CHILE

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Macroeconomic Situation

The Chilean economy slowed down to a 2.1% growth rate in 2002, with the fisheries sector providing the main impetus, followed distantly by growth in the public utilities sector and then agriculture. The latter grew by 4.2% during 2002, basically due to the favorable evolution of fruit exports. Internal demand was sluggish, except during the last quarter of the year, when it started to recover. All forecasts were initially more favorable for 2003, but these predictions have been adjusted down to between 3-3.2% growth for the year. Prospects for 2004 are better, with the expectation of a gradual reactivation of the economy, and a predicted GDP growth of about 4.2% for 2004 and 5% for 2005.

The expected inflation rate for 2003 is 3.4%, declining to only 3% in both 2004 and 2005, all of which are higher than the 2.8% observed in 2002. Interest rates have been kept low to stimulate domestic demand of housing, for example, and should be expected to gradually increase in the future. Private investment during 2003 is expected to grow by about 3.5% to reach about US$4,424 million, led by opportunities in real estate, social infrastructure, and mining. A greater proportional increase in private investment is foreseen for 2004, due to some upcoming megaprojects such as two cellulose plants and two mining projects

Unemployment has continued to be high: it reached 9.1% in 2001 and 9.0% in 2002, and is expected to decline to about 8% in 2003 due to job growth exceeding growth in the labor force. Unemployment in the agricultural sector increased slightly from 3.6% in 2001 to 4% in 2002, but should decrease somewhat in 2003 due to an expected increase of more than 4% in the sector's GDP.

Future prospects for higher economic growth are expected based on improving competitiveness and the benefits anticipated from the improved market access as a result of trade agreements already signed, as with the European Union and South Korea, or waiting to be signed, as in the case of the United States.

Outlook for Food Consumption Costs

During 2002, food prices increased by 3.5%, compared to an average inflation rate of 2.8%. While the inflation rate expected for this year is higher at 3.4%, increases in food prices should not exceed the rate of inflation.

With respect to domestic prices of primary commodities, during this year, increases are expected in the real price of oats and apples on the basis of favorable export opportunities, in the price of wheat (protected by a surcharge as a result of the price band system), and to a lesser extent in the prices of poultry and grapes, which are both exportable. On the other hand, reductions are expected in the price of potatoes, a small-farmer crop and in the real price of milk, the latter as a continuation of last year's observed drastic reduction. The low milk price paid by processing plants is causing organized producers to mobilize against the industry and the government.

A Law of the Consumer to promote the organization of consumer advocate groups is being discussed in Congress under the auspices of SERNAC, the public sector institution for consumer protection. Strong opposition to the project is being voiced by some representatives of the food manufacturing sector, which believes the discussion is presenting vague accusations or represents vested interests against manufacturers or marketing firms. All in all, it would be expected to raise the production costs of manufacturing industries and require the introduction of insurance, with consumers ultimately paying the price of these reforms.

Outlook for Food Processing and Marketing

The supermarket chain Santa Isabel, which was controlled by the Dutch Ahold group and represents 5.1% of the market share in Santiago, was sold in 2003 to another important Chilean chain, Jumbo. The number two supermarket in Santiago, Jumbo will now increase its participation to about 36%. In the last decade, the predominance of supermarkets in retailing increased their share of the total market from 49% to 59%, but now supermarkets seem to be stabilizing around this market share. Supermarkets' sales are expected to grow this year by more than 5%. Although the relative importance of supermarkets in retail sales is proportionally less in lower income neighborhoods, it is precisely among low and medium income consumers that they has been experiencing the largest growth. The largest expansion in supermarket sales over the recent period is observed in snacks and candies, but food items in general are also among the fastest-growing sales. The growth in snacks is the result of innovation in terms of new products. Among other foods, other products increasing their penetration in the market are yoghurts, biscuits, soups, pasta, breakfast cereals, cheese, and frozen vegetables. It should be pointed out that expectations about the growth of "own-brands" are not as optimistic as in the past: sales of these products have remained stable at about 4-5% of total supermarket sales. As incomes grow, people prefer to pay more for marketing services including those in food, and supermarkets have adapted quite well to the new requirements in terms of quality and diversity of products. In high-income groups, fluid milk, wines, and soft drinks are leading purchases. Other leading food products in terms of expenditures by high-income groups are yogurt, edible oil, and coffee. In the low-income group, soft drinks are the main food item purchased, followed by oil, powdered milk (and not fluid milk), and pasta.

