

Building a transition from economic and social crisis to stronger, more inclusive and sustainable growth in Chile

Chile Day – New York 2023

June 2023



Mario Marcel | Minister of Finance

1. Stabilizing the economy, rebuilding economic and financial buffers

2. Developing a pro-growth agenda while addressing people's needs

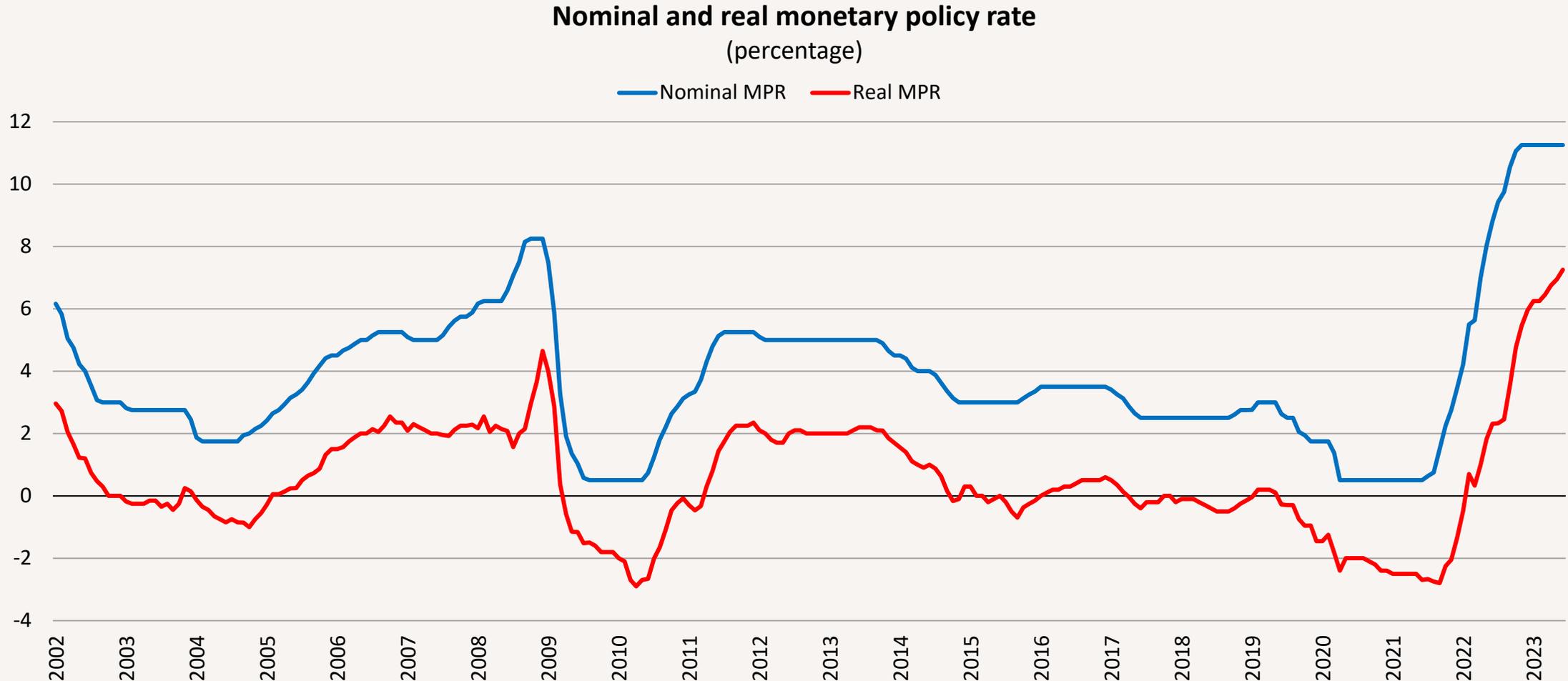
3. Sustainable Growth and Thriving Opportunities

Stabilizing the economy, rebuilding economic and financial buffers



- Although Chile experienced a rapid recovery from the Covid-19 crisis, displaying the highest global growth, it also faced significant macro imbalances and very high political uncertainty.
- By the beginning of 2022, Chile was confronted with escalating inflation, triggered by a procyclical fiscal policy and pension fund withdrawals that, altogether, injected liquidity worth 35% of GDP into households. The combination of an overheating economy, political uncertainty, and a rapid increase in interest rates created challenging financial conditions. The adjustment posed a risk of triggering a deep recession.
- Strong monetary and fiscal policies combined in 2022 to stabilize the economy. Adjustment was highly efficient, reducing private consumption without prompting a crisis. Q/Q GDP growth turned positive in 2022Q4 and 2023Q1, while annual inflation has declined 5 ½ pp since its peak in August 2022.
- Rebalancing will continue throughout 2023. By the end of the year, the economy will surpass its level from a year ago, inflation will further decline to around 4% and the current account deficit will recover its historical average of 3 ½ percent of GDP, down from nearly 10% in 2022Q3.
- Remaining challenges include recovering employment and private investment. Normalization of monetary policy will help, as gains in controlling inflation and fiscal consolidation will enable Chile to start reducing interest rates earlier than in other countries.

Monetary policy tightening began in June 2021. The nominal monetary policy rate reached its highest level in October 2022, and has remained at that level since then. The Board of the CBC has indicated that the easing phase should start shortly

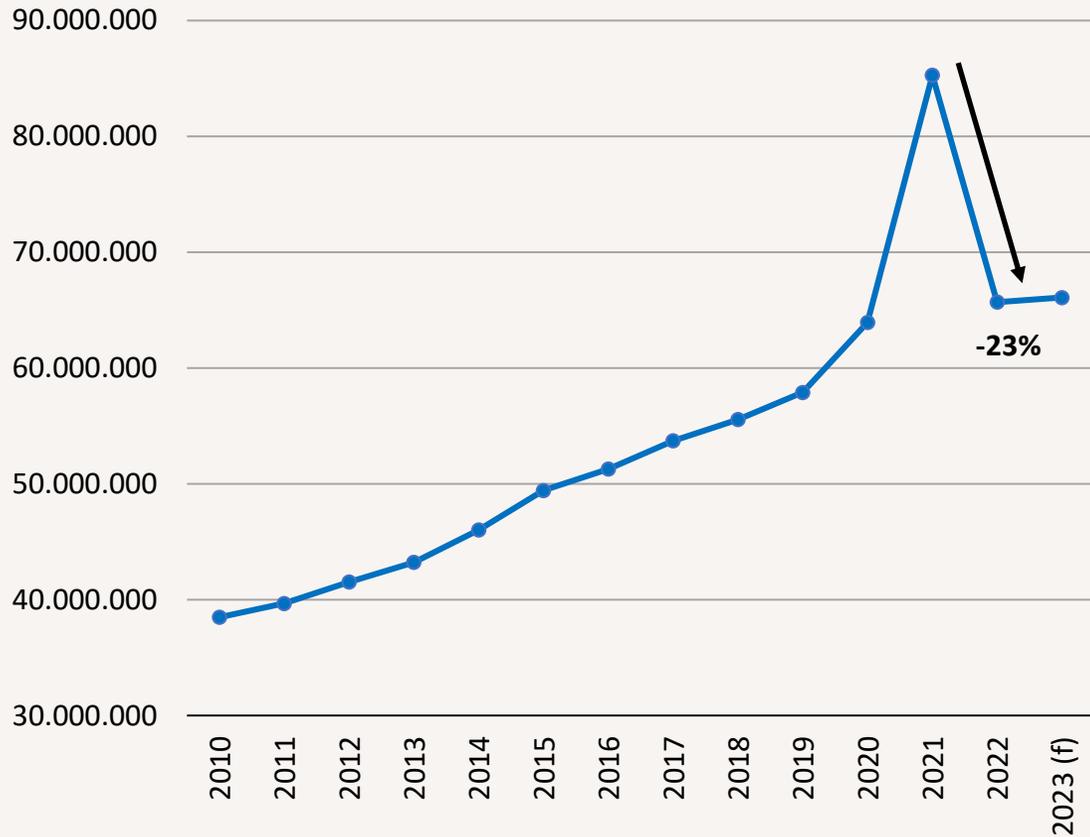


Note: Nominal MPR is the monthly average. Real MPR consider expectations to eleven months from the Economics Expectations Survey of Central Bank of Chile.

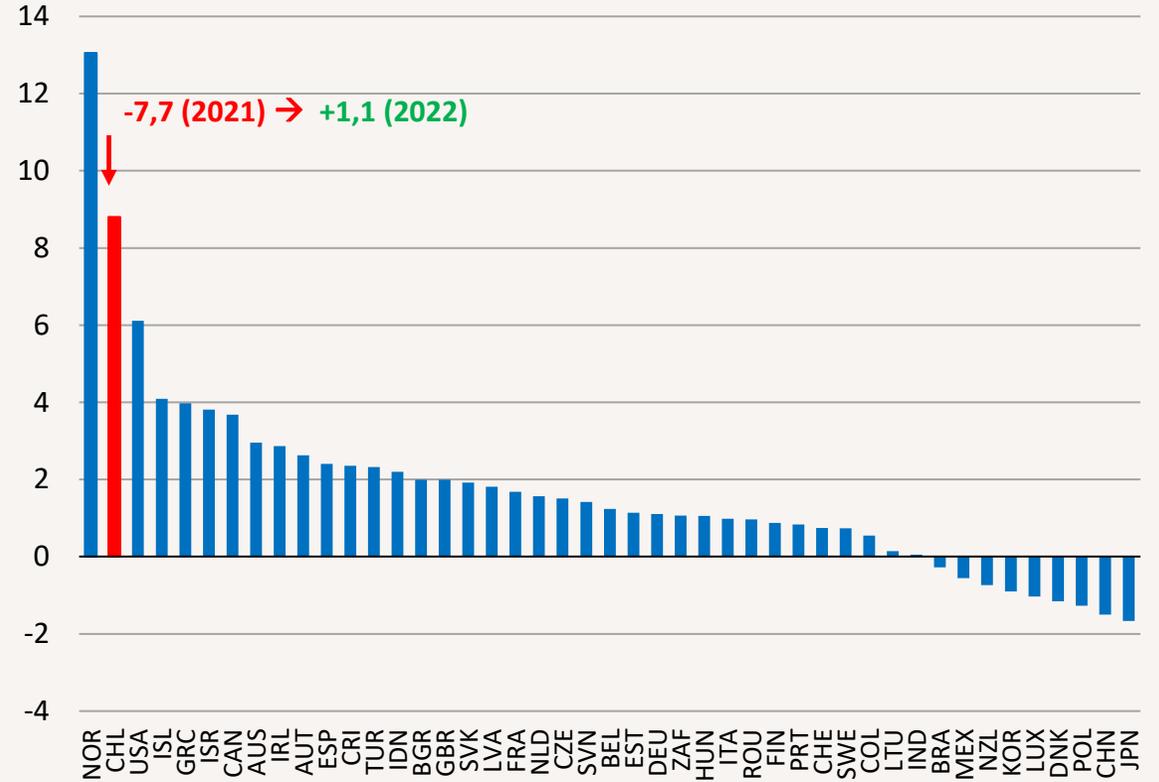
Source: Central Bank of Chile.

Starting March 2022, the new government implemented a comprehensive fiscal consolidation, record at world level. Fiscal policy has played a crucial role in reducing inflation and stabilizing public debt levels

Central Government real expenditure (1)
(CLP million, constant 2022 pesos)



Fiscal consolidation 2021-2022 (2)
(% del GDP)

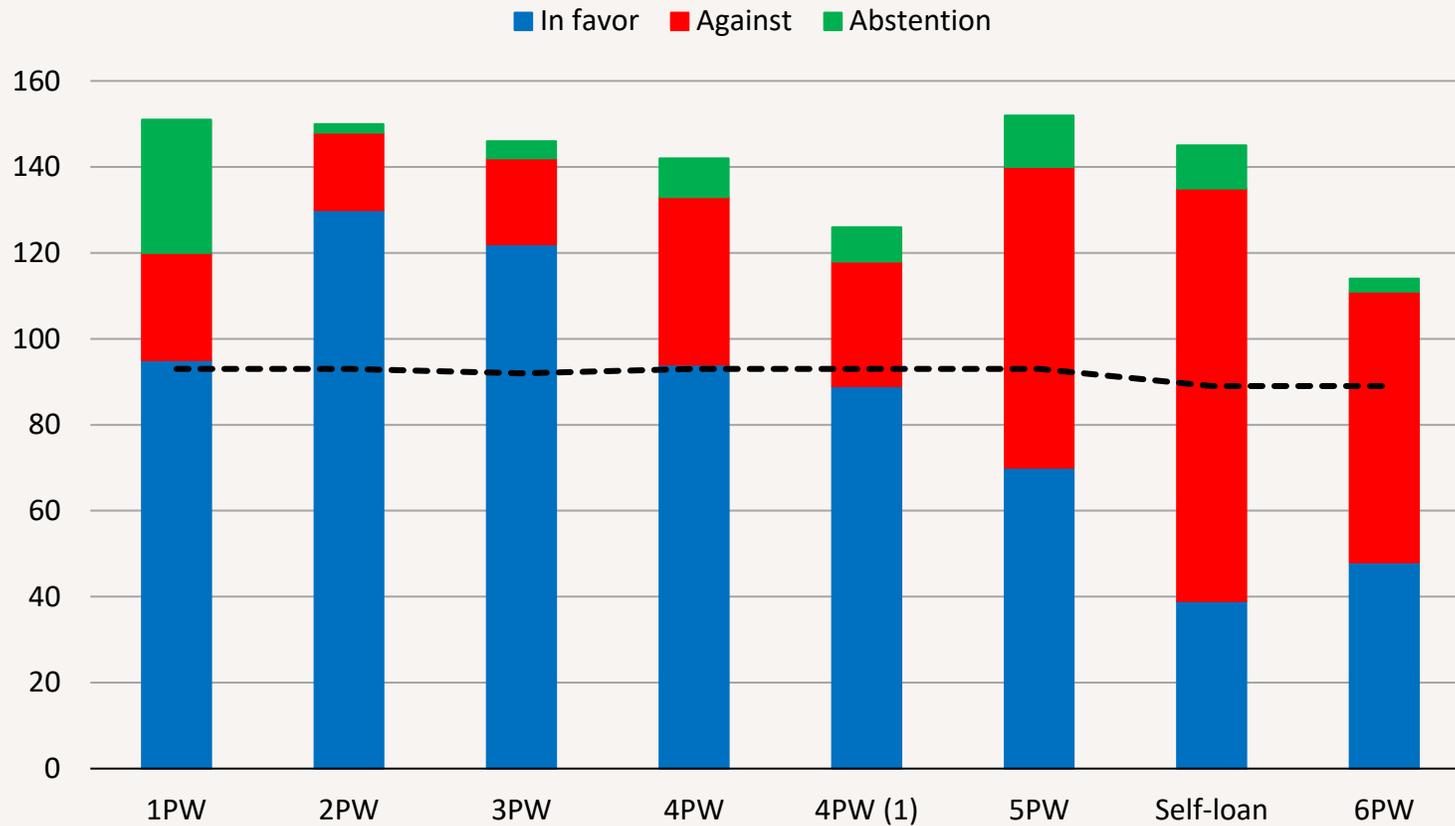


Note: (1) (f):forecast 1Q23 Public Finance Report. (2) Calculations are made with the general government net lending data, according to the IMF World Economic Outlook (April 2023). For Chile, the calculation is based on the Budget Office's 1Q23 Public Finance Report.

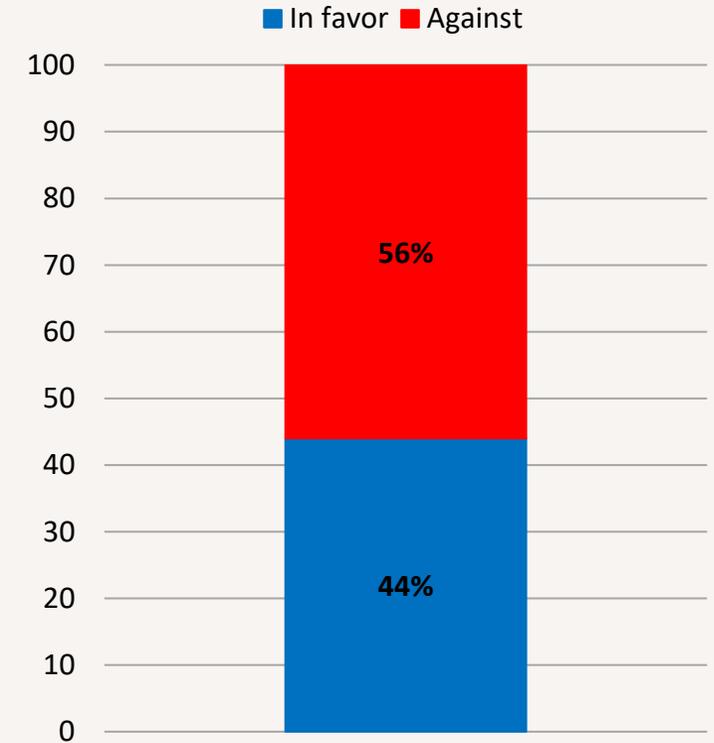
Source: Budget Office (Dipres), Ministry of Finance and IMF.

Pension funds withdrawals contributed to overheat the economy in 2021. After three overwhelming approvals and one near miss, during the current Administration Congress has rejected all new proposals

Pension withdrawal: Chamber of Deputies
(number of votes)



Opinion Poll:
Are you in favor or against a 6th pension fund withdrawal? (2)
(percentage)

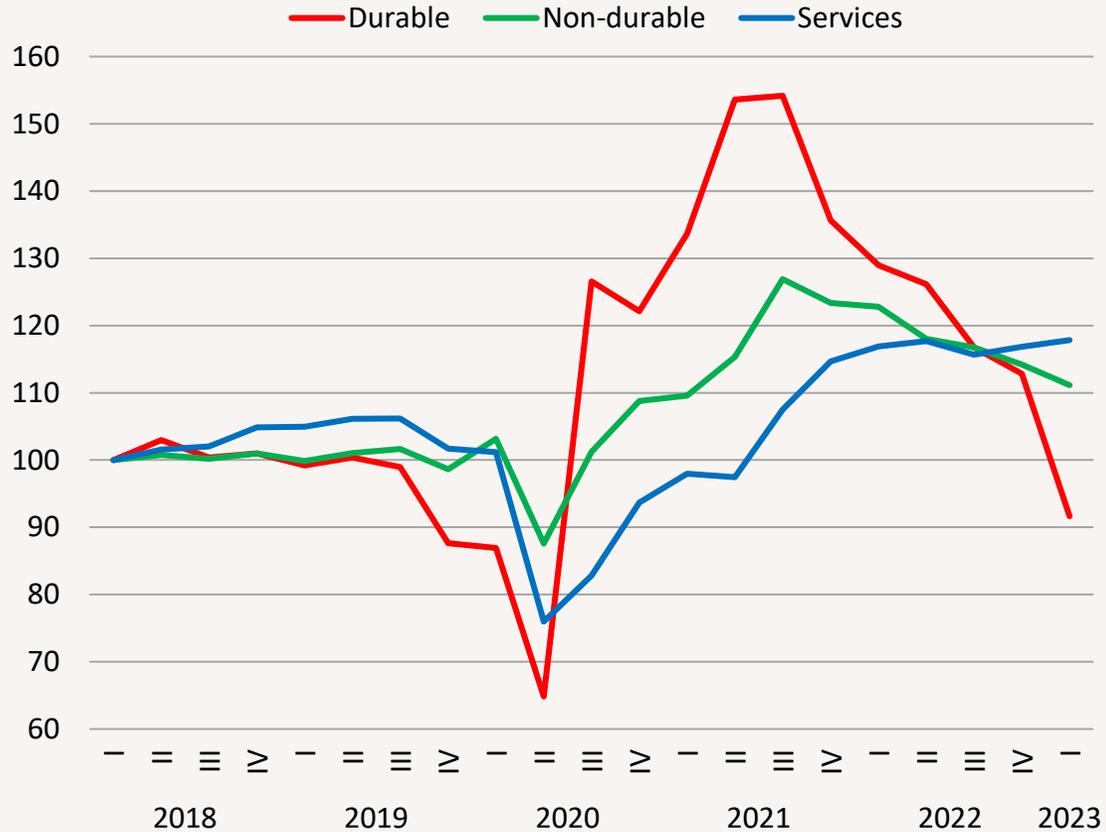


Note: (1) The 4th withdrawal was rejected by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies had to vote again after a Mix Chamber proposal. (2) Black and White Panel survey, conducted between 6th-7th of June.
Source: Chamber of Deputies website, Black and White Panel.

