# Table of Contents

1. **Country / Territory Brief**

2. **People and Economy**
   - 2.1 People
   - 2.2 Economy

3. **Trade Performance**
   - 3.1 General Trade Performance
   - 3.2 Sector Trade Performance

4. **Trade Strategy and Policy**
   - 4.1 Trade and Development Strategies
   - 4.2 Domestic and Foreign Market Access
   - 4.3 Trade Facilitation
   - 4.4 Business and Regulatory Environment
   - 4.5 Infrastructure

5. **ITC and the Country/Territory**
   - 5.1 ITC Projects
   - 5.2 Events
   - 5.3 ITC Contacts

6. **Trade Information Sources and Contacts**
   - 6.1 Trade Information Sources
   - 6.2 Trade Contacts

This is a pdf version of the captioned country contents in the intracen web site of the International Trade Centre. This document was generated on 05.12.2014. For the latest information about ITC’s work and the country, please refer to www.intracen.org © International Trade Centre 2014

ITC encourages the reprinting and translation of its publications to achieve wider dissemination. Short extracts of this document may be freely reproduced, with due acknowledgement of the source. Permission should be requested for more extensive reproduction or translation. A copy of the reprinted or translated material should be sent to ITC.
An OECD member, Chile has an open economy with a substantial number of regional or bilateral trade agreements. Chile has diversified its trade network and is a member of the Pacific Alliance. The economy is mainly based on exports of copper, with a strong agricultural sector. Among Chile’s challenges, it could be highlighted the need to reduce inequality and vulnerability of middle- and low-income households; to improve the quality and equality in the education system and to strengthen the social security system. In the trade area there is a need to reduce dependence on commodity exports as well as to enhance SMEs competitiveness. The Government priorities include achieving greater competitiveness, including the modernization of the state and to promote investment in priority sectors. In this context, ITC continues to coordinate its work in the country through the existing leading Trade Support Institutions and places SMEs integration into regional and global value chains as a priority for future interventions.
## 2. People and Economy

### 2.1 People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (growth rates per annum)</th>
<th>16,831,184 in 2012 with growth rates of 0.9% p.a during 2008-2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population density (people per sq. km of land area)</td>
<td>23 in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female population</td>
<td>50.5% in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population below 15 years of age</td>
<td>21.4% in 2008; 23.1% in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population</td>
<td>88.4% in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population living below $1.25 a day at purchasing power parity (PPP)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranking in the Human Development Index (HDI)</td>
<td>40 out of 186 in 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Evolution of the Human Development Index (HDI)

![Graph showing the evolution of the Human Development Index over the years.](image)

Source: United Nations Development Programme Human Development Indicators

Note: The Human Development Index measures the overall development of a nation and ranges from 0 (low level of development) to 1 (highest level of development). The United Nations Development Programme ([http://hdr.undp.org](http://hdr.undp.org)) provides a detailed explanation. ITC Regional group refers to ITC definition.

### Health
- Life expectancy at birth (years) (79); Mortality rate, under-5 (per thousand live births) (9.1) in 2012

### Education
- Education index - expected and mean years of schooling (rank) (59 out of 191) in 2012

### Income level
- GNI per capita in PPP terms (constant 2005 international $) (15,010) in 2012

### Inequality
- Inequality-adjusted HDI (rank) (41 out of 191) in 2012

### Poverty
- NA

### Gender
- Gender inequality index (rank) (82 out of 191) in 2012

### Sustainability
- NA
### 2.2 Economy

#### Added value per sector (current US$ and % of GDP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Added value</th>
<th>%GDP</th>
<th>Added value</th>
<th>%GDP</th>
<th>Added value</th>
<th>%GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>4,368</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5,969</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>32,656</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>63,280</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>14,443</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>20,109</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>55,498</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>97,335</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: Added value is US$ terms are expressed in million, GDP US$, and "6,976 to be read 6’976".

