



## OFFICE OF TEXTILES AND APPAREL (OTEXA)

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# Market Reports/Tariffs

## Textiles, Apparel, Footwear and Travel Goods

### Chile

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Last updated on 08/22/2011

If you have any questions about the following information, please contact Robert Carrigg at the U.S. Department of Commerce Office of Textiles and Apparel at 202-482-3400 or click [here](#) for e-mail access.

**\*\*The following information is provided only as a guide and should be confirmed with the proper authorities before embarking on any export activities.\*\***

### Import Tariffs - Chile

The U.S. and Chile entered into the U.S.-Chile Free Trade Agreement (FTA), effective January 1, 2004. Under the free trade agreement, U.S. exports to Chile enter duty-free if they meet the rule of origin for a given product as established in the Agreement. For more information, see the [U.S.-Chile Free Trade Agreement in the FTA section](#).

For 'non originating' goods, the Chilean tariff rate is 6 percent of the c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) value. See the table below for Chilean tariffs (percent ad valorem) on textile and apparel products that do not meet the U.S.-Chile FTA Rules of Origin.

#### Chile: Tariffs (percent ad valorem) for Textiles, Apparel, Footwear and Travel Goods

	HS Chapter/Subheading	Tariff Rate Range (%)
Yarn		
-silk	5003-5006	6
-wool	5105-5110	6
-cotton	5204-5207	6
-other vegetable fiber	5306-5308	6
-man-made fiber	5401-5406/5501-5511	6
Woven Fabric		
-silk	5007	6
-wool	5111-5113	6
-cotton	5208-5212	6
-other vegetable fiber	5309-5311	6
-man-made fiber	5407-5408/5512-5516	6
Knit Fabric	60	6
Non Woven Fabric	5603	6
Industrial Fabric	59	6
Apparel	61-62	6
Home Furnishings including: bed, bath, kitchen linens, etc.	63	6

▶ **Trade Data**

- Textiles and Apparel
- Footwear, Leather & Travel Goods
- The Textile Correlation

Carpet	57	6
Footwear	64	6
Travel Goods	4202	6

▶ **Trade Agreements**

- Free Trade Agreements
  - CAFTA-DR
    - TPLs
      - Cumulation
  - Trade Preference Programs
    - AGOA
    - ATPDEA
    - CBTPA
    - Haiti
      - U.S. Imports/TRQs
  - Earned Import Allowance
    - Dom. Rep. 2 x 1
      - Haiti 2 x 1
  - Commercial Availability
    - Australia FTA
    - Bahrain FTA
    - CAFTA-DR
    - Colombia TPA
    - Korea FTA
    - NAFTA
    - Peru TPA
      - Singapore FTA
    - AGOA/ATPDEA/CBTPA
  - Wool and Cotton TRQ
  - QIZs

For more details on Chile's tariffs, see the [Chilean National Customs Service website](#) or the [Current Situation of Schedules of WTO Members](#).

**Taxes and Other Import Fees**--Chile levies a VAT (value added tax) of 19 percent, on practically all goods. The VAT is calculated on the c.i.f. value plus the import duty. Luxury taxes add an additional 15 percent to certain rugs and fine tapestries. In such cases, the VAT is calculated/compounded on the basis of the import duty, plus c.i.f. value, plus surcharge.

**Samples/Temporary Entry**--Chile is a member of the ATA Carnet Convention, which allows goods such as commercial samples and goods for international fairs and exhibitions to be entered temporarily without paying duties or posting bonds. No duty or VAT is payable on carnet shipments.

Under the terms of the U.S.-Chile FTA, Chile will permit duty-free temporary admission of professional equipment necessary for carrying out the business activity of a businessperson who qualifies for temporary entry under Chilean law. Temporary duty-free admission of goods intended for display or demonstration and commercial samples is allowed.

**ATA Carnet**--An ATA Carnet or "Merchandise Passport" is a document that facilitates the temporary importation of products into foreign countries by eliminating tariffs and other import taxes or charges normally required at the time of importation. For more information or to apply for an ATA Carnet, see the [United States Council for International Business website](#).

For information on how to determine tariff rates, see the Export.gov webpage on [Tariffs and Import Fees](#).

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▶ **Export Information**

- Export Opportunities
- OTEXA Trade Events
- Market Reports/Tariffs
- Hot Issues

**Import Documentation/Procedures (Chile)**

Used clothing imported into Chile must be fumigated and have a certificate of sanitation.

