| ***Individual Action Plan Update for Chile for 2020*** | | |
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| ***Highlights of recent policy developments which indicate how Chile is progressing towards the Bogor Goals and key challenges it faces in its efforts to meet the Goals.*** | | |
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| *IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)* | ***Improvements made since [2018] IAP*** | ***Further Improvements Planned*** | |
| Tariffs | FTA’s which include tariff reductions that have been signed:   * Additional Protocol to the Framework Agreement - Pacific Alliance – AP (February 10th, 2014) * Trans Pacific Partnership - TPP (February 4th, 2016) * Protocol to Amend the Free Trade Agreement and The Supplementary Agreement on trade in services of the free trade agreement Between China and Chile (November 11th , 2017) * Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement – CEPA (December 14th, 2017) * Comprehensive and Progressive Trans Pacific Partnership – CP-TPP (March 8th, 2018)   FTA´s which have entered into force:   * Vietnam (January 1st, 2014) * Hong Kong (October 9th, 2014) * Thailand (November 5th, 2015) * Additional Protocol to the Framework Agreement - * Pacific Alliance – AP (May 1st, 2016) * Uruguay – (December 13th, 2018) * Argentina (May 2nd, 2019) * Indonesia – (December 14th, 2019)   Current import tariffs applied   * Flat tariff **6%** MFN * Effective average tariff **0.81%** (2018 total imports, including preferential and no preferential treatment) * **0%** tariff for imports of all goods (except wheat, wheat flour and sugar) from least developed countries (Law No. 20.690, published on September 28th, 2013) | *Provide brief points only* | |
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| Contact point for further details: | Andrea Cerda (ROOs): acerda@subrei.gob.cl |  | |
| ***Non-Tariff Measures***  *Non‐tariff measures include but are not restricted to quantitative import/export restrictions/prohibitions, import/export levies, minimum import prices, discretionary import/export licensing, voluntary export restraints and export*  *subsidies* | * Currently there are no market access restrictions, either quantitative restrictions or national treatment limitations. * The only exception is the current prohibition to import used motor vehicles, prohibited under Chilean Law. | *Provide brief points only* | |
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| Contact point for further details: | Andrea Cerda (ROOs): [acerda@subrei.gob.cl](mailto:acerda@subrei.gob.cl) |  | |
| ***Services*** | The following services agreements have been signed:   * Brasil (2018)   The following services agreements have entered into force:   * *Argentina (2019)* * *Uruguay (2018)* * *Enhancement of Trade in Services commitments with China (2019)* | * Chile is currently evaluating to enter into a negotiation regarding services with Indonesia, and an enhancement of the services commitments with Hong Kong, China. * Chile concluded the negotiation of a trade in services chapter with Ecuador which is expected to be signed in the near future. * Chile is currently negotiating an Enhancement of the Commercial Agreement with the EU, which contemplates a new services chapter.   -   Chile is also negotiating new FTAs, within the Pacific Alliance context, with Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Singapore, which which include cross border trade in services chapters. | |
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| *Contact point for further details:* | *Oscar Douglas: odouglas@subrei.gob.cl* |  | |
| ***Investment*** | The following investment agreement entered into force:   * *Argentina (2019)* * *Hong Kong China (2019)* | * Chile, with its Pacific Alliance Members, are currently undertaking negotiations with Candidate Associated States (Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Singapore) which includes an investment chapter. * Chile is currently negotiating a modernization of the Association Agreement with the EU, which contemplates a new investment chapter. * Chile is actually coordinating the Structured Discussions on Investment Facilitation for Development in the WTO. | |
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| Contact point for further details: | Andrés Del Olmo: [adelolmo@subrei.gob.cl](mailto:adelolmo@subrei.gob.cl)  Rodrigo Monardes: rmonardes@subrei.gob.cl |  | |
| ***Standards and Conformance*** | Chile participates in a number of recognition arrangements, including Part I of the APEC MRA on Conformity Assessment of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEMRA) and the Arrangement for Exchange of Information in Toys Safety.  Currently, Chile is signatory of multilateral recognition agreements (MLA) of International Accreditation Forum (IAF) for Management Systems Certification (QMS and EMS) and Product Certification, and signatory of mutual recognition arrangements (MRA) of International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) for Testing (including medical), Calibration and Inspection. |  | |