#### Evolution of GDP (constant 2005 US$)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI

#### Evolution of GDP per capita (constant 2005 US$)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI
Aid Dependency
(Official Development Assistance/Gross National Income)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI. Regional group refers to ITC definition

Remittances as a Share of GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remittance ($ millions)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittance (% GDP)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Na</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on World Bank WDI, IMF BOP statistics, and "6,976 to be read 6'976"
3. Trade Performance

3.1 General Trade Performance

3.1.1 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Goods

3.1.2 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Services
3.1.3 Evolution of Total Trade

Evolution of the total import and export of goods of Chile

- 2013: 78,606 (Import) - 77,367 (Export)
- 2012: 75,461 (Import) - 78,277 (Export)
- 2011: 75,228 (Import) - 81,455 (Export)
- 2010: 59,206 (Import) - 71,106 (Export)
- 2009: 42,795 (Import) - 55,453 (Export)

3.1.4 Trade Map

List of importing markets for a product exported by Chile in 2013
Product: TOTAL - All products
3.1.5 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Export

![Graph showing prospects for market diversification for a product exported by Chile in 2013. The graph includes various countries and indicates the share of partner countries in Chile's exports, 2013.]

3.1.6 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Import

![Graph showing prospects for market diversification for a product imported by Chile in 2013. The graph includes various countries and indicates the share of partner countries in Chile's imports, 2013.]

ITC by country - Chile
3.1.7 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Export

Chile's exports by region of destination

- FOC World
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- CEPE
- Arab States
- Latin America
- Other

Source: ITC Trade Map.
Note: Arab States are non-OECD member states of the Arab League minus Comoros.
Latin America includes Caribbean countries excluding Brazil, Chile, Mexico.
Asia does not include China, India, Japan.

3.1.8 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Import

Chile's imports by region of origin

- FOC World
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- CEPE
- Arab States
- Latin America
- Other

Source: ITC Trade Map.
Note: Arab States are non-OECD member states of the Arab League minus Comoros.
Latin America includes Caribbean countries excluding Brazil, Chile, Mexico.
Asia does not include China, India, Japan.
3.1.9 Total Export Growth

Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC’s Trade Competitiveness Map data.
Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country’s export growth in value terms by diversification pattern over the indicated period.

3.1.10 Marginal Export Growth

Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC’s Trade Competitiveness Map data.
Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country’s export growth in value by structural driving effects over the indicated period. Values are in US$ thousands.
3.1.11 Composition of Trade in Services - Export

List of services exported by Chile

3.1.12 Composition of Trade in Services - Import

List of services imported by Chile
3.1.13 Evolution of FDI

![Chart showing the evolution of FDI inflow in Chile as % of GDP from 2002 to 2013.](#)

Source: ITC based on World Bank data.
# 3.2 Sector Trade Performance

## 3.2.1 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Export

### Sectoral Diversification in products for Chile’s exports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country’s exports 2009</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country’s exports 2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 detailed products (HS6) in sector’s exports</th>
<th>Sector’s leading exported product HS6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>36.5%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>Copper cathodes and anodes of cathodes anode-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>Copper ores and concentrates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>Grapes, fresh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>Chemical wood pulp, sulfate, non-refined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>Grape vinaigre and brandy must, unfermented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>Finebone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>Gold in unwrought forms non-monetary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
<td>Transmissions for motor vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>Pots of sanitary ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>Clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumer electronics</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>IT equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>Tires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabrics</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>Bed linen, cotton, printed, not knitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>Footwear, outer soles of rubber/plastics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** ITC Trade Competitiveness Map

**Note:** HS codes refer to the revision 2007.

## 3.2.2 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Import

### Sectoral Diversification in products for Chile’s imports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country’s imports 2009</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country’s imports 2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 detailed products (HS6) in sector’s imports</th>
<th>Sector’s leading imported product HS6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metals</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>Other petroleum oils and preparations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>Automobiles with reciprocating piston engine displacement &gt; 150 cc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>Dyes and pigments for inks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td>Shovels and excavators with a 250 rev/min superstructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumer electronics</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>Telephones for cellular networks mobile telephones or ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>Tires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>Miscellaneous iron and steel products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>Processed food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>49.8%</td>
<td>Fresh fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>Electronic components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>Clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
<td>Paper, paperboard, mulls, unbleached, uncoated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>Toilet &amp; kitchen linen, of tonnally woven or similar tonnally woven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>51.2%</td>
<td>Footwear, outer soles of rubber/plastics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>Unworn clothing and other wearing apparel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** ITC Trade Competitiveness Map