As of February 2012, Chile instituted a "temporary" emergency measure - Resolution 1101-*Establece medidas fitosanitarias provisionarias de emergencia para el control de Halyomorpha halys [Orden Hemiptera, fam. Pentatomidae]* (Establishes emergency provisional phytosanitary measures for the control of Halyomorpha halys [order: Hemiptera, family: Pentatomidae]) in order to control the brown marmorated stink bugs that may be found in shipments of used clothing, automobiles, and other products.

Regulation 1101 requires that the fumigation process incorporate methyl bromide or phosphine only, and that the certificate of sanitation be submitted 24 hours before the ship arrives at port. For more information see Resolution 1101 attached below or contact the *Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero* - SAG (Agriculture and Livestock Service) at Email: [sps.chile@sag.gob.cl](mailto:sps.chile@sag.gob.cl).



Resolucion 1101.pdf

For more information on local customs rules and regulations:

[Servicio de Impuestos Internos](#)  
Internal Tax Service

[Servicio Nacional de Aduanas](#)  
National Customs Service

For information on common export documents, such as transportation documents, export compliance documents, certificates of origin, certificates for shipments of specific goods, temporary shipment documents, and other export-related documents, see the [Export.gov webpage on Common Export Documents](#).

For more information on import procedures and documentation requirements, see the Country Commercial Guides (CCG) in the [U.S. Commercial Service Market Research Library](#) (enter your country of interest in the "country" field, and enter "Country Commercial Guide (CCG)" in the "Report Type" field. Some market research reports are available only to U.S. companies and U.S. students/researchers that are [registered with Export.gov](#).

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**Import Restrictions (Chile)**

No information is currently available on any bans, quotas, or other restrictions.

**U.S. Export Restrictions:**

The [Office of Foreign Assets Control \(OFAC\)](#) in the U.S. Department of the Treasury administers and enforces economic and trade sanctions against targeted foreign countries, terrorists, and international narcotics traffickers and their agents in accordance with U.S. foreign policy and national security goals. The OFAC website includes summaries of sanctions programs for various countries and the "Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons" (SDNs) list of entities and individuals with whom U.S. persons may not conduct business and whose property must be blocked if under the control of a U.S. person.

The [Bureau of Industry and Security \(BIS\)](#) in the U.S. Department of Commerce is responsible for implementing and enforcing the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), which regulate the export and re-export of most commercial items. BIS maintains the Denied Persons List, which consists of individuals, and companies that have been denied export and re-export privileges by BIS, and the Entity List, which consists of foreign end users who pose an unacceptable risk of diverting U.S. exports and the technology they contain to alternate destinations for the development of weapons of mass destruction

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**Standards - Chile**

Chile's [Instituto Nacional de Normalización - INN](#) or National Standards Institute is the institution that oversees, fosters and develops the use of technical regulations. In most sectors, standards are not mandatory in Chile, but companies can voluntarily comply with them, especially in industries where such compliance constitutes a kind of "seal of approval." However, certain imported products, such as those related to industrial safety, building and construction materials, and the gas and electricity industries, must comply with the specific requirements of the supervising entity.

Technical regulations are published in Chile's national gazette, the [Diario Oficial](#). Regulations currently under discussion, a schedule of upcoming standards development committee meetings and a forum for public comment are available on the [INN web page](#).

The U.S.-Chile FTA addresses technical barriers to trade and calls on the two parties to intensify their joint work in the field of standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures with a view to facilitating access to each other's markets. The countries agreed to identify bilateral initiatives that are appropriate for particular issues or sectors. Such initiatives may include cooperation on regulatory issues, such as convergence or equivalence of technical regulations and standards, alignment with international standards, reliance on a supplier's declaration of conformity, and use of accreditation to qualify conformity assessment bodies, as well as cooperation through mutual recognition.

**Local standards organization and other resources:**

[Instituto Nacional de Normalización - INN](#)

The [National Center for Standards and Certification Information \(NCSCI\) at the National Institute of Standards and Technology \(NIST\)](#) in the U.S. Department of Commerce provides information on U.S. and foreign standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures for non-agricultural products. NCSCI staff responds to requests for information by identifying relevant standards and regulations, and by referral to the appropriate standards-developers or private-sector organizations. Under copyright restrictions, NCSCI cannot provide copies of standards, but NCSCI does provide sources for accessing standards.

