



Overseas Market Information

Chile

Synopsis of the Country

Capital	: Chilean Peso (CLP)
Languages	: Spanish
Population	: 164.54 million
Total Area	: 756950 sq. kms
GDP	: \$ 231.1 billion (2007 est.)
GDP Growth Rate	: 5% (2007 est.)
GDP Per Capita	: \$ 13,900 (2007 est.)
Major Exports	: Copper, fruit, fish products, paper and pulp, chemicals, wine
Exports Value	: \$ 67.64 billion f.o.b. (2007 est.)
Major Countries of Export	: China, US, Japan, Netherlands, South Korea, Italy, Brazil
Major Imports	: Petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, electrical and telecommunications equipment, industrial machinery, vehicles, natural gas
Imports Value	: \$ 43.99 billion f.o.b. (2007 est.)
Major Countries of Import	: US, Argentina, Brazil, China

Chile is the world’s leading producer of copper. The export sector (e.g., minerals, wood, fruit, seafood, and wine) is the main engine of growth. Chile has pursued generally sound economic policies for nearly three decades. Higher energy prices and lagging consumer demand, however, slowed the economy in 2006. The coalition government of President Michele Bachelet, who is a Socialist, remains largely committed to Chile’s successful free-market institutions, though her rhetoric emphasizes income equality over freedom. Chile is a member of the Asia–Pacific Economic Cooperation forum and seeks increased commercial ties with Asia. In addition to an important free trade agreement with the U.S., it has signed trade agreements with China, South Korea, New Zealand, Singapore, Brunei, India, and Japan.

It is also negotiating agreements with Thailand, Malaysia, and Australia.

Trade Policy

Chile’s weighted average tariff rate was 3.9 percent in 2005. Imports of agricultural products and processed food require approval and face stringent sanitary and phytosanitary regulations, some imports are banned, exports are monitored, and the government provides some export subsidies. Issues related to the protection of intellectual property rights also add to the cost of trade. An additional 10 percentage points is deducted from Chile’s trade freedom score to account for these non-tariff barriers.

Government Intervention

Total government expenditures, including consumption and transfer payments, are very moderate. The government has maintained its commitment to sound budget management. In the most recent year, government spending equaled 19.8 percent of GDP.

Foreign Investment

Foreign and domestic investments receive equal treatment, and there are no restrictions on repatriation. Some additional authorizations are required for foreign ownership of local enterprises and joint ventures in the petroleum industry, uranium mining and other specialty mineral resources, communications and media, shipping, and fishing. All remaining exchange controls imposed in the late 1980s and early 1990s have been lifted, the minimum stay period on foreign investments has been eliminated, and procedures for placements in local capital markets have been eased. Residents and non-residents may hold foreign exchange accounts. There are no controls on current transfers and capital transactions, but some restrictions apply.

Regulation

The overall freedom to start, operate, and close a business is relatively well protected by Chile’s national regulatory environment. Starting a business takes an average of 27 days, compared to the world average of 43 days. Regulation is generally transparent and consistent. Obtaining a business license takes about the world average of 19 procedures and less than the world average of 234 days. Closing a business can be burdensome and lengthy.



Economic Indicators

Economic forecasts

Chile has the most performing economy in Latin America and it is quoted as a role model of economic stability by foreign investors. Chile has pursued generally sound economic policies for nearly three decades. Chile is the largest producer and exporter of copper in the world and the country's economy is largely dependent on the rise & fall of international copper prices. After a slow down to 4% in 2006 due to a dip in copper production, the growth rate of GDP increased to 6% in 2007. 5% are forecast for 2008. Chile's independent Central Bank pursues a policy of maintaining inflation around 4%. Unemployment has hovered in the 8-10% of the active population range in recent years and is expected to remain so in the coming few years in spite of strong economic growth. Most international observers blame the high unemployment rate on Chile's complicated and restrictive labour laws.