**Note:** HS codes refer to the revision 2007.

---

ITC by country - Chile 14
### 3.2.3 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector’s export growth in value (%) p.a. 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 importing countries in sector’s exports</th>
<th>List of the top 3 importing countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>15.6 %</td>
<td>87.2 %</td>
<td>Bolivia, Peru, Paraguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>15.3 %</td>
<td>84.4 %</td>
<td>Bolivia, Peru, Paraguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>14.7 %</td>
<td>43.7 %</td>
<td>Brazil, United States of America, Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>13.1 %</td>
<td>61.5 %</td>
<td>China, Japan, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>11.7 %</td>
<td>90.8 %</td>
<td>Canada, Switzerland, United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>11.3 %</td>
<td>49.8 %</td>
<td>United States of America, Japan, Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>10.6 %</td>
<td>57.9 %</td>
<td>Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>9.0 %</td>
<td>52.7 %</td>
<td>Bolivia, United States of America, Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>8.4 %</td>
<td>63.9 %</td>
<td>Bolivia, Peru, Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>8.2 %</td>
<td>42.9 %</td>
<td>China, United States of America, Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>7.6 %</td>
<td>61.1 %</td>
<td>United States of America, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>6.3 %</td>
<td>30.7 %</td>
<td>United States of America, Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>4.0 %</td>
<td>54.2 %</td>
<td>China, United States of America, Republic of Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>0.5 %</td>
<td>61.3 %</td>
<td>Bolivia, Peru, Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics</td>
<td>-0.1 %</td>
<td>88.6 %</td>
<td>Bolivia, Peru, United States of America</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map.

### 3.2.4 Sectoral Diversification in Origin for Chile’s Imports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector’s import growth in value (%) p.a. 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 supplying countries in sector’s imports</th>
<th>List of the top 3 supplying countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>24.5 %</td>
<td>86.2 %</td>
<td>United States of America, Area Nes, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>24.3 %</td>
<td>59.5 %</td>
<td>China, United States of America, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>24.0 %</td>
<td>51.9 %</td>
<td>United States of America, Japan, Republic of Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>20.5 %</td>
<td>85.8 %</td>
<td>China, India, Area Nes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>19.8 %</td>
<td>57.8 %</td>
<td>Argentina, United States of America, Paraguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>19.3 %</td>
<td>85.3 %</td>
<td>China, Viet Nam, Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>18.9 %</td>
<td>64.0 %</td>
<td>China, United States of America, Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>17.6 %</td>
<td>44.0 %</td>
<td>China, Brazil, United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>17.3 %</td>
<td>44.7 %</td>
<td>China, United States of America</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.5 Sectors by World Demand - Export

3.2.6 Sectors by World Demand - Import
4. Trade Strategy and Policy

4.1 Trade and Development Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Strategy name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>UNDAF Chile 2011-2014</td>
<td>The UNDAF frames the assistance of the United Nations System to Chile...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Politica Nacional de Innovacion para la Competitividad</td>
<td>Agriculture, Aquaculture, Mining Industry, Tourism, Global Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Programa de Gobierno para el Cambio, el Futuro y la Esperanza</td>
<td>The plan constitutes the political electoral program of the current Chilean government...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 4.2 Domestic and Foreign Market Access