Consumption has undergone a substantial adjustment, with a durable goods component that is significantly below pre-pandemic levels. The downturn of wholesale and retail trade has not dragged down other sectors

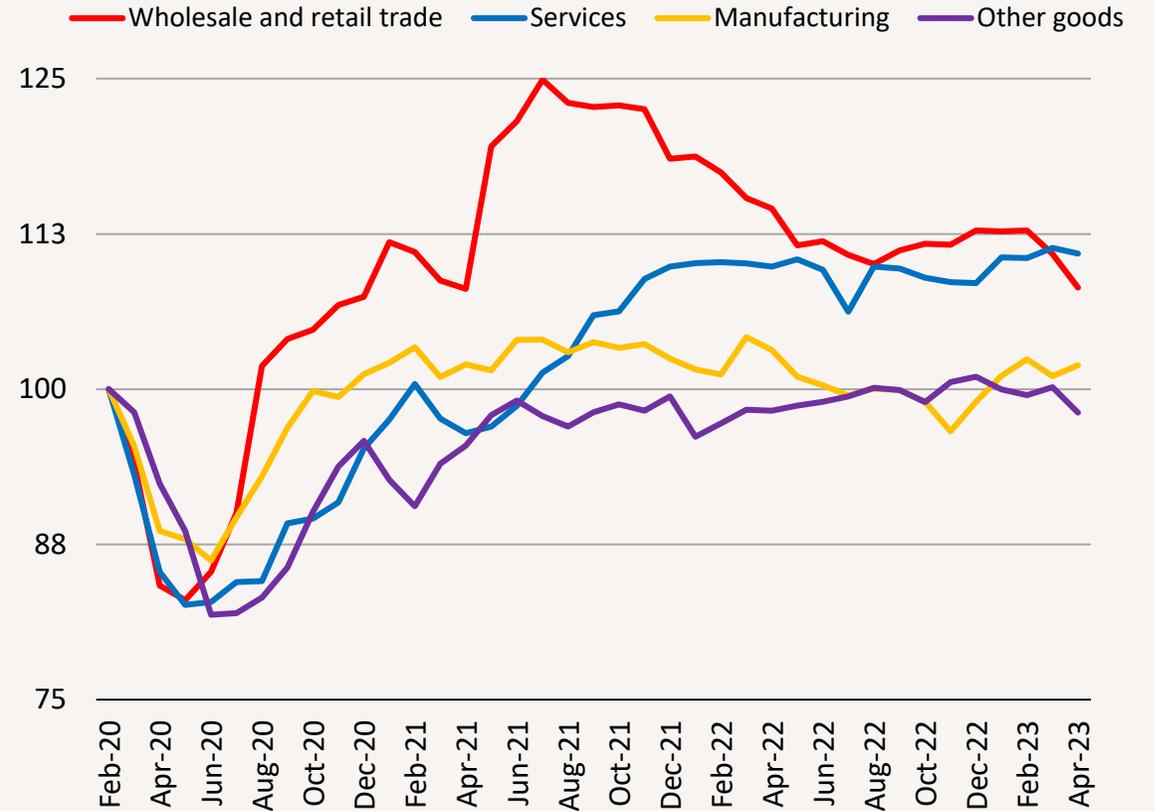
Private Consumption

(index, 2018Q1=100, seasonally adjusted)



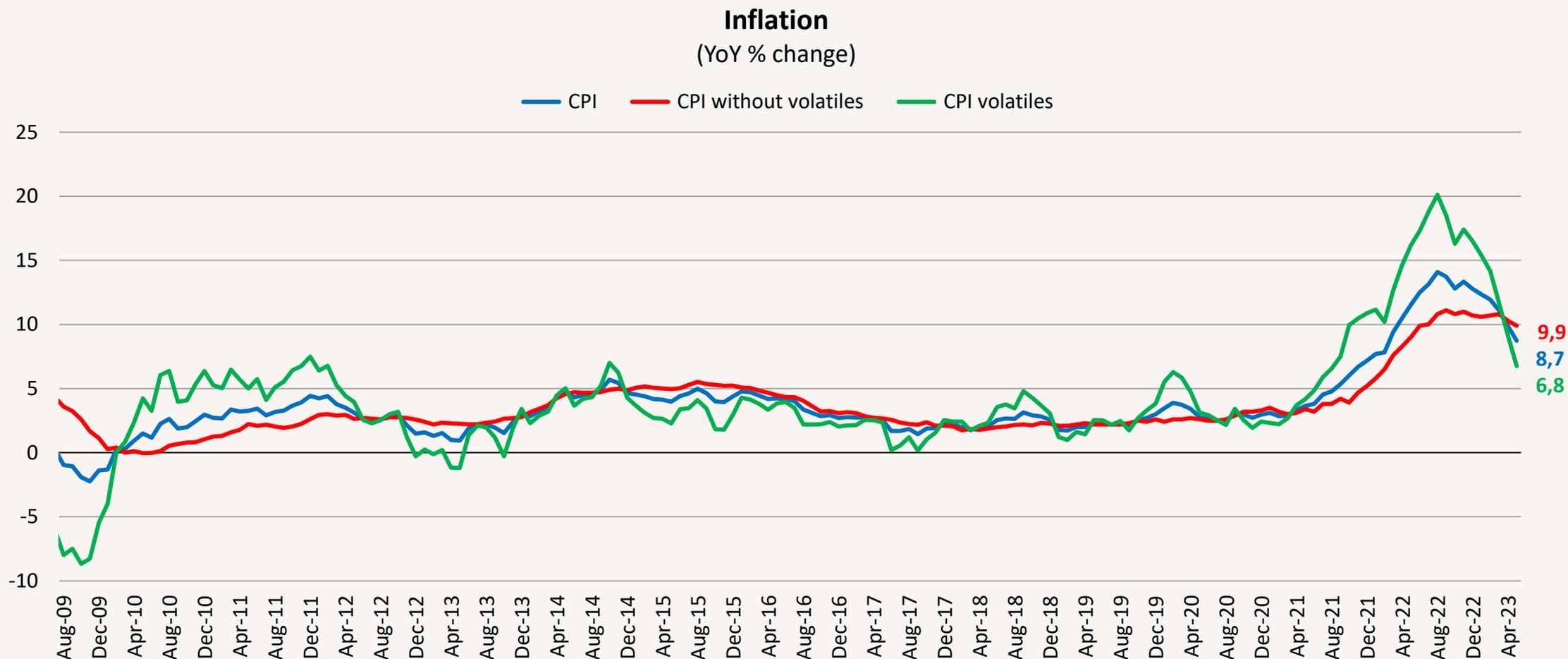
Monthly index of economic activity by sector

(index feb.2020=100, seasonally adjusted)



Source: Central Bank of Chile.

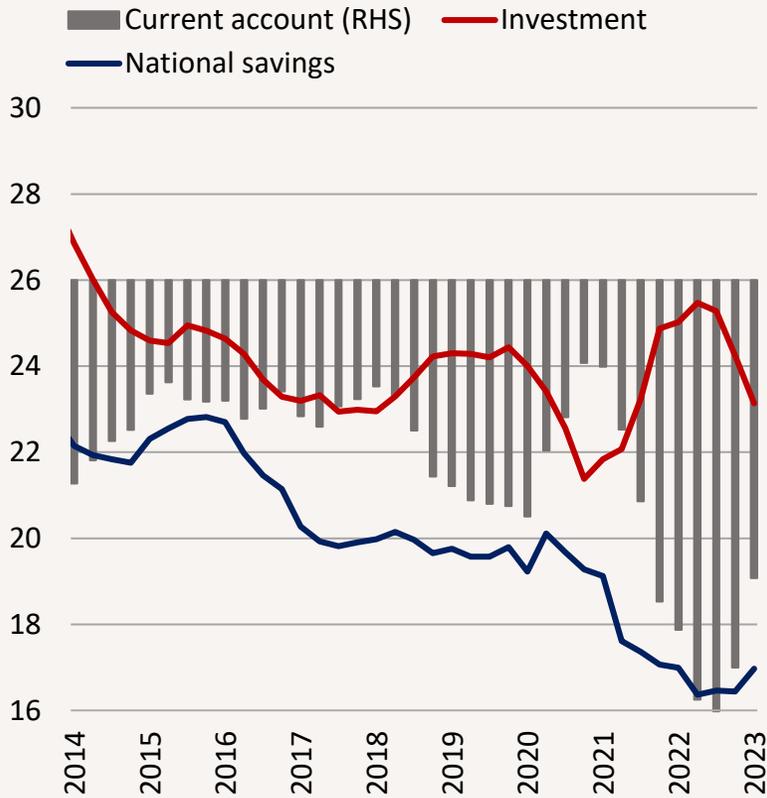
As a result of the cooling down of the economy, inflation reached a turning point in August 2022, dropping 5.4 pp. since then. Core inflation is still capturing the delayed effect of high inflation through indexation



Source: Central Bank of Chile and National Statistics Institute.

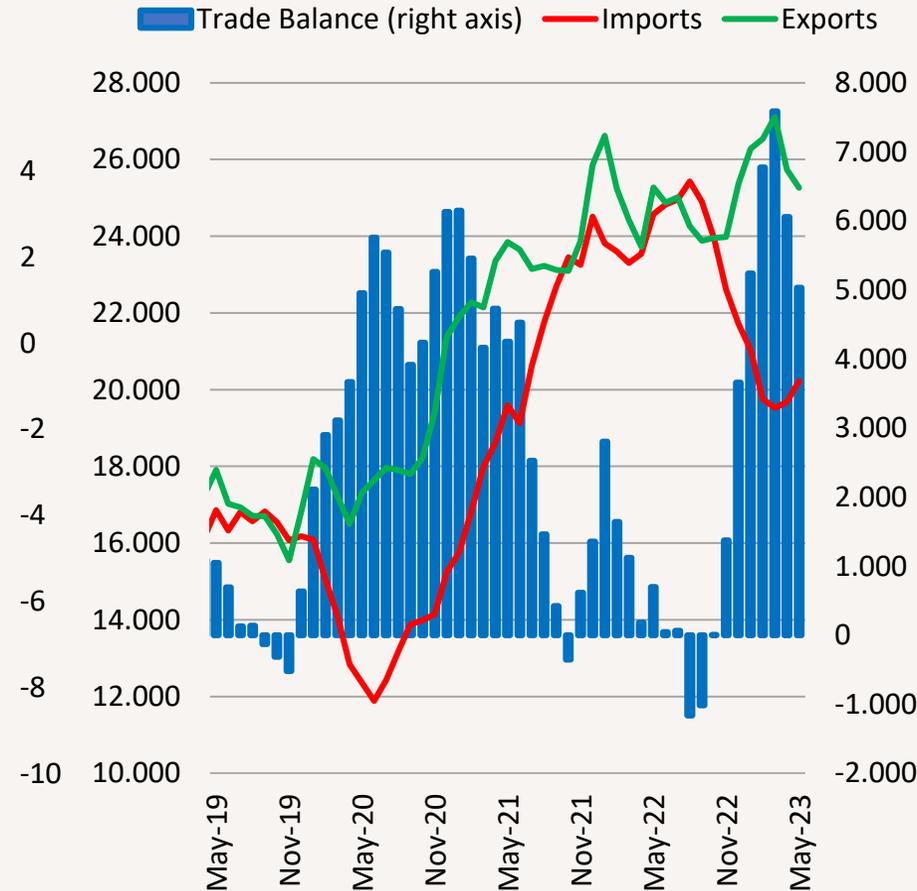
The current account is improving. Chile achieved the highest trade balance surplus in 16 years during the first quarter of 2023

Current account, Investment and National Savings
(percent of GDP, annual moving average)



Trade Balance

(quarterly moving sum, millions of US\$)



1Q23

EXPORTS ↑ **11%**



Mining

↑ **8,6%**

Within Mining, the growth of Lithium Carbonate stands out:



Agricultural and livestock

↑ **16,6%**

↑ **139,3%**



Manufacturing industry

↑ **12,9%**



IMPORTS ↓ **18,7%**

Consumer goods ↓ **32,6%**



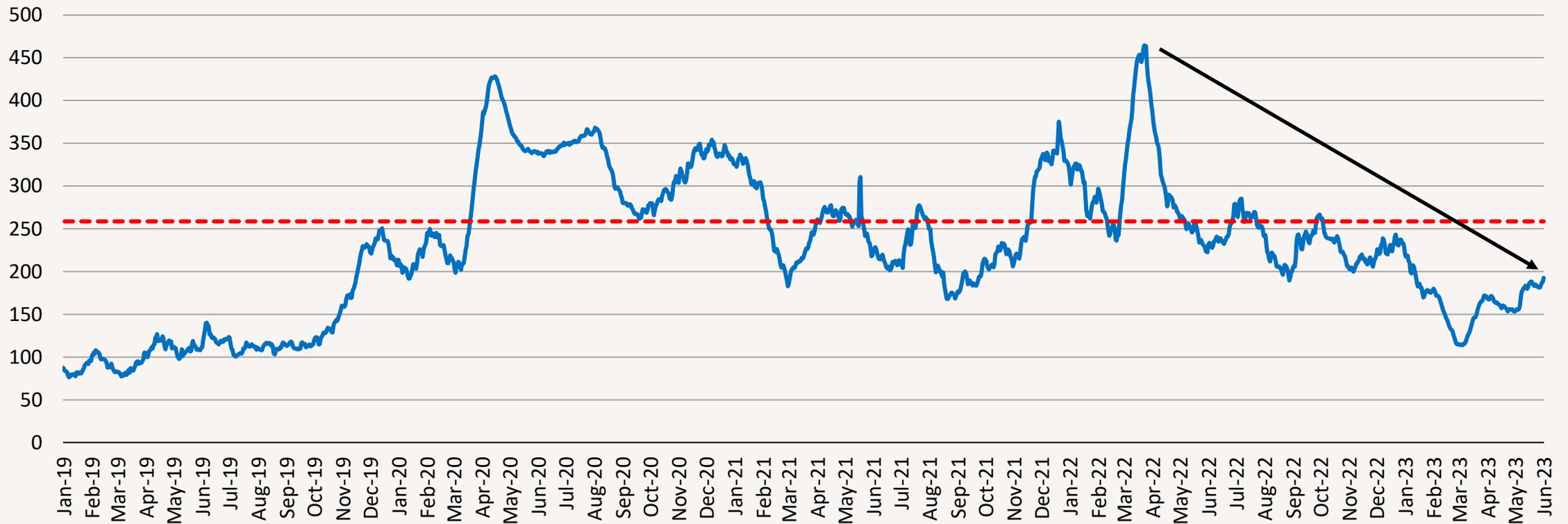
Note: Quarterly data in annual variation. For Imports, CIF data is used.

Source: Central Bank of Chile.

The government's commitment to fiscal responsibility, the rejection of pension fund withdrawals, and the evolving political situation has played a key role in significantly reducing economic uncertainty

Chile: Economic uncertainty index (index)

— Index - - - average (Oct-19 - Dec-22)



Source: Central Bank of Chile based on Becerra and Sagner (2020).

As a result, financial markets underwent a positive correction, far exceeding a comparable basket of countries. Sovereign risk indicators are now at record lows

Yield on 10-year bonds

(difference respect to July 1st, basis points)

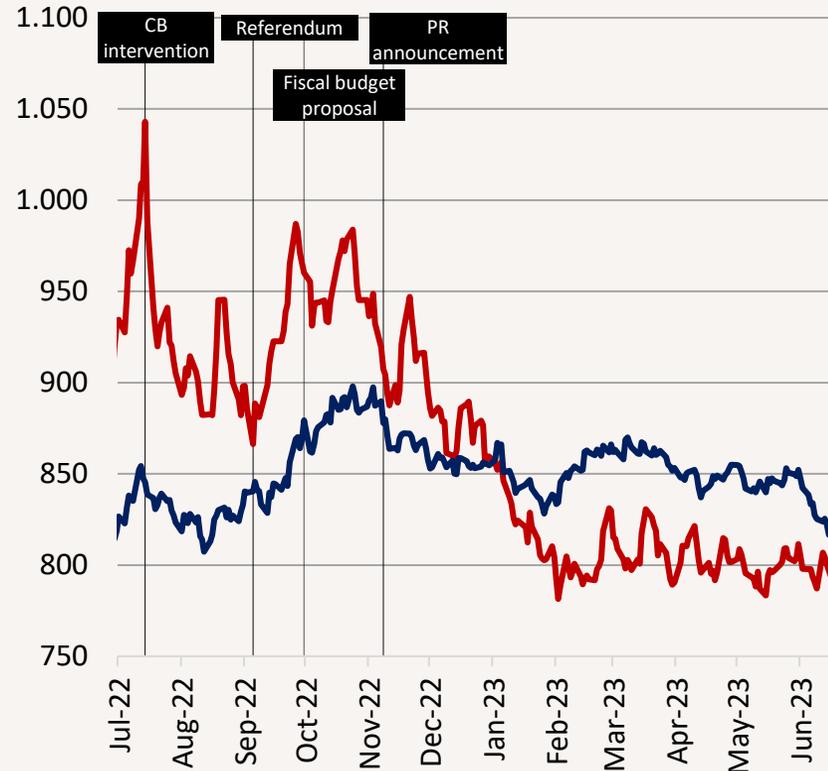
Chile Comparable basket



Exchange rate

(pesos per dollar)

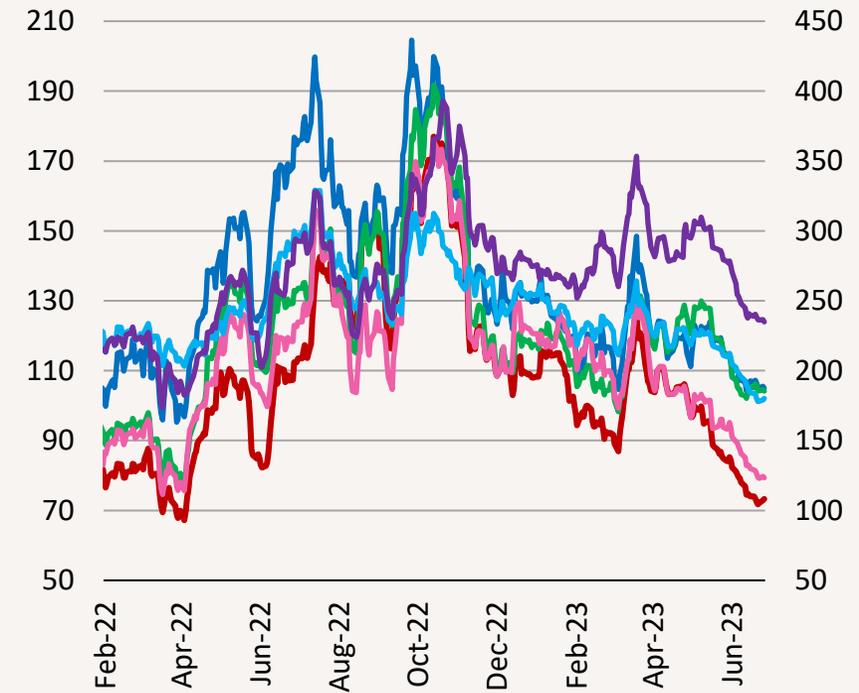
Chile Comparable basket



5 year Credit Default Swap

(basis points)

