

Chapter 1 : What NOT to do in Chile - Matador Network

In continuing with our warm climate theme, this month's quiz will focus on Chile. Considering the wickedly freezing winter we are experiencing here in Canada, I should have titled the quiz "All about Chilly".

The most iconic photographs of the island are born out of images of these towering, ancient giants. While there is a lot more going on at the Isla de Pascua, they are without a doubt the stars of the show. One The moai were carved from volcanic rock by tribes of the Rapa Nui people during the height of their civilization. Two A single moai likely took about a year to carve. A maui, partially completed, lies half-embedded in the mountain. It is thought that the Rapa Nui people of the time placed so much focus on the construction of moai that they failed to devote resources to things like farming and rearing of livestock. This may be a factor which lead to the fall of their civilization, but multiple theories abound. Three The making of the maui is even more impressive when you consider that the ancient Rapanui people had no access to steel or any types of metal tools. The carving tools were in fact all made of stone, like obsidian. Further, they had no knowledge of construction shared from outside societies. They simply figured it all out on their own. After being erected, if a moai fell, it was thought to lose its mana and could not be used again. This is part of the reason why so many toppled maui are found all over the island in unusual places. Imagine that, after a year spent building one! A few of the maui which have fallen face first from their thus. This is no less magic; seeing even the smallest maui upright, it defies logic how a civilization without electricity, combustible engines, and cranes could accomplish this. Six Although the iconic images we see circulating the internet are eyeless, the maui actually did have eyes. White coral was used to create the sclera, and red scoria was used to make the pupils. Today only one standing moai on the island has eyes, which were replaced as part of the restoration efforts. Seven I was surprised to learn during our drive around the island that the maui differ greatly. While they generally have the same structure, some are pretty small: Others, such as this one, tower more than two stories in height and are even more impressive upon their ahus. The maui also differ in physical features. Truly, no two statues are alike. Some have sharp noses, others are rounder and flatter, some are chubbier, some have long earlobes while others do not. While erosion and time have done away with the carvings on many, some retain this feature, adding to their uniqueness. Eight There are a few moai which totally break the mold of the iconic Easter Island postcard image. For example, there is one that is chubby and kneeling and looks a little bit more like a Buddha. Nine Today, maui can be found all over Easter Island, many of them standing tall on their ahus as they did in the past. But this is actually a bit of a lie. Take, for example, Ahu Tongariki, restored by a wealthy Japanese group who took great interest in the largest of the maui displays. Ten The largest moai ever constructed was never finished, and never stood up. It remains embedded in the volcanic rock in Ranu Raraku. It was awe-inspiring to look upon the ambition or maybe a better word is hubris? Looking upon this stone giant, and all the unfinished works of the quarry, makes one wonder about what it is exactly that happened that stopped the construction of these stone giants right in their tracks.

Chapter 2 : About TeamÂ® Chile, get to know who we are as a company

Getting to know Chile, we make friends with the Araucanian Indians from whom much of the love of liberty- and willingness to defend it- has been acquired by modern Chileans: the descendants of English, Irish, Scotch, Dutch, Swedish, Italian, Yugoslavian, Swiss, German, Danish, French, Spanish, Syrian, Lebanese and Norwegian settlers.

