accordance with established by regulatory standards, unless this implies collecting or generating new data. Information may not be denied when requested to this is delivered in a certain form or medium, provided that the applicant assumes the cost of the order. When a Public Administration entity does not locates information that it is obliged to possess or safeguard, You must prove that you have exhausted the necessary actions to obtain it yet provide a response to the applicant. If the information request has not been satisfied, the answer would have been ambiguous no the preceding requirements have been met, it will consider that there was a refusal to provide it". Second.- Incorporation of Title V to Law No. 27806, Law of Transparency and Access to Information Public, in accordance with its Single Ordered Text, approved by Supreme Decree No. 043-2003-PCM Incorporate Title V to Law No. 27806, Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information, in accordance to its Single Ordered Text, approved by Supreme Decree N° 043-2003-PCM, in the following terms: "TITLE V SANCTIONS REGIME Article 34.- Scope of application This sanctioning regime is applicable to actions or omissions that violate the legal regime transparency and access to public information, typified in this Title, in accordance with article 4 of this Law. Article 35.- Types of sanctions 5.1 The sanctions that may be imposed for the infractions provided in this sanctioning regime are as follows: a) written warning; b) Suspension without having between ten and one hundred eighty days. c) Fine not greater than five tax units d) Dismissal. e) Disqualification. 35.2 Legal persons under the private regime that provide public services or perform functions administrative, by virtue of concession, delegation or authorization are subject to the application of the fine, in accordance with the regulations of the matter. Article 36.- Classification of infractions The offenses are classified as minor, serious and very serious, which are typified by regulation, of in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4) of article 230 of Law No. 27444, Law of Administrative Procedure General, by means of a Supreme Decree endorsed by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. Without prejudice to the sanctions that within the framework of its competence imposed by the competent authorities can order the implementation of one or more measures corrective measures, with the aim of correcting or reversing in which the offender or the person may have caused or prevent it from happening again. * Article 37.- Responsibility The responsibility of officials and servants public for the breach of the obligations and duties of the rules on transparency and access of the public information is subjective. Third.- Modif? Cation of articles 2, 3, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25 and 27 of Law No. 29733, Law of personal data protection Modify articles 2, 3, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25 and 27 of Law No. 29733, Data Protection Law Personal, in the following terms: * Article 2.- Def? Nitions For all purposes of this Law, it is understood for: 1. Bank of personal information. Set organized from data personal, automated or no, regardless of the support, be it physical, magnetic, digital, optical or otherwise, whatever the form or modality of its creation, formation, storage, organization and access. 2. Administration personal data bank private. Personal data bank whose ownership corresponds to a natural person or a person private law legal system, as the bank does not is strictly linked to the exercise of Powers of public law. 3. Administration personal data bank public. Personal data bank whose ownership corresponds to a public entity. Fourth.- Personal information. All information about a natural person who identifies it or makes it identifiable through means that can be reasonably used. 5. Sensitive data. Personal data constituted by biometric data that allows themselves can identify the owner; data referring to racial and ethnic origin; economic income; political opinions or convictions, religious; philosophical or moral; union membership; and information related to health and sexual life. 6 days. Business days. 7. Person in charge of processing personal data. All natural person, legal person under private law or public entity that alone or acting jointly with another carries out the processing of personal data on request of the owner of the personal data bank by virtue of a legal relationship that binds you to it and defines the scope of its action. Includes who performs the treatment without the existence of a personal data bank. 8. Order of treatment. Delivery by the owner of the personal data bank to a person in charge of processing of personal data by virtue of a relationship legal that binds them. This legal relationship defines the scope of action of the person in charge of processing personal information. 9. Public entity. Entity included in article 1 of the Preliminary Title of Law 27444, Law of Procedure administrative General, or the one that takes its place. 10. Cross-border flow of personal data. International transfer of personal data to a recipient located in a country other than the country of origin of personal data, regardless of the medium in which these are found, the means by which it was carried out the transfer or the treatment they receive. 11. Sources accessible to the public. Banks of personal data of public or private administration, that can be consulted by anyone, prior payment of the corresponding consideration, of be the case. Sources accessible to the public are determined in the regulation. 12. Sufficient level of data protection personal. Level of protection covering at least the assignment and respect for the guiding principles of this Law, as well as technical security and confidentiality measures, appropriate according to the category of data in question. 13. Legal person under private law. In order to effects of this Law, the legal person not understood within the scope of Article 1 of the Preliminary Title of the Law 27444, Law of General Administrative Procedure. 14. Anonymization procedure. Treatment of personal data that prevents identification or does not makes the holder of these identity? cable. The process is irreversible.	