| Website for further information: | www.subrei.gob.cl |  | |
| Contact point for further details: | Gaston Schiaffino [gfernandez@subrei.gob.cl](mailto:gfernandez@subrei.gob.cl) |  | |
| ***Customs Procedures*** | * In 2013 Chile implemented electronic proceedings on the “application for grading of uninterrupted stay abroad”, the “application for certificate of value”, and the “application of reduction or exemption from penalty for customs clearance or re-export”. * In 2013, rates for the first five days of fiscal warehousing where eliminated, leaving taxable goods with rates established in Decree No. 1.109 of 1996, starting on the sixth day, which will be added to the rate that results from applying the specific number of exceeded days. * In 2013, the current procedure of administrative refund of duties was perfected through the presentation of the certificate of origin or proof or orign, subsequent to the filing of the statement of income. * In 2013, the procedure for the processing of presentations through electronic means made in a Regional Directorate, Customs Administration or to the National Directorate was set. Also a procedura was established for the reception, at any of the services officess, of hard copy presentations corresponding to another Customs Office in the country or to the National Directorate. * In 2014 procedures where updated to meet the reasonable doubt on customs valuation of goods. * In 2014 the Procedure for the Issuance of Advanced Rulings was updated and improved. * In 2014 the presentation of customs operations through the SICEX platform, as an additional and optional channel, was enabled. * In 2014 the option of review processing of the "request of extension of permission of entry of temporary vehicles" was implemented. * In 2015, the regulatory framework of electronic clearance folders, which contains the basis documents for the preparation of declarations of entry and exit of goods, was established. * In 2015, the electronic processing of applications for qualification of services, such as exports, was implemented. * An Agreement on Mutual Cooperation and Assistance in Customs Matters entered into force between Chile and Turkey (April 12th, 2014). * An Agreement on Mutual Cooperation and Assistance in Customs Matters was signed between Chile and Canada (April 13th, 2015, the domestic approval process is still ongoing). * Agreement on Mutual Cooperation and Assistance in Customs Matters entered into force between Chile and the United States (January 1st, 2015). * In 2013, the AEO program model was designed, and from 2015 until January 31, 2016, the pilot was implemented for the export sector. In 2016, the pilot exercise was extended to Customs Brokers, planning to begin in july the Certification of Customs Brokers, Exporters and Ports. * During 2015, progressed was made in SICEX´s design and implementation of the imports module in a production environment. * Participation in the definition of the Interoperability Pack that will integrate the VUCE's of the member countries of the Pacific Alliance (2015). * During the second semester of 2015, the Modernization Project of Customs Standards, which regulates the certification and operation of AEO standards, was was sent to Congress for its approval. * Through Official Circular No. 122 of April 26th of 2012, the National Customs Service instructed warehouse owners to publish their rates. For customs purposes, this information is published in the Foreign Trade Operators link, warehouse owners section, where their own web page with their published rates is indicated. * The Chilean Government, through the Ministry of Economy, has created a website called "your company in a day," mechanism that favors, facilitates and enrolls SME's, for them to acquire the authorizations granted by Customs Service to undertake different operations such as rent-a-car and ship suppliers, among others. * Systems of Interoperability - period 2013-2016:  | **Systems** | **Brief description** | **State** | | --- | --- | --- | | **Maritime manifest** | Exchange of manifests and bills of lading (BL) in route to Bolivia. Phase 1 completed. | Completed | | **Courier manifest** | - System for submitting electronic documentations of Courier Manifest by the Courier companies. This system is designed to send one document at a time, for which a form with the data must be presented and sent to the Service.  - The effective arrival needed in order to see the selection of capacity of the IDSP has been set (Import Declaration and Simultaneous Payment). | Completed | | **Security Scheme** | Use of security scheme implemented by Argentina to access the Web Services through an access token, which are requested through certificates issued by Argentina-AFIP(Federal Administration of Public Income) for advanced electronic signature. | Completed | | **Web service for Exchange of ICM/CTD with Argentina Customs** | The exchange of electronic ICM (International Cargo Manifest)/CTD (Customs Transit Declaration) with Argentina, allows Argentina to send ICM/MTC output bound for Chile and Chile to send ICM/CTD of departure with destination Argentina. | Completed | | **Mercosur ICM electronic interoperability: Bolivia** | Exchange of document ICM/CTD with Bolivia. | Completed | | **GDNM (General Directorate of National Mobilization) - interoperability** | The GDMN is currently developing an internal project, which depends on the shipping and receipt of chemical weapons certificate (CWC) through a message to be agreed with customs. Additionally, Customs shall develop adjustments in the current DOE control system, to determine what are the statements of income that should be contemplated with GDMN, and the validation of the certificate versus DOE. | Completed | | **Public Ministry Consult** | A system of consultation that allows to deliver information of operations processed by Customs and required by the Public Ministry to fulfill its role under the Exchange Agreement signed between the two institutions. | Completed | | **Customs-Port interconnection** | Web services for Ports, for the purpose of providing feedback using the ED information and primary zone entry guides. | Completed | | **Customs-Internal**  **Revenue Service (IRS) Exchange of information** | Web services for the exchange of information between Customs and the IRS, aimed to further inspections. | In development | | **Digital Certificates of Origin** | System for the verification of digital signatures in certificates of origin. | Completed | | **SINTIA - Argentina Exchange** | Web service for the exchange of ICM/CTD with Argentina. | Completed |  * During the 2nd semester of 2015 Customs sent to Congress a project to modernize Customs Regulations, which included the 23bis article, a new article with AEO standard of operation and certification. * During the 2nd semester 2015, the pilot of AEO program was implemented for the export sector, ending on 01/31/2016. During the 1st semester of 2016, AEO pilot was extended to Customs Brokers. * In 2017, Started processing of entry declarations (DIN). and export declarations (DUS). This is the most relevant progress considering that at the moment we had only processed export operations. The SICEX (Integrated Foreign Trade System) platform, for both exports and imports, was implemented. * In the first quarter of 2017, version 2.0 of SICEX (Integrated Foreign Trade System) began its operations, with new upgrades and functions in the platform, hosted in a new Data Center. * In 2017, the interoperability of SWS between countries of the Pacific Alliance (Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru) was implemented, beginning with the exchange of Phytosanitary certificates. * Regarding the notification of the provisions contained in the TFA, Chile notified all provisions of Section I in Category A, with the exception of Article 7.7 regarding Trade Facilitation Measures for Authorized Economic Operators. Now, and with the introduction of the AEO program into our Customs Law, we are able to notify this provision in Category A. * On March 13th, 2017, Chile the law number 20997, of “Customs Modernization”. Its article 23 bis creates the AEO s legal basis, allowing for the Head of the Customs Administration to implement a regulation and approve AEO status for those operators that comply with the requirements. * Artcile 104 It is established as an exception to the general import goods regime, without prior payment of duties, taxes, fees and other charges, other than the payment of storage and movement services. Feasibility of releasing goods from the customs warehouse without paying duties and taxes for a period of 60 days. Grant guarantees for duties and taxes, adjustments and interests. * Heading 00.23 is replaced. It sets de minimis for consignments, parcels, postal items, Courier and general cargo, up to a FOB value of US $ 30. * In relation wih the Law N° 19.912, Intelectual Property Law. The time limit that Customs has to suspend the ex officio clearance of goods is extended from 5 to 10 days. * Agreement on Mutual Cooperation and Assistance in Customs Matters entered into force between Chile and Canada (September 9th , 2017). * In 2018, The Pacific Alliance worked with SICEX to develop an electronic origin certification among Member countries. * During 2018, the AEO Program increased the number of certified Customs Brokers and Exporters, and initiated the implementation of a standard to incorporate new types of operators (importers, courier, warehouses, transporters, etc.). * In 2018, the Risk Analysis Units were strenghten through the provision of additional resources (equipment, infrastructure, staff), and through training in database management, which allowed for the standardization of the units. * During 2018, the Directorate of Customs Enforcement strengthened the WCO’s Regional Intelligence Liaison Office (RILO) South America, its regional headquarters led by the Chilean