GDP Indicators	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
GDP (billions USD)	146.44	163.91	181.46e	171.22e	181.73e
GDP (constant prices, annual % change)	4.3	5.1	4.5e	3.8e	4.5e
GDP per capita (USD)	8,921.31	9,884.13	10,813.74e	10,081.07e	10,571.94e
Inflation rate (%)	3.4	4.4	8.9e	6.5e	3.9e
Unemployment rate (% of the labour force)	7.7	n.c.	7.5	n.c.	n.c.
Current Account (billions USD)	6.84	7.20	-2.04e	-1.55e	-2.14e
Current Account (in % of GDP)	4.7	4.4e	-1.1e	-0.9e	-1.2e

(Source : IMF - World Economic Outlook Database; FMI - World Economic Outlook Database; ILO, Laborstat - Yearly Statistics)

Note : (e) Estimated data

Socio-demographic indicators	2004	2005	2006
Unemployment rate (%)	6.9	7.7	7.5

Main Sectors of Industry

Chile's main sectors of activity are mining (copper, gold and silver), manufactured goods (agrifood processing, chemicals, wood and paper) and agriculture (wine growing, sea products and fruit growing). The agricultural sector contributes nearly 5% to GDP, the industrial sector contributes around 47% and the service sector nearly 48%. The dependence of the economy on copper prices and the production of an adequate food supply are Chile's two major economic problems.

Breakdown of economic activity by sector	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Value added (annual % change)	3.5	2.6	4.6
Value added (in % of GDP)	4.1	47.7	48.2
Employment by sector (in % of total employment)	13.2	23.0	63.9

(Source : World Bank - World Development Indicators - last available data.)

Monetary indicators	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Average annual ex-change rate for 1 USD	691.40	609.53	559.77	530.28	522.46

(Source : World Bank - World Development Indicators)

Foreign Trade in Figures

Chile's economy is highly dependent on international trade. The share of foreign trade in the country's GDP is above 65%. Chile is strongly committed to free-trade and has signed free trade agreements (FTAs) with several important economies,



including the USA., China and South Korea. Chile's top three export partners are: the USA, Japan and China. Copper exports accounted for 45% of Chilean total exports in 2005. Chile's top three import partners are: Argentina, the USA and Brazil. Chile mainly imports mineral fuels & oils, machinery, vehicles, and electric & electronic equipment.

Foreign trade indicators	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Imports of goods (millions USD)	17,941	22,935	30,492	35,899	43,991
Exports of goods (millions USD)	21,664	32,520	41,267	58,485	67,644
Imports of services (millions USD)	5,688	6,780	7,756	8,452	9,947
Exports of services (millions USD)	5,070	6,034	7,134	7,824	8,786
Imports of goods and services (annual % change)	9.7	16.9	17.7	9.4	14.3
Exports of goods and services (annual % change)	6.5	11.7	3.5	4.2	9.9
Imports of goods and services (in % of GDP)	32.4	31.6	32.7	30.7	33.6
Exports of goods and services (in % of GDP)	36.5	40.7	41.3	45.2	47.6
Trade Balance (millions USD)	3,723	9,585	10,775	22,587	23,653
Trade Balance (including service) (millions USD)	3,105	8,839	10,153	21,959	22,491
Foreign trade indicators	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Current Account (millions USD)	-779	2,074	1,449	6,838	7,200
Current Account (in % of GDP)	-1.1	2.2	1.2	4.7	4.4
Foreign trade (in % of GDP)	68.9	72.3	74.0	76.0	81.2

(Source : World Bank - World Development Indicators)

Main Partner Countries

Main customers (% of exports)	2007
China	15.2%
United States	12.8%
Japan	10.8%
Netherlands	5.9%
South Korea	5.9%
Other Partners	49.4%
Main suppliers (% of exports)	2007
United States	17%
China	11.4%
Brazil	10.5%
Argentina	10.1%
South Korea	7.2%
Other Partners	43.8%

(Source : Comtrade)



Main Products

Main exports (% of exports)	2007
Copper and articles thereof	37.6%
Ores, slag and ash	26.2%
Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	4.2%
Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	3.9%
Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulose material	3.6%
Main imports (% of imports)	2007
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	26.4%
Machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	12.8%
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock	10.1%
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders	8.5%
Plastics and articles thereof	3.6%

(Source : Comtrade)

India's Total Trade with Chile

Export to Chile (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), All Commodities