### Overview: Trade Policy and Business Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATOR, UNITS</th>
<th>RANK/132</th>
<th>SCORE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Market Access</td>
<td>The pillar assesses the level and complexity of a country’s tariff protection as a result of its trade policy. This component includes the effective trade-weighted average tariff applied by a country, the share of goods imported duty free and the complexity of the tariff regime, measured through tariff variance, the prevalence of tariff peaks and specific tariffs, and the number of distinct tariffs.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Market Access</td>
<td>The pillar assesses tariff barriers faced by a country’s exporters in destination markets. It includes the average tariffs faced by the country as well as the margin of preference in destination markets negotiated through bilateral or regional trade agreements or granted in the form of trade preferences.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff rate (%) This indicator is calculated as a trade-weighted average of all the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that a country applies to the rest of the world. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country’s reference group (2012 data). An applied tariff is a customs duty that is levied on imports of merchandise goods.</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>4.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexity of tariffs, index 1-7 (best) This indicator is calculated as the average of the following indicators: Tariff dispersion, Specific tariffs and Number of distinct tariffs. See description of each individual indicator for more details. Prior to averaging, values for each indicator were transformed to a 1–7 score, using the min-max method.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariffs dispersion (standard deviation) This indicator reflects differences in tariffs across product categories in a country’s tariff structure. The variance is calculated across all the tariffs on imported merchandise goods, at the 6-digit level of the Harmonized Schedule.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariffs peaks (%) This indicator is the ratio of the number of tariff lines exceeding three times the average domestic tariff (across all products) to the MFN (most-favoured nation) tariff schedule. The tariff schedule is equal to the total number of tariff lines for each country. These tariffs are revised on a yearly basis.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific tariffs (%) This indicator is the ratio of the number of Harmonized System (HS) tariff lines, with at least one specific tariff, to the total number of HS tariff lines. A specific tariff is a tariff rate charged on fixed amount per quantity (as opposed to ad valorem)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of distinct tariffs This indicator reflects the number of distinct tariff rates applied by a country to its imports across all sectors.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of duty-free imports (%) Share of trade, excluding petroleum, that is imported free of tariff duties, taking into account MFN tariffs and preferential agreements. Tariff data is from 2013 or most recent year available and imports data is from 2012.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>77.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariffs faced (%) This indicator is calculated as the trade-weighted average of the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that the rest of the world applies to each country. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country’s reference group (2012 data). A tariff is a customs duty that is levied by the destination country on imports of merchandise goods.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of margin of preference in destination markets, 0-100 (best) This indicator measures the percentage by which particular imports from one country are subject to lower tariffs than the MFN rate. It is calculated as the average of two components: 1) the trade-weighted average difference between the MFN tariff and the most advantageous preferential duty (advantage score), and 2) the ratio of the advantage score to the trade-weighted average MFN tariff level. This allows capturing both the absolute and the relative margin of preference.</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>35.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 Trade Facilitation

Logistics Performance Index (LPI): Country Comparison

Logistics Performance Index – Evolution

Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)
4.4 Business and Regulatory Environment

Multilateral Trade Instruments

Abstract

The Trade Treaties Map tool is a web-based system on multilateral trade treaties and instruments designed to assist trade support institutions (TSIs) and policymakers in optimizing their country's legal framework on international trade.

Graph

Presents a visual illustration breaking down a country’s ratification level according to various categories and compares it to the world average.

Instruments ratified

Click here for a full list and more details about these multi-lateral trade instruments.
## 4.5 Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rank/148</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality of overall infrastructure (e.g., transport, telephony, and energy) in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world)</td>
<td>4.39</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of roads How would you assess roads in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>5.36</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of railroad infrastructure How would you assess the railroad system in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of port infrastructure How would you assess port facilities in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = well-developed and efficient by international standards). For landlocked countries, this measures the ease of access to port facilities and inland waterways</td>
<td>5.20</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of air transport infrastructure How would you assess passenger air transport infrastructure in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>5.21</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals using Internet (%) Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.</td>
<td>138.17</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop According to the World Bank, mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to switched telephone technology. Postpaid and prepaid subscriptions are included. This can also include analogue and digital cellular systems but should not include non-cellular systems. Subscribers to fixed wireless, public mobile data services, or radio paging services are not included.</td>
<td>61.42</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop: The International Telecommunication Union considers broadband to be any dedicated connection to the Internet of 256 kilobits per second or faster, in both directions. Broadband subscribers refers to the sum of DSL, cable modem and other broadband (for example, fiber optic, fixed wireless, apartment LANs, satellite connections) subscribers.</td>
<td>12.41</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. ITC and the Country/Territory

5.1 ITC Projects

5.1.1 Current projects

No Current Projects Found!

5.1.2 Recent projects

No Recent Projects Found!
5.2 Events

5.2.1 Upcoming events
No data

5.2.2 Recent events
No data
## 5.3 ITC Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matias URRUTIGOITY</td>
<td>Senior Trade Promotion Officer</td>
<td>+41 22 730 0436</td>
<td><a href="mailto:urrutigoity@intracen.org">urrutigoity@intracen.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claudia URIBE PINEDA</td>
<td>Chief, Office for Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>+41 22 730 0521</td>
<td><a href="mailto:uribe@intracen.org">uribe@intracen.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Trade Information Sources and Contacts

6.1 Trade Information Sources

This section provides a list of country specific print and online publications on trade-related topics, including both ITC and external sources.

