

NEW REGULATION ON ALERT MESSAGING AND CRITICAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE PUBLISHED

On January 6, 2026, [Decree No. 147](#) of 2024 was published in the Official Gazette, approving the new Regulation for the interoperability and dissemination of alert messaging, declaration and safeguarding of critical telecommunications infrastructure, and information on significant failures in telecommunications systems (the “Regulation”).

The Regulation repeals Supreme Decree No. 60 of 2012, which contained the former regulatory framework governing alert messaging and the safeguarding of critical telecommunications infrastructure, in order to incorporate emerging technologies and reflect the experience gained from its implementation. In its place, the new Regulation introduces several relevant regulatory developments.

Among other changes, the Regulation updates institutional terminology by replacing references to ONEMI with SENAPRED (National Service for Disaster Prevention and Response) and explicitly integrating SINAPRED (National System for Disaster Prevention and Response), thereby aligning the regulatory framework with Law No. 21,364.

The Regulation expressly incorporates individual devices—such as mobile phones and other specialized alert-receiving equipment—as means for receiving alert messages issued by SENAPRED. These devices must comply with the applicable technical standards issued by the Undersecretariat of Transport and Telecommunications.

It also establishes an obligation for telecommunications operators to periodically provide updated information regarding the characteristics of their networks and telecommunications systems, in accordance with the technical regulations to be issued by the competent authority.

The Regulation expands the circumstances under which the Subsecretariat of Telecommunications (Subtel) may declare, modify,

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or declassify critical infrastructure outside the general four-year procedure. These circumstances include, among others, an operator's exit from the market and the need to ensure continuity of communications in isolated areas or regions with special geographic characteristics. Telecommunications operators are expressly granted the right to challenge such declarations pursuant to the procedure established in the Regulation.

The Regulation acknowledges the widespread adoption of fixed and mobile Internet services and adjusts the concept of critical infrastructure and the operation of the Emergency Alert System (SAE) accordingly. In this context, mobile telecommunications concessionaires are required to maintain at least one mobile solution per region to provide connectivity in emergency or disaster situations.

In addition, a new level of criticality (Level 3) is introduced, applicable to certain equipment present in telecommunications networks and systems that must be reported by SINAPRED agencies, supplementing the existing Levels 1 and 2 under the former regulation.

The Regulation also revises contingency procedures—now referred to as “Contingency Plans”—by introducing specific registration requirements and minimum content obligations. Furthermore, it establishes safeguarding measures tailored to the nature and criticality of the infrastructure, including specific provisions for fiber-optic networks, Internet access services, and voice communications with emergency services.

The Regulation expressly provides that data centers enabling continuity of telecommunications services may be declared Level 1 Critical Infrastructure.

Finally, the Regulation includes transitional provisions mandating the issuance of new technical regulations by the authority and deferring the effectiveness of certain obligations until such regulations are published, in which cases Supreme Decree No. 60 of 2012 will remain in force. This regulatory framework operates without prejudice to Article 32 No. 21 of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile, which authorizes the President of the Republic to order, by reasoned supreme decree, that the Armed Forces protect critical infrastructure of the country, including critical telecommunications infrastructure.

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