				(in US\$)		
				<i>US\$ Million</i>	<i>US\$ Million</i>	<i>US\$ Million</i>
				<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>
				<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>
Exporting Country	Importing Country	Commodity Name	Unit	val	val	val
India	Chile	All Commodities		152.13	375.06	249.61

Export to Chile (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), All Commodities

				(in Rs.)		
				<i>Rs. Lakh</i>	<i>Rs. Lakh</i>	<i>Rs. Lakh</i>
				<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>
				<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>
Exporting Country	Importing Country	Commodity Name	Unit	val	val	val
India	Chile	All Commodities		67361.04	169826.42	100443.79

Import from Chile (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), All Commodities

				(in US\$)		
				<i>US\$ Million</i>	<i>US\$ Million</i>	<i>US\$ Million</i>
				<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>
				<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>
Exporting Country	Importing Country	Commodity Name	Unit	val	val	val
Chile	India	All Commodities		434.44	1916.55	1843.79


Import from Chile (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), All Commodities

				(in Rs.)		
				<i>Rs. Lakh</i>	<i>Rs. Lakh</i>	<i>Rs. Lakh</i>
				<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>
				<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>
Exporting Country	Importing Country	Commodity Name	Unit	val	val	val
Chile	India	All Commodities		192368.45	867814.22	741939.94

Export to Chile (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), Engineering Goods

				US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
				Million		Million	
				Cumulative		Cumulative	
				2005-06		2006-07	
				val		val	
Exporting Country	Importing Country	Commodity Name	Unit	val	val	val	val
India	Chile	Mica	Kgs	0.01	0.01	0.11	
India	Chile	Ferro alloys	Tonnes	0.73	0.17	4.90	
India	Chile	Aluminium other than products	Kgs	0.05		0.07	
India	Chile	Manufactures of metals		8.38	9.69	12.45	
India	Chile	Iron & steel bar/rods	Tonnes	2.38	2.52	4.86	
India	Chile	Primary & semi-finished iron & steel	Tonnes	3.27	12.27	9.44	
India	Chile	Machine tools		0.17	0.37	0.84	
India	Chile	Machinery & instruments		18.67	23.18	15.50	
India	Chile	Transport equipment		12.29	23.65	50.72	
India	Chile	Non-ferrous metals	Kgs	0.02	0.01	0.01	
India	Chile	Residual engineering items		0.02	0.05	0.14	
Total				45.94	72.04	98.97	

India's Engineering Imports from Chile
Import from Chile (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), Engineering Goods

				US\$	US\$	US\$
				Million		Million
				Cumulative		Cumulative
				2005-06		2007-08
				val		val
Exporting Country	Importing Country	Commodity Name	Unit	val	val	val
Chile	India	Machine tools		0.06	0.02	
Chile	India	Non-electrical machinery		0.06	0.82	0.21
Chile	India	Electrical machinery		0.01	0.26	0
Chile	India	Professional inst, optical goods etc.		0.01	0.19	0.22
Chile	India	Transport equipment		0.25	0.33	0
Chile	India	Iron & steel	Tonnes		0.72	
Chile	India	Manufactures of metals		0.04	0.16	0.79
Chile	India	Non-ferrous metals		0.46	3.6	28.85
Total				0.95	6.1	30.07



Investing in Chile

FDI in figures

Foreign direct investment in Chile was 7.95 billion USD in 2006 which makes Chile the 2nd country for foreign investment in South America, behind Brazil. The origin of this continuous growth of FDI can be credited to the Chilean policy of welcoming FDI founded on transparency and non discrimination against foreign investors, and to its macro-economic stability and growth prospects, as well as the country's low level of risk and its high level infrastructures.

Foreign Direct Investment	2005	2006	2007
FDI of inward flow (millions USD)	6,984	7,358	14,457
FDI inward stock (millions USD)	74,196.4	80,501.4	105,558.4
Performance Index*, world ranking	27	30	37
Potential Index**, world ranking	51	52	n.c.
Number of Greenfield investments	37	38	29
FDI inwards (in % of GFCF)	39.2	28.5	26.2
FDI stock (in % of GDP)	62.4	55.0	64.2

(Source : UNCTAD, World Investment Report)

Note : * The UNCTAD Inward FDI Performance index is based on a ratio of the country's share in global FDI inflows and its share in global GDP. ** The UNCTAD Inward FDI Potential index is based on 12 economic and structural variables such as GDP, foreign trade, FDI, infrastructures, energy use, R&D, education, country risk.