Chile Mexico Panama
Peru Brazil (RHS) Colombia (RHS)

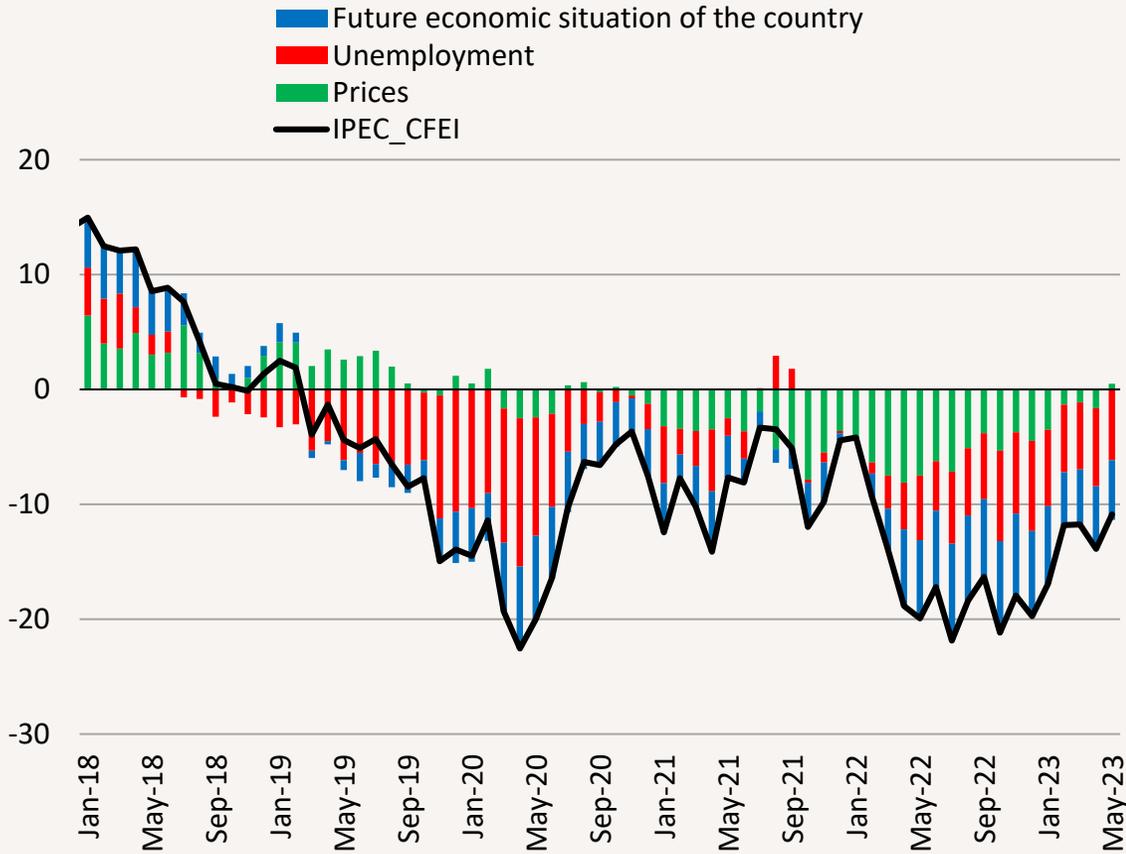


Note: PR: Pension Reform.

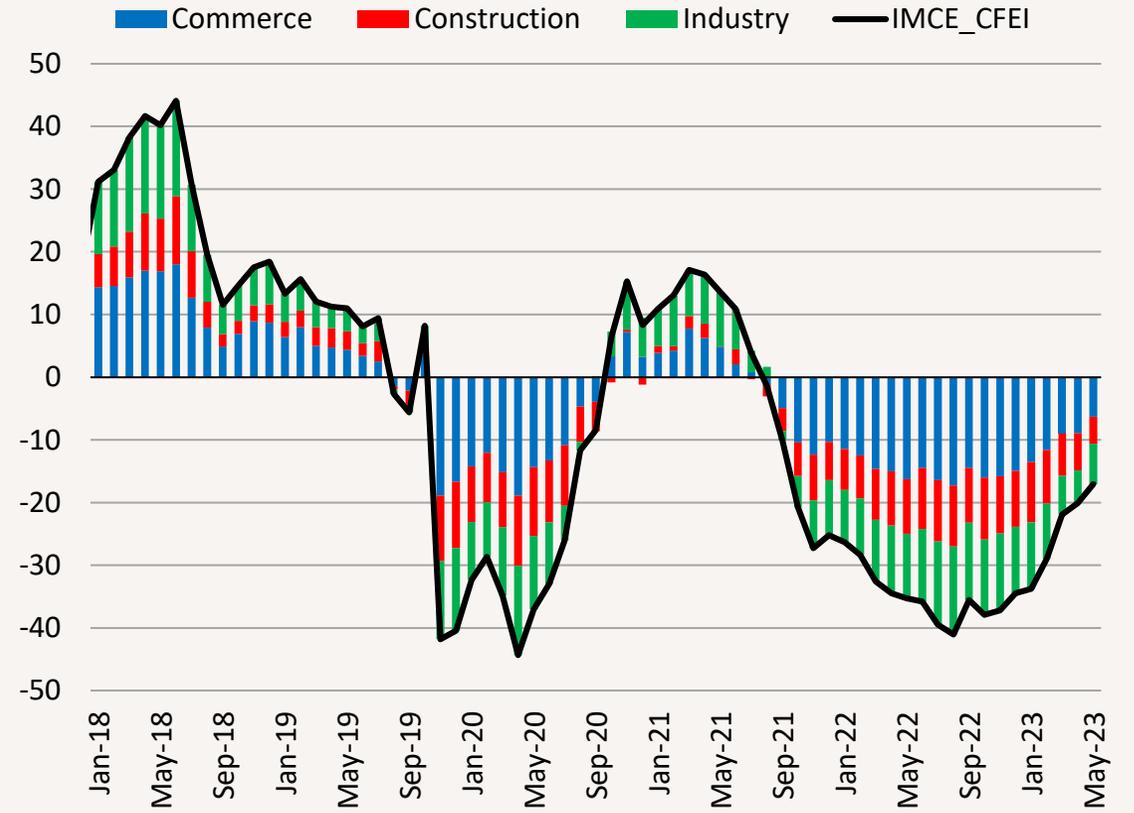
Source: Central Bank of Chile, Ministry of Finance and Bloomberg.

After reaching their lowest point in 2022, consumer and business expectations have improved. This positive shift can be attributed to better expectations regarding inflation and the overall future situation of the country

IPEC Index Country's Future Expectation Indicator (1)
(index 50=0)



IMCE Index Country's Future Expectation Indicator (2)
(index 50=0)

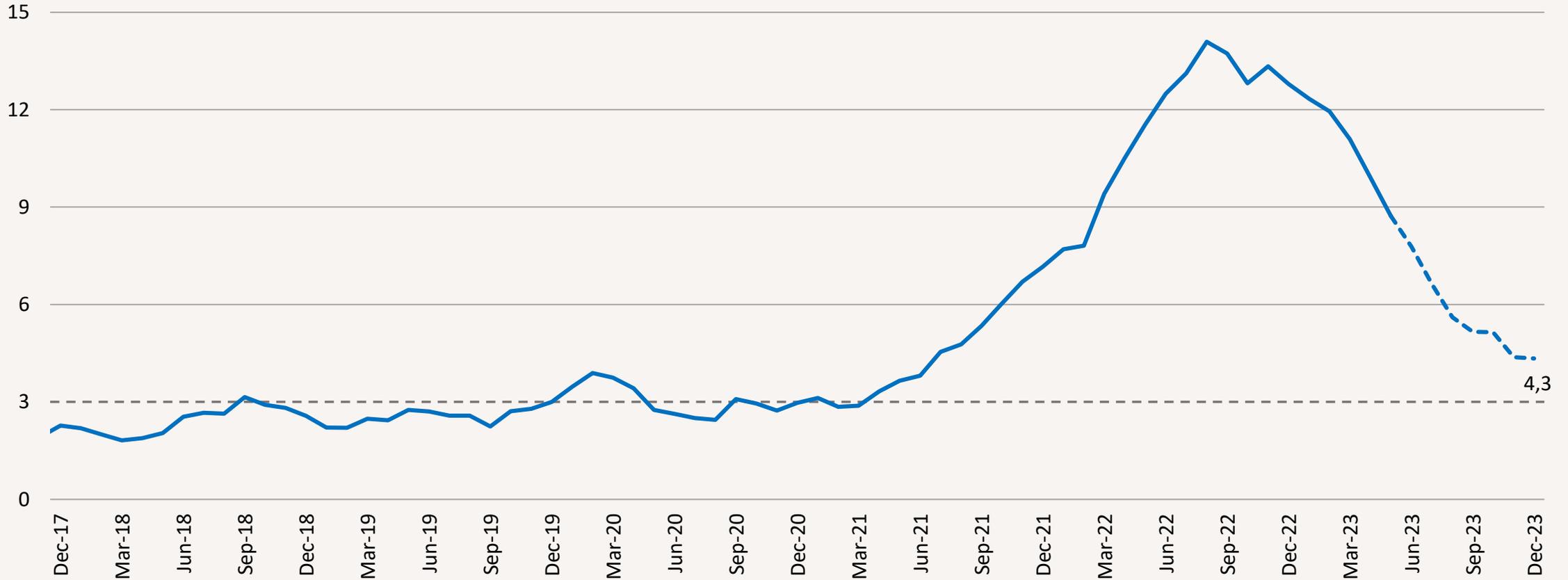


Note: (1) IPEC Country's Future Expectation Indicator (CFEI) is based in Chanut, Marcel and Medel 2018. Its index is a mean of future expectation of country, unemployment and prices change. Above zero indicates positive expectation. (2) IMCE CFEI is based in Chanut, Marcel and Medel 2018. Its index is a mean of future situation of the country (SA) weighted by sector participation in 2018 GDP. Above zero indicates positive expectation.

Source: Gfk Adimark, Central Bank of Chile and Ministry of Finance.

Markets are validating the prospect of declining inflation, and are pointing to a convergence towards the 3 percent target early in 2024

CPI – Inflation Swaps (1)
(annual change, percentage)

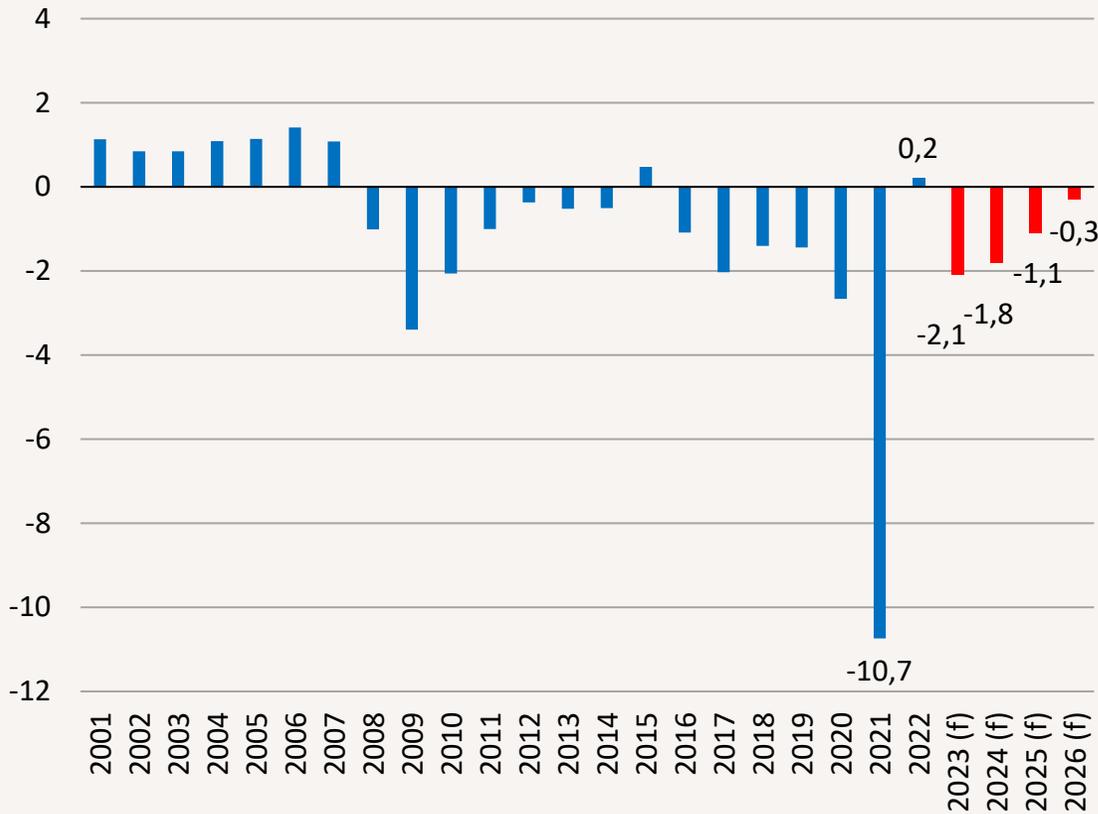


Note: (1) Inflation swaps of June 20th 2023. Inflation target: 3% YoY.

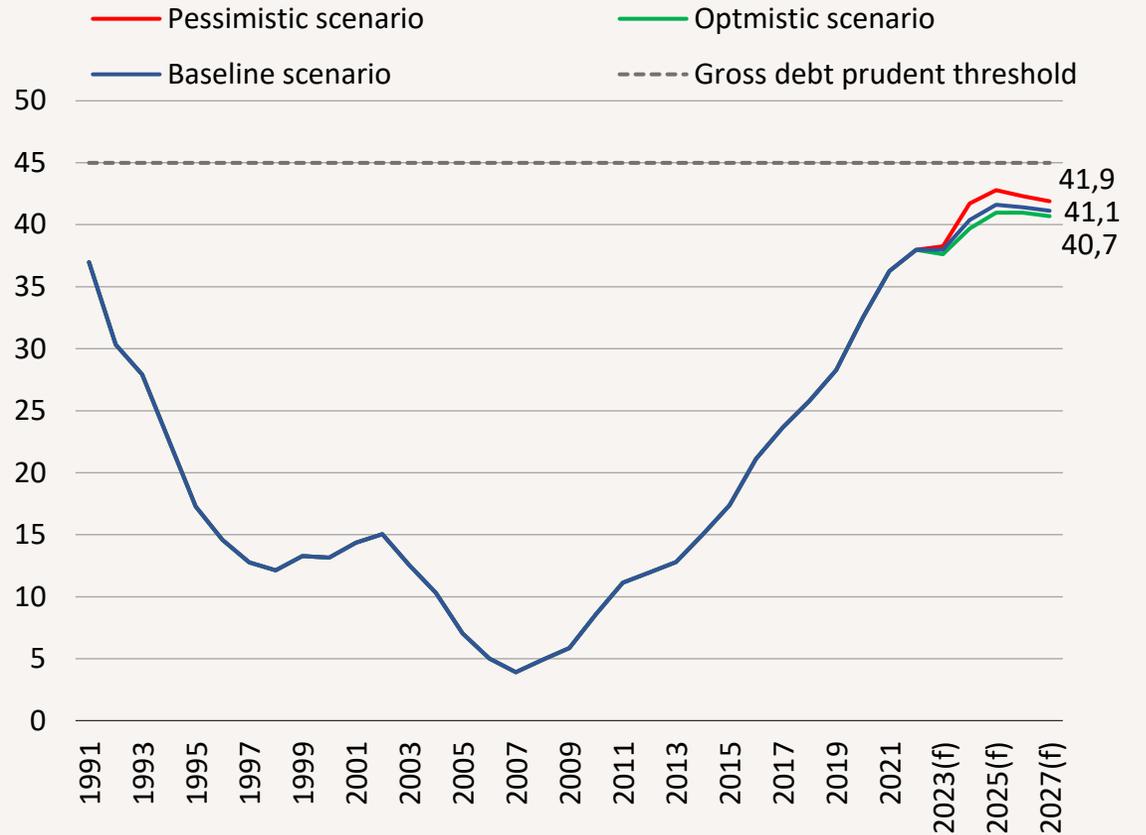
Source: National Statistics Institute and Bloomberg.

Universal transfers have been replaced with targeted measures. The government will continue to advance in stabilizing the gross debt/GDP well below the prudent debt threshold of 45% of GDP

Structural Fiscal Balance (1)
(% of GDP)



Total Debt of the Central Government
(% of GDP)

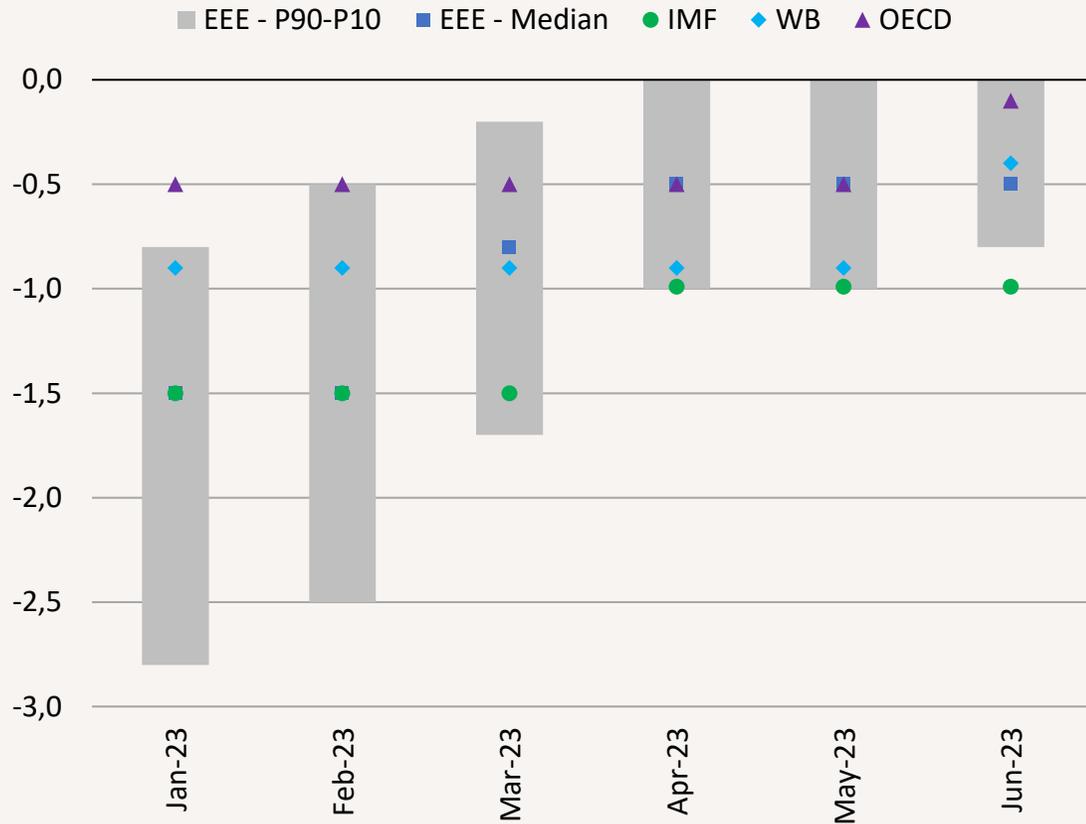


Note (f): forecast. 1Q23 Public Finance Report (PFR) (1) With lithium prudential adjustment.

