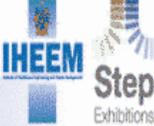




**Healthcare Estates**  
Conference & Exhibition

Manchester Central  
9 - 10 October 2012



**Discover The Rich Taste**  
of Morocco

gObserver




Continent Countries

Follow Me

## Chile



### Embassy of Chile in Beijing

**Ambassador:**  
Luis Schmidt Montes

**Chancery:**  
No. 1, Dong Si Jie, San Li Tun, Chaoyang  
District, Beijing

**Postal Code:** 100600

**Tel:** (+86) 10 6532 1591

**Fax:** (+86) 10 6532 3170

**Email:** embachile@echilecn.com

**Website:**



### 10 reasons to invest in Chile

The Chilean economy is grounded on a stability sustained by its strong institutions and trustworthy authorities. The specialized international press and various multilateral organizations have positioned Chile as one of the most dependable countries to invest in.

One example is the World Economic Forum, which classifies Chile as Latin America's foremost trade facilitator – 19th in a world ranking of 121 countries. The Economist has a similar vision of Chile, which it includes in its roster of the 20 best-prepared nations for doing business, chosen from the world's 82 largest economies.

The Chilean economy has been classified as one of the economies that have most successfully withstood the world financial crisis unleashed in 2008. Even the most pessimistic mid-year analyses by reputable agencies forecasted that the contraction of Chile's GDP would not exceed 1%.

### Sustained progress

At the start of the 1990s, the return to democracy meant not only the vindication of Chile's 190-year-old republican traditions, but also the establishment of an unprecedented international network of free trade agreements that remains in force today, and whose scope in most cases goes beyond trade tariffs. The country has signed more than 20 treaties with other economies and blocs, such as the US, China and the European Union.

Chile is not just a powerful forest and mining exporter, but an internationally validated bidder in technology as well, from the discoveries enabled by the astronomy centers in the arid Atacama desert, to the videogames that are created in small offices in Santiago, through the enterprising activity of its scientists.

The progress achieved has been accompanied by improved performance in various macroeconomic indicators. For example, the population living below the poverty line has been reduced to 13% in the two last decades, and over two-thirds of the budget is allocated to social programs. Also, more young people have access to a university education today – 40%, compared to 10% in 1990.

The austerity policies implemented by the government during the boom years have been a major factor in the domestic economy's good performance. This is the case of the sovereign bonds placed abroad backed by remittances from sales of copper, Chile's main export, and used for redistribution in times of financial contraction.

The favorable investment conditions in Chile are widely recognized, from the country's modern corporate taxation system and well-trained human resources, highly-developed connectivity infrastructure and telecommunications, to the quality of life offered by its cities for work, study and tourism.

## 10 Reasons to do business in Chile

### 1 Stable Economy

According to the latest Business Environment rankings for 2008-2012 published by The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), Chile currently occupies the 20th place among the most attractive countries to do business, on the basis of an environment formed by the 82 best economies in the world.

Chile's position, with respect to attractiveness for investment, clearly exceeds that of all other countries in Latin America, in all of the dimensions under evaluation. The country was also ahead of Japan, Spain, Poland and South Korea, among others.

This is due to a constant average economic growth of 5% per year in the last decade, the exceptional levels of macroeconomic stability reached by the country, a solid financial system, low inflation, low debt in relation to the Internal Gross Product (4,1 % of the GDP), a healthy budgetary surplus (4,7 % of the GDP), stable change and almost no political risk.

### 2 World Class Connectivity

In digital aptitude ratings provided by The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) in 2006, Chile was identified as the most digitized market in Latin America, highlighting the fact that its penetration rates for both broadband and mobile phones are by far the highest in Latin America.

According to a recent Connectivity Scorecard 2009 study conducted by Nokia, Chile places third in connectivity rankings among the economies based on resources and efficiency, surpassing Russia, India and all the countries of Latin America.

Chile is connected to three international fiber optic networks, has high-speed DSL and cable modem access to the Internet, in addition to LMDS technology.

With an infrastructure capable of generating 45 million simultaneous cell phone calls, Chile has a competitive and accessible market of telecommunications with millions of users. In its latest ranking of the best cities in which to do business in Latin America, the *AméricaEconomía* magazine considered Santiago the city with the second most competitive telecommunications network, just behind Buenos Aires.

### 3 Skilled Human Resources

Chile has several of the best business schools in Latin America and, in general, it has achieved very high educational standards. For example, the Catholic University of Chile (UC) ranked second in the ranking on "The best Latin American Business Schools - 2009," created by the magazine *AméricaEconomía*. The country also has a modern higher education system and since 1990 the number of young people at university has risen from 10 per cent to 40 per cent.

### 4 Competitive Business Costs

In its latest ranking of the best cities in which to do business in Latin America, the *AméricaEconomía* magazine placed Santiago second in the region, behind Sao Paulo and ahead of Miami.

This study, in combination with other analysis done by the World Economic Forum, UBS and CB Richard Ellis Global Research & Consulting, based in the United States, has continuously positioned the capital of Chile, and Chile in general, as one of the most competitive locations to establish international corporations in terms of cost of doing business- including taxes- availability of office space, workforce, telecommunications, and transfer costs.