Why you should choose Chile

Strong points

Macro-economic stability and the perspective of growth as well as the low level of risk are among Chile's most positive points. The country is the top Latin-American importer per capita, enjoys an excellent solvency and the economic protagonists have the highest purchasing power in South America (8570 USD per capita GDP in 2006, more than 12,000 USD including PPP). Chile has a simple neutral and competitive fiscal policy. The legal context favours incoming capital. Chile is characterised by a very flexible labour market: legislation relative to labour in Chile is favourable towards business thanks mainly to flexibility in working hours and the ability to license employees. Chile is clearly below the regional mean in the time taken to start up a new business.

In addition, the restricted size of the Chilean market constitutes less and less of a handicap because its economic weight relative to the region is increasing and because Chile is clearly open to the outside. In fact foreign companies who are established in Chilean benefit from a privileged access to the regional markets via a number of existing free trade agreements.

Weak points

There are three problems to consider :

- Lack of innovation. While research and development costs, in proportion to the GDP, are comparable to those of certain countries in the OCDE, they are still too small at 0.7% of the GDP in 2002 and financed principally by the state in a closed institutionalised manner. The authorities intend to encourage R&D activities with the help of a new mining tax.
- The weakness of the climate of investment in network industries. Perhaps the regulations could be tightened up. In the electricity sector for example, a new law will ensure supply in the context of repeated ruptures in the delivery of natural gas coming from Argentina. Public-private partnerships help to progressively reduce Chile's <<deficit infrastructure>> in areas like roads and ports.
- The skill of the workforce: Chile's population's level of activity is very weak especially among women and young people. In the long term there is progress to be made in the accumulation of <<human capital>> especially in today's economy, founded on knowledge. However, Chile is really behind in this field with regard to other countries of the OCDE. The realisation of this objective will not only reinforce Chile's long term potential growth but will also help to reduce inequality of revenue. Even if social indicators are improved over the years with a reduction in poverty Chilean society will remain unequal.



Government measures to motivate or restrict FDI

The Chilean policy for reception of investments has always been based on simplicity, transparency and non discrimination towards foreign investors. The process of direct investment DL 600, offers security of investment. The government continues to have bills passed for developments such as the simplification of administrative procedures (in particular concerning the environment) or the increased appeal for credit (up to 75% instead of 50% of the project). In addition on a fiscal level, foreign investors benefit from a moderate income tax on companies (17% in 2004) and their capital can be repatriated without being taxed at the level of the invested funds. The country also offers a large range of investment solutions and set up the <<Chile Plataforma>> program in 2003 in order to encourage investment in Chile and to make this a regional investment platform. These directions have notably allowed the emergence of a new type of company - the company of action - which allows a foreigner (physically or morally) to create a business in Chile without having recourse to a local partner.

Visa Information

Citizens from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay can travel to Chile with their national identity card, but citizens from other countries need a valid passport. A visa is NOT

required to enter Chile for a stay of 30-90 days (depending on the country of citizenship), for the following countries :

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican, Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

All other nationalities must contact the Chilean consulate for an application to obtain a visa.

Business hours

Banks : Monday to Friday, from 9.00 to 14.00.

Public administrations : from Monday to Friday from 9.00 to 14.00.

Businesses in the town centre : From Monday to Friday from 10.00 till 19.00 and on Saturday from 10.00 to 14.00.

Small businesses of district : From Monday to Friday from 10.00 to 13.00 and from 16.00 to 20.00.

Shopping centres : From Monday to Saturday from 10.00 to 21.00 and on Sunday from 11.00 to 20.00.

Supermarkets : Every day from 8.00 to 21.00.