Patagonia and Antarctica Wide-open natural areas of Chile and the open nature of the Chilean people From the Far North and the Altiplano to the Far South of Chile, someone is always waiting to receive you with open arms. Chile has many different adventures to offer tourists: It has islands full of legends, winemaking traditions, great challenges to be overcome, and the modern and accessible city of Santiago. But, there is something about Chile that has not yet been said. Chile has wide-open natural landscapes, but you can also find this openness in the Chilean people. The feeling of being alive floods over you in these wide-open spaces in Chile. Here you can get in touch with nature or set out to explore pristine areas. The people of Chile will also pleasantly surprise you with their kindness and hospitality. This will be a completely new experience in a place where you will feel at peace. Older than the Egyptian mummies, Visit the mummies of Chinchorro. Discover the mummies of Chinchorro, the oldest ones in the world that are close to 8,000 years old. Central area, Santiago and Valparaiso Valleys nestled between the Andes and the ocean bring life to a land of flavors that will awake your senses. Get to know it when you visit the Juan Fernandez Archipelago in Chile. Discover the enormous Santiago Metropolitan Park at the heart of the city! Santiago Metropolitan Park is one of the four largest urban parks in the world, with 1,500 hectares. Easter Island Enigmas and legends from an ancestral culture enrich the landscapes and tropical beaches at the naval of the world. Visit three continents in just one country! Chile is the only tricontinental country in Latin America, with territories in America, Antarctica and Oceania. The South, its Lakes and Volcanoes A magical place with traditions full of wisdom, where the living ecosystem grows and develops at its own natural pace. The market of Lota, city located in the south of Chile, actually opens every day of the year. Patagonia and Antarctica Fjords and glaciers hidden among green landscapes that give way to the horizon that disappears at the end of the world. Located on Navarino Island, on the southern tip of Patagonia, Puerto Williams is the southernmost administrative settlement in the world. How to travel around Chile? Learn about the airlines and direct routes that connect Chile to the rest of the world.

Chapter 3 : Get to Know a City: Santiago de Chile | Tours4fun

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Get to know Pueblo: Pueblo native Joe Koncilja, who began putting the signs up three to four years ago, said about people visit the alley most nights and photo shoots are popular there. Carla Houghton said her grandfather and his parents came from Italy, and he and his brothers started farming in the region. Her father farmed and her brother has been running the farming side of the business for 20 years. He grows 18 varieties of chiles and peppers, along with cabbage, pumpkins, melons and tomatoes. She and her mother started a bakery at the farm, specializing in Potica, other sweet breads and Italian cookies. The craft brewery is in a former police station and jailhouse, which also houses a boutique hotel. The alehouse also features an espresso bar and bakery. The corridor is one of 12 arts districts certified by Colorado and features galleries, street art, fountains and cafes. Love those Pueblo chiles? Why not visit some of the growers and their farm stands? Or stop by one of the plus restaurants offering their unique version of the slopper, a burger topped with Pueblo green chile. You might need to walk off that slopper, and the city center offers an array of sites within easy walking distance. Eisenhower presented Raymond G. During the Vietnam War, a fourth Puebloan Drew Dix was awarded the medal and later the Pueblo City Council adopted the Home of Heroes theme, which is featured prominently along the riverwalk. The Riverwalk brought a channel of the Arkansas River back to an area of downtown Pueblo where the river had flowed for hundreds of years. It was diverted after the Great Flood in June destroyed much of the city and killed hundreds of people in the city and the Arkansas River Valley. The city has plenty of rooms in hotels and inns, or you can camp at nearby Lake Pueblo State Park. Highway 50 just east of the city. Italian immigrants started many of the farms and some have been in the same family for as many as five generations, said Deborah Espinosa, tour manager for Heritage Tours SoCo. The chiles must be grown in Pueblo County to carry the name, but there is more than one variety. One of the newer varieties, which Millberger calls the Giodone, is thicker and hotter. His dad started the acre farm in , and it now supplies Whole Foods in four states and Sysco. Highway 50 that includes produce, a deli and bakery. Other seasonal produce also is available, along with ethnic foods, honey, cheese and pastries made on site. The tours are from 9 a. Group rates are available. For more information, visit www. It offers conferences, workshops, performances, classes and other activities, along with the seven Helen T. White Galleries that host 24 new exhibitions each year. The center is part of the state-designated creative district, one of 12 in Colorado. When the growing collection of neon flickers to life about 8 p. The lights are on a timer and come on about 8 p. Tandoori Urban Bar and Grill with a patio on the alley built by Koncilja. Hence, it became Neon Alley, running off the block of B Street, and it attracts neon sign lovers from all over. With the four that were added this week, the count is up to He can also imagine a few small wooden dance platforms and music and well there are plenty of ideas about what it could become. But what he wants most is for people to just wander the alley, take photos and enjoy the collection. For more information, visit [http:](http://) Lemon Rose Garden and the Veterans Bridge. Take an excursion boat and hear a bit about Pueblo history, or you can opt for a more romantic gondola ride. The walkways along the 1-mile-long canal of the Historic Arkansas Riverwalk of Pueblo attract people throughout the day and evening for strolling, jogging, dining and drinking. One nice stop is Brues Alehouse , a microbrewery and gastropub in a former police station and jail. For more information, visit puebloriverwalk. But as he points out in the video, no two sloppers are alike, so it might take a few trips to Pueblo to find your match. This story has been updated to correct the name of the first sign that went up in Neon Ally. Sue McMillin, a longtime journalist and former city editor at The Durango Herald, is a freelance writer and editor living in Victor, Colorado. On the net Read More Get to know Pueblo: Explore riverwalk, chile farms and Neon Alley A collection of neon signs and art posters decorate Neon Alley in Pueblo. Explore riverwalk, chile farms and Neon Alley The walkways along the 1-mile-long canal of the Historic Arkansas Riverwalk of Pueblo attract people throughout the day and evening for strolling, jogging, dining and drinking.

Chapter 4 : Getting to know Chile's wineries in a new way: Compass Wine app | Wines of Chile

A magical valley with wine, hot springs & perfect night skies. Chile's Valle de Elqui is for a haven for nature-lovers, hikers and stargazers, and will witness a Total Solar Eclipse just before dusk on July 2,

Nov 18, 1. Do go during shoulder season. Slightly farther north is the practically unvisited Tolhuaca National Park , full of monkey-puzzle trees and red-crested woodpeckers the length of your forearm. Do hike to the El Morado Glacier. Another option is a day trip from Puerto Natales to the Serrano and Balmaceda Glaciers via a four-hour boat trip past sea lions and cormorant colonies. Do your own wine tour solo in the Casablanca, Colchagua, or nearby valleys. This is doable with a little research. You could also take a tour with a local independent wine expert like Karen Gilchrist from winetravelchile. For the luxury wine-tourist set, Liz Caskey is recommended. Do hike up on the Zorro Vidal path. This trail takes about 40 minutes at a reasonable pace and is accessible from the Bellavista Pio Nono entrance. Or rent a bike on the Pedro de Valdivia side and pedal up minutes. This way, you earn your syrupy, rich mote con huesillo a drink made with hyper-sweetened peach punch, reconstituted dehydrated peaches, and wheat kernels from the vendors at the top. Cerro San Cristobal mini-do: Animal lovers will cringe. Do take the bus. Overnight buses can be downright luxurious. The usual warning to buy in advance applies, including on buses during the summer, high season, and long weekends. Chilean post-game hooliganism has taken hold, and a bus or metro trip with these screaming, chanting fans is not where you want to be. Do watch a game at an out-of-the-way bar or restaurant. Or simply take the 91 minutes when the game is on as an excuse to enjoy the streets nearly completely solo, and then get back inside before the melee starts. Word to the wise those police water cannons? They can and do also spew tear gas into rowdy crowds. Do hit up Calle Bandera to buy used clothing. Nearly all salmon in Chile is farmed, contains antibiotics and dyes banned in many countries, and if you know your salmon is nearly flavorless. Less adventurous stomachs might prefer pastel de jaiba, an impossibly thick cheesy crab bisque. Even if you studied Spanish in high school, or college, or high school and college plus a stint traveling around Central America ten years ago, you simply will NOT understand what the average Chilean is saying. Years of history, miles and mountains of separation, and waves of different settlers have contributed to making Santiago the way it is. The city tends to be under-appreciated, under-touristed, and generally underrated. This article was originally published on November 16th, Posted In.

Chapter 5 : Chile International Travel Information

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Visa information[edit] Citizens of the following countries may be exempted from tourist and business visa requirements: Up to 90 days: Kitts and Nevis, St. Up to 60 days: Grenada, Greece, Indonesia and Peru. Up to 30 days: Up to 21 days: However, citizens of Australia and Mexico must pay a reciprocity fee on their first entry to Chile by air. This one-time charge was valid for the life of your passport, however Customs officials as of December were correcting themselves to only 90 days. Citizens of most other countries, such as the UK or the US, do not have to pay a fee. Indian passport holders should apply for a tourist visa in advance at the nearest Chilean consulate and should present proof of solvency and hotel reservations. Full information about tourist visa can be found in this document Jan More information up-to-date can be found at the Ministry of Foreign Relations website. The current immigration procedure is that the officer runs your passport through a scanner, asks you questions about the purpose of your visit and where you are staying in Chile, then prints out a receipt showing information drawn from your passport, your destination in Chile, and a large matrix bar code. Keep this receipt safe: You will be required to present it to the International Police when you depart Chile, and you may not be allowed to leave without it. If arriving by air, you will then be required to proceed to the baggage claim to pick up your bags. You will have to fill out a customs declaration form which is handed out in flight , and proceed to customs inspection. Regardless of whether you have anything to declare, all bags of all international arrivals are screened by x-ray machines at airport customs stations. On domestic flights, airport tax depends on the distance with distances less than km costing CLP1, and longer distances costing CLP4,; either way, it will also be included in the ticket price. Like most countries, Chile has immigration inspection stations at airports for both arriving and departing international passengers. The total time to clear immigration not including additional time for customs for inbound flights or security for outbound flights usually takes at least 30 minutes to one hour. This is why some airlines ask passengers leaving Chile on international flights to check in at two hours before departure time, to ensure they have adequate time to clear outbound immigration and security inspection. Other restrictions[edit] Chile is a geographically isolated country, separated from its neighbours by desert, mountains and ocean. This protects it from many pests and diseases that can hit agriculture, one of the biggest national economic sources. Upon arrival, the customs declaration form will require you to declare that you are not carrying any restricted product. If you are, declare so and show the form to SAG officials at the customs inspection station. Prior to 30 August , Chile was not a signatory to the Hague Convention on apostilles, meaning that all documents other than passports were considered legally worthless in Chile, unless legalized by a foreign Chilean consulate or embassy before coming to Chile. Since the Convention has come into effect in Chile, it is sufficient to obtain notarization or certification, together with apostilles, to ensure that foreign documents will be accepted as legally binding in Chile. Remember that Chile is a centralized country a "unitary state" in the parlance of political science , so the laws stay the same regardless of region. It is the largest aviation facility in Chile and the 6th busiest of South America by passenger traffic over 11 million in It is a major connecting point for air traffic between Oceania and Latin America. The domestic and international are the same terminal, with the international on the left and domestic on the right. Santiago International Airport is served by several non-stop international service, mainly from Europe, the Americas and Oceania. If you are arriving at Santiago, keep in mind that Santiago does not have enough gates to allow most international aircraft to occupy parking spots at gates while being serviced. Your aircraft will likely be directed to a remote parking spot on the tarmac along with many others and you will be bused to immigration inspection, which will add another 15 to 20 minutes of delay. By bus[edit] If you are already in South America, a cheaper and reliable way is to go by bus to Chile. From Peru , there are several buses from Arequipa ; some taxis also cross the border between Tacna and Arica. There are also several buses from Bolivia to northern cities and Santiago. If you are crossing

from Bolivia and Argentina through the Andes, be aware that it takes place at high altitude, up to m 13, ft. Also, the roads from Peru and Bolivia are a bit poor in quality, so be patient. During the winter season, which begins in June and ends in August, it is not uncommon for the passage from Mendoza to close for days at a time. These airlines are the three Chilean airlines: When travelling within Chile, please consider reserving your tickets before entering the country: LATAM offers a good online reservation service but in the others is not that good yet and mainly in Spanish, although it is possible to use them to compare fares. The reason the website is in Spanish lies in the fact fares are aimed at Chilean people or long-term residents. Because of the shape of the country, many routes are subject to several time-consuming layovers. You might take this into account as you can have up to 4 stops en route to your destination! Other remote locations are served by regional airlines. Companies that cover almost the entire country include Turbus site in Spanish only and Pullman sit in Spanish, English and Portuguese. In Santiago, you can find both terminals and more companies on Universidad de Santiago subway station; if you need to go to the Northern Center area Valparaiso, Vina del Mar, Pajaritos metro station also has some ticket-selling booths. Keep in mind that prices vary on a daily basis, so are usually more expensive on weekends and holidays tickets than on weekdays. The quality of service varies quite a lot. Check if the bus is "cama" bed, "semi-cama" heavily inclining seats or ejecutivo executive - slightly inclining seat. Toilets are not always available - especially if you are getting on a bus at a later stage of a long journey. All passenger rail service is operated by Trenes Metropolitanos. The word is the contraction of microbus. Larger cities have cross-town bus routes at very affordable prices. To travel by "micro" in Santiago you will need to buy before a smart contactless travel-card called "BIP" and charge it with money. You can do so in any subway station, in most supermarkets and in some smaller stores. This card also allows you to travel by subway in Santiago. The card costs about USD2. You only need to scan the card at the beginning of your journey and at every transfer. You should hop off the "micro" through the back doors. Colectivo[edit] A mix between a micro and a taxi. These small cars have routes and get around quicker and more comfortably. Fares are similar to those on the Micro, and depend on the hour. Fares must be paid in cash. A reliable way to move around in the city. You must pay the fee only once when you enter the system and you can ride as much as you want. There are now more stations in Santiago because of the recent construction of two new lines. Visit the website [2] for more information. Car rentals[edit] Car rentals are widely available throughout most major cities, but not in smaller towns. Rental rates in Santiago are very similar to those in the U. If you want to bring rental cars across South American borders as part of a road trip, you will need to notify the rental car company in advance, pay additional fees, and obtain extra paperwork to show that you are authorized by the company to drive its vehicles across borders. Rental cars in South America all come with hidden GPS transponders even if there is no navigation system in the car so the company will know if you try to take the vehicle out of the country without their knowledge or drive too many kilometers per day if your vehicle has a per-day limit. Parking spaces and street lanes are narrower than in the U. However, like most Latin Americans, Chileans prefer to drive vehicles with manual transmissions to conserve fuel. As a result, the smallest vehicles available for rent with automatic transmissions are usually standard-size sedans, which are more expensive. There are several important vehicle-related documents which you must be able to present upon demand by the police, like the permiso de circulacion proof of payment of a vehicle registration fee to the local jurisdiction in which the vehicle is regularly garaged, and proof of Chilean vehicle insurance. The rental car company will normally keep those documents somewhere in the car. For example, Avis Budget Group puts them in a portfolio folder which is small enough to fit in the glove compartment. Road signs and markings[edit] All traffic signs and markings are in Spanish only. They are an interesting hybrid of European and North American influences. The European influence is more obvious in areas like speed limit signs and graphic icons, while the North American influence is more obvious in areas like warning signs yellow and diamond-shaped and typefaces Chile uses the FHWA typeface that is standard in the United States. Most traffic signs are self-explanatory but a few are not. If you cannot read or speak Spanish, you must take the time to memorize the meaning of the most common signs and markings, so that you will not inadvertently violate traffic law and draw unwanted attention from the police. Like European countries, but unlike most North and South American countries, Chile uses white lines on roads to divide both traffic moving in the same direction

and traffic moving in opposing directions. These are supplemented with arrows on the ground as well as arrows included on street name signs. Instead, Chile uses the Latin American version: Chilean guide signs on regular highways are usually green. Guide signs on expressways autopistas are usually blue, except for guide signs for motorway exits, which are usually but not always green. Dangerous road sections are all often signed with lower speed limits, such as hill crests, blind curves, tunnels, busy urban streets, and narrow urban alleys. There is no right turn on red, except for signs rarely seen which expressly authorize right turns on red with caution after making a complete stop. Santiago and other cities have reversible lanes and roads. They also have bus-only lanes also used by taxis which private vehicles are supposed to stay out of, and which are enforced by photo and video surveillance. Unlike most Latin American countries, carjackings are relatively rare, so running red lights and stop signs late at night is not tolerated by police. Also, despite steep fines and frequent use of radar guns, photo radar, and speed traps, speeding is rampant. Road conditions[edit] Expressways are virtually always well-maintained, paved, painted, signed, and largely free of potholes, cracks, litter, and debris.

Chapter 6 : Guide to Patagonia: what to do, how to do it, and where to stay | Travel | The Guardian

Getting to Know Chile: The Feria, Zappallar One of my new friends from the InterNations event is Patricio. He is Chilean, but spent many years in the U.S. working as an engineer at a shipbuilding company.

He is Chilean, but spent many years in the U. So his English is excellent, and we have a common Navy connection Chilean and U. He is one of those people with whom one finds it easy to spend time. Conversation is always interesting and easy. One of our first outings was the Feria. I know, I know “how could I, as much as I adore fresh fruits and vegetables” have not made it to the local market? But that situation has been satisfactorily rectified. Last Saturday, Patricio offered to accompany me to the Feria. A bustling conglomeration of brightly colored awnings and shouting vendors, the Feria is simultaneously fun and slightly overwhelming. One can also find olives, nuts, beans, spices, eggs and assorted other items. Patricio stops me to try chirimoya. When Patricio asks if I might taste the fruit, the vendor pulls one off the display and cuts it in half, handing me the fruit. It immediately becomes my new favorite fruit. As we continue to walk, Patricio stops me periodically to try something else. Next is the pepino. Also delicious, this one reminds me more of cantaloupe. He purchases a few more items for me, insisting that I must try them all. I have tried unknown fruits before, but without expert advice or really knowing what I was doing. My individual efforts were not successful, and so I had been put off trying anything else unfamiliar. Now, armed with the knowledge of what I like and what things are called, I feel confident I can return to buy all my favorite new fruits with ease! The morning was a complete success. I had all the produce I needed for the week; I had some new fruits to try; I had interacted with the vendors still so intimidating ; I was looking forward to returning to the Feria. Everyone here has a pull cart. Patricio was kind enough to give me his old pull cart, as he had recently purchased a new one. Pulling my cart behind me, with all my goodies from the Feria, I am feeling more and more like a local. The day is cloudy and overcast, but the views are still beautiful. This town mostly comes alive during the summer, so buildings are mostly closed up and deserted. Construction during the off-season is occurring in preparation for next summer. We stop at one restaurant and observe semi-cleaned fish in a trap. But we stop to speak with a man putting fish in the traps and he tells us that the fish are used as bait to catch crabs both pictured below. If you look closely, you can see the blue opening in the top of the trap for the crabs to enter. They looked fairly delicious. J Lunch is a Chilean specialty “cazuela. This is a broth-based soup which makes me excessively happy with meat, potatoes, Chilean squash, carrots, rice and corn. Presented in a clay bowl and steaming hot, I sigh as my soul sings. Patricio and I fortify ourselves with the food in front of a fireplace. I hope you like the pictures! Until next time, abrazos y besos!!

Chapter 7 : Chile Getting to Know Locals Tours: Sustainable Ec | Lokal Travel

Chile is the 5 th largest exporter of wine and the 9 th largest producer. And not just any wine, but some of the best and finest selection of wines have been produced in Chile since the first wine grapes were planted in the country in , brought by Spanish Conquistadores.