Customs. The RILO is a global network for the exchange of information between customs authortities around the world, which manages data on customs related illicit activities, and establishes risk indicators for drugs, cigarettes, and intellectual property infractions. * In 2018, Chile notified the TFA’s Article 7.7, provisions of Section I, in Category A (Trade Facilitation Measures for Authorized Economic Operators). * In July 2019, the “Plan of Action for the Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA)” of AEO programs between the countries of the Pacific Alliance was signed. * In October 2019, the Certificate of Digital Origin was recognized - made available to Customs through the Integrated Foreign Trade System (SICEX) - as proof of valid origin to invoke the preferential duty treatment of the Additional Protocol to the Pacific Alliance Framework Agreement (Exempt Resolution N° 4.926 of 14.10.2019). * In 2019, a National Nomenclature was adopted, which is based on the international codification Latin American Association of Services Exporters (ALES). Chile was the first country to adopt it, in order to have a harmonized nomenclature for services comparable at least with the ALES countries, and which can be extended to other economies (i.e. APEC Economies). This disaggregated nomenclature allows an accurate measurement of trade in services activities. * In 2019, in addition to customs brokers and exporters (Resolution N° 246 / 12.01.28 of the Director General of Customs), Chile Customs incorporates couriers and importers as operators that may be part of the supply chain actors certifiable through the AEO Program (Resolution 1520 / 29.03.19 of the Director General of Customs). * During 2019, strategic alliances were consolidated with the police, relevant public agencies and customs administrations of other countries, with the purpose of boosting enforcement strategies focused on the main risks detected. Historical results were obtained in the control of smuggling, especially in connection with cigarettes and intellectual property, in the detection of synthetic drugs, and in the control of customs tax evasion. * In 2019, the implementation of intelligence models and systems within the Risk Analysis Units, aimed at generating a matrix of relationships and information useful for the control of strategic areas, was completed. * During 2019, the work in strategic areas in enforcement matters, such as e-commerce and free zones, continued to be strengthened, as well as the improvement and standardization of regulations for sanctions imposed to intermediary agents in the supply chain, such as customs brokers. * In 2019, as a facilitation measure under the framework of the TFA that promotes the acceptance of copies, the submission of a simple copy of the original proof of origin is accepted as a valid document to obtain the tariff preferences provided for in the Free Trade Agreements signed by Chile and the countries benefited by Law N° 20.690, except in the case of those FTAs that expressly require the submission of the “original”. | * Expanding the coverage of the current pilot project on single window. * By 2018, make the platform SICEX (Integrated Foreign Trade System) accessible to all foreign trade users, promote its use and increase the number of operations, both for imports and exports. * Simplifying and automating strategic processes via SICEX integration for Exportation of services (for users with transactions under 2,000 USD FOB) and “Shipped” Single Exit Documents. * Support in the design and implementation of the Certificate of Origin in VUCE / SICEX. Additionally, the implementation of other export production operations. * One of the main objectives for 2018 is to continue the implementation of strategic control projects, which strengthen the ability of Customs Service to control and supervise customs operations. * Improvements in the selectivity system of customs operations and the analysis process, which includes effectiveness in the selection of customs operations, through the automatization of local risks indicators, providing the central administration with an integrated control and analisys system for control processes. * During 2018, the Directorate of Customs Enforcement will execute an "Electronic Commerce Plan" applicable to the import and export of goods by Postal and Courier, in the Metropolitan Customs Office, which considers the development of control actions in the strategic and operative area to detect high risk shipments of tax evasion, as well as risks of illicit trafficking.      * Improvements of illicit trafficking detection procedures, based on coordinated work with other external agencies to control illicit operations, using new techniques and sources of information for the analysis, as well as continue with the training process and guidance in new forms of illicit actions. * Design a new operational model of RILO and NCP of Chile customs with a view to strengthening this important international intelligence network leaded by Chile in South America.      * The main challenges for 2018 is continue training program and promotion within the public and private sectors, focused on the incorporation of Ports to the AEO scheme and the promotion of the AEO certification scheme among exporting companies that have existing C-TPAT validation (USA AEO model), as well as SME’s. * During 2018, The WCO Cargo Targeting System (CTS) (a cargo manifest risk assessment solution developed by the WCO to enable its members to carry out international best practice cargo risk assessment to manage risk and facilitate trade) is expected to be adopted. At the moment, it is in the testing phase. * The issuance of Advance Resolutions, regulated in Resolution N° 4378/2014, is under revision with a view to improving this trade facilitation instrument. | |
| Website for further information: | [www.aduana.cl](http://www.aduana.cl) |  | |
| Contact point for further details: | Andrea Ortiz: [aortiz@aduana.cl](mailto:aortiz@aduana.cl)  Rocío Valdez: [rvaldezc@aduana.cl](mailto:rvaldezc@aduana.cl)  Patricia Chamorro: [pchamorro@aduana.cl](mailto:pchamorro@aduana.cl) |  | |
| ***Intellectual Property Rights*** | Chile has made some significant progress regarding its intellectual property system, including:  In 2011 WIPO’s TLT treaty enter into force in the country.  In 2012 WIPO’s Budapest Treaty enter into force and in the year 2014 the first bank in LatinAmerica for the deposit of microorganisms was created in the country,  In 2014 Chile’s Industrial Property Office was appointed as in internationational search autorithy whitin the framework of WIPO’s PCT Agreement.   * Entry into force the amendment to the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), known as the system of paragraph 6. The amendment introduces flexibilities to the system of compulsory licenses on patents for medicines. * On May 2016, ratification of the Marrakesh Treaty to facilitate access to published works for people who are blind, visually impaired or have other difficulties accessing the printed text. * MOU signature between Library of the National Congress and WIPO (year 2017). * Entry into force of Chile Uruguay FTA with an IP Chapter.(2018) * Entry into force of Chile-Indonesia FTA which includes cooperation and a list of geographical indications. (2019) | It is expected that during 2020 Chile will advance in the following matters:   * Bill improving the Industrial Property law, which will expand the category of registrable trademarks, include * Implementation of the CPTPP * The approval of a set of WIPO administered Treaties, including the Madrid Protocol, and the Vienna Agreement. | |
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| Contact point for further details: | Mr. Sebastian Molina  [smolina@subrei.gob.cl](mailto:smolina@subrei.gob.cl) |  | |
| ***Competition Policy*** | See Individual Fact Sheet |  | |
| Website for further information: | [www.subrei.gob.cl](http://www.subrei.gob.cl)  [www.fne.c](http://www.fne.c)  [www.tdlc.c](http://www.tdlc.c) |  | |
| Contact point for further details: | Cristina Bas [cbas@subrei.gob.cl](mailto:cbas@subrei.gob.cl) |  | |
| ***Government Procurement*** | * *Concluded Negotiations on Government Procurement with Brazil. Is still pending the approval in the Chilean Congress.* * *In 2019 entered into force the Free Trade Agreement with Argentina, which includes a chapter on Government Procurement.* * *In 2019 concluded the negotiations on Governmet Procurement with Ecuador.* | * *Chile is currently negotiating with European Union a modernization process to improve the Chapter on Government Procurement including the new rules of revised GPA WTO.* * *Chile is currently under negotiations with EFTA Countries to improve the Chapter on Government Procurement under the process of Modernization of the Association Agreement.* * *Chile along to Alliance countries (Colombia, Mexico and Peru) are currently negotiating a Chapter on Government Procurement with the candidate countries to become Associated States (Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Singapore)* | |
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| Contact point for further details: | Antonio Ceballos: [aceballos@subrei.gob.cl](mailto:aceballos@subrei.gob.cl) |  | |
| ***Deregulation/Regulatory Review*** | *Provide brief points only* | *Provide brief points only* | |
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| Contact point for further details: |  |  | |
| ***Implementation of WTO Obligations/ROOs*** | Chile has fully implemented all of its WTO/ROOs obligations | *Provide brief points only* | |
| Website for further information: | [www.subrei.gob.cl](http://www.subrei.gob.cl) |  | |
| Contact point for further details: | Jose Manuel Campos [jcampos@subrei.gob.cl](mailto:jcampos@subrei.gob.cl) |  | |