6.1.1 ITC publications

The Andean Community, Mercosur & Chile: Sub-Regional Trade and Investment Opportunities in Essential Drugs

Marchés mondiaux des fruits et légumes biologiques: Opportunités pour les pays en développement dans la production et l'exportation de produits horticoles biologiques

Etude conjointe FAO-CCI-CTA sur l'agriculture biologique visant à soutenir les pays en développement dans leurs efforts pour diversifier les exportations par le biais de méthodes de production écologiques. Constitue une...
Mercados mundiales de frutas y verduras orgánicas: Oportunidades para los países en desarrollo en cuanto a la producción y exportación de productos hortícolas orgánicos

Estudio conjunto de la FAO-CCI-CTA sobre los productos hortícolas orgánicos teniendo por objeto ayudar a los países en desarrollo en diversificar las exportaciones a través de métodos de producción agrícola...

Read more

Secretos del comercio electrónico: guía para pequeños y medianos exportadores. - Chile

Manual que responde las preguntas más frecuentes acerca del comercio electrónico desde la perspectiva de un país en desarrollo - cubre preguntas de introducción al comercio electrónico; formulación de estrategias...

Read more

Mercado Común Centroamericano, Comunidad Andina, Mercosur y Chile: LatinPharma 2005

Read more
Obstacles to Trade from the Perspective of the Business Sector: A Cross-Country Comparison

Survey results of a joint ITC and UNCTAD pilot project for the collection and classification of data on Non Tariff Measures (NTMs) in Chile, Philippines, Thailand, Tunisia, and Uganda - in each...

Read more

Building Markets: Strategic Alliances, Win-Win Opportunities. - Uruguay

Paper presented at ITC World Export Development Forum: 'Bringing down the Barriers - Charting a Dynamic Export Development Agenda', Montreux, Switzerland, 8-11 October, 2007 - presents the case of...

Read more

Chile: Estudio de Oferta y Demanda del Sector Farmacéutico

Estudio de mercado sobre el sector farmacéutico en Chile - tras une presentación del mercado farmacéutico; analiza la estructura de la industria farmacéutica del lado de la oferta, su capacidad...

Read more
Chile: Estudio de Oferta y Demanda del Sector Farmacéutico (2008)

Estudio de mercado sobre el sector farmacéutico en Chile - tras una presentación del mercado farmacéutico; analiza la estructura de la industria farmacéutica del lado de la oferta, su capacidad...

Read more

The Andean Community, Mercosur and Chile: Sub-Regional Trade Opportunities

Read more

International Experience with Matching Grant Schemes: Excerpts from 'A Report to the Ministry of Tourism, Commerce and Handicrafts, Republic of Tunisia'


Read more
Chile : Service Exports : An Option for Development

Paper presented at ITC Executive Forum : 'Business for Development : Implications for Export Strategy-Makers' , Cancún, Mexico, 6-9 September, 2003 - provides an overview of Chile's service exports; highlights...

Read more

Chile : La Exportación de Servicios : Una Opción para el Desarrollo

Paper presented at ITC Executive Forum : 'Business for Development : Implications for Export Strategy-Makers' , Cancún, Mexico, 6-9 September, 2003 - provides an overview of Chile's service exports; highlights...

Read more

Chile : Gestión de la Estrategia : Problemas, Experiencias y Lecciones

Paper contributed by Chilean National Team, presented at ITC Regional Executive Forum : 'Export Strategy in a Changing Business Environment' , Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 11-14 June, 2003...