Operating a business in Chile

Setting up a company

Legal business entities

Different types of companies	Number of partners/ shareholders	Maximum and/or minimum capital	Liabilities	Registration fees
Sociedad de Responsabilidad Limitada (LTDA) is a Private Limited Company.	Minimum 2 partners. Maximum 50 partners.	No minimum capital.	Liability is limited to the amount contributed.	Registration fees and legal fees represent about 2% of the capital.
Sociedad Anonima (SA) is a Public Limited Company. NB : Can be Public or private.	Minimum 2 partners.	No minimum capital. 1/3 of the capital must be paid at the creation of the company and the remainder within three years.	Liability is limited to the amount contributed.	Registration fees and legal fees represent about 2% of the capital.
Sociedad en Commandita is a limited partnership.	Two types of partners : active partners and sleeping partners.	No minimum capital.	Liability of active partners is unlimited, joint and several. Liability of sleeping partners is limited to the amount contributed.	Expenses are lower as compared to a Private Limited Company or a Plc.



Business setup procedures

Depending on the qualification of a business in Chile, foreign investment is regulated by :

- The proceedings of decree N° 600 states "The status of Foreign Investor" is set by DLF 523 by the Minister for the Economy, Development and Reconstruction for so-called productive investments.
- The proceedings of Chapter 14 of the Regulation of International Banking Changes of the Central Bank which regulates investments which are purely financial.
- The proceedings of Chapter 19 of the Regulation of International Banking Changes of the Central Bank allowing a foreign investor, creator of a public or private business in Chile to finance a future investment.

The competent organization

All businesses from foreign capital must be registered with the Chilean committee for foreign investments.

Reaching the consumers

Consumer behavior

According to a study by A.C. Nielsen of changes in the Chilean market in 2006, 42% of Chileans say they orient their purchasing according to the price of the product. 68% of Chileans possess at least one credit card.

Consumer profile and purchasing power

Chileans are not only interested in basic products. More than 50% of them bought electronic goods in 2005 (e.g. DVDs, mobile phones, music equipment, computers). Rising Chilean purchasing power allows them to invest more in health and education, two fundamental elements for the future.

Distributing a Product

Market shares

Large-scale distribution, which, until recently, used to address only the upper classes of the population, tends to expand its business in order to reach customers not only in Santiago but in other provinces as well. Big chains such as Carrefour or Wal-mart have been established in Chile for the last few years. However, Carrefour has been obliged to withdraw from the market, as it has not managed to face up to the competition.

Market access Procedures

Non tariff barriers

The Chilean Customs Administration has reserved the right to apply minimum prices to increase the value of imports (that can be the case especially for certain agricultural products such as wheat, edible oils and sugar). However,

some products are more watched over than others, especially pharmaceuticals or farm products. Indeed, these products are subject to an authorisation from the Ministry of Agriculture. Some very strict standards totally prevent the import of beef. The import of second-hand vehicles is forbidden (with the exception of ambulances, armoured vehicles, and mobile homes).

Customs duties and taxes on imports

6%

Customs classification

Chile applies the Harmonised Customs System. The customs duties are calculated Ad valorem on the CIF value. Since the 1st January of 2003, the general tariff rate has been 6% on most products, one of the lowest in Latin America.

Import procedures

Chile is a very open market. All natural persons or legal entities are authorized to carry out import transactions.

In spite of the liberal import regime, licenses are required for goods whose value is over 3 500 USD. In principle, they are granted automatically by the Central Bank of Chile. The importer must present an "Informe de Importacion", a document which must go through the commercial bank. This license is used above all for statistical purposes.

The case of samples

It is possible to export temporarily to Chile according to the procedure in the ATA 12 documentation. It allows temporary admission : - of commercial samples, - merchandise en route to markets, exhibitions and other commercial displays, - professional materials. The carnet ATA equally applies to postal and transit traffic. On the other hand it is not acceptable as regards unaccompanied merchandise.

Organizing Goods Transport

Main useful means

As there is no reliable rail network, the domestic movement of goods is carried out especially by road. Goods transport by rail is not very developed and neither is goods transport by airplane.