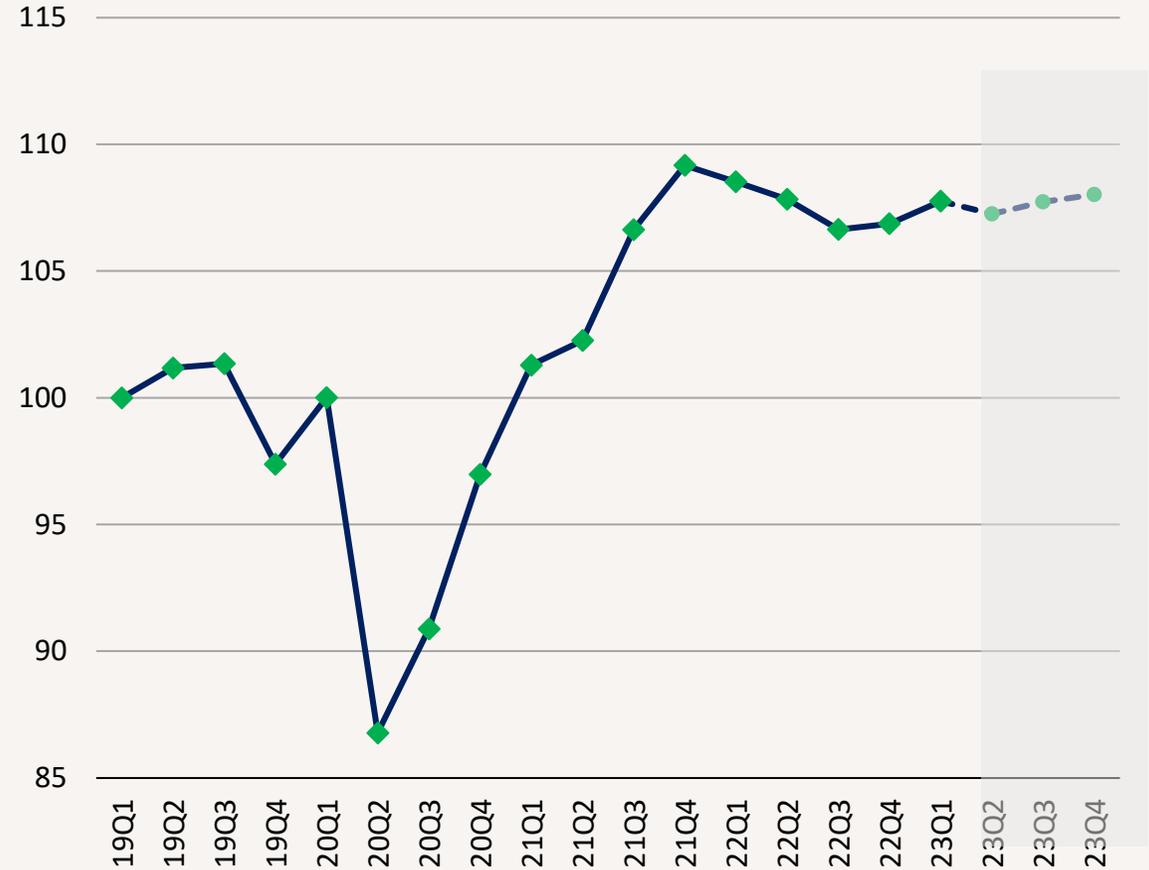
Source: Budget Office (Dipres).

Activity grew in the first quarter of 2023 compared to the previous quarter. By the second half of the year, activity levels are expected to exceed those of a year ago, with a growth close to zero for the year as a whole

2023 GDP Growth Forecast
(percentage)



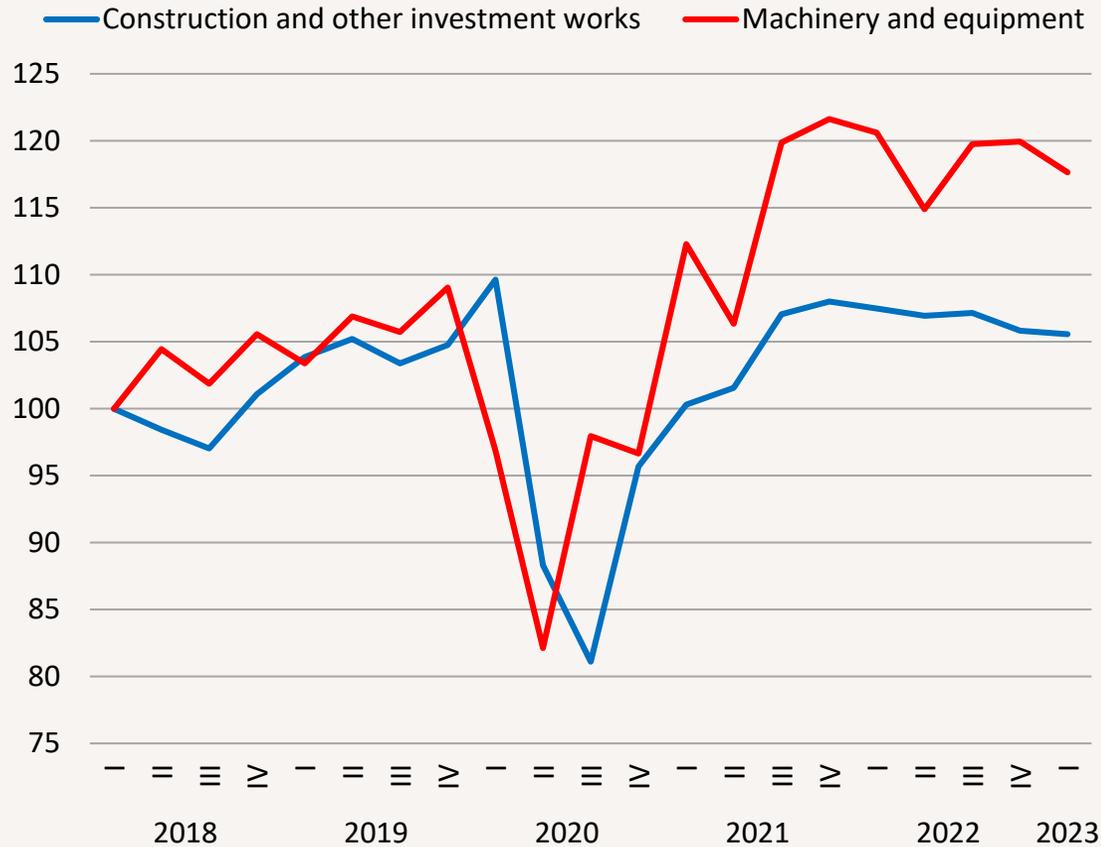
Real GDP and forecast
(index 19Q1=100, seasonally adjusted)



Investment remains stagnant, while the SA unemployment rate remains above historical averages. Further progress in both dimensions will be key to complete economic normalization

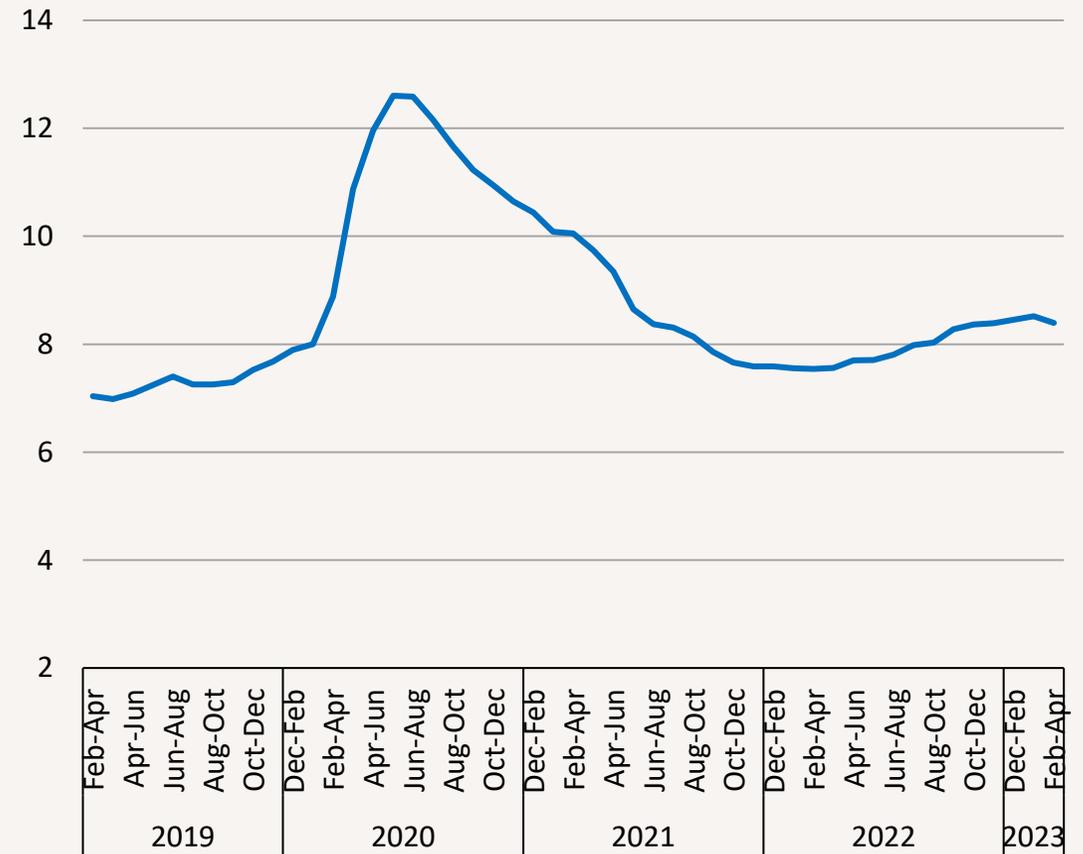
Gross fixed capital formation

(index, 2018Q1=100, seasonally adjusted)



Unemployment rate

(%, seasonally adjusted)



Source: Central Bank of Chile and National Statistics Office.

Developing a pro-growth agenda while addressing people's needs



- Economic growth is a necessary condition to improve the well-being of the Chilean people and to make the transition to inclusive and balanced development.
- During its first year, the Boric Administration has acknowledged the importance of growth, investment and jobs, addressing various gaps in its original agenda. This led to develop several pro-investment proposals, a productivity agenda, new free trade agreements, and the strengthening of financial markets. Additional measures are under way to cut red tape on investment approvals while keeping environmental standards.
- The government has also adjusted its priorities to address emerging challenges and citizens' concerns. This includes targeted social measures to support low-income households and SMEs, as well as a public safety agenda. New measures are under way to support the middle class and to prevent over-indebtedness.
- The Constitutional process continues ahead under a new, more reassuring framework. Pension reform remains a first-order priority, where the government is prepared to compromise to build a broad agreement on a mixed, sustainable pension system that can increase future and current pensions.
- Reconciling reforms and a broader provision of social services with fiscal sustainability commitments require further fiscal space. The new Royalty on mining was passed by Congress last April and the Government is now proposing a Fiscal Pact, adding spending priorities, measures to foster growth and fiscal efficiency to tax reform.

The government has implemented initiatives to foster investment, productivity and economic growth, such as the "Let's Invest in Chile" Plan and the Productivity Agenda



Fostering investment: The "Let's Invest in Chile" Plan

- Presented September 2022
- Six pillars and 28 specific measures
- Some tax measures postponed due to rejection of income tax reform
- Aimed at boosting investment and the economy
- Measures based on recommendations from Chilean and international institutions and proposals from trade associations



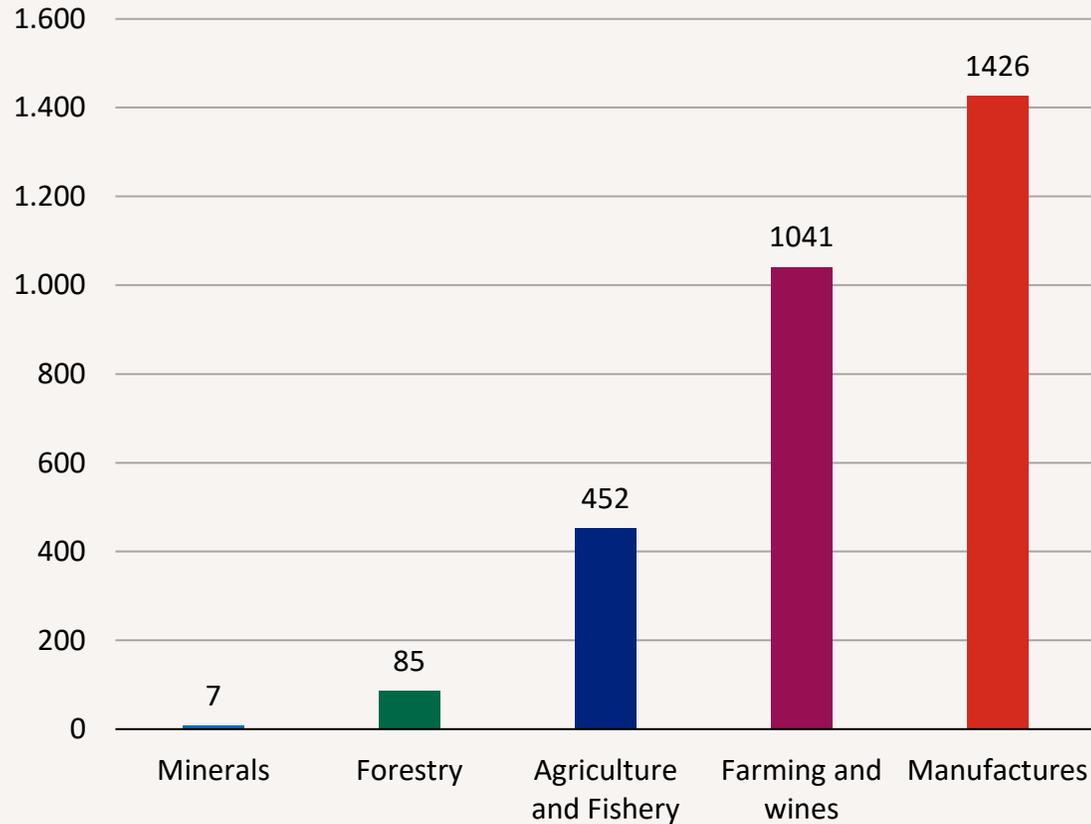
Agenda de Productividad

Fostering productivity: The Productivity Agenda

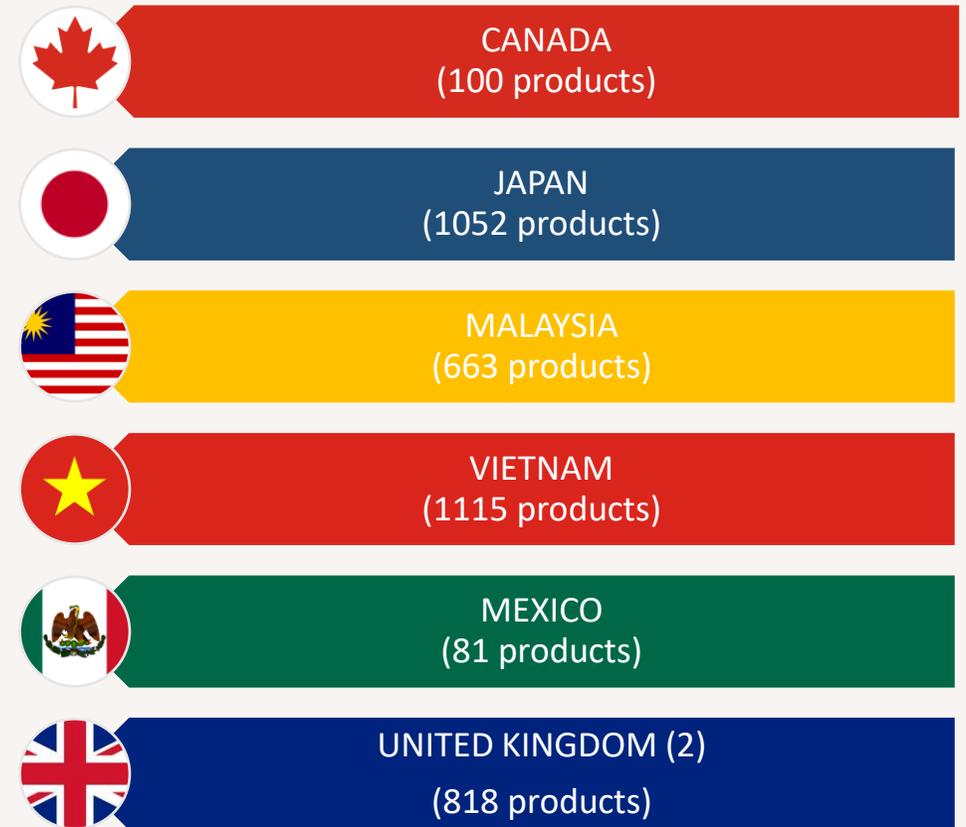
- Presented January 2023
- Created to promote growth and dynamism of the economy
- Jointly developed with business associations and the main workers' union
- Consensus materialized in more than 40 measures in 8 different pillars

In December 2022 the Government signed into CPTPP. Negotiations on the modernization of the EU partnership agreement are also finalized. These should foster trade and enhance foreign investor protection

N° of tariff reductions in CPTPP (1)
(according to benefited sector)



Number of goods that improve their access in partner countries thanks to the CPTPP



Note: (1) CPTPP excluding United Kingdom. (2) Of the 933 products without zero tariffs contained in the Chile-UK Association Agreement (AA), 818 products will have access to tax relief due to the CPTPP.

Source: Undersecretary of International Economic Relations.