Read more
6.1.2 Selected printed information sources

- 2012 OECD Economic Surveys: Chile
- 2004 Perfiles de mercado para productos bolivianos en los mercados de Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, México, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay y Venezuela
- 2011 Perfil de Frutas Tropicales Frescas y Procesadas en Chile
- 2006 - Chandra V, ed. Technology, Adaptation, and Exports : How Some Developing Countries Got It Right
- 2006 Chile: Forestry Sector
- 2008 - Rundgren, Gunnar Best Practices for Organic Policy : What Developing Country Governments Can Do to Promote the Organic Sector
- 1988 - Heller P Implications of Fund-Supported Adjustment Programs for Poverty: Experience in Selected Countries
- 2003 Fresh Fruits from Chile
- 2003 Foreign Direct Investment and Performance Requirements: New Evidence from Selected Countries
- 2008 Perfil de Mercado Miel: España
- 2004 - Okamoto J, ed. Trade Liberalization and APEC
- 2011 - Haddad M; Shepherd B, eds. Managing Openness : Trade and Outward-Oriented Growth after the Crisis
- 2009 - Van der Valk O; Van der Roest J National Benchmarking Against GLOBALGAP : Case Studies of Good Agricultural Practices in Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico and Chile
- 2007 - Helble, Matthias Transparency and Trade Facilitation in the Asia Pacific : Estimating the Gains from Reform
- 2002 Small Business and Trade in APEC: A Report Highlighting the Contribution of Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises to the Asia Pacific Region
- 2006 Conditions of Competition for Certain Oranges and Lemons in the U.S. Fresh Market
- 2013 AquaNoticias
- 1992 Environmental Market Conditions and Business Opportunities in Key Latin American Countries
- 1994 Chile: Paraíso de Frutas y Hortalizas = Chile: Fruit and Vegetable Paradise
- 2004 - Gemines Consultores Chile Manufacturas Sector Farmacéutico
- 2006 Inserción de la Agricultura Chilena en los Mercados Internacionales
- 2009 Comercio internacional apícola y avances intercensales
- 2009 El mercado de la paltas
- 2010 Chile: Organic Products Report
- 2009 Mercado del Maíz
- 2008 Perfil de la Industria Paraguaya de Software
2009 Characteristics of Malaysia’s Animal Feed Market
2014 Perspectives on Global Development 2014: Boosting Productivity to Meet the Middle-Income Challenge
2010 Mobilizing Aid for Trade for SPS-Related Technical Cooperation in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region
2010 Leather Garments in the EU
2006 Overview of the Current State of Organic Agriculture in Kenya, Uganda and the Republic of Tanzania and the Opportunities for Regional Harmonization
2007 Export Diversification and Value Addition for Human Development: Addressing the Impact of the Agreement on Textiles and ClothingExpiration on Cambodia
2006 - Ruffing, Lorraine Deepening Development Through Business Linkages
2012 OECD Economic Surveys: Chile
2005 - Magder, D Egypt after the Multi-Fiber Arrangement: Global Apparel and Textile Supply Chains as a Route for Industrial Upgrading
2006 Bangladesh: Furniture Export Market Sector Brief
2006 - Boutou, Olivier Management de la sécurité des aliments : De l'HACCP à l'ISO 22000
2006 Trading up : Economic Perspectives on Development Issues in the Multilateral Trading System
2004 Profiles del mercado para productos bolivianos en los mercados de Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, México, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay y Venezuela
2010 Vietnam: Oilseeds and Products
2007 Organic Farming in the Czech Republic: 2007 Yearbook
2007 - Gibbon P; Bolwig S Economics of Certified of Organic Farming in Tropical Africa: A Preliminary Assessment
2006 The Relationship of Third-party Certification (TPC) to Sanitary / Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures and the International Agri-Food Trade; Case Study: Guatemala- with Emphasis on Food Safety
2007 - Ismail F Mainstreaming Development in the WTO: Developing Countries in the Doha Round
2009 Market Report. Focus on the Nordic Market - Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
2001 - Karlöf, Bengt Benchlearning: Good Examples as a Lever for Development