| ***Dispute Mediation*** | The following investment agreement entered into force, boths incorporating last generation provisions on Section B, which refers to Investors - State dispute settlement procedures:    - Argentina (2019)  - Hong Kong China (2019) | Chile is a Member of UNCITRAL’S Working Group III, which is actually undergoing an Investor-State Dispute Settlement Reform at a multilateral level.    Additionally, Chile has ben actually participating in ICSID’S Rule Ammendment project, seeking to to modernize, simplify, and streamline the rules, while also leveraging information technology to reduce the environmental footprint of ICSID proceedings. | |
| Website for further information: | www.subrei.gob.cl |  | |
| Contact point for further details: | Andrés del Olmo, [adelolmo@subrei.gob.cl](mailto:adelolmo@subrei.gob.cl) |  | |
| *Mobility of Business People* | - In order to favor human mobility:Chile, accepts having as a precedent the Declaration of Quito on Human Mobility of Venezuelan Citizens in the Region ”, of September 4, 2018, passports and expired IDs of Venezuelans issued since 2013, which will be considered as valid for a period of two years from April 18, 2019. Which allows them to enter, transit and leave Chile with said expired documents and stamp the visa for the first time, request an extension of a Temporary Visa and withdraw the Certificate of Definitive Permanence.- Update of the Chilean legislation on human mobility:The Migration Law Project of Chile in process at the National Congress,It establishes changes regarding the non-change of the migratory category that those who enter Chile as tourists cannot opt ​​for a different immigration quality to reside in the country, so those who enter the country as tourists and intend to reside in the country must leave the country. country and begin its procedures in a Chilean consulate abroad. It also intends to evaluate the scope of the principle of non-refoulement; mechanism and institutionality for the validation of titles; measures for the inclusion of migrant workers; opportunities and tax charge access. The project is still in the processing phase.- Through the Pacific Alliance, we are currently working on aspects such as measures to facilitate migratory transit, mobility agreements for young people to travel and work and mechanisms for consular cooperation, among others.- Interoperability systems are being developed between the Department of Migration and other state agencies related to migration management, such as the Investigation Police, the Civil Registry and Identification Service of Chile, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, among others, to exchange relevant immigration information.- The Migration Department information website has been updated to improve access to immigration information.- Update of the online consultation system that provides more understandable information on the stages of the processing status of user requests, establishing question and answer channels. - The Department of Immigration and Immigration has established digital processes and systems for requesting attention through an online appointment, in order to reduce the waiting times in the management of rows and in the digitalization decrease the paper load and automation of processes. | *-* New activities are planned to deepen dialogue with the business community (seminars, meetings, medias).  - The Pacific Alliance Mobility Group continues to increase levels of integration between the member countries.  - It is planned to develop and implement new technological projects that improve migration management and border control. | |
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| *Contact point for further details:* | Paz Ortuzar [portuzar@interior.gob.cl](mailto:portuzar@interior.gob.cl) |  | |
| *Official websites that gather economies’ information* | *Provide brief points only* | *Provide brief points only* | |
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| ***Transparency*** | Chile has implemented Law No. 20.730 which regulates lobbying and activities representing particular interests before authorities and officials.  This new law complement Law No. 20.285 (Transparency Law) which regulates access to public information, and Law No. 20.500 which promotes citizen participation in public management.  Overall, the Transparency Law (which came into force on April 20, 2009) secures and guarantees the Right to Access Public Information, which allows any person to access documents and information held by state administration bodies). With this end in view, the Transparency Law is based on two fundamental pillars:  - Active transparency:  requires that state organs keep up-to-date websites providing the public with certain relevant information, e.g. details on the design of subsidies, amounts granted, criteria for qualification, and information on recipients  -Access to Public Information: enshrines access to information principles, providing citizens the right to make information requests to public bodies. Information requests can only be denied on limited grounds, such as when information affects third parties who are opposing the requests, or when information is related to the security of the state or the national interest.  