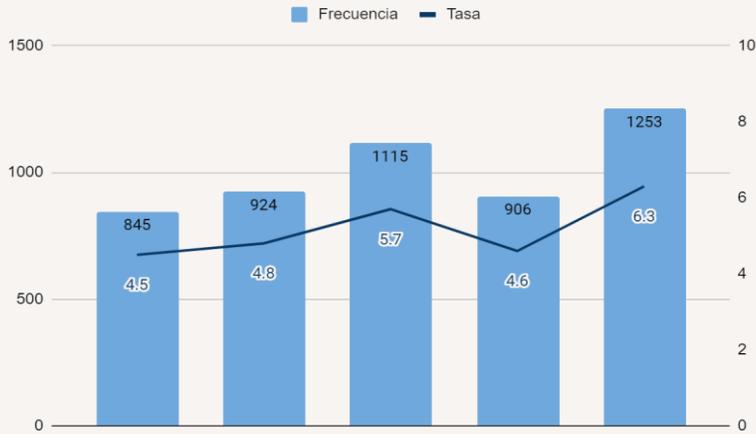
A series of legal and regulatory reforms are under way to deepen domestic financial markets and internationalize the Chilean Peso

- Financial Innovation Law (Fintech)
- Open Finance
- Internationalization of the CLP (simplified RUT)
- Resilience of the financial system and its infrastructure
- Risk-based supervision system for insurance companies
- 4-part model for retail payments
- Pension fund management
- Derivatives market
- Market makers program

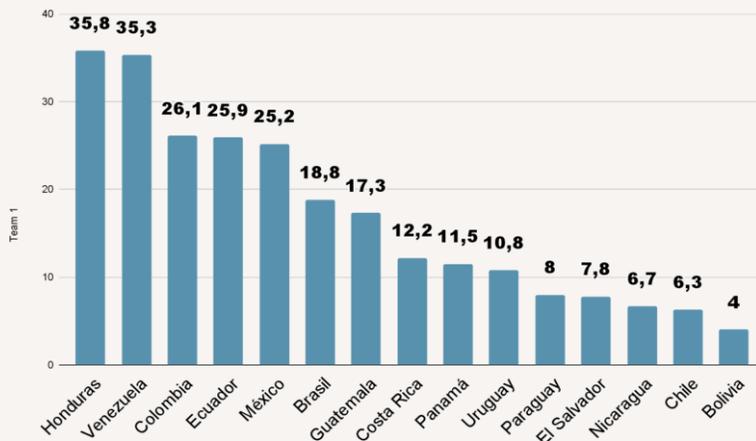
The Financial Markets Commission and the Central Bank, in coordination with the Ministry of Finance, are refining the framework for bank resolution and deposit insurance (draft bill by year end)

The government has adjusted its priorities to respond to citizens' concerns and emerging challenges. A strong agenda on citizens' security is emerging from dialogue with Congress and civil society

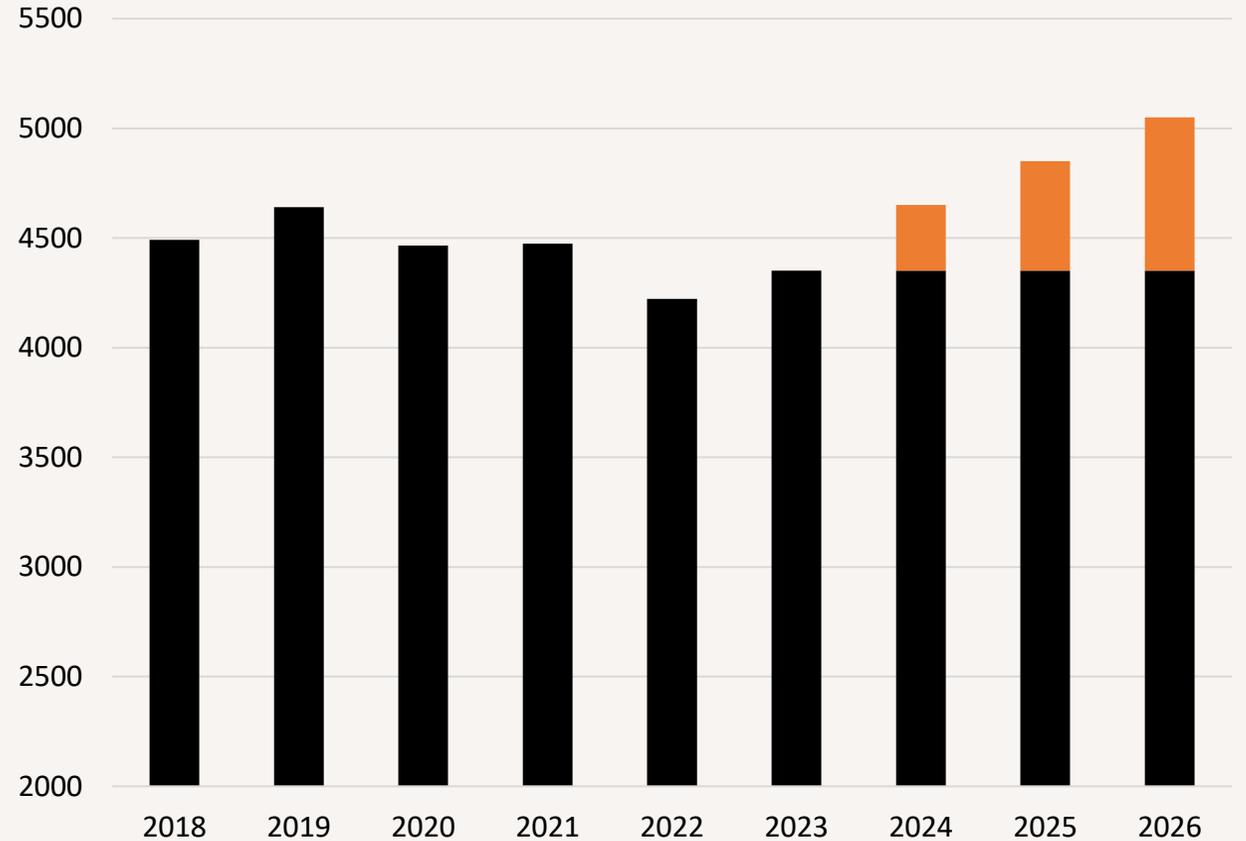
Homicide rates per 100.000 in Chile, 2018-2022



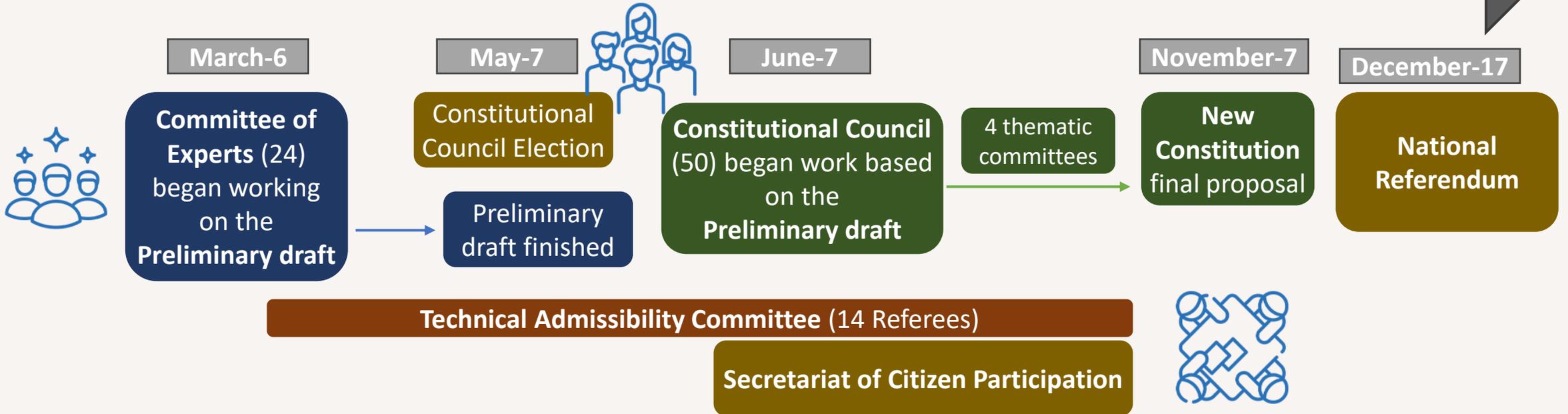
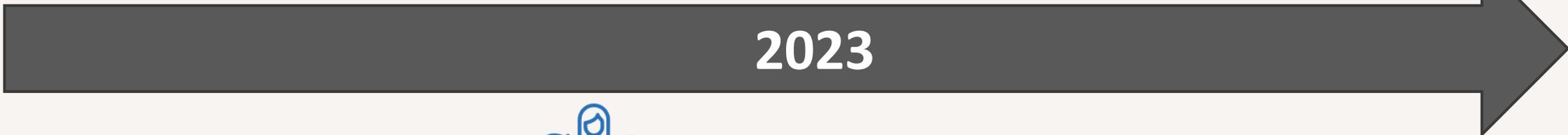
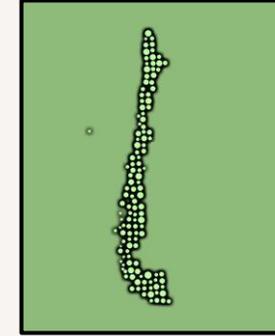
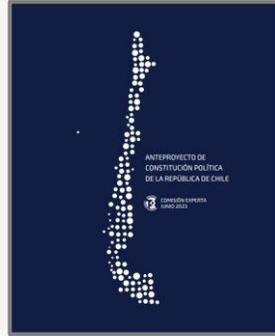
Homicide rates per 100.000 in Latin America, 2022



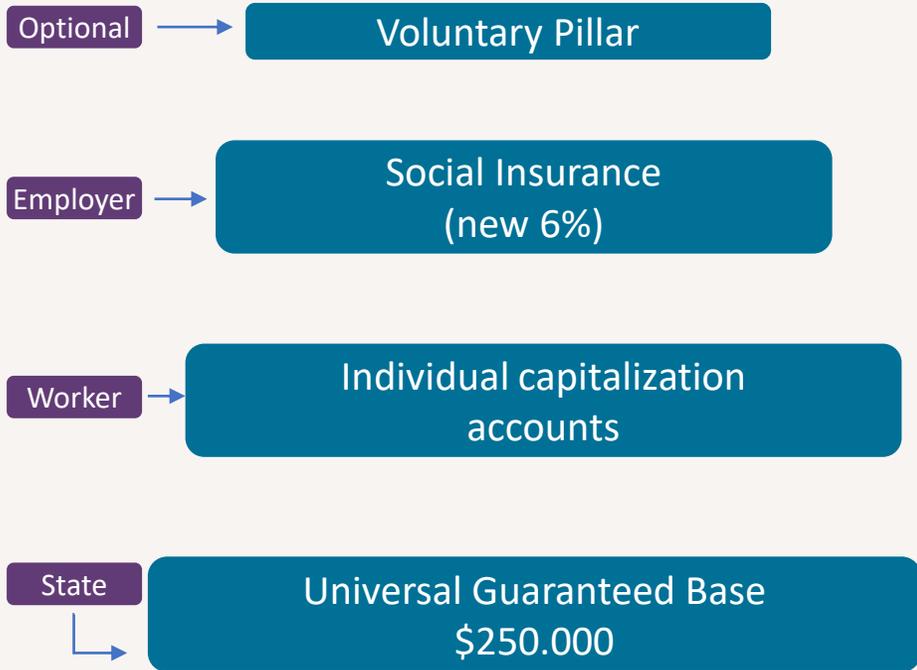
Public expenditure on public safety and justice (constant 2022 millions of dollars)



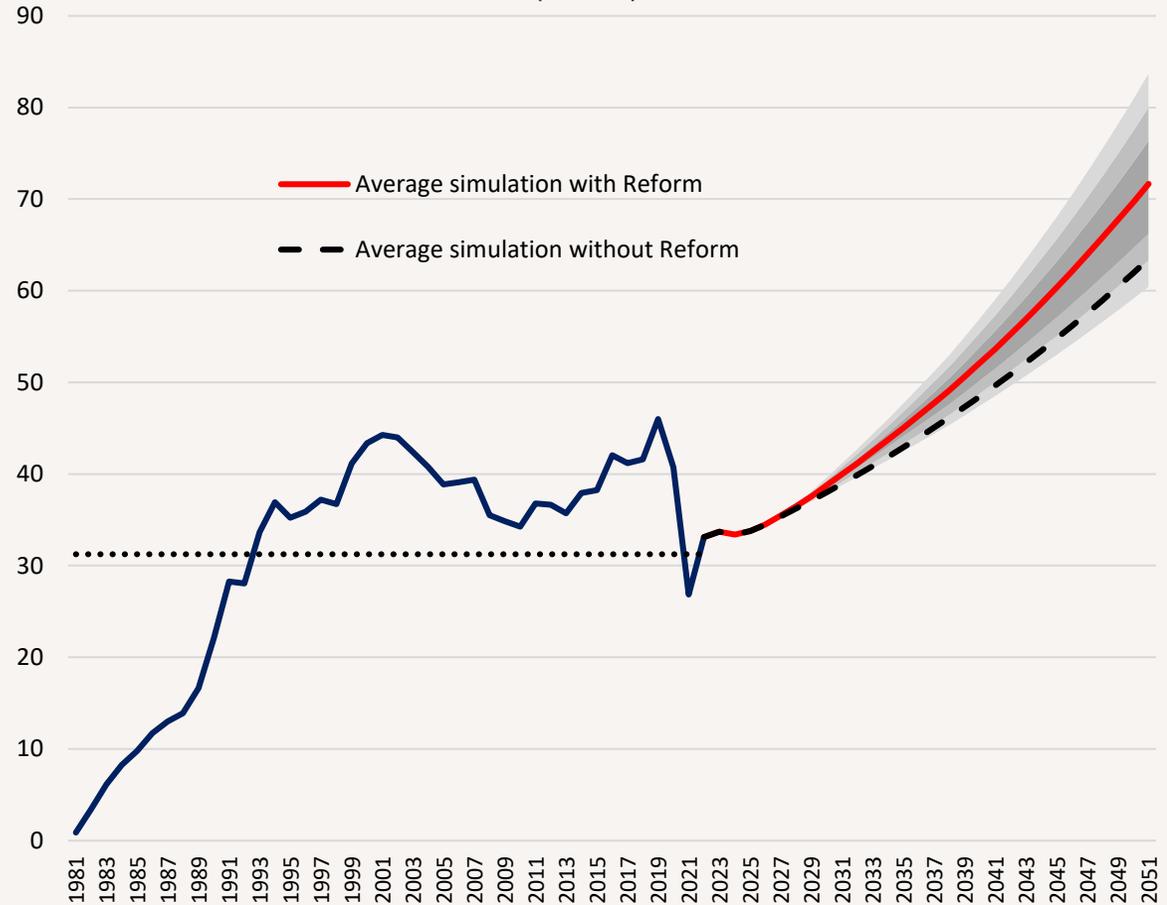
Source: Ministry of Finance



Pension Reform aims at increasing pensions and to promote the development of deeper, more stable capital markets



Domestic Assets of Pension System (1)
(% GDP)



Note: (1) Simulations assuming different scenarios of increases in pension contributions, growth, domestic investment, decrease in contribution gaps, etc. The results of the minimum and maximum scenarios are plotted in the light gray area while the dark gray areas represent central scenarios. The red line corresponds to the average of all the simulations with reform. The dashed black line corresponds to the projection in the absence of the pension reform.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Chile's Pension Supervisor (SAFP) and Budget Office (Dipres).

Tax reform is advancing at irregular pace. The Royalty on mining was passed by Congress, but the Lower House rejected the main reform package on income taxation last March. Corrective tax proposals will be submitted in 2023H2

Regional incomes:

- "Stronger Regions" plan proposal presented in late April

Mining Royalty:

- Approved by Congress in May
- Includes ad-valorem and operational margin components
- Overall cap on mining tax burden at 45.5%-46.5%

Corrective taxes:

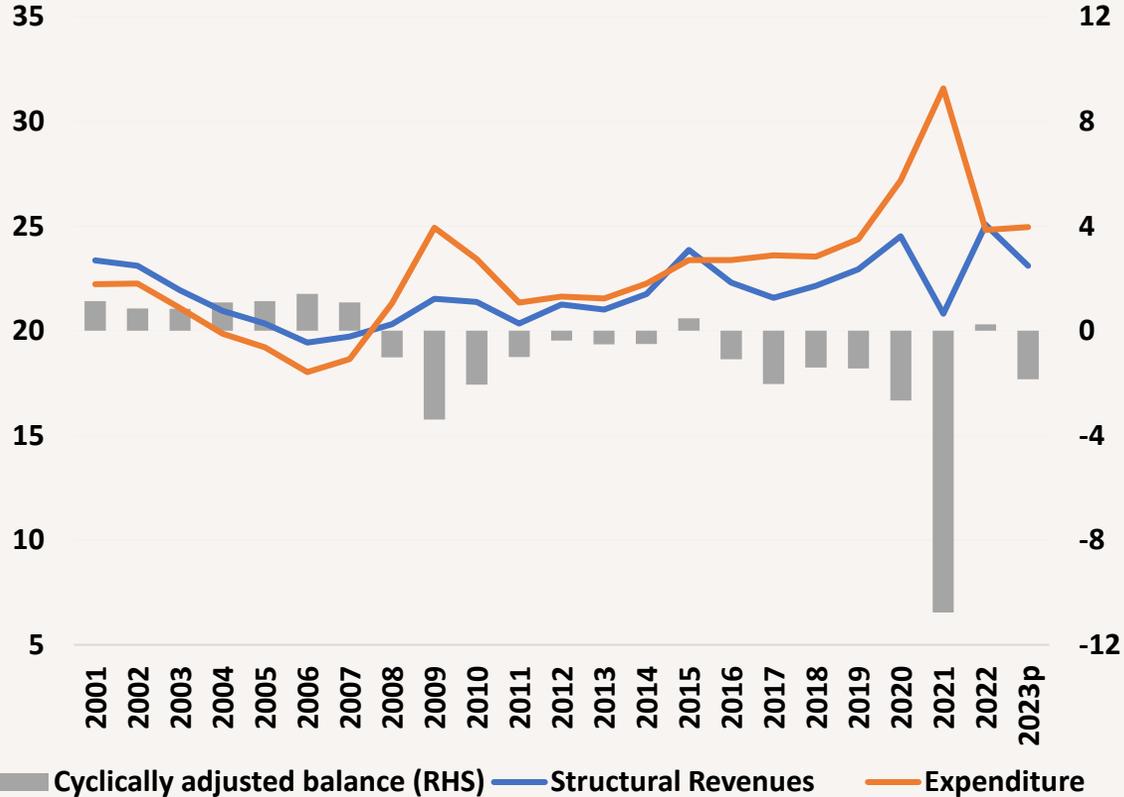
- Green fiscal reform
- Healthy living tax reform
- Due in 2023H2

Personal income tax, wealth tax and reduction of tax exemptions and anti- evasion measures:

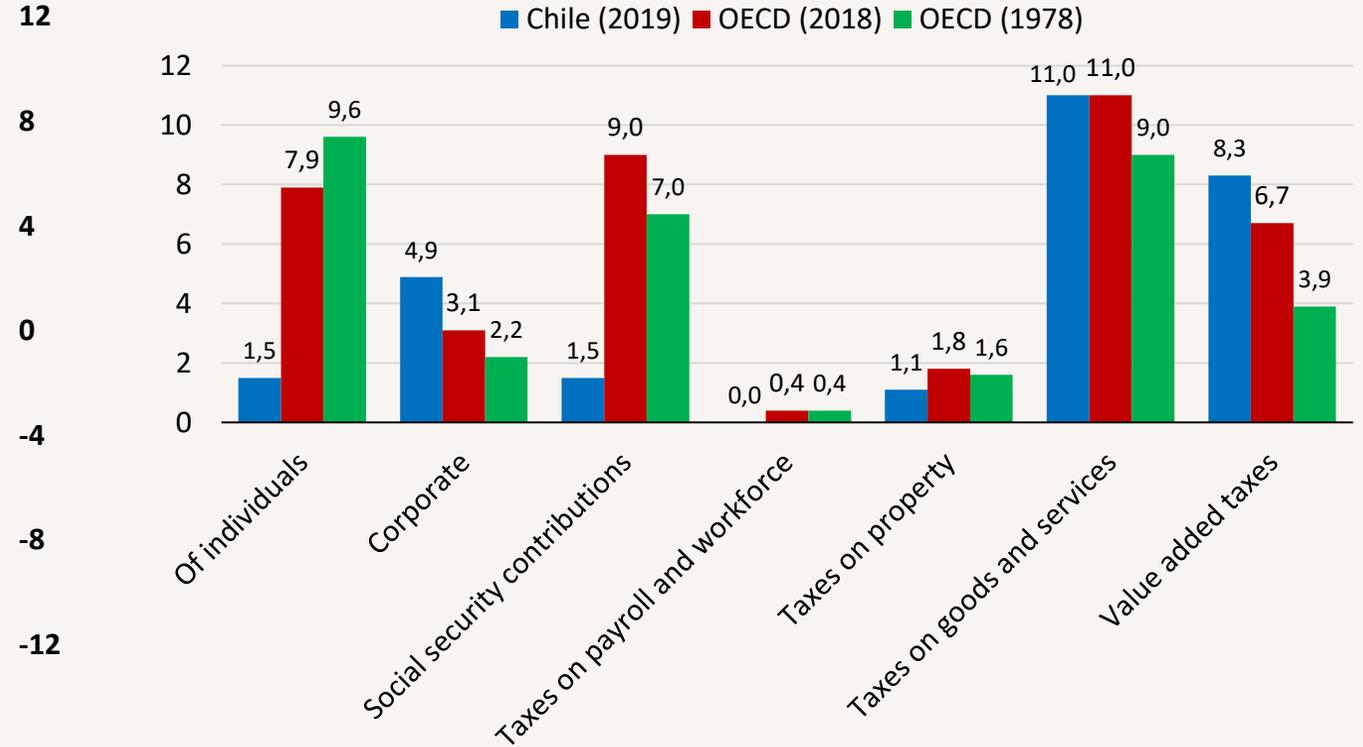
- Government proposal rejected in March by the Lower House.
- A process of consultations and dialogue with different economic, social, and political actors is in progress under the Fiscal Pact umbrella

A fiscal pact, including a structural increase in revenues, is needed to contain pressures to fiscal accounts in the course of development and demographic transition. Gaps with more advanced countries are evident from international comparisons

Structural revenues, expenditure and cyclically adjusted balance 2001- 2023p (% of GDP)



Taxes by type (GDP %)



Source: Budget Office (Dipres).

Source: OECD (2022), OECD Tax Policy Reviews: Chile 2022.