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15. Dissociation procedure. Treatment of personal data that prevents identification or does not identifies? cable to the holder of this data. The procedure is reversible. 16. Holder of personal data. Natural person to who corresponds the personal data. 17. Holder of the personal data bank. Person natural or legal person of private law or entity that determines the purpose and content of the bank of personal data, the treatment of these and the measures of safety. 18. Transfer of personal data. All transmission, supply or manifestation of personal data, national or international, to a legal person of private law, to a public servant or to a person natural different from the owner of personal data. 19. Processing of personal data. Any operation or technical, automated or no, it allows the collection, registration, organization, storage, conservation, elaboration, modification, extraction, consultation, use, blocking, deletion, communication by transfer or by broadcast or any another form of processing that facilitates access, correlation or interconnection of personal data". * Article 3.- Scope of application This Law is applicable to the data personal content or intended to be contained in public administration personal data banks and of private administration, whose treatment is carried out in the national territory. They are object of special protection sensitive data. The provisions of this Law are not applicable to the following personal data: 1. To the content or intended to be content in personal data banks created by people natural for purposes exclusively related to their private or family life. 2. To the contents or intended to be contained in public administration databases, only in as long as their treatment is necessary for the strict compliance with the powers assigned by law to the respective public entities, for national defense, public safety, and for the development of activities in criminal matter for the investigation and repression of crime". * Article 12. Value of the principles The performance of the owners and managers of processing of personal data and, in general, of all those who intervene in relation to personal data, must conform to the guiding principles referred to in this Qualification. This list of guiding principles is illustrative. The outlined guiding principles also serve as interpretive criteria to resolve the issues that may arise in the application of this Law and its execution, as well as parameters for the elaboration of other provisions and to fill gaps in the legislation on matter". * Article 14. Limitations on consent to the processing of personal data The consent of the data subject is not required personal data, for the purposes of their treatment, in the following cases: 1. When personal data is collected or trans? were for the exercise of the functions of the public entities within the scope of their powers. 2. In the case of personal data contained or intended to be contained in accessible sources for the public. 3. In the case of personal data relating to the patrimonial and credit solvency, according to law. 4. When there is a value for the promotion of competition in regulated markets issued in exercise of the normative function by the organisms that correspond to the holder of personal data, in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Regulatory Bodies of Private Investment in Public Services, or the one that takes its place, always that the information provided is not used to the detriment of the user's privacy. 5. When personal data is necessary to the preparation, celebration and execution of a relationship personal data, in which the personal data is part, or in the case of personal data derived	
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of a scientific or professional relationship of the holder and necessary for its development or fulfillment. 6. In the case of personal data relating to the health and is necessary, in circumstances of risk, for the prevention, diagnosis and medical or surgical treatment of the owner, provided that said treatment is carried out in health establishments or professionals in science health, observing professional secrecy or when they mediate reasons of public interest provided by law or when they must be treated for public health reasons, both reasons should be qualified as such by the Ministry of Health; or to conducting epidemiological or similar studies, in both appropriate cleavage procedures are applied. 7. When the treatment is carried out by organisms non-profit whose purpose is political, religious or union and referred to personal data collected from their respective members, who must be related for the purposes to which their activities are circumscribed, not being able to be transferred without consent of those. 8. When a procedure of anonymization or dissociation. 9. When the processing of personal data is necessary to safeguard legitimate interests of the owner of personal data by the owner of personal data or by the person in charge of processing personal data. 10. When the treatment is for purposes related to the money laundering and financing prevention system terrorism or others that respond to a legal mandate. 11. In the case of economic groups formed by companies that are considered obligated subjects to inform, in accordance with the provisions of the Unit of Financial Intelligence, that they can share information to each other from their respective customers for? prevention of money laundering and? financing of the illicit drug, as well as other regulatory compliance, establishing adequate safeguards on the confidentiality and use of the information exchanged. 12. When the treatment is carried out in exercise constitutionally valid of the fundamental right to freedom of information. 