U.S. companies can register for the [Notify U.S.](#) service to learn about and comment on proposed changes to foreign standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures that may affect U.S. access to global markets.

Additional resources:

[Examples of voluntary formaldehyde labeling programs](#)

[American Apparel and Footwear Association's Restricted Substances List](#)

[American National Standards Institute \(ANSI\)](#)

[International Organization for Standardization \(ISO\)](#)

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**Labeling - Chile**

Imported products consumed by the public must display the country of origin on them before being sold in Chile. Packaged goods must be marked to show the quality, purity, ingredients, or mixtures, and the net weight or measure of the contents. All sizes and weights of the net contents also must be converted to the metric system. Goods not complying with these measurements may be imported, but not sold to consumers until conversion is made.

The label must be in Spanish, however it does not have to be the only language present.

#### Footwear Labeling

Footwear imported into Chile, must be labeled before entering Chile. The label must be in Spanish and be a permanent, printed or embroidered label. Should an importer fail to comply with the labeling requirements or other regulations, the footwear will not be able to enter the country. The label must include the following information:

- Size
- Country of origin (manufacturer)
- Material s used in each of the following: upper, lining and outer sole

The label information must be at least in the right shoe. The importer must also be identified, which can be done with a nonpermanent sticker.

There are also specific labeling requirements for textile and apparel products. For more detailed labeling information see the [Requerimientos de Mercado website](#). See [Decree 26 for textile and apparel labeling](#) and [Decree 17 for footwear labeling](#).

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### Intellectual Property Rights - Chile

The [Instituto Nacional de Propiedad Industrial - INAPI](#) (National Industrial Property Institute), of the Ministry of the Economy, is the government body responsible for registering and promoting industrial property rights (i.e., trademarks, patents, utility models, industrial designs, integrated circuits and geographical indications). The [Departamento de Derechos Intelectuales - DDI](#) (Intellectual Property Rights Department) in the Directorate of Libraries, Archives and Museums, is responsible for the Intellectual Property Register (i.e., copyright and related rights).

The U.S.-Chile FTA has stimulated further improvements in intellectual property protection. It established procedures in Chile to prevent or cancel the registration of marks that are similar or identical to a well-known trademark used internationally. The FTA seeks to have Chile strengthen its legal framework to provide copyrights and trademarks better protection. For example, the agreement increases the period of protection for copyrights and related rights to 70 years. The FTA also criminalizes end user piracy and mandates both statutory and actual damages for IPR violations. The U.S.-Chile FTA seeks to strengthen significantly protection for valid patents and their accompanying clinical test data. For example, the FTA provides for the extension of the protection period for patents when there are unjustified delays in the patenting process.

For information on protecting your trademarks, patents and copyrights:

[Export.gov --Protecting Intellectual Property Rights \(IPR\) Abroad](#)

[StopFakes.gov](#)

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### Market Information - Chile

**Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement (TPP)**--On November 14, 2009, President Obama announced that the United States would engage in Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement negotiations among nine nations – the U.S., Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, and Vietnam. For further information about TPP, see the [Trans-Pacific Partnership page on the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative website](#).

**Government Procurement**-- See [Global Procurement Opportunities](#) for U.S. exporters.

The website, [ChileCompra](#) serves as a central source for all Chilean government procurement, including the armed forces. Foreign and local bidders on government tenders must register with the Chilean "Dirección de Aprovisionamiento del Estado" (Bureau of Government Procurement Supplies).

The U.S.-Chile FTA requires procuring entities to use fair and transparent procurement procedures, including advance notice of purchases and timely and effective bid review procedures for procurement covered by the Agreement. It also includes nondiscriminatory provisions that require Chilean entities covered by the FTA to allow U.S. suppliers to participate in their procurement on the same basis as Chilean suppliers. The FTA covers the procurement of most Chilean central government entities.

U.S. companies may contact the U.S. Commercial Service for information and personalized counseling at every step of the exporting process. Find a [U.S. Export Assistance Centers](#) near you or contact an [international office](#).

**Other sources for market information and data:**

[OTEXA Export Market Report](#) (U.S. export data for textiles, apparel, footwear and travel goods)

[Export.gov Trade Data & Analysis webpage](#)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service](#)

[U.S. Department of State - U.S. Embassies, Consulates, and Diplomatic Missions](#) and [U.S. Department of State Country Background Notes](#)

[U.S. Office of the Trade Representative](#)

[Local Industry and Trade Associations](#)

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