2003 - Martin W; Pangestu M, eds. Options for Global Trade Reform: A View from the Asia-Pacific
2010 L'industrie sri lankaise du textile-habillement
2000 - Hauber, Christiane Formation, Prevention & Determination of Cr (VI) in Leather
2013 Economic and Business Review for Central and South-Eastern Europe
2006 - Gebreselassie Fanta, Elias Does Value Addition at Oilseed Production and/or Spreading the Gain from Export of Oilseed Products Increase the Income of Primary Producers?
2010 - Pannier J Recueil de jurisprudence douanière (1990-2010)
2002 - Beswick R; Dunn DJ Plastics in Packaging: A RAPRA Market Report
2006 Doubling Aid: Making the Big Push Work
2006 Determining 'likeness' under the GATS: Squaring the Circle?
2014 Africa Investor
2007 Libéralisation des échanges de services et développement du tourisme
2007 Offre de Emballage en Afrique de l'ouest
2008 An Overview of the Mobile Phone Banking Industry
2007 Sixth World Congress on Seafood Safety, Quality and Trade
2007 - Wood, Aileen A Comprehensive Library Staff Training Program in the Information Age
2005 - [s.n] The Science of Shrinkage Control: An Interactive Guide to Improved Shrinkage Performances
2011 Libéralisation du transport aérien en Afrique
2012 - Wollenberg E; , eds. Climate Change Mitigation and Agriculture
2009 - Novogratz J The Blue Sweater: Bridging the Gap Between Rich and Poor in an Interconnected World
2011 - Cadot O Impact Evaluation of Trade Interventions: Paving the Way
2011 - Banerjee A V; Duflo E Poor Economics: A Radical Rethinking of the Way to Fight Global Poverty
2014 Edible Nuts in Turkey
2011 Perfil de Frutas Tropicales Frescas y Procesadas en Chile
2011 Germany: Product Brief Fresh Fruits
2010 - Reilly D, Reilly A, Lewis J Towards an Australian Date Industry: An overview of the Australian domestic and international date industries
2011 Feasibility Study for a Cotton Spinning Mill in 11 [Eleven] Sub-Saharan African Countries
2011 Foro Público de la OMC
2011 - Cooksey B The Investment and Business Environment for Export Horticulture in Northern Tanzania
2011 Potential Supply Chains in the Textiles and Clothing Sector in South Asia : An Exploratory Study
2011 - Macrory P; Stephenson S Making Trade in Services Supportive of Development in Commonwealth Small and Low-income Countries
2012 - Fold, Niels; Whitfield, Lindsay Developing a Palm Oil Sector: the Experiences of Malaysia and Ghana Compared
2011 Opportunities for Trade in Services of Canada
2011 - Bartels L; Goodison P EU Proposal to End Preferences of 18 African and Pacific States : An Assessment
2011 India and Latin America and the Caribbean : Opportunities and Challenges in Trade and Investment Relations
2009 Information Management Resource Kit: Web 2.0 and Social Media for Development
2013 Human Resource Management
2011 - Goswami A G; , eds. Exporting Services : A Developing Country Perspective
2011 Guides de bonnes pratiques produits phytosanitaires pour la culture des piments (Capsicum Frutescens, Capsicum Annuum, Capsicum Chinense) et poivrons (Capsicum Annuum)
2008 Guides de bonnes pratiques phytosanitaires pour la mangue (Mangifera indica) issue de la production biologique
2010 Financial Services in Agriculture Value Chain Report : A Study of Five Kenyan Sub-Sectors namely Potato, Dairy, Coffee, Extensive Livestock and Domestic Horticulture
2014 Human Relations
2008 Romania: Organic Agriculture
2011 A Profile of the South African Mango Market Value Chain
2008 Poland - Organic Products: Certification and Subsidies to Domestic Production
2007 - Greene, W Emergence of India's Pharmaceutical Industry and Implications for the U.S. Generic Drug Market
2007 - Liapis, Peter S. Preferential Trade Agreements : How Much Do They Benefit Developing Economies?
2007 Environment and Regional Trade Agreements
2006 Bulgaria: Organic Products
2006 Lithuania: Organic Products - Organic Farming in Lithuania
2008 Marché de la maroquinerie à Hong Kong
2007 - Warnholz, Jean-Louis Poverty Reduction for Profit? : A Critical Examination of Business Opportunities at the Bottom of the Pyramid
2007 OECD Economic Surveys : Ukraine Economic Assessment