13. Others that derive from the exercise of powers expressly established by law. * Article 15. Cross-border data flow personal The owner and the person in charge of data processing personal data must carry out the cross-border flow of data personal only if the recipient country maintains levels of adequate protection in accordance with this Law. In the event that the recipient country does not have an adequate level of protection, the issue of the ow cross-border personal data should ensure that the protection of personal data is carried out in accordance with to the provisions of this Law. The provisions of the second paragraph in the following cases: 1. agreements within the framework of international treaties or in within which the Republic of Peru is part. 2. International judicial cooperation. 3. International cooperation between intelligence for the fight against terrorism, traffic illicit drugs, money laundering, corruption, trafficking people and other forms of organized crime. 4. When personal data is necessary to the creation of a contractual relationship in which the owner of personal data is part, including what is necessary for activities such as user authentication, enhance and service support, service quality monitoring, support for the maintenance and billing of the account and those activities that the management of the contractual relationship required. 5. In the case of bank transfers or stock market, in relation to the respective transactions and in accordance with applicable law. 6. When the cross-border flow of personal data is performed for the protection, prevention, diagnosis or medical or surgical treatment of its holder; or whenever necessary for conducting epidemiological studies and in accordance as procedures are applied proper dissociation. 17. When the owner of the personal data has given your prior, informed, express and unequivocal.	

2. Others established by the regulations of the present Law, subject to the provisions of article 12". * Article 18. Right to information of the data subject personal data The owner of personal data has the right to be informed in a detailed, simple, express, unequivocal way and prior to its completion, on the purpose for which your personal data will be processed; who are they or your recipients may be, the existence of the data bank in which they will be stored, as well as the identity and address of its owner and, if applicable, of the person or persons in charge of the processing of your personal data; the mandatory character or optional of your answers to the questionnaire that is propose, especially regarding sensitive data; the transfer of personal data; the consequences of providing your personal data and of your refusal to do it; the time during which your data is kept personal; and the possibility of exercising the rights that the law grants you and the means provided for it. If personal data is collected online at through electronic communications networks, Obligations of this article can be satisfied by publishing privacy policies, which they must be easily accessible and identifiable. In the event that the owner of the data bank establishes linking with a processor in a manner after consent, the actions of the person in charge is under the responsibility of the Head of the Bank of data, having to establish an information mechanism personalized for the owner of personal data on said new data controller. If, after consent, the transfer of personal data by merger, acquisition portfolio, or similar assumptions, the new owner of the database should establish a mechanism for effective information for the owner of personal data on said new person in charge of treatment". * Article 20. Right to update, inclusion, rectification and deletion The owner of personal data has the right to updating, inclusion, rectification and deletion of your personal data subject to treatment, when these are partially or totally inaccurate, incomplete, unnecessary, error or falsehood has been noticed, when they are no longer necessary or relevant to the purpose for which they were collected or when the term established for their treatment had expired. If your personal data had been transferred previously, the data controller personnel must communicate the update, inclusion, rectification or deletion to those who have been transferred, in the event that the treatment is maintained by the latter, who must also proceed with the update, inclusion, rectification or deletion, as appropriate. During the process of updating, inclusion, rectification or deletion of personal data, the person in charge of treatment personal data has its blocking, being prevented from the use of the information. Said lock does not is applicable to public entities that require such information for the proper exercise of their powers, according to law, which must inform that it is in process any of the aforementioned processes. The deletion of personal data contained in public administration personal data banks is performed in accordance with article 21 of the Sole Text Ordered of Law 27806, Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information, or the one that takes its place". * Article 21. Right to prevent the supply The owner of personal data has the right to prevent that these are supplied, especially when it affect their fundamental rights. The right to prevent supply does not apply to the person in charge of data processing personal data for the exercise of their functions". * Article 22. Right of opposition Provided that the law does not provide otherwise and when he had not given consent, the owner of personal data can you oppose to its treatment when there are well-founded and legitimate reasons related to a concrete personal situation. In case of opposition justified, the owner or the person in charge of processing personal data, as appropriate, must proceed to its deletion, in accordance with the law".	