In order to enforce these rules, the Transparency Council (an independent public oversight body) has powers to enact regulations, require applicable public bodies to adjust their procedures in order to abide by the law and sanction the heads of public bodies found in violation of its rules. | The Chilean Executive Branch introduced in 2018 a Bill for modernizing the Transparency Law, which is now under discussion in the National Congress. The main focus of this draft is to raise law's standards (e.g ensuring greater fiscal transparency and control), enhance procedures for access to public information by making them more effective and expeditious, improve Transparency Law's current levels of compliance, and expand the public bodies subject to its principles and provisions (e.g. National Congress, Constitutional Court, the Public Ministry, the Comptroller General of the Republic, the Central Bank and the Judiciary). Moreover, it establishes that certain non-profit legal entities that receive public funds and public services concessionaires will be subjected to active transparency duties.  The government of President Sebastián Piñera presented a Public Integrity Agenda. This Agenda is led by the Ministry General Secretariat of the Presidency (SEGPRES), together with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, with the collaboration of the Comptroller General of the Republic, the State Defense Council and the Council for Transparency.  It is composed of legislative (15) and administrative (24) measures, based on the Government Program, and other agendas (Engel Commission; Proposals of the Council for Transparency; Civil Society [Transparent Chile - and Study Centers such as Libertad y Development (LyD), the Center for Public Studies (CEP), Public Space and Chile 21]; Anti-Corruption Alliance [UNCAC], of which SEGPRES is a part).  Some examples of the legislative measures are:  • **Law of Digital Transformation of the State:** takes advantage of electronic and digital development, reducing deadlines and using fiscal resources efficiently.  • **Personal Data Law**: It seeks to modernize the establish of the Law on protection of private life, and adjust these provisions, modernizing the regulatory and institutional framework.  • **Law Transparency 2.0:** Increases the subjects obliged to give an active account of their management and, in addition, their obligations and requirements are raised to key institutions for democracy.  • **Access to public information:** Constitutional reform that incorporates the principle of transparency and access to information as determinants of the exercise of the public function (art. 8).  • **Bribery Law**: increases penalties, typifying crimes of bribery between individuals and unfair administration.  • **Public Integrity Law**: establishes disabilities and incompatibilities for the exercise of public service and regulating the transit between the public and private sectors.  • **Public Procurement Law 2.0**: aims to strengthen and deepen the currently existing public procurement system, establishing more stringent parameters.  Regarding de administrative measures:  • **Platform 2.0 of the Lobby Law:** create a new platform that gathers the good experience of the current portal, improving the browsing and viewing experience and reducing response times.  **• Presidential instructions on lobby**: specify good practices in compliance with the Lobby Law, as well as deliver specific recommendations.  • **Introduction of modifications to the Lobby Law Regulation:** modify the aforementioned Regulation in order to refine some aspects of implementation and application of the Lobby Law. | |
| Website for further information: | Chile has implemented Law No. 20.730 which regulates lobbying and activities representing particular interests before authorities and officials.  Today, the Ministry General Secretariat of the Presidency is the agency in charge of promoting the implementation of the Law No. 20.730; No 20.285; and No. 20.880. Hence, the Council for Transparency is the oversight body on compliance of 20,285 Law.  More information:  <https://www.leylobby.gob.cl/>  <https://www.portaltransparencia.cl/PortalPdT/>  <https://www.declaracionjurada.cl/dip/index.html>  [www.consejotransparencia.cl](http://www.consejotransparencia.cl)  Also, the Ministry General Secretariat of the Presidency (througtgh its Social Organizations Division) is the agency in charge of promoting the implementation of the Law No. 20.500.  More information:  <http://participemos.gob.cl/> | The rest of the agenda is available on the website www.minsegpres.gob.cl. | |