Some recent estimates of price elasticities for the leading products in the market are:

–3.9 for coffee, –2.1 for beer; –1.2 for powdered juice substitutes; –1.96 for soda drinks; –2.1 for snacks and –2.4 for fruit nectar drinks.

Outlook for Agricultural Production and Trade

Total agricultural GDP grew by 4.2% in 2002, double the growth rate of the economy as a whole. This was lower than in the previous 2 years when it grew by more than 5%. The prospects for 2003 are positive, so that we may expect agricultural GDP to grow at least at the same rate as in 2002, while the economy may grow at about 3%, faster than in 2002 but still slower than in the 1990s. As a result of economic growth, employment in agriculture is growing, and has in fact become one of the more dynamic sectors in terms of increased employment opportunities within the economy.

The Agricultural Balance of Trade during 2002 continued to be positive, although exports grew less than imports (4.7% versus 6.4%, respectively). With respect to main exports, fresh fruits represent 52% of the total, with wine in second place with another 22% of the total. During 2002, the fastest-growing exports were table grapes, pork meat, apples, kiwis, blueberries, lemons, wine, and avocados. The main agricultural imports in 2002 were beef, maize, edible oil, soybeans, and sugar. The fastest-growing agricultural imports during the last year were edible oil, wheat, soybeans, and, to a much lesser extent, beef.

Agroindustrial exports have been less dynamic than expected. Exports of processed agricultural products increased by only 1.9% during 2002, with processed fruits being the most dynamic group at 3% growth. Wine exports, previously very fast growing, increased by only 1% in value terms. The future outlook for this sector is more promising, based on the increased market access expected in Europe as a result of the trade negotiations that have been finalized with the European Union. A free trade agreement (FTA) with the United States has been negotiated, but signature of the agreement is pending. These trade agreements should be particularly helpful in the medium term for exports of canned, dried, and frozen fruits and vegetables as well as for fruit juices.

In the short and medium run, exports will continue to drive agricultural growth. The expansion in exports of fresh fruit and wine will probably fluctuate between 3 to 7%, along with other emerging exports such as poultry, pork, and beef. All of these exports more than compensate for the null increment in traditional crops such as wheat, rice, and maize and the meager growth in milk production. Dairy production, which had grown very quickly in previous years, declined by almost 2% in 2002 due to the lower milk prices paid by the processing plants. It is not expected to resume its previously vigorous growth because of the still-low prices prevailing in the marketplace

Wine production will continue to increase substantially during 2003 and 2004, due to the new plantations coming into production and the good weather conditions expected for this year. Because estimated wine production for 2003 is 800 million liters compared to 570 million in 2002, prices are expected to fall significantly, making it necessary to adequately handle excess stocks. With respect to beef, the prospects of exporting to the European market will depend on the outcome of the livestock plan being implemented by the government and private sector. In poultry, there are hopes that exports will resume growth after the episode of Avian influenza.

The expected 4.5% growth in agricultural GDP will depend on a continued high price for dollars, low interest rates, the maintenance of a fairly high price for wheat, and a slight recuperation of fresh fruit prices. The free trade agreements signed with both the European Union and Korea should improve the marketing of Chilean fruits while the positive impact on agricultural products and manufactured foods resulting from the agreement with South Korea, will be felt only in the long run.