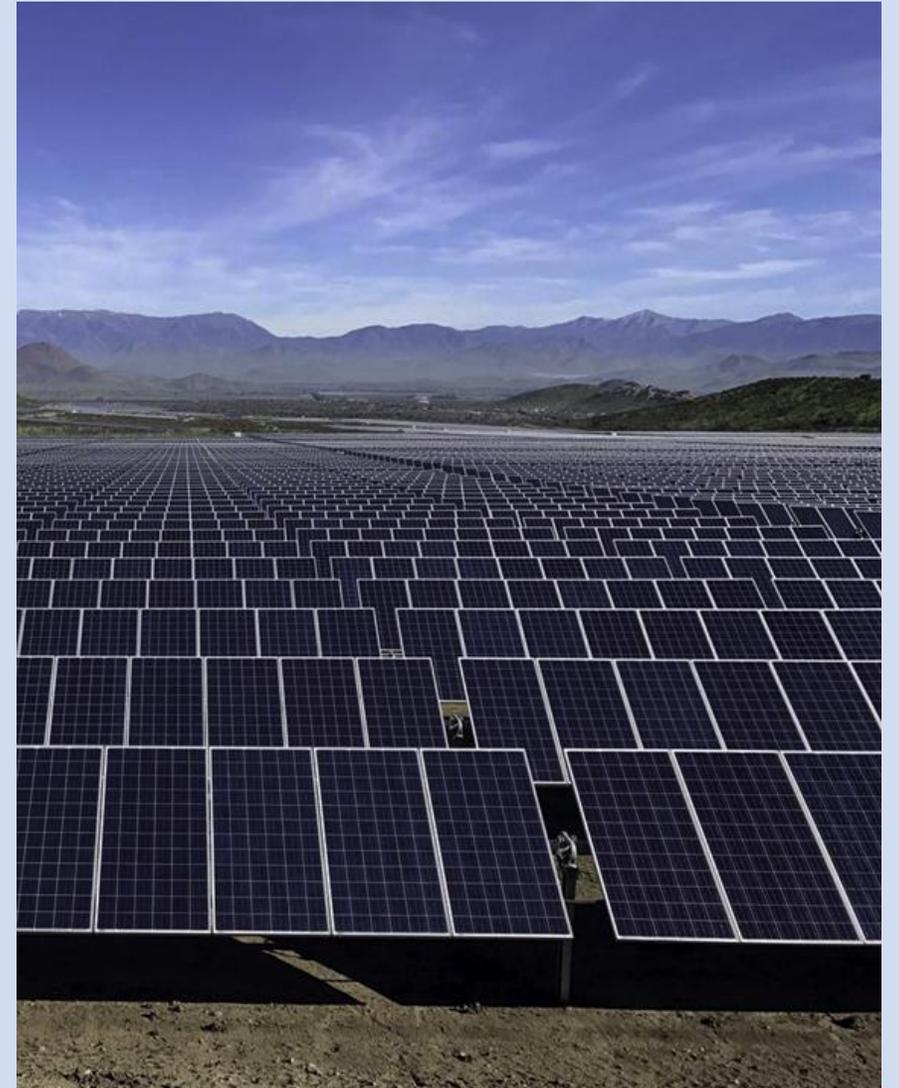
The Government is proposing a Fiscal Pact exceeding tax reform. Consultations with key actors should provide the basis for a concrete proposal, including a substantial restructuring of the income tax proposal

Fiscal Pact pillars

1. Principles for a modern tax system in Chile
2. Spending needs and priorities
3. Commitments on fiscal transparency and efficiency
4. Income tax restructuring and anti-evasion and avoidance agenda
5. Growth enhancement measures
6. Consolidation, monitoring and evaluation



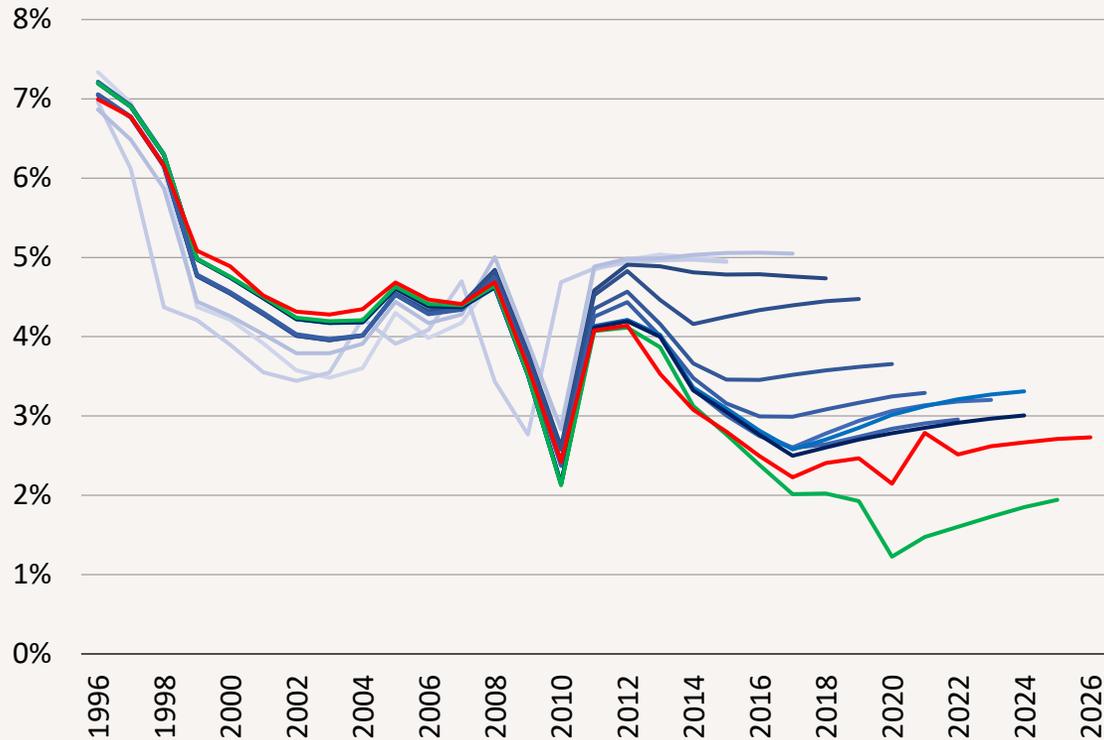
Sustainable Growth and Thriving Opportunities



- During the last 15 years, growth potential has declined substantially in Chile, mostly due to stagnant productivity. While many factors can explain the latter, declining returns and growing environmental barriers to the growth strategy that emerged in the 1980s and 90s, plus global trade conflicts, have played an important role.
- The global move towards environmental sustainability and the development of the digital economy are opening new growth opportunities to Chile. The country has strong comparative advantages in the production of essential inputs to electromobility and renewable energies, as well as deep broadband penetration.
- Adequate policies and regulations are essential to grab these opportunities. The Government is building on previous experience to develop an enhancing environment. This includes fostering the greening of copper mining; developing a national lithium policy and a green hydrogen action plan; reinvesting lithium and copper earnings on R&D and infrastructure; full domestic connectivity and with business partners abroad, and the development of green financing.
- Private investment, foreign capital and technology are also key to a new development strategy. The government is working on speeding up project preparation and authorizations, as well as removing remaining sources of business uncertainty.
- By 2026, Chile should have increased copper production; 4-5 new lithium projects should have been negotiated; two thirds of power should be from renewable sources; a dozen of green hydrogen projects should be under way. These steps, alongside ongoing productivity-enhancing policies, can increase growth potential by full two percentage points.

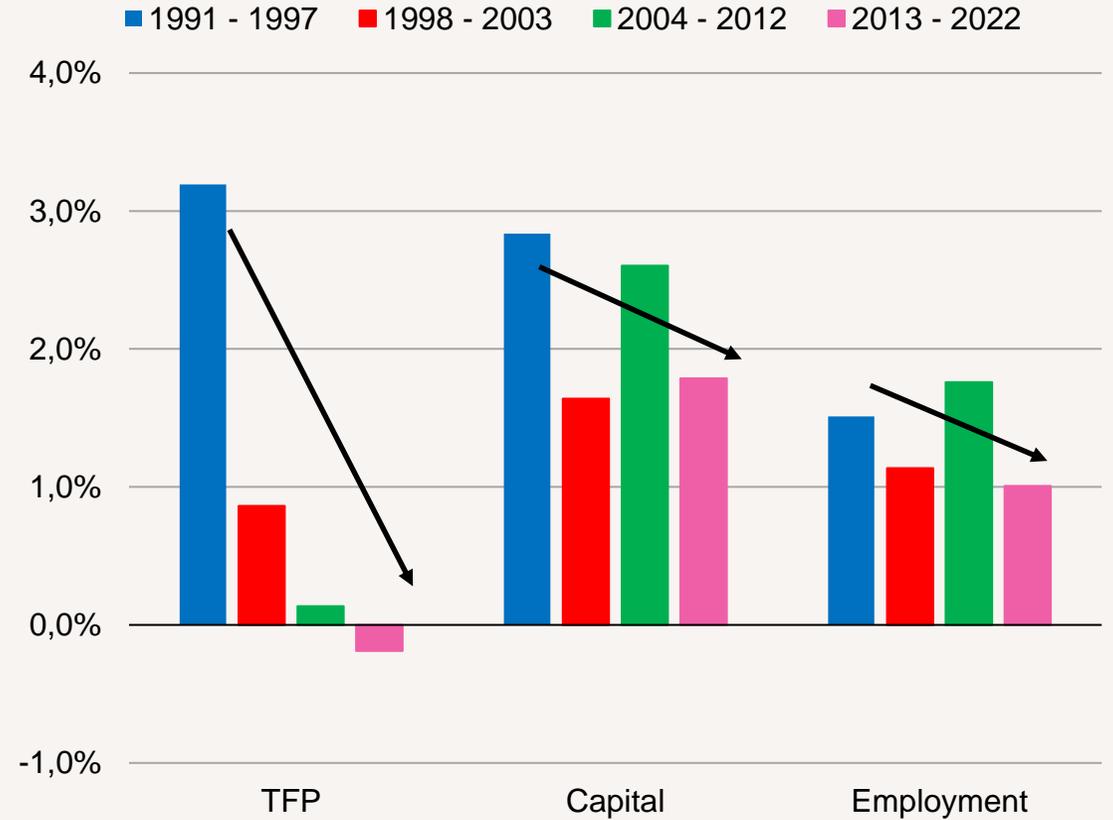
Potential growth has declined by 2 ½ pp between 2005 and 2023. While many factors contributed to this, productivity bears much of the responsibility, remaining stagnant for the past 10 years

Trend GDP (1)
(annual change)



Note: (1) Trend GDP estimated by the committee of experts in each consultation year.
Source: Central Bank of Chile and Ministry of Finance.

Non-mining GDP growth decomposition
(average contribution on growth)



Source: National Productivity Council.

Supply of critical raw materials

Carbon emissions reduction targets and absorption

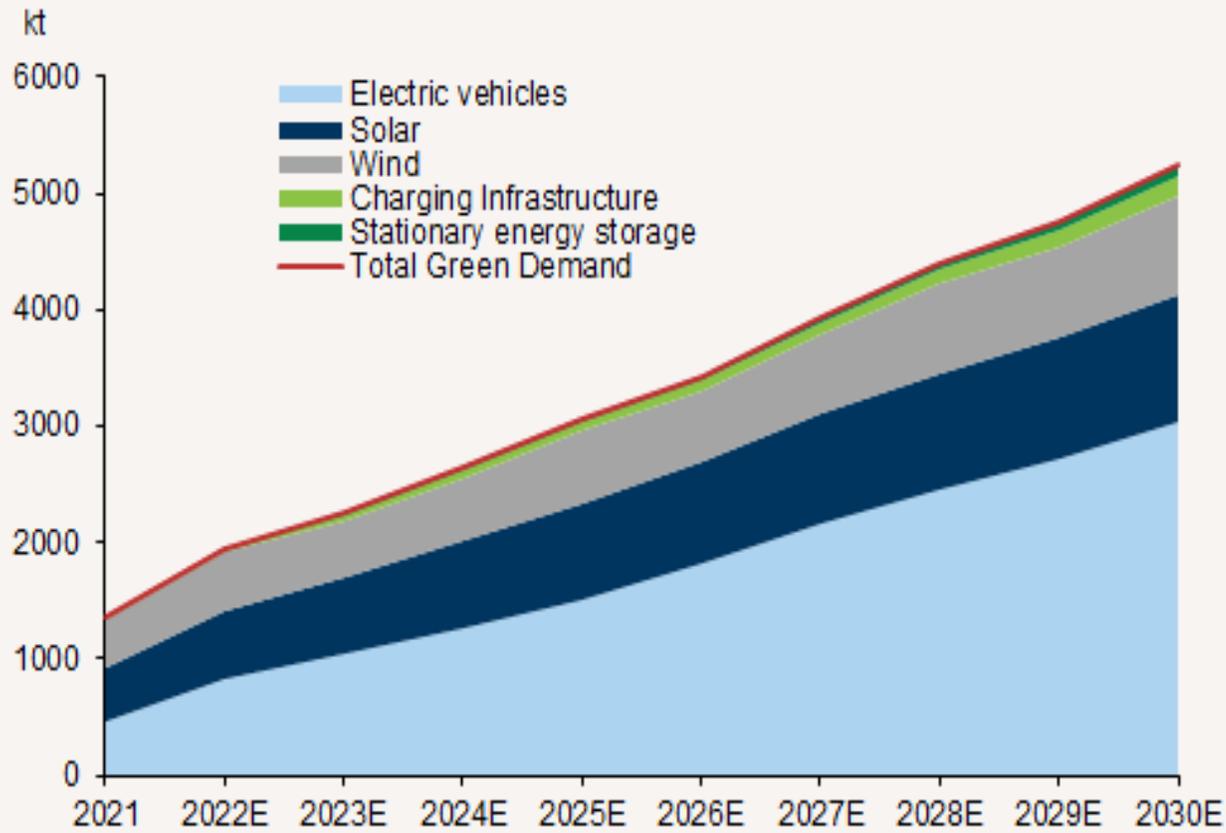
Green growth opportunities

**Green Hydrogen
(GH₂)**

Unlimited renewable energy

It is projected that a greener global economy will increase demand for Chilean commodities like copper. Mining companies are investing to become a cleaner, greener industry

Copper demand from “green factor”
(Goldman Sachs estimates)



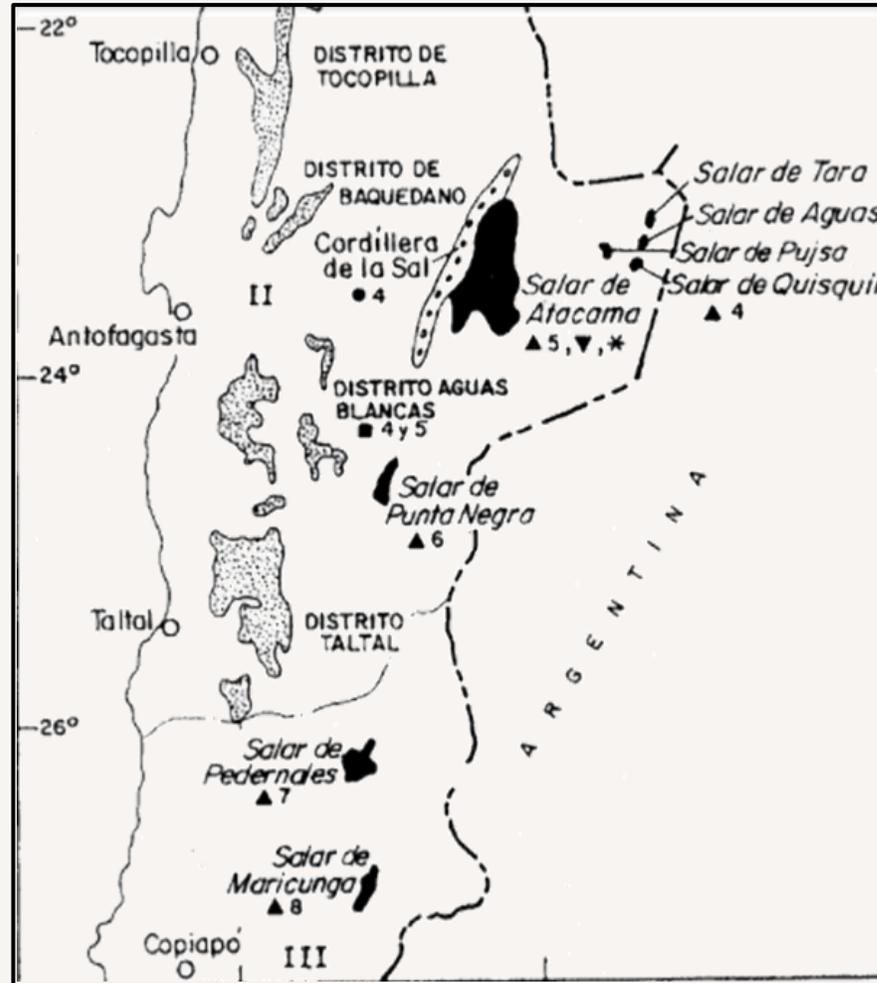
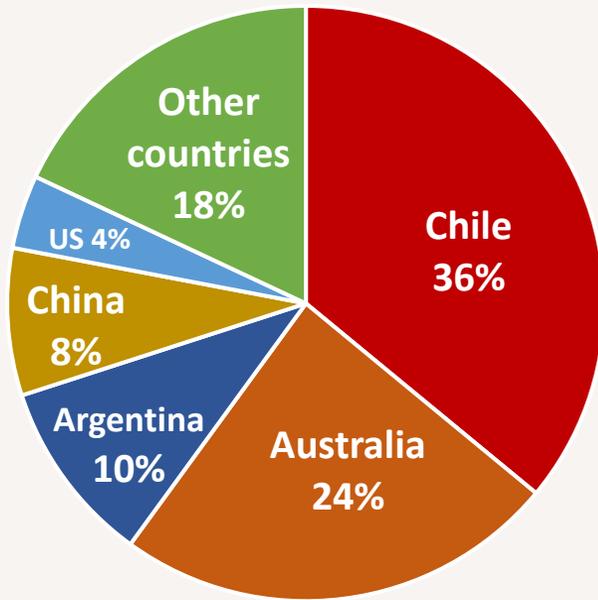
Copper greening:

- Desalination plants
- Water recirculation processes
- Renewable energy supply
- Stricter emission standards
- More efficient, cleaner smelting plants



Lithium exports are booming, and Chile leads in production and reserves internationally

Lithium reserves by country in 2023
(percentage of total reserves)



Top prospects regarding their geological potential to host lithium projects (1)

SALARES ZONA NORTE

1. Atacama
2. Tara
3. Aguas Calientes Norte ó 1
4. Pujsa
5. Loyoques o Quisquiro
6. Aguas Calientes Centro ó 2
7. El Laco
8. Aguas Caliente Sur ó 3

SALARES ZONA SUR

9. Aguas Calientes Sur Sur ó 4
10. Pajonales
11. Gorbea
12. Agua Amarga
13. La Isla
14. Aguilar
15. Parinas
16. Grande
17. Pedernales
18. Maricunga

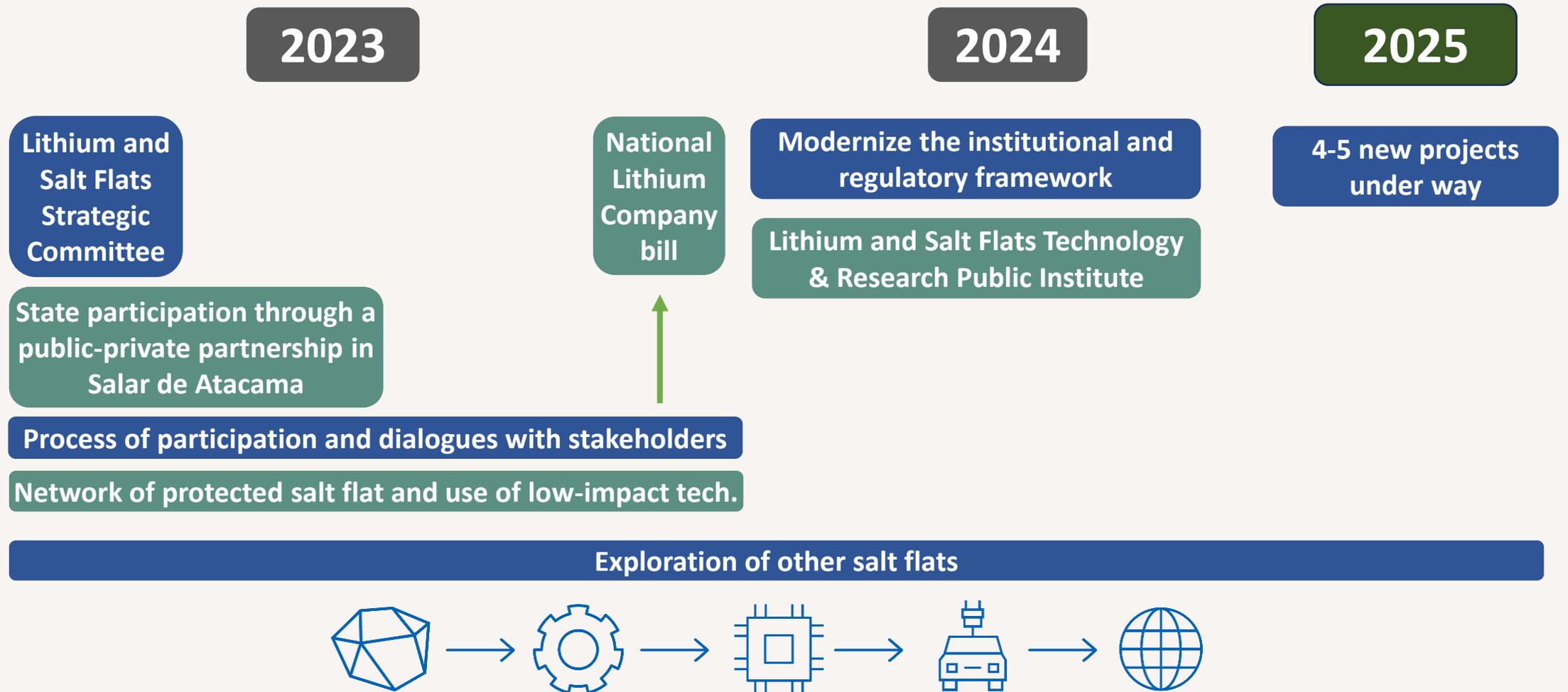
Note: (1) The National Geology and Mining Service (SERNAGEOMIN) identified 18 salt flats located in the regions of Antofagasta and Atacama as the top prospects regarding their geological potential to host lithium projects.