6.1.3 Selected online information sources

- Publitechsca
- Dirección de Promoción de Exportaciones (ProChile)
- The National Law Center for Inter-American Free Trade
- Tariffs and Rules of Origin in APEC Member Economies (WebTR)
- Chile. Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero - Agricultura Orgánica
- Portal COMEX CCS
- Chile. Asociación de Exportadores de Manufacturas y Servicios (ASEXMA)
- Urunet
- APEC Competition Policy and Law Database
- Chile. Comité de Inversiones Extranjeras
- Asociación de Exportadores de Chile (ASOEX)
- Philippines. National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
- Mercosur ABC
- Inforganic.com
• Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (ALADI)
• Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
• Mercantil.com
• Comisión Panamericana de Normas Técnicas (COPANT)
• Chile. Dirección General de Relaciones Económicas Internacionales (DIRECON)
• Fresh Fruit Portal
•Datasur
• Cueronet
• Federation of Chilean Industry
• Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA)
• Mercantil.com
• Corporación de Exportadores de El Salvador (COEXPORT)
• Macau Trade and Investment Promotion Institute (IPIM)
• Malta External Trade Corporation (METCO)
• Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI)
• Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI)
• Banco Nacional De Comercio Exterior (BANCOMEXT)
• International Trade Administration (ITA) - U.S. Department of Commerce
• Agri-Food Trade Service (ATS)
• Business Curaçao
• Cyberspace Curaçao - Business & Economy
• New Zealand Trade and Enterprise
• Lebanon.com
• Sindex of Lebanon
• International Finance Corporation (IFC)
• Department of Standards of Malaysia
• Malaysian Timber Council (MTC)
• Malaysia Trade and Industry Portal
• Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE)
• Islamic Development Bank (IDB)
• Info-Prod Research
• Canada - Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT)
• Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP)
• Lahore Chamber of Commerce & Industry (LCCI)
• Seckin Net
• Turkey. Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade
### 6.2 Trade Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Fax Number</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antukal</td>
<td>Av Vitacura 3591</td>
<td>Santiago de Chile</td>
<td>56988086150</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:spasenia@antukal.cl">spasenia@antukal.cl</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.antukal.cl/">http://www.antukal.cl/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centro Cultural Palacio de la Moneda</td>
<td>Plaza de la Ciudadanía 26</td>
<td>Santiago de Chile</td>
<td>56 2 355 65 00</td>
<td>56 2 355 65 15</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rosariomena@centroculturalmoneda.cl">rosariomena@centroculturalmoneda.cl</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.cccplm.cl/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=188&amp;Itemid=86">http://www.cccplm.cl/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=188&amp;Itemid=86</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparte</td>
<td>Tegualda 1571, Ñuñoa</td>
<td>Santiago de Chile</td>
<td>56 2 249 8400</td>
<td>56 2 249 8400</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@comparte.cl">info@comparte.cl</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.comparte.cl/">http://www.comparte.cl/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONA</td>
<td>Victoria Subercaseaux N° 295</td>
<td>Santiago de Chile</td>
<td>56 2 231 7172</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:contacto@onachi.le.com">contacto@onachi.le.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.onachi.le.com/">http://www.onachi.le.com/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociedad Artesanos La Unión</td>
<td>Riquelme 851</td>
<td>Santiago de Chile</td>
<td>56 2 5690886</td>
<td>56 2 6989010</td>
<td><a href="mailto:presidente@sauchile.cl">presidente@sauchile.cl</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.sociedadartesanosunacion.cl/htmldirectiva.htm">http://www.sociedadartesanosunacion.cl/htmldirectiva.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centro Envases y Embalajes de Chile</td>
<td>Ciudad Empresarial, Huerchuraba</td>
<td>Santiago</td>
<td>+56 2 2482721</td>
<td>+56 2 2482724</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cenem@manquehue.net">cenem@manquehue.net</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.cenem.cl/index.php.cgi">www.cenem.cl/index.php.cgi</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prochile</td>
<td>Teatinos 180, piso 10</td>
<td>Santiago</td>
<td>(56 2) 28275100</td>
<td>+56 2 6960639</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@prochile.cl">info@prochile.cl</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.prochile.gob.cl/">http://www.prochile.gob.cl/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asociación Nacional de Fabricantes e Importadores Productos Fitosanitarios Agrícolas</td>
<td>Félix de Amestí 124 Of. 31</td>
<td>Santiago</td>
<td>+56 2 2206 6792</td>
<td>+56 2 2207 9286</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@afipa.cl">info@afipa.cl</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.afipa.cl">www.afipa.cl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMO Chile S.A.</td>
<td>Av. Parque Antonio Rabat Sur 6165</td>
<td>Santiago de Chile</td>
<td>+56 2 240 0440</td>
<td>+56 2 240 0395</td>
<td><a href="mailto:imochile@fundacionchile.cl">imochile@fundacionchile.cl</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.imochile.cl">www.imochile.cl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cámara de Comercio de Santiago</td>
<td>Monjitas 392</td>
<td>Santiago</td>
<td>+562 3607000</td>
<td>+562 6330962</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rri@ccs.cl">rri@ccs.cl</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.ccs.cl">www.ccs.cl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cámara Nacional de Comercio, Servicios y Turismo de Chile</td>
<td>Merced 230</td>
<td>Santiago</td>
<td>+562 3654302</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:cnc@cnc.cl">cnc@cnc.cl</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.cnc.cl">http://www.cnc.cl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federación Gremial de la Industria</td>
<td>Avda. Andrés Bello 2777, Piso 3</td>
<td>Santiago</td>
<td>+562 3913100</td>
<td>+562 3913200</td>
<td><a href="mailto:comex@sofofa.cl">comex@sofofa.cl</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.sofofa.cl">http://www.sofofa.cl</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>