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* Article 25. Right to be compensated The owner of personal data that is affected by consequence of non-compliance with this Law by the owner or by the person in charge of data processing personal or by third parties, you have the right to obtain the corresponding compensation, according to law". * Article 27.- Limitations The owners and those in charge of data processing public administration personnel may deny the exercise of the rights of access, deletion and opposition for reasons based on the protection of rights and interests of third parties or when this may hinder ongoing judicial or administrative actions related to the investigation on the fulfillment of obligations tax or social security, to criminal investigations on the commission of misdemeanors or crimes, to the development of functions of public health and the environment, to the verification of administrative offenses, or when the law so provides". Fourth.- Modif? Cation of the name of the Title IV and article 28 of Law No. 29733, Law of personal data protection Modify the name of Title IV and the article 28 of Law No. 29733, Data Protection Law Personal, in the following terms: "TITLE IV OBLIGATIONS OF THE OFFICER AND THE OFFICER PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA Article 28. Obligations The owner and the person in charge of data processing personal, as the case may be, have the following obligations: 1. Carry out the processing of personal data, only prior informed, express and unequivocal consent of the owner of personal data, except authoritative law. 2. Do not collect personal data by means fraudulent, unfair or illegal. 3. Collect personal data that is updated, necessary, pertinent and adequate, in relation to specific, explicit and legal purposes for which have been obtained. 4. Not to use the personal data object of treatment for purposes other than those that motivated its collection, unless there is a procedure of anonymization or dissociation. 5. Store personal data in such a way that the exercise of the rights of its owner is made possible. 6. Delete and replace or, where appropriate, complete the personal data object of treatment when you have knowledge of its inaccurate or incomplete nature, without prejudice to the rights of the owner in this regard. 7. Delete the personal data object of treatment when they are no longer necessary or relevant to the purpose for which they were collected or the term for your treatment has expired, unless mediate anonymization or dissociation procedure. 8. Provide the National Protection Authority of Personal Data the information related to the treatment of personal data that this requires and allow the access to the personal data contained in the database, for the exercise of their functions, within the framework of a ongoing administrative procedure requested by the affected part. 9. Others established in this Law and its regulations". * Article 31. The entities responsible for the holders or managers Codes of conduct of personal data private administration can develop codes of conduct that establish standards for data processing personnel that tend to ensure and improve the conditions information systems operation based on the guiding principles established in this Law. * Article 34. National Registry for the Protection of Personal Information Create the National Data Protection Registry Personal as an administrative record in charge of the National Protection Authority of	
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personal data, with the purpose of registering in the form differentiated, at the national level, the following: 1. The administration personal data banks public or private, as well as the data related to these that are necessary for the exercise of rights. In accordance with the provisions of this Law and its regulations. The exercise of this function does not allow the knowledge of the content of personal data banks as part of the National Data Protection Authority. Personal, except administrative procedure in progress. 2. Communications of cross-border flow of personal information. 3. Sanctions, precautionary or corrective measures imposed by the National Protection Authority of Personal Data in accordance with this Law and its regulation. Anyone can consult the Registry National Protection of Personal Data the existence of personal data banks, their purposes, as well as the identity and address of its holders and, if applicable, of their managers". * Article 38.- Classification of infractions The offenses are classified as minor, serious and very serious, which are typified by regulation, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4) of article 230 of Law No. 27444, Law of Administrative Procedure General, by means of a Supreme Decree endorsed by the vote approval of the Council of Ministers. Without prejudice to the sanctions that within the framework of its competence is imposed by the competent authority, this can order the implementation of one or more measures corrective measures, with the aim of correcting or reversing effects that the offending conduct may have caused or prevented from happening again. Managers are objectively responsible for the breach of obligations derived from the norms on the protection of personal data". Fifth.