**Useful Addresses****Embassy of India in Chile****Embassy of India**

871, Triana
Post Box No. 10433
Santiago, Chile
Tel. : 00-56-2-2352005, 2352633
Fax : 00-56-2-2359607
E-mail : embindia@entelchile.net

Embassy of Chile in India**Embassy of the Republic of Chile**

146, Jor Bagh
New Delhi 110003
Tel. : +91-11-2461 7123, 2461 7165, 2461 7270
Fax : +91-11-2461 7102
E-mail : embchile3@vsnl.com
Website : www.embachile-india.com

Honorary Consulate

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Fax : +91-44-24335216
E-mail : sunitashahaney@hotmail.com

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Knowledge Centre
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Fax : +91-33-22470670
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Trade Associations**Camara Nacional de Comercio de Chile**

Merced 230, Santiago Centro, Chile
Tel. : 56-2-3654000
Fax : 56-2-3654001
E-mail : cnc@cnc.cl
Website : http://www.cnc.cl

Camara de Comercio de Antofagasta

Latorre 2580, Antofagasta, Chile
Tel. : 55-222-175
Fax : 55-222-053

Camara de Comercio, Industria, Servicios y Turismo de Arica A.G.

Sotomayor N : 252
Chile
Tel. : 56-58-224643
Fax : 56-58-253718
E-mail : c_comercio_arica@entelchile.net
Website : http://www.camaracomercioarica.cl

Camara de Comercio, Industrias y Servicios de Chillan NUBLE AG El Roble 625 - 20 Piso

Chillan, Chile
Tel. : 56-42-211289
Fax : 56-42-219889

Camara de Comercio de Chuquicamata

Chuquicamata, Chile
Tel. : 56-55-326332

Camara de Comercio de Concepción

Barros Arana 871
Concepción, Chile
Tel. : 56-41-225-788
Fax : 56-41-227903

Camara de la Produccion y del Comercio de Concepción

Caupolicán 567 20Piso
Concepcion, Chile
Tel. : 56-41-227903
Fax : 56-41-227903
E-mail : cpcc@cpcc.co.cl
Website : http://www.cpcc.cl

Camara de Comercio de Coquimbo

Juan Melgarejo 1060
Coquimbo, Chile
Tel. : 56-51-3123300
Fax : 56-51-3233000

Camara de Comercio de Curacavi

Casilla 44, Curacavi, Chile
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Camara de Comercio, Industria, Servicios y Turismo de Iquique

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Iquique, Chile
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E-mail : info@iquiquenegocios.cl
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Linares, Chile
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Coquimbo Chamber of Commerce

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Oficina 301, Casilla 176, Puerto Montt, Chile
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Camara de Comercio, Turismo e Industrias de Puerto Varas
Piso 2, Casilla 391, Puerto Varas, Chile
Tel. : 56-65-232121

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O Higgins N0942, Punta Arenas, Chile
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E-mail : ccmag@terra.cl

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360 7000 Santiago, Chile
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Fax : 562 633 0962
E-mail : rrii@ccs.cl
Web : <http://www.ccs.cl>

Camara de Comercio de Talca
2 Sur 1061, Talca, Chile
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Maipu 187, Ofic. 23, 550 Valdivia, Chile
Tel. : 56-63-240064
Fax : 56-63-213288
E-mail : cciv@cciv.cl
Website : <http://www.portalvaldivia.cl>

Camara de Comercio de Vina del Mar
Dos Oriente 67, Valparaiso, Chile
Tel. : 5632 977220

Valparaiso Regional Chamber of Commerce
Pasaje Ross, 149 Entrepiso, Valparaiso, Chile
Tel. : 56-32-253064
Fax : 56-32-212770
E-mail : campopro@entel.chile.net

Useful Links

Business Environment

Standards

National Standards Committee Chile (www3.inn.cl/portada/index.php)

US Resource page for Chilean law (www.washlaw.edu/forint/america/chile.html)

Tax Authorities - Service of internal taxes - Chile (www.sii.cl)
Information on administrative procedures (www.chileclic.gob.cl)

Kwintessential Chile - Information regarding business etiquette and customs (www.kwintessential.co.uk/etiquette/doing-business-chile.html)

Ministries

Ministry of Finance (www.hacienda.gov.cl)

Ministry of the Economy (in Spanish) (www.economia.cl)

Ministry of Agriculture (www.minagri.gob.cl)

Chilean Ministry of Transport (www.mtt.cl)

