

Chile's Bogor Goals Progress Report (as at 13 August 2012)*

Highlights of Achievements and Areas for Improvement

- Network of FTA/RTAs is still expanding. Tariffs to goods from FTA/RTAs' partners are reduced through the trade liberalization schedules agreed in those agreements.
- No quantitative restrictions to imports. Only used motor vehicles are subject to import prohibitions. A surcharge of 50 percent of the applied tariff is charged to the importation of used goods.
- Efforts to facilitate trade by improving customs procedures.
- Chile's Intellectual Property Rights' system has been strengthened with modifications to existing laws and the adhesion to multilateral treaties.
- Better access to government procurement market for micro and small enterprises.
- Open skies policy for air cargo and passengers services for domestic routes.

Summary of Updates

Tariffs

A Preferential Trade Agreement with Turkey entered into force in March 2011, which allows most of the current trade flows between Chile and Turkey to be tariff-free immediately. Chile has also signed Free Trade Agreements with Malaysia, Nicaragua and Viet Nam that are expected to reduce and eliminate tariffs immediately after entering in force.

Non-Tariff Barriers

Chile does not apply market access restrictions, quantitative or national treatment restrictions. The exceptions are regarding the prohibition to import used motor vehicles and import used tires (the latter for health reasons). For the rest of used goods, a tariff surcharge of 50 percent of the applied tariff is charged.

Services

Chile signed new agreements on trade in services with China and Mercosur.

Standards and Conformance

Chile is strengthening the National Commission on Technical Barriers to Trade, which has provided a forum to express parties' concerns and expectations related to Chile's standardization agenda.

In 2010, Chile became a full member of the International Electrotechnical Commission. In addition, the National Normalization Institute signed Multilateral and Mutual Recognition Agreements with the Inter-American Accreditation Cooperation, International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation and the International Accreditation Forum for the accreditation of several types of management systems and laboratories.

* This brief report was prepared with information from Chile's submission of 2012 APEC Individual Action Plan (IAP) template and the minutes of the meeting of Chile's WTO Trade Policy Review from October 2009

Customs Procedures

Since 2009, the National Customs Service has been developing projects to accelerate the release of goods by allowing the electronic submission of documents. In addition, Chile is working to implement a single window initiative called the Integrated System for International Trade. A pilot program is expected to be operational by July 2012.

A pilot to establish the Authorized Economic Operator system is expected to be implemented during the second half of 2012.

Intellectual Property Rights

Chile has been implementing measures to strengthen its IPR system. On the one hand, the existing Copyright Legislation was modified in 2010. On the other hand, Chile became part of the following multilateral treaties: 1) the Trademark Law Treaty; 2) the Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Program-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite; and 3) the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedures.

In 2011, Chile also approved the latest version of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants. The legislation to implement this convention still needs to be approved by the Congress.

Competition Policy

Chile's competition policy authority, National Economic Prosecutors Office (FNE), issued guides on "Trade Associations and Competition" and "Competition in Public Procurement" to promote competition. In addition, the FNE signed an agreement with U.S. antitrust agencies, which include provisions on cooperation, information exchange and technical assistance.

In addition, the Presidential Advisory Commission for the Defense of Free Competition was created recently. This Commission aims to propose improvements and adjustments to the competition policy legislation; to incorporate preventive measures to avoid abuse; to establish mechanisms to detect and sanction abuse with the hefty sanctions; and to eliminate entry barriers to markets and industries and create equal opportunities.

Government Procurement

The Law 19,886 on Government Procurement was modified to facilitate access to micro and small enterprises to the public procurement market and reduced the level of bureaucracy.

Deregulation/Regulatory Reform

In the air transport sector, the Chilean Government recently established an open skies policy for domestic routes, which mean that air transport services for cargo and passengers within Chile can be served by foreign companies as well.

Mobility of Business Persons

Immigration services are being modernized to facilitate the application process for resident permits while being in Chile. In addition, the process to apply for resident visas has been

streamlined, as the Agreement of Interoperability with the Chilean Civil Police is facilitating access to a database to search for criminal records that visa residence applicants may have.

A similar plan is being implemented in missions overseas with regards to electronic consular immigration services.

RTA/FTAs

Chile has put in force a comprehensive network of trade agreements covering more than 50 economies around the world. The FTA with Malaysia is the most recent one and entered into force in April 2012. Currently, Chile has reported the negotiation of four FTAs at different levels of progress.