- Modif? Cation of article 12 of the Decree Legislative No. 1129, Legislative Decree that regulates the National Defense System Modify article 12 of the Legislative Decree N° 1129, Legislative Decree that regulates the System of National Defense, in the following terms: * Article 12.- Access to information The agreements, minutes, recordings, transcripts and in general, any information or documentation that is generated in the field of matters related to Security and National Defense, and those that contain deliberations held in sessions of the Security and Defense Council National, are governed by the law of transparency and Access to public information, regarding its dissemination, public access and exceptions, as applicable." Sixth.- Modification of Law No. 28024, Law that regulates the management of interests in the administration public Amend articles 1, 7 and 16 of Law No. 28024, Law that regulates the management of interests in the public administration, in the following terms: * Article 1.- Purpose and? This Law regulates the management of interests in the field of public administration, understood as a lawful activity to promote legitimate interests own or third parties, whether individual, sectoral or institutional in the decision-making process public, with the purpose of ensuring transparency State actions. For the purposes of this Law, it is understood by public administration to the entities to which it refers Article 1 of the Preliminary Title of Law No. 27444, Law of the General administrative Procedure; including the companies included in the business management of the State. This Law does not include the jurisdictional powers of the Judicial Power, of the constitutionally autonomous and of the authorities and courts before which administrative processes are followed. The right to petition is regulated as established in its specific regulations."	
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* Article 7.- Of the interest manager The natural person is defined as an interest manager or legal, national or foreign, that develops acts of management of their own interests or those of third parties, in relation to public decisions made by the Congress of the Republic, public included in article 5 of this Law." * Article 16.- Of the Registry of Visits The public entities provided for in article 1 carry Visitation records in electronic format in which information is recorded on the people who attend meetings or hearings with a public official or servant. The information provided by the visitor to the entity public for the Registration of Visits has the character of Sworn declaration. The information contained in the Register of Visits and in the Official Agenda of each planned public official in Article 5 of this Law, it must be published in the web portal of each entity. Officials or public servants, who are ne? ers article 5 of the Law, that they detect an account management of interests by a person who does not has entered said matter in the Visits Register, they have the duty to register said omission in the Registry." PROVISION COMPLEMENTARY REPEAL Unique.- Repeal Repeal articles 8, literal c) of article 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20 and 21 of Law No. 28024, Law that regulates the management of interests in public administration. THEREFORE: Command is published and fulfilled, accounting for the Congress of the republic. Given at the Government House, in Lima, after six days of the month of January of the year two thousand seventeen. PEDRO PABLO KUCZYNSKI GODARD Republic President FERNANDO ZAVALA LOMBARDI President of the Council of Ministers MaRía SOLEDad PERéz TELLO Minister of Justice and Human Rights 1471551-5	
ERRATA LEGISLATIVE DECREE No. 1290 Through Official Letter No. 023 2017-DP / SCM, the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers requests the publication of the Errata of Legislative Decree No. 1290, published in the edition December 29, 2016. HE SAYS: "THEREFORE: Command is published and fulfilled, accounting for the Congress of the republic. Given at the Government House, in Lima, after six days of the month of January of the year two thousand and sixteen. PEDRO PABLO KUCZYNSKI GODARD Republic President FERNANDO ZAVALA LOMBARDI President of the Council of Ministers PATRICIA I. GARCÍA FUNEGRÁ Minister of Health SHOULD SAY: "THEREFORE: Command is published and fulfilled, accounting for the Congress of the republic.	

Given at the Government House, in Lima at twenty-eight day of the month of December of the year two thousand and sixteen. PEDRO PABLO KUCZYNSKI GODARD Republic President FERNANDO ZA