Outlook for Agricultural Policy

The agricultural sector is highly integrated into the world market, and this year Chile unilaterally reduced its average uniform tariff by one point to reach 6%. The effective average import tariff for agricultural products is only 2-3% because of the elimination of trade barriers with existing trade agreements, which, like MERCOSUR, are the main suppliers of imported agricultural products.

Two very important trade agreements were added to the list at the beginning of this year. The FTA with the European Union, effective since February 2003, encompasses economic, political, and cooperation areas. One of the agreement's most important elements is the establishment of an expedited mechanism for solving controversies. The second is an FTA with South Korea, signed in February 2003, that has historic significance because it is between an Asian and Western country in a transpacific context. With this agreement, about 78% of Chilean exports (non-copper) will have free access to South Korea, a proportion that will increase to 88.4% after 5 years.

Negotiations with the United States for an FTA—a process initiated in 1992—were finalized by the end of 2002, but signature of this agreement was postponed, creating uncertainty in Chile. The United States is one of Chile's most important trading partners, particularly in terms of agricultural products. The FTA would liberalize 100% of the trade between these two nations in a period of 10 years. After the signature of the agreement, about 88% the current exports in both directions would face zero import tariffs.

The main agricultural policy issue continues to evolve around the price band system used in Chile for wheat, sugar, and edible oil. In response to a WTO demand, a law is being sent to Congress that will perfect the system used to determine the price band ceilings and floors for each year. The debate continues internally as to whether these should be eliminated or not in the near future.

The main target for the Ministry of Agriculture is to consolidate Chilean exports to foreign markets, including support to the private sector for promoting non-traditional exports like beef and dairy products. Support mechanisms consist of modifying internal regulations to eliminate or adapt unnecessary norms, procedures, and instruments and to promote the adoption of improved quality assurance and food safety systems. An Association of Exporters of Dairy Products also has been created. Chile has the advantage of being free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease and other zoonoses, which permits access of fresh and frozen meats and dairy products to Northern Hemisphere markets. Chile has negotiated a gradually growing import quota for beef in the European Union market as part of the newly signed FTA, and beef exports to Israel, Japan, Cuba, and Libya have already initiated. This is quite an accomplishment for a country that has long been an importer of beef.

Demographic Characteristics of Chile and the Food Market

A) DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILE

Total Population

According to the last census in 2002, the total population of the country was about 15 million people, or five times the country's population at the beginning of the 20th century. Between 1992 and 2002, the population grew at an annual rate of 1.2% while in the previous decade it had grown 1.6% per year on average. This places Chile among the four Latin American countries with lowest rates of population growth.

Population by Gender

Gender composition has not changed much over the years; the ratio is now 97.1 men per 100 women. But there are important differences between regions. It is interesting to note that, in all regions, the index of masculinity of the rural population is above 100 and, in the extreme north and south, it exceeds 200. Conversely, in the urban population, this index is below 100, especially in Santiago, the capital city and the largest urban center of the country. This is explained by the typical migration of young women from the countryside and the higher male mortality rates.

Rural-Urban Population

In spite of Chile having an excessive rate of urbanization, considering income levels, the degree of industrialization, and the acute centralization in a few large cities in the country's center, the urbanization process has continued in recent years. In 1992, 83.5% of the population was already urban, and by 2002, the proportion has increased to 86.6%. In the country's most rural region in the south (Region VII), 33% of the population is rural.

Domestic Migration

The number of migrants increased from about 698,000 in 1992 to over 783,000 in 2002. Some regions have been net expellers of population, such as Region VIII, the Metropolitan Area, and Regions III and XII, in that order, although Region VIII and the Metropolitan Area also received many migrants. Another region that attracted immigrants was Region V, where the two large coastal cities of Valparaíso and Viña del Mar are located.

International Migration

In the 2002 census, over 184,000 foreign immigrants, that is 1.2% of the population, were residing in Chile. The proportion was somewhat lower in 1992 (at 0.8%) with 64% of the total having originated in South America (mainly from neighboring countries), followed by immigrants from Europe (mainly Spain, Germany, and Italy) and North America. Very few immigrants have come from Africa, Asia, or Oceania.

Age Distribution of the Total Population

Based on the last census, the percentage of Chileans younger than 15 years has diminished, and the proportion of older people (60 years or more) has increased. Today, 25.7% of the population is under 15 years of age, and 11.4% are 60 years or older. In 1960, these same groups represented 39.6% and 6.88%, respectively. In terms of the composition of the population by sex and age, the base of the pyramid has narrowed, while the top part has widened.

In the rural segment of the population, the proportion of younger people—those under 44 years of age—has continued to decrease, while older income groups have increased.

In 2001, the United Nations' Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) published projections for the Chilean population and its distribution by age and gender. Unfortunately, these projections were made before the last population census in 2002 so the degree of error is greater than what would be achieved with new projections. The ECLAC projection is presented in the Annex.

Marital Status of the Population

The analysis of the marital status of the population among those 15 years or older shows that the proportion of married people has declined from 51.8% in 1992 to 46.2% in 2002. There also has been an increase in the proportion of couples that live together without a formal marriage (8.9% versus 5.7% a decade ago).The proportion that have separated has increased from 3.4% to 4.7%, while the proportion of widows (widowers) and singles has not changed.

Fertility

According to the 2002 census, the average number of children per women older than 15 years is 2.3. In the years before 1960, the average was five. Women who are 50 years or older have had an average of almost 4 children, while woman between 30 and 40 years old have 1.8 children on average.

Life Expectancy

During the last decade, male life expectancy at birth in Chile increased from 71.5 (1990-95) to 73 in 2000-2005 and is projected to further increase in 2020 to 75.4. The corresponding figures for the female population are 77.4, 79, and 81.7 respectively.

Population Density

The average population density for the country is 20 inhabitants per square kilometer. But this variable changes quite drastically between the highly urbanized regions of Central Chile and the sparsely populated regions in the extreme north and south. In the Metropolitan Area, the density is 393.5 inhabitants per km2, and in the least populated region, it decreases to only 0.84 inhabitants per km2.

If the population density is defined in terms of inhabitants per agricultural land area, the average density of Chile is close to 58.2 inhabitants per km2.

Education

The overall proportion of the population10 years of age or older who can read and write is 95.8%, which has been practically unchanged over time. This proportion is relatively higher in urban areas, but there has been some improvement in rural areas. Literacy in rural areas increased from 86 to 89% between 1992 and 2002, particularly among females. In the rural population, literacy is a noticeably higher among those 30 years old or more, compared to older persons, whereas differences between age groups are less apparent in urban areas.

There has been an improvement in the level of instruction of the population. In 1992, only 9% of the population had some years of university education; today this percentage is 16%. Also, those with a secondary education increased from 33.1% in 1992 to 36% in 2002. There are no significant differences in the level of schooling by gender. Nevertheless, low performances in international tests indicate that the quality of education, particularly in the public school system, has deteriorated.

Ethnic Groups

In the last census, in 2002, 4.6% of the population considered themselves belonging to one of the eight ethnic minority groups recognized by present legislation. Of these, 692,192 persons or 87.3% correspond to the *Mapuches*, who are concentrated mainly in the IXth Region (33.6%), the Metropolitan Area (Santiago) (30.3%), and Region X (16.6%). It was found that migration is proportionally greater among this ethnic group, especially in the case of the ethnic group from Rapa Nui Island in the Pacific Ocean.

Households

The number of households has increased by 25.7% in the last decade, but the average number of household members has decreased by 0.4 members, from 3.9 in 1992 to only 3.5 members today. In terms of household heads, there has been a significant increase in female-headed households, up from 25.3% in 1992 to 31.5%. Females head 44.8% of single-member households, while 76.5% of large households, those with 5 members or more, are headed by males. In urban areas, the proportion of female-headed households increased from 26.9% to 33% between 1992 and 2002, whereas in rural areas, female-headed households represent 22% of the total.

The average size of households is 3.6 persons, having decreased in urban areas from an average of 3.9 persons in 1992 to 3.6 in 2002, and in rural areas from 3.9 to 3.5 persons.

Housing

The number of dwellings has increased from about 3.3 million in 1992 to close to 4.4 million in 2002. Urban dwellings have increased by 34.2% and in the rural areas, dwellings have increased by 133%. About 2.2 million of the 4.4-million total are located just in the Metropolitan Area and Region V. Just over 96% of dwellings have electricity, and 91.5% have potable water services. Also, the last census shows that 95% of the dwellings are inhabited by a single household, which is the same as a decade earlier.

In terms of adoption of new technology within the dwellings, the last census detected an important increase in access to technology. It found that 20.5% have computers, 23.9% have TVs connected to cable or satellite, and 10.2% are connected to the Internet. The availability of many types of appliances and electronics has increased: color TV availability is up from 52.6% a decade ago to 87%; refrigerators are up from 54.6 to 82.1%, telephones are up from 23.6 to 51.5% and cellular phones from 1% to 51%; high-fidelity mini components or equipment are up from 30.3% to 66.4%; microwave ovens are up from 4.2% to 30%; and programmable washers are up from 48.2 to 78.8%. In general, it may be observed that there has been a significant improvement in household equipment. With respect to vehicles, the number of households with the availability of a motorized vehicle for private use increased by 88.6% compared to 1992.

Labor Market Participation

In 2002, labor market participation was 70% among males and only 35% in the female population. The labor force is made up of 4.6 million persons, a number that grew by 27.2% in the last decade. Labor force participation of women grew by 7.5 percentage points during the last decade (up from 29.5%), and participation by males grew 11.5% in the same period. The largest increase in participation of the female workforce took place in the age bracket of 25-34 years, followed by women between 45-54 years old. Male labor force participation declined in all age groups except among those from 55-64 years. The highest participation takes place among men 35 to 44 years old, followed very closely by males and females aged between 25 and 34 years old.

In terms of occupation, only the tertiary sector experienced growth in occupations for both sexes and increased by 43.1%, while the number of occupations in the primary sector decreased by 20.5% and in the secondary sector by 1.1%. There is a continuation of job market segmentation by gender, so that women are mostly engaged in services, technical and professional occupations, and as office employees. There was little variation in terms of regional participation in occupations.

Poverty and Income Distribution

Poverty was reduced significantly between 1987 and 1998—from 40% to 17%—and extreme poverty declined from 12.7% in 1987 to 3.9% in 1998 (World Bank Report N° 22037-CH, January 2002), as measured on the basis of poverty lines, headcounts, and household income per adult equivalent. This has been attributed mainly to economic growth and the successful economic and social policies implemented in the country, which have a long history and stability.

But the much-skewed traditional income distribution has been relatively stable over time, according to numerous studies, as is typical of Latin America. Only Brazil, Colombia, and Honduras have worse income distribution than Chile in the region, according to World Bank studies (World Development Report 2000/2001). Income transfers by the public sector, both in cash and in species, have made it possible to substantially reduce this income inequality, particularly through subsidies granted for education.

B) THE ROLE OF DEMOGRAPHICS IN THE CHILEAN FOOD SYSTEM

According to Morón and Schejtman (1997), although food consumption patterns tend to evolve very slowly over time due to a number of factors, there have been drastic changes in Latin America that are expected to continue in the future. Socio-demographic changes are among the main factors that are determining these changes in food consumption patterns, together with changes in income and modern communications and advertising.

International studies have shown that with income growth, the typical changes in diets are: i) an increase in fats due to increases in the consumption of butter, margarines and oils, and animal products; ii) a decrease in the consumption of complex carbohydrates such as cereals, roots, tubers, and legumes, and increases in sugar; and iii) stability or a slow increase in protein intake, although protein from animal origin increases faster. These trends have clearly manifested themselves in Latin America since the early 1990s, with the special characteristic that meat consumption has a larger role than in other regions of the world with similar incomes, as the most dynamic element in the consumption pattern. This same trend is observed within Chile, when comparing average kilocalorie intakes between income strata, and the origin of energy and protein intake between these income groups. If the population is classified in three income groups—low, medium, and high—FAO data for Chile shows that the average calories per person increase from 1,629 to 2,328, and then to 3,186, moving from the low to high incomes. The percentage of energy derived from cereal decreases from 57% to 44% and then to 36.1%. The proportion of proteins of animal origin increases from 27.3% to 41.4% and then to 50.6% from low, medium, and high income groups, respectively.

In terms of demographic factors, the urbanization of the population is, according to Morón and Schejtman, the main determinant in Chile and in Latin America of differences in the food diets of households. The typical changes in the diet due to urbanization include a decrease in the intake of: energy, carbohydrates, proteins of plant origin, iron, and thiamine, as traditional basic foods are replaced by smaller quantities of refined flours. There is an increase in the consumption of animal proteins, an increase in fats due to more consumption of oils and animal fat, and an increase of vitamin A because of increased consumption of eggs, milk, animal interiors, and vegetables; on the other hand, there are less seasonal changes in the diet.

As a result of migration, both rural-urban and urban-urban, from smaller to larger to larger cities, and because of the concentration of the Chilean population in three large cities (63% of the total), supermarkets have become the major marketing channel for food. Also, there is a significant increase in food consumption away from home, which in the case of high and middle income households takes place in a large number of restaurants and fast food chains. Among the lower income strata, there is also an increasing trend in food consumption away from home, but often involving hot food, snacks, and candies sold by street vendors.

In the rural areas close to towns with improved road infrastructure, the population also has more and more access to other sources of food supplies, thus depending less on their own or neighboring production.

Thus, households have access in the supermarkets and towns to much more diversified foods. Also, there is a greater need to incorporate different services into the provision of food, such as standardization of products, greater shelf-life, more hygienic and food-safe products through changes in packaging and quality assurance processes that are mandatory for these mass-marketing channels.

Advertising, made possible by the massive adoption of mass communication media, becomes a major element in influencing food habits and consumer preferences, especially for children, and the presentation of food, not just the content, becomes very important. Because of competition between suppliers, product differentiation also becomes more and more important.

Another demographic factor that will influence food consumption and marketing in the future is the increasing proportion of older people, although this is a slow process. This is coupled with the anticipated changes in family composition: a decrease in the number of children per household, more single-person households, and the larger participation of women in the labor force. These factors are responsible for the already observed changes in food consumption patterns, such as the increased importance of ready-to-cook and frozen foods, foods that demand less time, and microwave fast cooking. A contributing factor is the lower cost of the necessary home appliances, such as refrigerators and microwave ovens, that due to low import costs in a very open economy, have become widely available among all income strata..

In terms of annual fluctuations in food demand, there are observable decreases in the consumption of a number of products, or the substitution of higher for lower quality, when unemployment increases or incomes fall. When incomes increase, there is a rapid response in terms of food *expenditure* more than in terms of food *quantity.* But the nutritional quality of the purchased food is deteriorating as the fast foods, snacks, soft drinks, candies, and ice-creams that are typical expenditures are very high in salt, sugar, and fats. There is an increasing proportion of overweight children from all income groups, and among adults, there is an increase in the morbidity of nutritional disorders, heart conditions, diabetes, etc., as has occurred in higher income countries. Mothers do not have time to prepare food to carry to school, snacks are sold in or around schools, and children are taken in weekends to fast-food chains.

In terms of the impacts of demographic and income changes on the food supply, the continuous migration away from rural areas, along with the adoption of more efficient technologies, has increased farm mechanization and production intensification. Off-farm, income-generating opportunities for small farmers are completely changing the food supply structure in Chile. Furthermore, rural women are greater participants in the labor force, both in export-related activities such as fruit packing, greenhouses, and manufacturing and in the urban services sector, as a result of migration.

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CHILE

	Units	2000	2001	2002	2003E
FOOD CONSUMPTION PATTERNS					
Per capita caloric intake	Cal/day	2.850	na	na	na
From animal products	Cal/day	na	na	na	na
Fron vegetable products	Cal/day	na	na	na	na
Protein (% of calories)	%	na	na	na	na
Fat (% of calories)	%	na	na	na	na
Carbohydrates (% of calories)	%	na	na	na	na
INCOME AND FOOD PRICES					
Per capita income	US$/capita	4.992	4.432	4.261	na
% of disposable income, total food	%	27.1	26.8	na	na
% of disposable income, food away from home	%	3.5	3.5	na	na
Food price index	1998=100	100.87	102.93	106.55	110.44
General price index (CPI)	1998=100	104.93	108.67	111.38	116.35
POPULATION					
Total population	Million	15.2	15.4	15.116	na
Urban	Million	13	13.2	13.09	na
Non-urban	Million	2.2	2.2	2.026	na
Share of population in each age group					
0-4 years	%	9.5	9.3	8	na
5-14 years	%	19	18.9	18	na
15-19 years	%	8.4	8.5	8	na
20-44 years	%	38.7	38.5	40	na
45-64 years	%	17.3	17.6	18	na
65-79 years	%	5.8	5.9	6	na
80 and over	%	1.3	1.3	2	na
Median age of population	Years	30.6	na	na	na
Female labor force participation	%	36	na	35.6	na
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH					
Males	Years	72.28	73	73	73
Females	Years	78.26	79	79	79
FOOD INFRASTRUCTURE					
Trade capacity					
Grain exports	1000 Tons	15,3	25,1	29,2	na
Grain imports	1000 Tons	1.655	1.450	1.445	na
Total food and agriculture trade	Million US$	6.163	5.941	6.305	na
Total food and agriculture exports	Million US$	4.956	4.808	5.102	na
Perishable products	Million US$	1.615	1.572	1.668	na
Fishery exports	Million US$	1.709	1.707	1.763	532
Total food and agriculture imports	Million US$	1.207	1.132	1.202	na
Perishable products	Million US$	414	366	377	na
Fishery imports	Million US$	8.2	6.5	6.4	1.5
Port Capacity	1000 Tons	55.3	na	na	na
Road acces	Kms	79,520	79,800	na	na
Rail acces	Kms	na	6,701	na	na
Telecomunications	Mil	3,387	3,530	na	na
Power generation	GWh	39,586	40,537	na	na
Percent of population w/refrigerators	%	77.8	na	na	na
FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE FOOD SECTOR					
Inward FDI in the food sector, total	Thousands US$	95,032	547,887	37,695	na
From other PECC economies	Million US$	na	na	na	na
Outward FDI in the food sector, total	Million US$	na	na	na	na
To other PECC economies	Million US$	na	na	na	na
ROLE OF AGRICULTURE AND TRADE IN THE ECONOMY					
Agriculture as a share of GDP	%	5.5	5.2	4.2	4.6
Self-sufficiency in grains	%	56.5	na	na	na
Self-Sufficiency in horticultural products	%	100	100	100	100
POLICY TRANSFERS					
Total transfers (subsidy/tax)	Million US$	na	na	na	na
Total transfers per capita	US$/capita	na	na	na	na
MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS					
GDP growth	%	5.4	3.1	2.1	3.1
Interest rate	%	5.2	5.06	4.052	3.25
Exchange rate	CLPeso/US$	539.49	634.94	688.94	720