### 5 Exceptional Quality of Life

According to a survey on quality of life done by the Intelligence Unit of The Economist in 2009 Santiago placed second in Latin America and 64 among 140 cities in the world. Along with the low costs and high quality of homes, and high quality and cheap education, Chile offers part of the best medical infrastructure in the region.

It also boasts a safe and extensive banking system, as well as excellent commercial and leisure installations. Additionally, it has the lowest crime rate in Latin America. The business magazine *AméricaEconomía* showed a homicide rate of only 1.99 per 100,000 inhabitants, by far the lowest of the 18 biggest cities in the region. Within the global context, it is a very economical city.

In the latest rankings of Mercer Human Resource Consulting on the most expensive cities to live, Chile's capital placed 128th worldwide of a range of 143 cities (where 1

represented most expensive).

## 6 Access to World Markets

As a result of numerous free trade agreements, corporations in Chile enjoy the privilege- in many cases, with no tariffs- of accessing markets with almost 4,000 million consumers around the world.

Responding to this opportunity, a growing number of companies, like British-Dutch Unilever, Swiss Nestle, German Beiersdorf, and the computer company controlled by Japanese capital Packard Bell, are taking advantage of the facilities granted by Chile to export to other markets in the Latin American region and the rest of the world.

The use of Chile as a springboard for regional operations has spurred the creation of new jobs, an increase in the use of sophisticated technology in the country and an increase service exports.

There are also less tangible benefits in the form of know knowledge and technological transferences. It is a virtuous circle that favors the development of Chile, and benefits its foreign partners.

## 7 Government Support

Chile does not use utilize subsidies to support business activities or attract investment. However, any investor, local or foreign, can access incentives for investments in specific areas of the country- remote regions that suffer from the decline of key industries- or for new sectors.

In that sense, the Chilean government looks to position Chile as a platform of business intensive in technology, for which a series of credit lines, subsidies, and bonuses are generated and channeled through the Corporación de Fomento (Corfo, economic development agency). It was in support of this objective that the InvestChile program was launched under the sponsorship of the Ministerio de Economía (Department of Commerce) and in coordination with the Comité de Inversiones Extranjeras (CIE) (Committee of Foreign Investments).

A National Cluster Program has also begun to develop, with the objective of propelling innovation and strengthen the sectors with high growth potential. The first five clusters are in the areas services, food, mining, special interest tourism, and agriculture.

## 8 Low Corporate Tax

In Chile the tax of 17% that applies to companies is less than is charged in most of the European economies and the lowest in Latin America. This privileged tax status is a big incentive for investment.

Additionally, Chile has negotiated bilateral double taxation agreements based on the following criteria:

- A current free trade agreement.
- A flow of substantial capital and technology from or to Chile.
- The attractiveness of an economy to develop business, for Chileans and foreigners.
- A strategic interest in the region.

With a double taxation agreement, only one of the states is granted the power to impose taxes on revenue or the patrimony of the company. Today Chile has agreements with 19 countries, among which are countries like Canada, Brazil, France, Malaysia, Mexico, Poland, Russia, South Korea, Spain and the United Kingdom. Negotiations also exist with China, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United States, among others.

## 9 Freedom of Growth

80% of the Chilean economy is free. In the Index of Economic Freedom World Rankings by Heritage Foundation, Chile placed 11th of 179 countries.

The transparency of the Chilean government and the role of non-interference guarantees freedom to businesses and individuals, foreign or local, to determine the nature of its business activities.

## 10 stable business environment

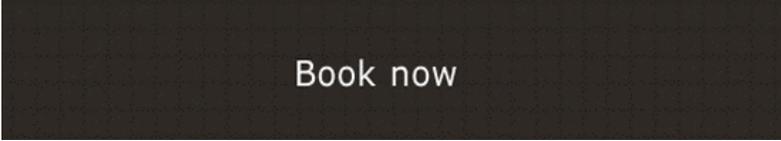
Chile is a safe and secure place to do business, with strong institutions and laws to protect investors. Investors and economists alike think--- Chile is the best place in Latin America to do business.

In Chile, investors have the benefit of a stable and business-friendly government. Under President Sebastián Piñera, the government is playing an active role in

promoting foreign investment and innovation. In the acclaimed program "Start-Up Chile," the government offers US\$40,000 to entrepreneurs who want to set up office for six months, streamlining the relocation process for international investors and giving new businesses a chance to test their product in the South American market.

**Click: [Investment Opportunities](http://www.gobserver.cn/en/press/chile/investment-opportunities)**

[\(<http://www.gobserver.com/en/press/chile/investment-opportunities>\)](http://www.gobserver.com/en/press/chile/investment-opportunities)



Book now

[\(<http://www.theoppositehouse.com/>\)](http://www.theoppositehouse.com/)

[京ICP备10029901号](#)

[AFRIQUES All-China Environment Federation China Industrial Overseas Development & Planning Association China Overseas Investment Fair China World Peace Foundation Rotary club The Economic Observer The mayor forum magazine The Time Weekly The World Scientific Development Cities](#)