Source: Cochilco based on the United States Geological Survey (USGS), National Geology and Mining Service (Sernageomin), www.gob.cl/litiorchile and Ministry of Finance.

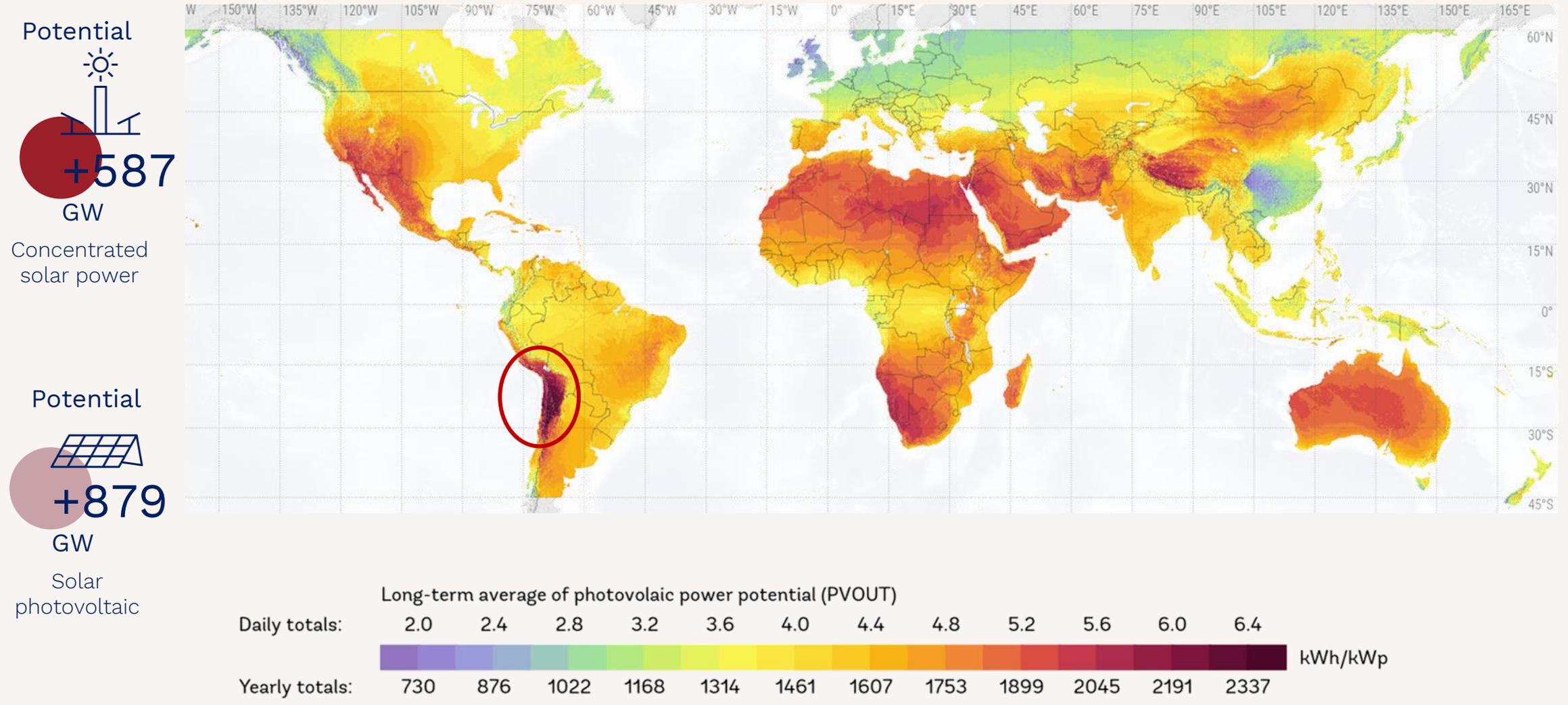


The main objectives of the National Lithium Strategy address aspects of sustainability, income, stakeholders, mining development and economic growth. The development of the industry will be through public-private cooperation and joint ventures

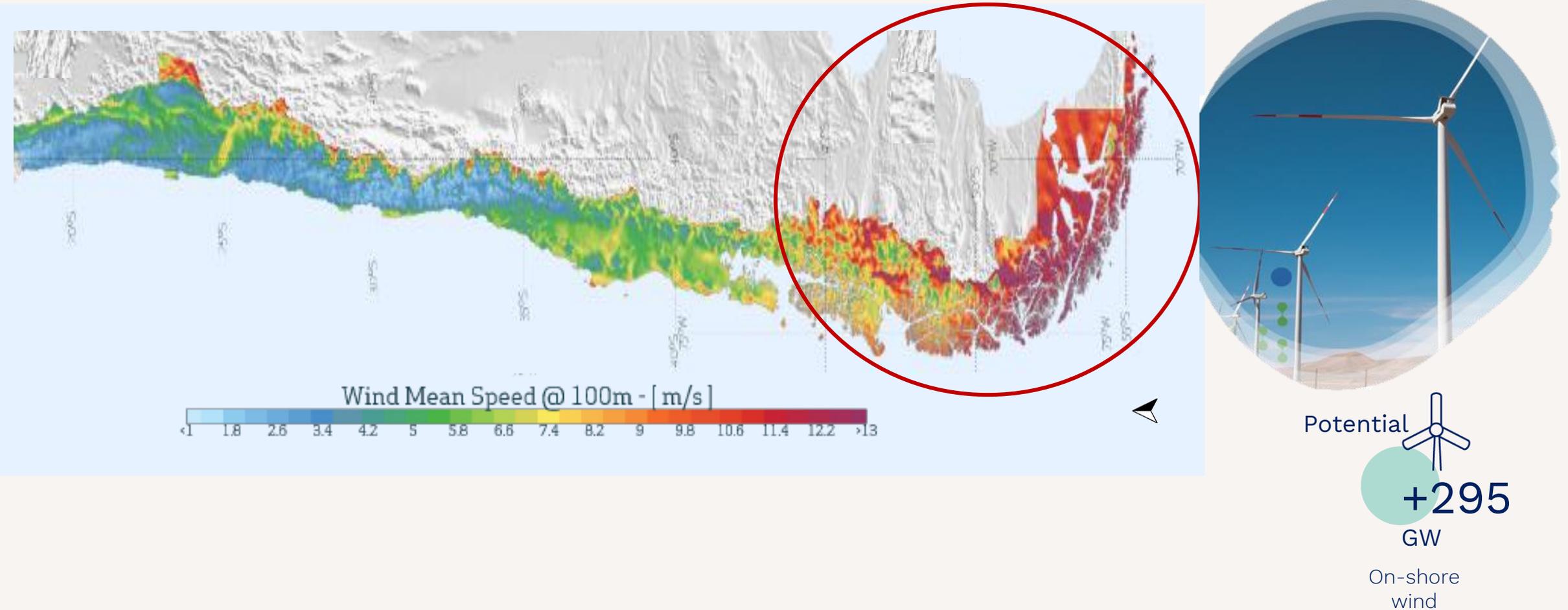
Strategy's Implementation Timeline



Chile has unique advantages in the world to produce renewable energy, Green Hydrogen and its derivatives. The Atacama Desert provides the highest photovoltaic power potential in the planet...

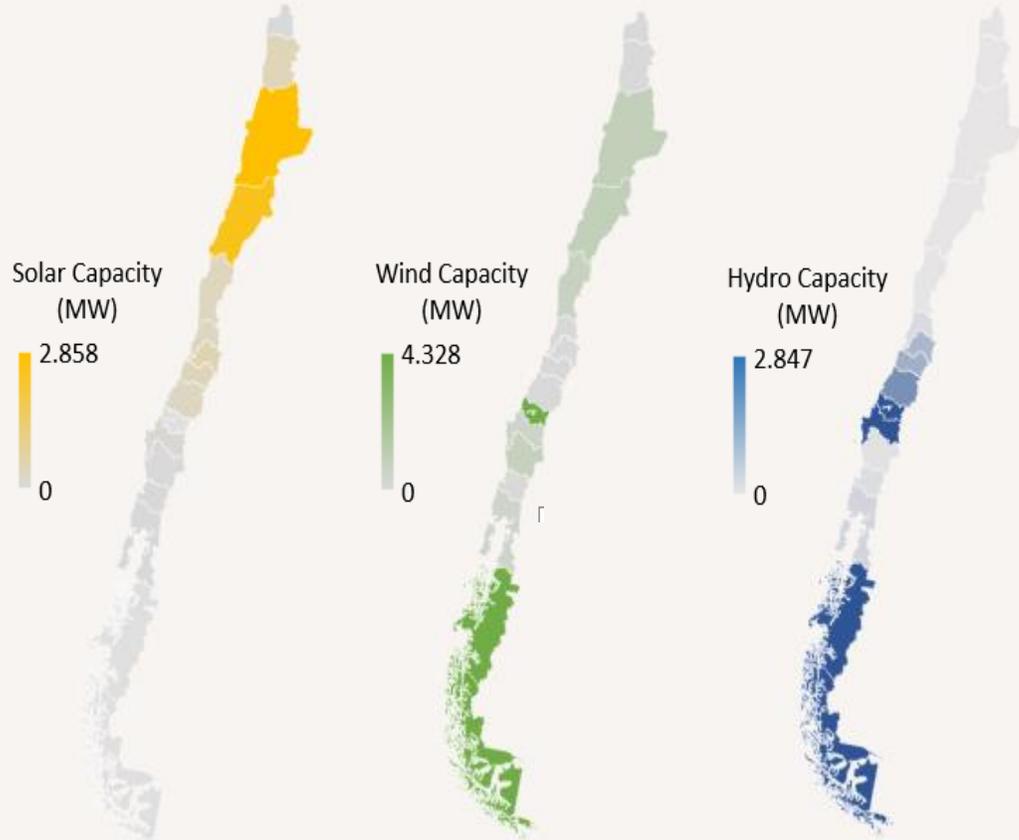


... while Patagonia presents strong and constant winds that give Chile great comparative advantages for the generation of clean energy

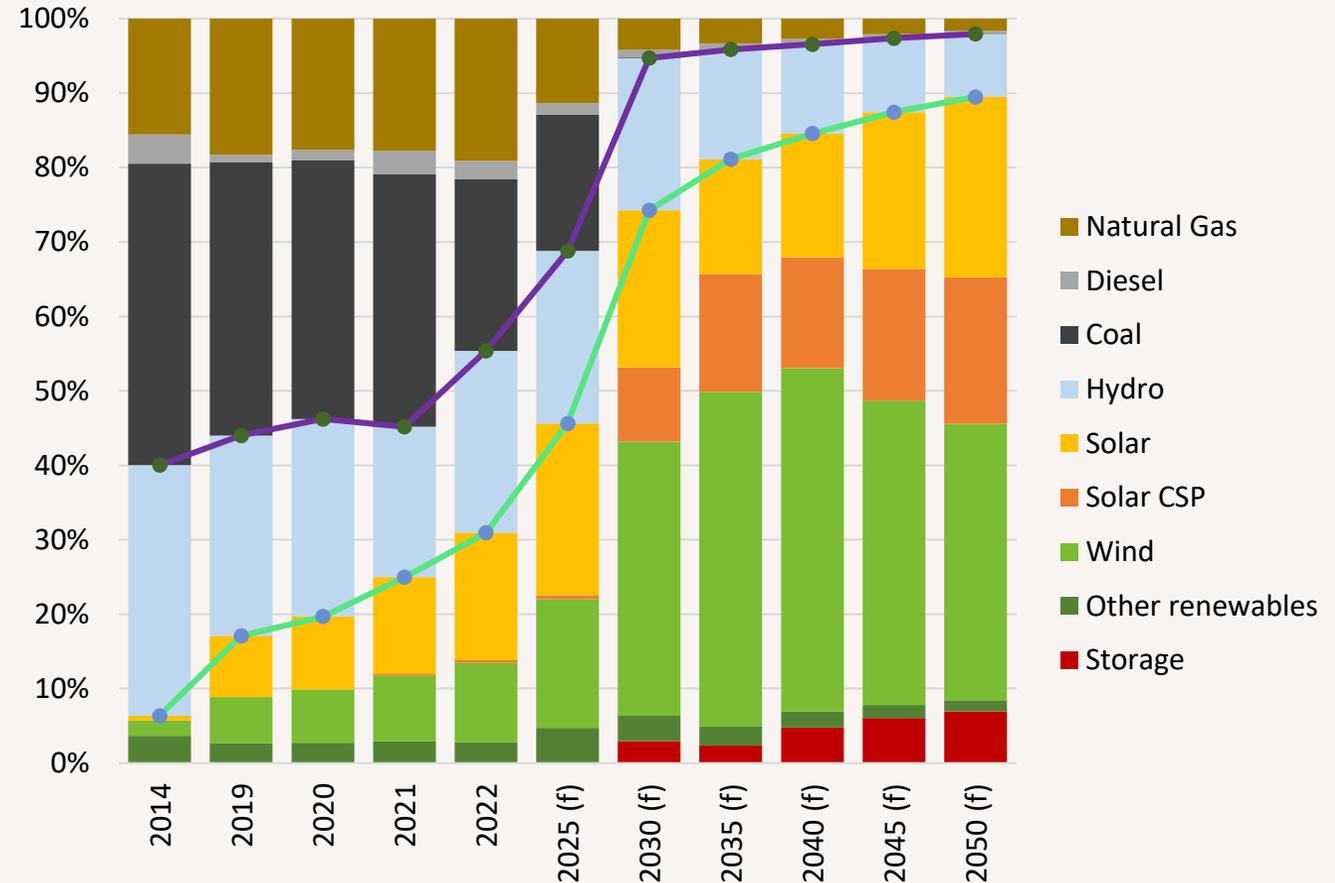


Chile is committed to confront climate change by making significant changes to its energy matrix. Chilean renewable installed capacity has already a great potential to become the main producer of energy in the country

Gross Power Installed Capacity by Region in 2022 (1)



Electricity generation by technology and NCRE participation



Note: (1) Maximum gross power installed in the National Electric System. It considers power plants in operation and in test, (f): forecast.

Source: National Electric Coordinator and Ministry of Energy.

Green Hydrogen and its derivatives are a fundamental pillar to promote and materialize the decarbonization of the national productive matrix

National Green Hydrogen Strategy

2025



Top 1 investment on green hydrogen in Latin America



Electrolysis capacity under construction and operation



Production in at least two hydrogen valleys



Global exporter leader of green hydrogen and its derivatives



The cheapest green hydrogen on the planet



Global leader producer of green hydrogen by electrolysis

GH2 and derivatives industry in Chile

(BUSD)



■ Domestic applications
■ Exports

2030

2050



More than 40 projects under development



GH2 Valley

- Pre-fid
- Development
- Operation

1 **AES "Green Ammonia"**
NH3 for export
AES + international partner
800MW RE

7 **ACH – MRP Project**
NH3 for export
Maisntream, Aker Clean Hydrogen
3,000 MW (hybrid)

9 **Quintero Bay H2 Hub**
Power-to-X
GNL Quintero, Enagas, Acciona
10 MW (RE)

15 **HNH Energy**
NH3 for export
Austria Energy, Okowind, CIP
1,800 MW (wind)

19 **Haru Oni**
Highly Innovative Fuels (HIF)
AME, Enel, ENAP, Porsche y Siemens Energy
Pilot: 131 m³ e-gasoline/year

20 **Magellanic Winds**
NH3 for export
RWE
550 MW (Ez)

2 **HyEx**
NH3 for local use and export
Engie, Enaex
850 MW (RE)

3 **Paracelsus**
Power-to-Mobility
Humboldt H2V, Mejillones Port
Pilot: 550 H2 ton/year

10 **Hypro Aconcagua**
Power-to-Gas
Linde
20 MW RE

11 **H2 for Forklifts in retail**
Power-to-mobility
Engie, Walmart
1 MW (RE)

21 **Gente Grande**
NH3 for export
TEG, Haura Energy
> 1,000 MW(wind)

16 **H2 Magallanes**
NH3 for export
Total EREN
10,000MW(wind)



6 **Hydra**
R+D project to design a H2 powertrain
Engie, CSIRO, Mining3, Corfo
Pilot: 1 mining truck

4 **H2 Solar Project**
Power-to-Mobility
Air Liquide, Atamostec, CEA Liten
Pilot: 1-3 FC buses

13 **Green Steel project**
H2 for DRI
CAP Acero, Paul Wurth
Confidential

5 **Pauna Greener Future**
NH3 for export
Statkraft
671 MW (PV)

8 **AMER project**
E-Methanol
Air Liquide
80 MW RE

12 **Las Tortolas project**
Power-to-mobility
Anglo American
186 kW

14 **HDF Project**
Power to Power
Hydrogene de France
36 MW (wind)

17 **Faro del Sur**
Hydrogen
ENEL Green Power
240 MW (wind)

18 **Llaquedona**
NH3 for export
Sociedad de Inversiones Albatros, Alfanar, ENAP
1,159 MW (wind)

Note: Project's location only referential. Developers highlighted in turquoise.
Source: Ministry of Energy.

Key milestones met...

≈1000 MUSD

H2 Facility CORFO

Agreements with IDB, WB, KfW and BEI to allow leverage for the private sector by Corfo

Green corridors

Sign of agreement with Denmark

Promote green maritime corridors and expand cooperation with Europe

Private-public platform

Magallanes Green Hydrogen Regional Transformation

Platform to identify and validate initiatives required for the development of the local industry

Clean Hydrogen Partnership

International partnership

The regions of Antofagasta and Magallanes are registered as Hydrogen Valleys in the international platform of Mission Innovation

Fast-track for GH2 projects

Ventana al Futuro

The Ministry of National Assets authorized the first concession to produce GH2, where 13 hectares of public land will be allocated with a capacity of 200MW of electrolysis

Investment climate initiatives agenda

InvestChile strategy for the development of GH2 industry

Reduction of information asymmetries, continuous accompaniment and support to international companies

Hydrogen regulation roadmap

Environmental Impact Assessment System (SEIA)

Publish documents aimed at developing criteria applicable to GH2 projects

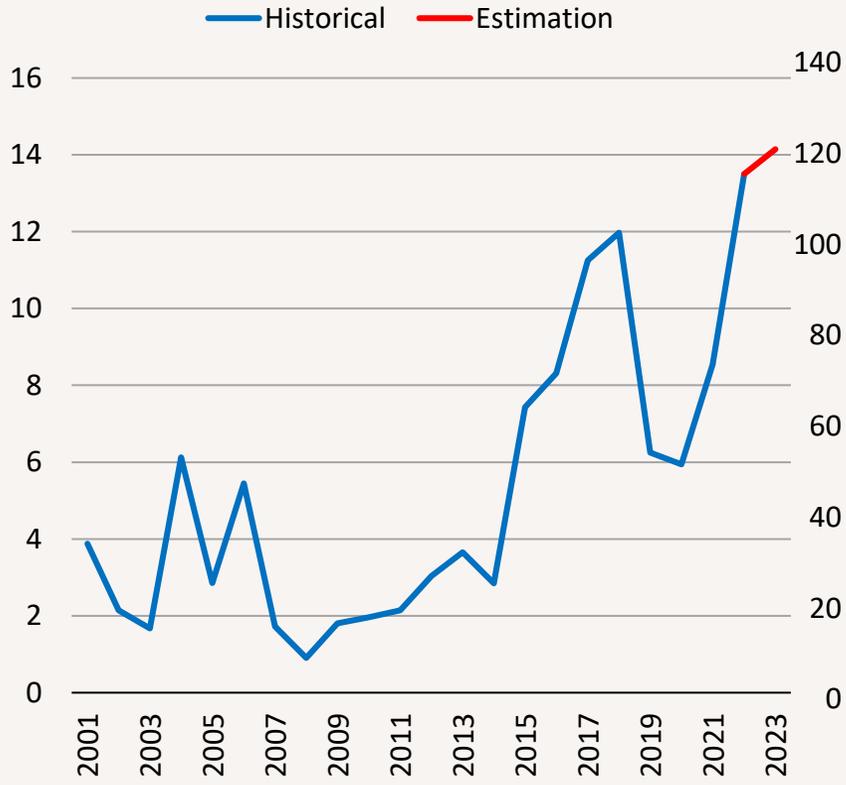
Regulatory institution

Reform of Law 19.300

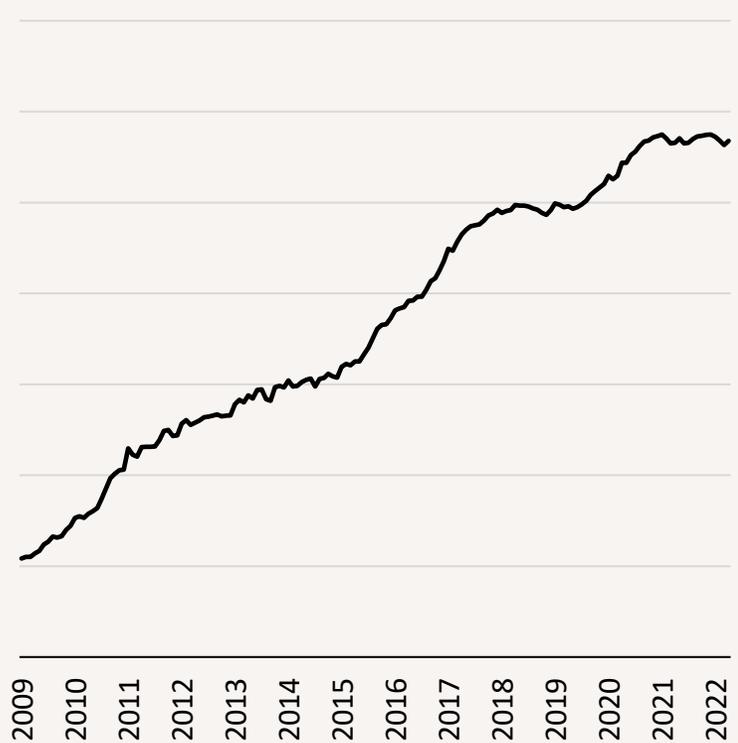
A comprehensive reform incorporating hydrogen production within the legal typologies for admission to the SEIA will be presented by the end of 2023.

Chile has been increasing investment in digital infrastructure and connectivity to provide services to the world. Substantial investment in data centers, submarine cable to Asia, and 5G infrastructure under way

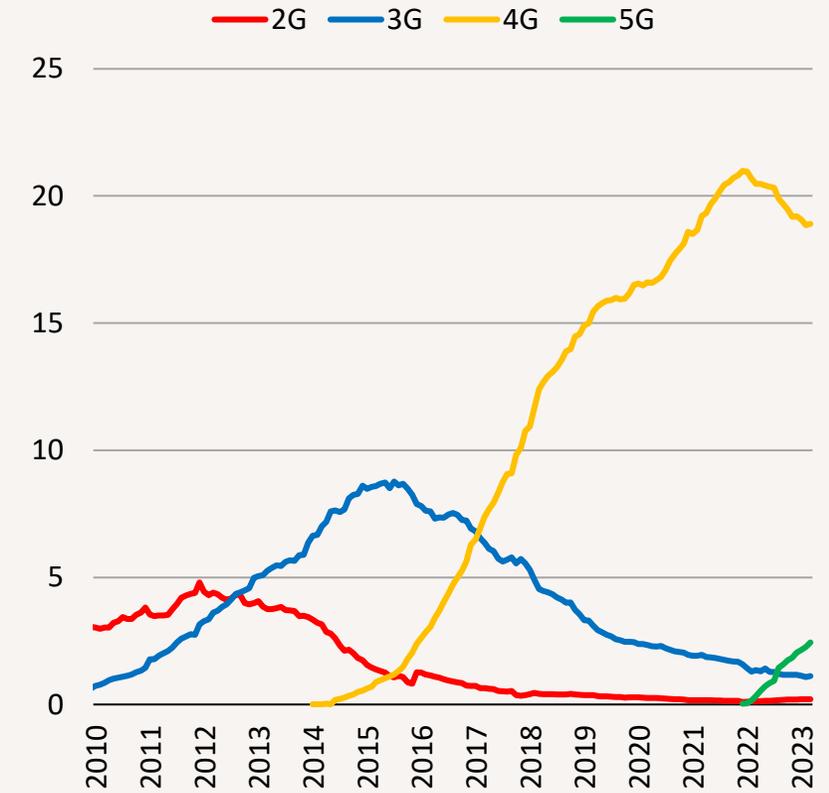
Technological sector participation on private investment (1)
(% of total private investment)



Internet Access Service: Total Mobile Connections
(total penetration per 100 inhab.)

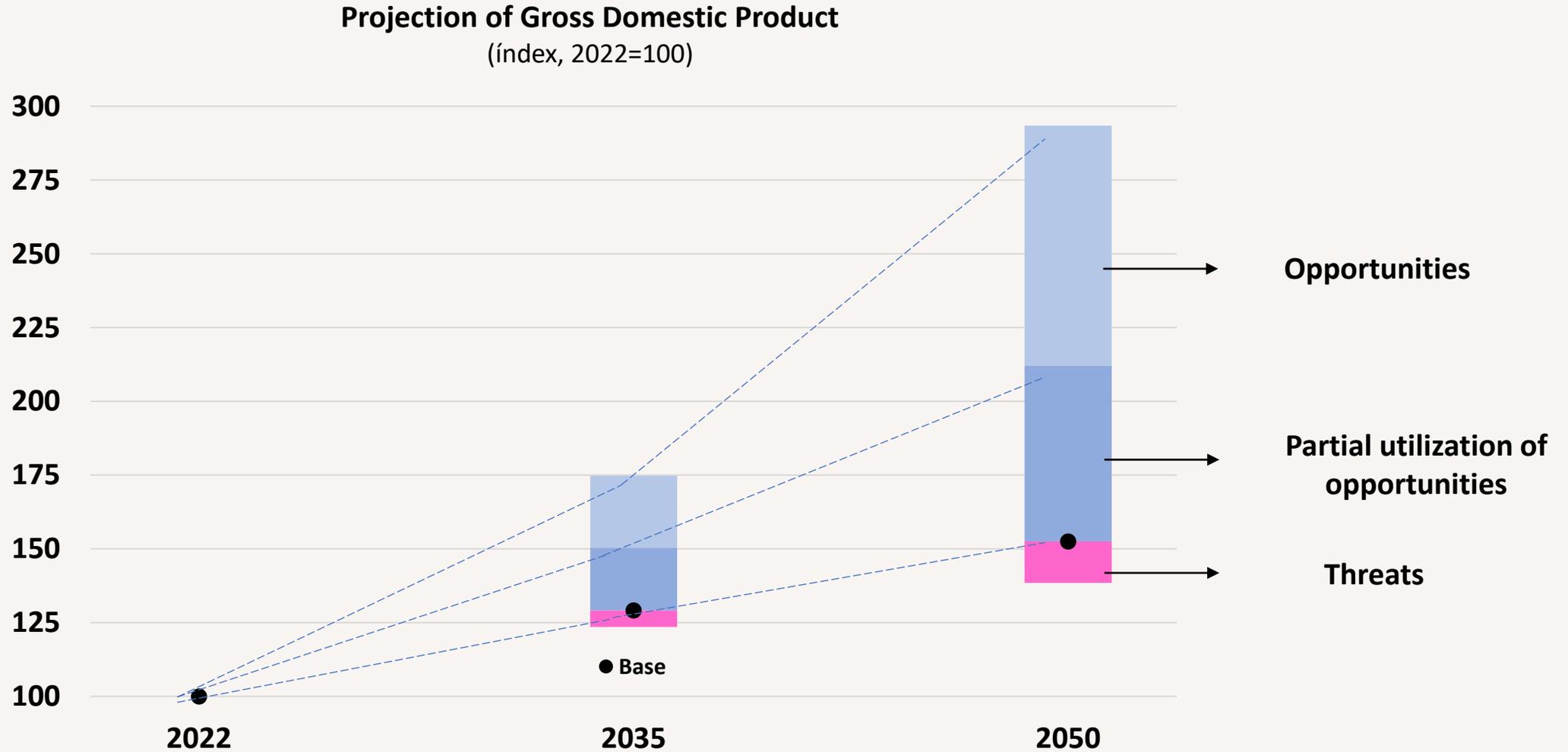


Internet Access Service: Mobile Connections by Technology
(millions)



Source: Office of Major Projects (OGP) of the Ministry of Economy, Chilean Chamber of Construction and Corporation of capital goods (CCG) and Telecommunications Undersecretary.

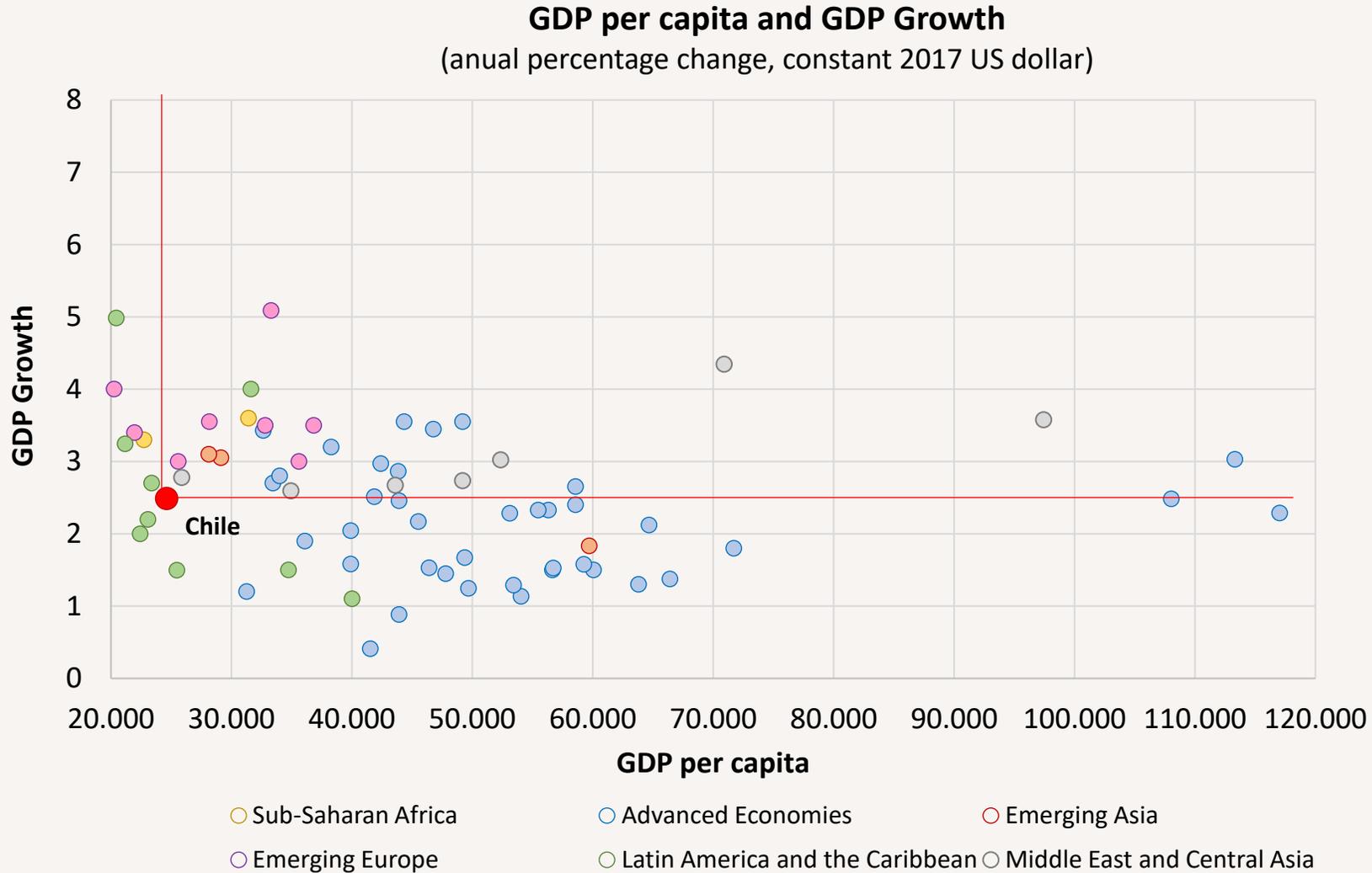
With more favorable financial conditions, pro-growth and productivity policies, and strategies to reap the benefits of the greening and digital global economy, Chile can lift its growth potential by 2pp, broadening the base for an inclusive and sustainable economy



Note: The base scenario is built using the Central Bank's trend GDP - IPoM December 2022. The threats scenario assumes zero growth in Total Factor Productivity (TFP). Partial exploitation of opportunities considers half of the 2.4%.

Source: Ministry of Finance

Economies with similar or higher per capita GDP show that there is still room to increase potential growth. It is a challenge that needs to be addressed



Note: Economies with GDP per capita greater than 20,000 constant 2017 international dollars are considered. GDP per capita is for the year 2022 at constant prices in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). GDP growth is for the year 2028 at constant prices.

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF)

- Foreign investment is welcome to contribute to the development of a new inclusive, sustainable growth path in Chile.
- Strong and reliable institutions, transparent regulations, respect for the rule of law, a solid, resilient economy, an educated labor force are some well-known strengths.
- A sophisticated financial market offers opportunities for both portfolio investments, FDI and venture capital.
- Taxation on proceeds from foreign investment will remain stable after the the Royalty on mining, given the overall cap on tax burden. Tax reform is committed not to touch foreign investors.
- Chile's broad network of trade agreements also foster market access, investor protection as well as world-class labor and environmental standards.
- Progress in addressing social and security needs should further contribute to grant a favorable and stable business environment and to make Chile a destination of choice for global investors.

Building a transition from economic and social crisis to stronger, more inclusive and sustainable growth in Chile

Chile Day – New York 2023

June 2023



Mario Marcel | Minister of Finance

Topics	Current Constitution	Constitutional Convention	Institutional Bases	Expert Committee
Fiscal Discipline and Legislative Process	<p>There is no mention of fiscal responsibility, but rather financial responsibility.</p> <p>The President of the Republic has exclusive initiative for bills related to the administration of the country, or the financial or budgetary administration of the State.</p>	<p>Public finances shall be conducted in accordance with the principles of sustainability and fiscal responsibility, which shall guide the actions of the State.</p> <p>Certain expenditure matters may be initiated by Parliament with the concurrence of the President.</p>	<p>Progressive development of social rights, subject to the principle of fiscal responsibility.</p> <p>Executive Power, with a head of Government having exclusive initiative in presenting bills directly related to public expenditure.</p>	<p>The state promotes the progressive development of social rights, subject to the principle of fiscal responsibility.</p> <p>The President of the Republic will have exclusive initiative for bills related to the country's administration or financial and budgetary administration.</p>
Central Bank	It establishes its autonomy.	It establishes its autonomy.	It establishes its autonomy.	It establishes its autonomy.
Property Right	<p>Property rights in its various forms over all kinds of tangible or intangible assets. No one can be deprived of their property except for reasons of national interest.</p> <p>The expropriated party shall always have the right to prior compensation for the resulting financial loss. In the absence of an agreement, it must be paid in cash.</p>	<p>Property in all its forms and over all kinds of assets, except those that are naturally common or declared non-appropriable by law. No person shall be deprived of their property except for reasons of general interest. The owner always has the right to be compensated with the fair price of the expropriated property.</p>	<p>Chile protects and guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms, such as the property rights in its various manifestations.</p>	<p>Property rights in its various forms over all kinds of tangible or intangible assets.</p> <p>No one can, under any circumstances, be deprived of their property except for reasons of national interest. The expropriated party shall always have the right to compensation for the actual loss suffered. In the absence of agreement, the compensation must be paid in cash, in full, and without delay.</p>

Topics	Current Constitution	Constitutional Convention	Institutional Bases	Expert Committee
Social Rights	The State and its agencies may engage in business activities or participate in them only if authorized by a qualified quorum law . Regulates who cannot declare a strike.	Chile is a social and democratic state of law . The State must take all necessary measures to progressively achieve the full satisfaction of these rights.	Chile is a social and democratic state of law whose purpose is to promote the common good, recognize fundamental rights and freedoms, and promote the progressive development of social rights.	Chile is organized as a social and democratic state of law that recognizes fundamental rights and freedoms and promotes the progressive development of social rights through public and private institutions .
Mining	The State has ownership of all mines. The law determines the purpose of concessions. Concessions are protected by constitutional property rights.	The State has ownership of all mines. Exploration and exploitation will be subject to regulation considering their non-renewable nature, intergenerational public interest, and environmental protection .	Chile constitutionally commits to the care and conservation of nature and its biodiversity.	Continuity in the current constitutional norms governing mining.
Water rights	Private rights to water, recognized or established in accordance with the law, grant their holders ownership over them .	It establishes a new water statute, developing the entire public institutional framework related to this matter and establishing that water use authorizations are non-transferable .	Chile constitutionally commits to the care and conservation of nature and its biodiversity.	Right to water in accordance with the law. Priority is given to use for consumption. National assets for public use. Continuity in the regulations regarding water rights established to date.