Ministry of Labor and Social Security (www.dt.gob.cl)

Statistical Office

National Statistics Institute (www.ine.cl)

Central Bank

Central Bank of Chile (www.bcentral.cl)

Stock Exchange

Santiago Stock Exchange (www.bcentral.cl)

Search Engines

Google.cl (www.google.cl)

Buscar.cl (www.buscar.cl)

Chile busca (www.chilebusca.cl)

Guia websites (www.websites.cl)

Economic portals

Economic information portal of the Chilean Ministry of the Economy (www.economia.cl)

Economy watch (www.economywatch.com/world_economy/chile)

Business News Americas (www.bnamericas.com)

Latin American Economy (www.econolatin.com)

Latin Focus Chile (www.latin-focus.com/latinfocus/countries/chile)

Reaching the consumers

Consumers associations

Asociacion de consumidores y usuarios de Chile (www.aconsuchileac.cl)



Main advertising agencies

Grupo Color (www.grupocolor.cl)
Canto Nevado (www.canto-nevado.cl)
Coloma y asociados (www.colomasociados.cl)

Organizations in the retail sector

Asociacion Gremial de Supermercados de Chile (www.asach.com)

Customs

Chilean Customs (www.aduana.cl)

Organizing goods transport

Ports

The harbour office of Chile (www.directemar.cl)
Port of San Antonio (www.puertosanantonio.com/)
Port of Val Paraiso (www.vap.cl)

Airports

Santiago Airport (www.aeropuertosiago.cl)
LAN Cargo (www.lancargo.com)
Cargo Chile (www.cargo-chile.cl)

Sea transport organizations

The harbour office of Chile (www.directemar.cl)

Air transport organizations

Junta aeronautica civil (www.juntadeaeronauticacivil.cl)

Road transport organizations

Regulation of roads (www.mttfiscalizacion.cl)

Business Directories

Yellow Pages (www.amarillas.cl/)
White Pages (www.blancas.cl)
Chilnet (www.chilnet.cl)

Manufacturers associations of the main industries

Association of the electrical and electronic industry (www.aie.cl)
Sociedad nacional de mineria (www.sonami.cl)
Federacion gremial de industria (www.sofofa.cl)

Domestic Trade Agencies and their representations abroad

Santiago Chamber of Commerce (www.ccs.cl)
Estrategia (Chilean business newspaper) (www.estrategia.cl)

Enterprises Federation

Clima de emprendimiento organizado (www.ceo.cl)
Servicio de cooperacion tecnica (www.sercotec.cl)

Competent Organization for the Declaration

Chile Foreign Investment Committee (www.inversionextranjera.cl)

Unions

Central Workers Union CUT (www.cutchile.cl)

Other useful resources

Information pages of the Government (www.chileangovernment.cl)

Traveling in Chile

Passport and visa service

World Travel Guide (www.worldtravelguide.net/country/57/passport_visa/South-America/Chile.html)

Maps of urban networks

Maporama (www.maporama.com)
UT Library on line (www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/chile.html)
Mapblast (www.mapblast.com)

Road Maps

Maps of Chile (www.mapasdechile.com)

Basic conversation guide

Yes = Sí
No = No
Thank you = Gracias
Hello = Hola
Good day = Buenos días
Good afternoon = Buenas tardes
Goodbye = Adiós
I don't understand = No entiendo
How much does it cost? What is the price? = ¿Cuánto cuesta? ¿Cuál es el precio?
I would like to buy ... = Me gustaría comprar ...
Do you take credit cards? = ¿Aceptan tarjetas de crédito?
Where is ...? = ¿Dónde está ...?
The post office = la oficina de correo
The bank = el banco
The police station = la estación de policía; la comisaría de policía
The pharmacy = la farmacia
The airport = el aeropuerto
The train station = la estación del tren
A ticket for please. = Un boleto (billete) para ..., por favor.
Do you have any rooms available for tonight? = ¿Tiene habitaciones para esta noche?.

Free translation tools (Free English-Spanish-English translation of texts and web pages)

Babel Fish (<http://babelfish.altavista.com>)

(Source : EEPC INDIA Website, Statistics Department – EEPC INDIA, www.fita.org)