| Contact point for further details: | 1. For enquiries on Laws No. 20.730; 20.285; and 20.880 contact:  **Mr. Rodrigo Mora Ortega**, executive secretary of the Commission of Probity and Administrative Transparency  Ministry General Secretariat of the Presidency  [rmora@minsegpres.gob.cl](mailto:rmora@minsegpres.gob.cl)  2. For enquiries on the Council for Transparency contact:  **Raúl Ferrada Carrasco**  General Director  [directorgeneral@cplt.cl](mailto:directorgeneral@cplt.cl)  contacto@consejotransparencia.cl  3. For enquiries on Law No. 20.500 contact:  **Mr. Pablo Moyano**  National Director of Social Organizations Division  [pablo.moyano@msgg.gob.cl](mailto:pablo.moyano@msgg.gob.cl) |  | |

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| ***RTAs/FTAs*** | | | |
| ***-*** ***Description of current***  ***agreements*** | | *Please use Part 1 of the RTA/FTA reporting template to provide a short description or hyperlinks to any new agreements and to report improvements to existing agreements.*  Indonesia, Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), entered into force in August 2019, <https://www.subrei.gob.cl/2019/10/indonesia-2/>  In January 2019, the UK and Chile signed a new trade continuity agreement which transfers the conditions of the Association Agreement (AA) between Chile and the European Union (EU) to a bilateral one with the United Kingdom.  FTA Chile-Uruguay (special emphasis on topics such as: trade facilitation, cross-border trade in services, electronic commerce; SMEs; competition policy, intellectual property, environment, transparency and anti-corruption, among others, in order to favor and enhance the exchange of goods and services between both parties); entered into force in 2019  <https://www.subrei.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Texto-ALC-Chile-Uruguay.pdf>  Modernization of the FTA Chile-Canada (incorporates new disciplines such as sanitary and phytosanitary issues, technical barriers to trade, modifications to the Public Procurement and Investments Chapter, as well as a Gender and Trade Chapter); entered into force in 2019.  FTA Chile-Argentina. The purpose is to broaden and deepen the topics of: Investments, Services, Public Procurement, Telecommunications and Electronic Commerce. Likewise, it complements the technical, sanitary and phytosanitary regulations as well as the existing customs procedures. Finally, new chapters were incorporated on topics such as the Environment, Labor, Gender, SMEs, Cooperation and Competition Policy; entered into force in 2019.  Modernization of the FTA Chile-China; The modernization involved updating the chapters on Trade in Goods, Rules of Origin, Customs Procedures and Trade Facilitation, Competition Policy, Economic and Technical Cooperation, and Trade in Services. Likewise, two new chapters were incorporated, one on the Environment and the other on Electronic Commerce. entered into force in 2019  FTA Chile-Brasil: The Agreement with Brazil aims to complement the tariff trade liberalization in products, already achieved in ACE 35 (Chile-Mercosur) signed in the mid-1990s; and modernize the commercial relationship with Brazil by incorporating new, next-generation disciplines; signed by Chile, but still not approved.  \* The Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Transpacific Partnership (CPTPP) was signed by Chile but is still not approved by the Congress.  \* Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA) with Singapore and New Zealand, which represents a new form of economic engagement and trade in the digital era. The DEPA is a comprehensive and forward-looking pathfinder agreement that addresses key issues in the digital economy. In January 2020, the parties to the DEPA concluded the substantial negotiations. |
| ***- Agreements under negotiation*** | | *Please provide information on agreements that are currently under negotiation eg issues being covered in the negotiation and the status of the negotiation.* |
|  | ***Agreement #1*** | Ecuador, Free Trade Agreement, under negotiation |
| ***Agreement #2*** | South Korea, upgrade of the Free Trade Agreement, under negotiation |
| ***Agreement #3*** | EFTA, Modernisation of the Free Trade Agreement, under negotiation |
| ***Agreement #4*** | European Union, Modernisation of the Association Agreement under negotiation |
| ***Agreement #5*** | India, Expansion of the Preferential Trade Agreement, under negotiation |
| ***Agreement #6*** | PA – Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Singapore, Free Trade Agreement, under negotiation |
| ***Agreement #7*** |  |
| ***Agreement #8*** |  |
| ***Agreement #9*** |  |
| ***Agreement #10*** |  |
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| ***Agreement #16*** |  |
| ***Agreement #17*** |  |
| ***Agreement #18*** |  |
| ***Agreement #19*** |  |
| ***Agreement #20*** |  |
| ***-*** ***Future plans*** | |  |
| Website for further information: | | www.subrei.gob.cl |
| Contact point for further details: | | Carla Henriquez [chenriquez@subrei.gob.cl](mailto:chenriquez@subrei.gob.cl)  Felipe Lopeandia [flopeandia@subrei.gob.cl](mailto:flopeandia@subrei.gob.cl) |

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| ***Other voluntary reporting areas*** | *Provide brief points only* | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |