



Country Fact Sheets

Zurich Facilities	<p>Compañía de Seguros La Chilena Consolidada S.A. Bandera 131 - Casilla 53 D <u>Santiago de Chile</u></p> <p>Tel.: 6-721 525 Tlx.: 240474 conso cl Telefax: 6-986 938</p> <p>Licensed to write: all major lines of insurance.</p> <p>Branch offices in all major cities.</p> <p>All contacts via Regional Office Buenos Aires, Argentina.</p>
Compulsory Insurances	<p>Motor insurance, established by Law No. 1849 (personal accident to passengers including the driver, and third party bodily injury).</p>
Major Insurance Laws	<p>Insurance Law D.F.L. No. 251 of 1931 with its amendments: - legal basis for insurance.</p> <p>The most important modification took place in 1980, when fixed tariffs, which required previous authorization by the Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros, were abolished and reinsurance abroad was made possible (modified by Law No. 18.660).</p>
Non-admitted Insurance	<p>Non-admitted insurance is permitted but requires the authorization by the Superintendencia. A tax between 35% and 40% is charged.</p>
Premium Taxes, Stamp Duties and Fees	<p>With the exception of import and export cargo, hull, earthquake, compulsory motor insurance and life a 16% Value Added Tax is charged on premiums for insurance which is effected with a company established in Chile.</p>
Exchange Controls	<p>The Chilean Peso is freely convertible and transferable to other countries. The Exchange Control Regulation, Chapter V, of the Central Bank applies. Companies requiring funds in US\$ can acquire these only through the Central Bank.</p> <p>Insurance and reinsurance premiums can be easily transferred abroad.</p>



ZURICH INSURANCE GROUP

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

Other Information

Policies are issued in "Unidades de Fomento" (artificial currency = indexed Chilean Peso) or in a foreign currency. The latter is restricted to the cases for which the Central Bank has given authorization for the purchase of foreign currency (US Dollars) for payment of premiums. This applies mainly to cargo (imports and exports) and hull (marine and aviation). Policies can also be issued in UNIDAD DOLAR (UD) which is Pesos indexed to Dollar.

Chile is a non-tariff market, i.e. rates are free but conditions and wordings must be approved.

Reinsurance abroad is possible if the reinsurance company or reinsurance broker is duly registered in Chile. A tax of 2% is applied for premiums ceded abroad.

With the compliments of:

ZURICH INSURANCE GROUP
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Latin American Presentation

Chile

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Latin American Presentation Chile Contents

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1. General Country Information

1.1. History

Similar to many other Latin American countries, Chile was colonised by the Spanish for almost 300 years before the country finally attained independence in 1818. This was achieved after having defeated the royal troops at the battle of Maipú.

The first constitution was established in 1833 under a presidential government. This was the beginning of a stable and prosperous period, although various armed conflicts with other countries and internal struggles were to take place before a new constitution was introduced in 1925.

In 1973, the three-year old socialist-marxist government was overthrown by the armed forces. The military government initiated a process of modernisation in a number of areas, which has since transformed the country significantly.

1.2. Population

In June 1987, Chile had 12.6 million inhabitants, 80% of whom lived in urban areas. The average annual growth rate is 1.9%. A large percentage of this highly homogeneous and predominantly Christian population is of European descent - mainly English, German, Yugoslavian, Spanish Italian and French - which is strongly reflected in the culture of the country. In spite of important cultural differences between the north, the centre and the south, there are no racial, territorial or religious conflicts. 92.3 % of the population are literate, and life expectancy is as high as 71.5 years.

1.3. Climate

Chile's climate varies as much as the scenery.

The north is a desert with virtually no rain, and a high diurnal range.

Moist winters and hot, dry summers, with respective average temperatures of 3C and 29C, are typical for the central region.

The south, with its bays, fiords and glaciers, has a humid climate with a rich and extraordinarily beautiful vegetation.

Further southwards, however, in the region of the Magellan Strait and Tierra del Fuego, there is hardly any vegetation due to the low temperatures.

Finally, there are the Pacific Islands with their tropical flora and fauna.

1.4. Geography

Chile's natural borders are the Cordillera de los Andes to the east, and the Pacific Ocean to the west (the country has almost 4,300 km of coastline). Between its borders, the country is very mountainous (covering 80% of the territory) with diverse landscapes.

1.5. Political Powers

The Constitution of 1980 foresees three powers:

- A strong Executive is embodied by the President;
- Legislative control is regulated by Congress, which consists of the Chamber of Senators and the Chamber of Deputies. Their function is to issue laws in accordance with the Constitution, as well as to approve and reject international treaties presented by the Executive.
- The judiciary consists of the Supreme Court and the courts of appeal, who are in charge of judging legal suits involving civil and criminal law.

The country is now in a period of transition, during which the executive and legislative powers are exercised by the military junta for another year, until democratic elections will be held: this being the result of a plebiscite held on October 5, 1988.

1.5.1. Legal System

The Chilean legal system is based on the Continental System (Napoleonic Code) as opposed to Anglo-Saxon Common Law.

Laws are codified and may originate in the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate or the Executive. Certain topics, such as the national budget, are only handled by the Executive.

2. Economic Situation

The GNP (annual rate) per capita has varied as follows during recent years:

1985	2.4%
1986	5.7%
1987	5.7%

The contribution of the various branches of industry to the GNP in 1987 was:

Agriculture	9.6%
Mining	7.9%
Industry, construction Ind.	26.6%
Electricity	2.5%
Transport, traffic	6.0%
Trade	17.0%
Other service industries	30.4%

The per capita GNP in 1987 was US\$ 1,486

Source: "Banco Germánico de la América del Sur"

2.1. Structure of Economy

Chile has a free market economy, with the state interfering as little as possible in the private sector. The only state monopolies are for oil and uranium. A consistent policy of privatisation has resulted in an increase in efficiency and greater participation of private capital in the country's development.

2.1.1. Foreign Exchange Reserves

Total reserves amounted to US\$ 1,871.1 million in December 1987, and US\$ 1,986.2 million in May 1988.

Source: "Banco Central"

2.1.2. Trade Deficit / Surplus

December 1987:

Total Exports:	US\$ 5,224 million
Total Imports:	US\$ 3,994 million

January - July 1988:

Total Exports:	US\$ 4,109 million	Increase compared to the previous period
Total Imports:	US\$ 2,623 million	+ 39.2 %
		+ 16.5 %

First quarter of 1988:

Balance of trade surplus:	US\$ 98.4 million
Balance of payment surplus:	US\$ 224.3 million

2.1.3. Inflation

The following figures show the inflation rates from 1985 to 1987:

1985	26.4%
1986	17.4%
1987	21.5%

For 1988 a rate of between 10% and 11% is expected.

2.1.4. Economic Problems

Chile has suffered the consequences of severe drops in price for its export products between 1975 and 1985, combined with international interest rates which were the highest in the century. In spite of economic growth surpassing all other Latin American countries, salaries are still low and government spending on public health and social services is insufficient.

Strict monetarist policies are applied both in the public and private sectors.

2.2. Government Regulations

2.2.1. Exchange Control Regulations

The "Banco Central" (Central Bank) is in charge of government policy regarding foreign currency exchange. There are three categories which apply to the US currency:

- a) The "Agreed Dollar" (dólar acuerdo), which is used for transactions conducted by the "Banco Central" and is established by its executive committee;
- b) The "Observed Dollar" (dólar observado), which is published daily by the "Banco Central" according to transactions conducted the previous day by commercial banks in authorised foreign trade operations;
- c) The "Parallel Dollar" (dólar paralelo), which is determined by the purchase value agreed between individuals. These operations may only be conducted on an occasional basis. They may not be habitual and cannot be publicised. Exchange regulations do not provide a precise definition of what is considered "habitual".

The Chilean peso can be freely converted and transferred abroad.

2.2.2. Labour Laws

There is great freedom for trade union activity in the private sector. However, collective bargaining for a whole industry is not allowed. Joint negotiations are only possible on the company level. The right to strike is admitted, but management may hire temporary personnel for replacement and, if a strike lasts longer than 60 days, it is considered that the workers have resigned and management is free to employ new staff on a permanent basis.

Strikes are not allowed in the public service sector.

There is a 48 hour working week.

2.2.3. Social Insurance

The system is administered by private organisations called "Administradoras de Fondos de Pensiones" (APF - Pension Fund Administrators), whose members join on a voluntary basis, making their payments to an individual account.

Contributions are taken from the employees' taxable salary, with a percentage for old age pension, health insurance and disability insurance.

Employers make their contributions through a special tax, plus an additional percentage for workers' compensation, for accidents at work and professionally related diseases, with varying rates according to the risk involved in the company's sphere of activity.

Health care is provided through a mixed system, comprising private institutions whose employees join on a voluntary basis, and a health service administered by the "Fondo Nacional de Salud" (Fonasa - National Health Fund).

Thus, health insurance funds, resulting from compulsory payments by workers, are administered either by private institutions or the corresponding government agency, and disability insurance funds by private insurance companies. Workers' compensation and professionally related illness are mainly managed by private non-profit making workers' organisations.

2.2.4. Membership in Economic Groups

Chile is a member of the following international economic groups:

- ALADI ("Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración" - Latin American Integration Association)
- BID ("Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo" - Interamerican Development Bank)
- FMI ("Fondo Monetario Internacional" - International Monetary Fund)
- BIRF ("Banco Internacional de Reconstrucción y Fomento" - World Bank)

2.3. Production

2.3.1. Raw Materials

The country's main industrial activity has traditionally been mining, with copper being the main natural resource. There is also a significant production of fresh fruit, timber, sea food and related products.

2.3.2. Manufacturing Industries

The most important manufacturing industries are:

- Food, beverages and tobacco
- Timber, furniture and paper
- Textiles, clothing and leather
- Chemicals, oil refinery, rubber and plastics
- Metals, machinery and tools

The following list represent the most important centres of production:

- Santiago and surroundings (highly diversified production)
- Concepción and Talcahuano (iron, steel, refined oil, coal mining and forestry)
- Valparaiso (main port of the country)

2.3.3. Commerce

The annual growth rate of the GNP for trade over the last few years has been as follows:

1985	1.7%
1986	5.5%
1987	7.5%

Exports divided by groups of products in 1987 were:

	Percentage of Total Exports*
Mining	
- Copper	42.78
- Iron	1.93
- Saltpetre and iodine	1.89
- Silver	1.54
- Other minerals	1.70
Agriculture, livestock and sea foods	
- Agriculture	11.75
- Fishing	2.37
- Cattle	1.08
- Forestry	0.05
Industry	
- Food	11.83
- Paper, cellulose and related products	6.99
- Primary metal industry	6.68
- Timber	4.16
- Chemicals derived from oil	1.96

-	Metallic products, machinery and electrical articles	0.74
-	Transport materials	0.61
-	Beverages	0.49
-	Various manufactured goods	1.45
	Total	100.00

* Provisional figures

Source: "Banco Central de Chile"

Imports divided by groups of products in 1987 were:

	Percentage of Total Imports*
Intermediate Goods	
- Spare parts and intermediate products	25.91
- Raw materials	17.78
- Combustibles and lubricants	10.80
Capital goods	25.04
Non-food consumer goods	15.71
Food	4.76
Total	100.00

* Provisional figures

Source: "Banco Central de Chile"

2.3.4. Service Industries

(This includes finance, education, health, the government, real estate, taxes etc.)

The annual growth rate of the GNP for service industries in the last few years was:

1985	0.0%
1986	4.7%
1987	5.8%

2.3.5. Agriculture

The diverse climate allows a wide range of products in different seasons of the year. Chile can supply the Northern Hemisphere with products which are out of season in that part of the world between 15 and 45 days earlier than its main competitors.

The main export products are fruit and vegetables, including more than 50 varieties. Among these, those in highest demand abroad are grapes, apples, pears, plums, peaches and nectarines, tomatoes, pepper and, more recently, kiwis and flowers.

According to the latest figures available, the percentage share of agriculture within the GNP has been :

1984	8.3%
1985	8.6%
1986	8.8%

Forestry is also of vital importance for the Chilean economy, totalling 10% of the country's exports (timber, paper and other related products).

2.3.6. Exports - Imports

Copper exports are the main source of the country's foreign currency earnings (approximately 40%). Chile has the largest copper reserves in the world (30%), although in recent years, exports of the other products have been intensified.

There are no restrictions on exports, except for certain products, such as agricultural produce whenever there is not enough supply to satisfy local demands, and copper, which is subject to the control of the Chilean Copper Commission.

All products, except used cars, can be freely imported. Imports mainly consist of manufactured goods.

3. Insurance Market

3.1. The Zurich Cooperative Partner

Compania de Seguros La Chilena Consolidada S.A.
Bandera 131
Casilla 53 D
Santiago

Tel.: 712 525
Tlx.: 240 474 Conso CI
Fax.: 698 6938

The first Chilean insurance company created with national capital was "La Chilena Consolidada", founded in 1853 in the port of Valparaiso.

This company is still in operation today in non-life and life insurance, and is one of the largest private insurance companies in the country, with an 11.09% market share in property / casualty, and an 8.24% share in life insurance. "La Chilena Consolidada" is licensed to write all lines of business.

Due to its vast professional experience and the fact that it is in the forefront of technological developments, with special emphasis on automation of most of its functions and operations, "La Chilena Consolidada" is one of the most renowned insurers in the market. The advanced technology has enabled the head office in

Santiago, and its 12 branch offices and 14 representatives throughout the country, to provide efficient and prompt service to its clients.

3.2. Insurers

The Chilean insurance market is made up of 23 non-life insurance companies, only one of which is state owned, and 16 life insurance companies.

3.3. Regulations

3.3.1. Insurance Laws

In 1980, government control and regulation of the industry was eliminated. Fixed tariffs and retentions, as well as the reinsurance monopoly, were abolished, reinsurance abroad was made possible and foreign investors were encouraged to participate without restrictions. The insurance currency UF (Unidades de Fomento) was introduced. These are units which are indexed, thereby allowing the readjustment of insurance.

As a result of these arrangements, the industry has experienced significant growth and a substantial improvement of professional standards. The incorporation of new technologies and the creation of new types of coverages corresponding to the country's needs have helped to support this tendency.

Transparency of the market is achieved through the information and figures the companies are obliged to submit at regular intervals.

3.3.2. Insurance Supervision

The "Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros", which reports to the Ministry of Finance, is the supervisory authority in charge of requesting, collecting, processing and publishing official information supplied by the insurance market.

3.3.3. Government vs. Private Insurers

The State participates both in the non-life and life insurance industry via the "Instituto de Seguros del Estado" (ISE - State Insurance Institution), which is now in the process of being privatised.

The same rules apply to both state and private companies, with no privileges given to the ISE.

The market share of the ISE in December 1987 was 14.26% in the non-life sector, and 1.0% in the life insurance market, as compared with the 86.74% share of the 22 private companies in the non-life sector, and 99% of the 15 private companies in the life sector.

3.3.4. Non-Admitted Insurance

The insurance of risks outside Chile is permitted. However, previous authorisation by the "Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros" is required and a tax of between 35% and 40% (determined by the superintendency) is applied.

3.4. Statistics

Market statistics are analysed by the "Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros".

3.4.1. Share of the Various Lines in the Market

Motor	26.1%
Fire	34.9%
Hull	10.3%
Inland Marine	8.9%
Miscellaneous	19.8%
Total	100.0%

3.4.2. Solvency and Financial Stability

The maximum level of debts allowed is five times their capital for non-life, and 15 times their level, for life insurers.

3.4.3. Cashed Premiums / Paid Losses in 1987 (in Thousand Pesos)

Line	Premiums	%	Losses	%
Life	45,281,913	49.50	43,697,482	49.26
Motor	11,727,007	12.81	9,034,235	10.18
Fire	11,523,065	12.59	17,092,114	19.27
Hull	4,580,333	5.00	4,639,944	5.23
Earthquake	4,099,795	4.48	635,331	0.72
Marine	2,585,946	2.82	4,098,894	4.62
Workers' Compensation	1,470,231	1.60	631,110	0.71
Burglary	1,204,436	1.32	1,129,272	1.27
Cargo	1,148,666	1.25	558,420	0.63
Health	430,152	0.47	344,434	0.39
Aviation	227,456	0.29	106,255	0.12
Total	91,480,311	100.00	88,713,848	100.0

The 1987 premium figures document the positive trend in the Chilean market, since the overall real growth rate was up 12.1% over 1986; 6.6% and 17.7% in the non-life and life sectors respectively.

3.4.4. List of Non-Life Insurers

The following list presents the most important insurance companies in Chile:

Rank	Company	Market Share (%)
1	I.S.E. (Instituto de Seguros del Estado)	14.26 (state owned)
2	Cruz del Sur	13.88
3	Consortio General	11.03
4	Chilena Consolidada	10.98
5	Aetna Chile	10.16
6	República	7.47
7	Allianz	4.54
	Continental	4.54
9	Interamericana	3.82
10	Cigna	3.71
11	Previsión	3.24
12	Euroamericana	2.76
13	Fenix Chilena	2.31
14	Renta Nacional	2.21
15	Real Chilena	1.29

3.4.5. Reinsurers

Caja Reaseguradora	(50% of the capital is foreign)
O'Higgins RE	(100% foreign)

It has to be mentioned that both reinsurers and brokers must be registered in Chile in order to be able to operate in the market.

3.5. Membership

3.5.1. Professional Insurance Organisations

Apart from insurance companies, brokers and loss adjusters are also active in the market but require authorisation of the supervisory authority.

3.5.2. Pools

There are no compulsory pools in Chile.

3.5.3. Associations and Institutes

- "Asociación de Aseguradores de Chile"
(also manages the "Escuela de Seguros" - training institute for future insurance staff)
- "Asociación de Liquidadores Oficiales de Seguros Independientes"

3.5.4. Capital Requirements

According to law, the minimum capital amounts are:

For non-life and life insurance companies: UF 45,000
For reinsurers: UF 60,000

3.5.5. Overseas Involvement

The following companies are partly owned by foreign capital (the degree of foreign participation varies):

- Consorcio Real Chilena
- Interamericana
- Allianz
- Euroamérica
- La República
- Aetna Chile
- Fénix Chilena
- Cigna

3.6. Intermediaries (Agents, Brokers)

Non-life insurance companies generally operate with independent brokers. Commissions can be freely determined between the company and the broker, since mandatory tariffs do not exist.

Life insurance companies work together with dependent insurance agents, who work exclusively for one company. In certain sub-branches of life insurance, the mediation of non-life insurance brokers, who receive a certain commission for their efforts, is allowed. Life insurance agents, however, are paid a basic salary plus variable commissions.

Several international insurance brokers are represented in Chile.

3.6.1. Reinsurance Scene

There is absolute freedom for ceding companies and reinsurers as regards cessions, contracts, discounts, etc. For reinsurance abroad, a tax of 2% on the ceded premium is applied.

3.7. Underwriting per Line of Business

3.7.1. Tariff / Non-Tariff Situation, Rating

As stated earlier, Chile enjoys absolute freedom from tariffs in all lines. The only requirement is that the policies offered in the market must be previously approved by the "Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros".

3.7.2. Basic Coverage - Exclusions - Extensions

For virtually all types of insurance a number of policy extensions are available in order to satisfy the client's needs. Naturally, there are also certain risks which cannot be insured. These exclusions are expressly listed in the policy. Examples are losses occurring before or during the process of underwriting and issuing the policy, or non-compliance with obligations on the part of the insured.

3.7.3. Compulsory Lines

The only compulsory coverage in Chile is the mandatory motor insurance defined by Law No. 18.490, which covers bodily injury and death of the driver, passengers or a third party, resulting from a car accident. The limits of indemnity are 150 UF per person and 90 UF for medical costs.

4. Property Insurance

Ordinary fire insurance covers losses caused by fire, lightning and smoke. Additional coverages are available for explosion, aircraft, windstorm, vehicle impact, strike, riot, civil commotion, malicious damage, vandalism, sabotage, terrorism, sprinkler leakage, collapse, earthquake, volcanic eruption, flood, snow pressure, landslide, tsunami.

The line "Property Insurance" comprises a large number of sub-branches,

- Glass breakage
- Engineering lines
- Machinery breakdown
- Computer equipment
- Burglary / robbery
- Insurance of goods in transit,

to name just a few of the more important.

4.1. Property Insurance for Agriculture

There are specific coverages for damage to crops or plantations due to catastrophes (heavy rainfall, flood, snowfall, hail, frost), as well as for certain fungous diseases. In addition, fire insurance for forests and sown land (certain seeds) exists.

The policy for agricultural machinery covers property damage due to fire, collision, overturning, etc.

4.2. Coverage

4.2.1. Loss of Profits / Business Interruption

This coverage is usually purchased by the bigger companies.

4.3. Catastrophe Exposures

The greatest risk in Chile is that of earthquakes. Hurricanes do not occur and the risk of flood is rather low, with the centre and the south being more exposed than the north. The risk of hail is also low.

5. Accident

5.1. Motor

Traditional motor insurance covers property damage to the insured vehicle caused by fire, collision or overturning, and the owner's liability for third parties. Additional coverages for total or partial robbery, damage due to terrorism or vandalism, or to earthquake and flood, are available.

As stated above, the only compulsory insurance which exists in Chile is the obligatory motor insurance established in Law No. 18.490.

5.2. Workers' Compensation and Employers' Liability

As described in the section entitled "Social Insurance", this insurance is not a matter for insurance companies, since according to Law No. 16.744, private non-profit making organisations and public health institutions are in charge of the administration of this coverage.

5.3. Liability (General and Products)

5.3.1. Coverage

General liability insurance indemnifies the insured firm against damage to third parties as a consequence of its operations or activities. It is not very widespread and usually effected by construction companies or companies whose activities create a special risk.

Other coverages sold are those for products liability, professional liability etc., all covering the insured's extra-contractual liability for damages to third parties.

5.3.2. Main Exclusions

- Claims made by the insured or his family members
- Contractual liability
- Property in care, custody or control of the insured
- War, civil war, etc.
- Liability arising out of the operation of atomic plants
- Liability arising out of fire or explosion
- Liability risks in connection with motorcraft, aircraft and watercraft
- Expenses for the prevention of loss

- Pure financial loss
- Penal liability
- Products liability (available as a policy extension)

5.3.3. Legal Base

According to the Chilean Civil Code, every person who causes damage or injury to another person is liable, and obliged to indemnify this third party for the damage suffered. Since this obligation does not emerge from a previously concluded contract, it is called extra-contractual liability.

Chilean legislation is based of "subjective liability". As a consequence, the damage caused must be imputed to the author and it must be proven that he intentionally caused the damage or injury, or that the author is guilty for the damage because of an omission.

This liability is not limited to acts by the insured person himself, but extends to persons acting under a relation of dependence. A company, for example, is liable for guilty or fraudulent acts committed by its employees causing damage to third parties.

6. Marine, Aviation and Transit

Marine insurance covers damage to transported goods and associated risks for sea marine insurance, inland marine insurance and air transport insurance. In the aviation and sea marine sector, there is also hull insurance coverage for property damage. Among the additional risks, liability and war stand out as being particularly important.

In November 1988, Chile, together with Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, signed an agreement on a "uniform international liability policy for road carriers", which is designed to simplify the transport of goods and passengers among these nations. Coverage is international and comprises legal assistance to both the insured and to the victim after a court decision, as well as other services.

6.1. Claims Handling

Losses are reported to the insurance company which hires an independent professional loss adjuster who works out a report on the loss and the appropriate sum of indemnity to be paid.

7. Future

7.1. Politics

The next general elections in Chile will be held in December 1989. It is expected that no radical change in the country's political scene will take place.

7.2. Social and Economic

The measures taken by the present government have resulted in a positive development, which may lead one to expect an improvement in the situation of the underprivileged in the future. This will, however, depend to a certain degree on the real economic growth the country will experience.

Present economic figures are quite promising, and it is hoped that this favourable climate will inspire confidence and encourage both national and foreign investors.

7.3. Insurance Market

The market is still growing due to the economic activity in the country. The fact that industry experienced a growth of 24% during the first nine months of 1988, over the same period in 1987, gives clear evidence of such a development. All this has led to an increasing interest and participation by foreign companies in the Chilean insurance market, which has raised professional standards significantly.

* Source for all figures on insurance, unless otherwise stated, were taken from the "Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros Anuario Seguros 1987".

Overview of Perils Insured Against in Basic Fire Policy

Chile

a	Fire	b	Sprinkler Leakage
a	Lightning	b	Collapse
b	Explosion	a	Smoke
b	Aircraft	c	Sonic Boom
b	Windstorm	c	Molten Material
c	Hail	c	Radioactive Contamination
b	Vehicle Impact	b	Earthquake
b	Strike	b	Volcanic Eruption
b	Riot	b	Flood
b	Civil Commotion	b	Snow Pressure
b	Malicious Damage	b	Landslide
b	Vandalism	c	Tenants & Neighbours Liability
b	Sabotage	b	Tsunami
b	Terrorism	c	All Risks Available (local form)
		c	All Risks Allowed (fronting)

- a Perils covered in a standard policy
- b Perils can be added by endorsement
- c Perils cannot be added by endorsement