Entry, Exit and Visa Requirements Your passport must be in good condition and valid for the period of your stay. You do not need a visa for a tourist or business stay of 90 days or less tourist passports only. Failure to return this card may delay your departure from Chile. You will face a fine if you remain longer than allowed, and you will not be able to leave Chile until the fine is paid. **Travel on Diplomatic or Official Passports:** Dual nationals must enter and exit Chile using their Chilean passports, and they must enter and exit the United States using their U. Parents traveling with a minor must show evidence of their relationship to the child when entering or departing the country. Carry an original apostilled birth certificate. Minors in Chile must submit a notarized authorization from any non-traveling parent s , a notarized photocopy of the authorization, and an apostilled birth certificate at the time of departure. This is a lengthy process and should be commenced well in advance of travel. **Safety and Security** Demonstrations occur frequently, especially on March 29, May 1 and 21, and September Although most are peaceful, they can become violent. Avoid demonstrations if possible. Strikes are also common and can cause significant travel delays, especially if you are traveling to remote areas, such as Easter Island, Punta Arenas, and Chiloé. Anarchist groups have placed explosive and incendiary devices in public spaces, such as ATMs, metro stations, and government facilities, throughout Santiago. Remain vigilant and avoid suspicious or unattended packages. While the security environment is generally safe, street crime, carjackings, telephone scams, and residential break-ins are common, especially in Santiago, Valparaíso, Antofagasta, Calama, and Iquique. Vehicle thefts are a serious problem in Valparaíso and northern Chile from Iquique to Arica. Keep all valuables on you when taking buses, especially to or from Calama and San Pedro de Atacama. Thefts are common and are often done by people posing as bus employees. Credit card fraud is a concern. Never allow your credit card to be charged outside of your view. Do not accept assistance if your clothes are splashed with a wet, sticky substance - keep moving and do not let go of your bags. ATMs have been blown up in the late evenings or early mornings. Counterfeit and pirated goods are generally illegal in Chile. Report crimes to the local police at and contact the U. Embassy at 56 2 Local authorities are responsible for investigating and prosecuting crimes.

Chapter 8 : Getting to know the Moai | Onions in Chile

Food is a way to get to know another culture. Our guide was Colin Bennett, an American who lives in Santiago. Originally from the mid-west, Colin came to Chile to teach English and ended up staying.

It is long and thin and on the west coast of South America. It is known to be extremely dry and barren in the north but with beautiful lunar type landscapes. In southern Chile the weather is generally rainy all year round, with snow in a lot of the high altitude areas. Chile extends some 2 miles from north to south and for this reason it has such varying climates. The country is rugged with numerous mountain ranges and several large islands of the coast. Salaries in mining also appear to be competitive and there is plenty of opportunity long term. It also appears that there is a shortage of mining skills in some areas of Chile, which makes it attractive to mining professionals from overseas looking for new opportunities. I have had a number of mining professionals wanting to know what the process is with regards to work permits, should they want to look for a position in Chile. Should you be a foreigner considering working in Chile, as with most countries there is a protocol that you will need to follow in order to be accepted. For any foreign born worker to work in Chile, they will need to either be a permanent resident of the country or be duly authorised to work in Chile. I was interested to see that Chile and Canada have signed a bilateral arrangement that permits Canadians aged 18 to 35 to travel and work in Chile for up to 12 months. I am not sure if there is a similar arrangement with any other countries. However it seems that the norm is that if you be a foreign worker looking for opportunities in Chile that you will need to go through the right channels and ensure you have the right documentation. For those wanting to work in Chile, one has to be persistent and the process can be frustrating. At the same time you generally need a work contract to apply for a work visa in the first place. So this can become hard and frustrating. I have also heard that if you are over the age of 35 your chances can decrease. The best way to get a job in Chile is probably to go through large international companies which would have their own lawyers they deal with and who are familiar with the process. For those of you who do not have the backing of a company to help through the process, you may want to have a look at the Chile Abroad website , which gives a fair amount of information in terms of what is required. It is called Resident Subject to Contract the foreigner who comes to Chile to develop working activities. Also, the spouse, parent and children of both or one of them are granted with this title, provided that they are living at the expense of the visa holder and not performing any paid activity. Also, the foreign-born worker may start its working activity, once granted the corresponding residence visa in Chile or the special work permit for foreigners with a visa being processed. It is necessary to know that the requirements to work in Chile are the following, namely: That the firm, institution or employer who contracts the foreign-born worker has a legal address in Chile. That the work contract is signed in Chile before a Notary Public, by the employer and the worker or whoever represents this one. Concerning professionals or specialized technicians, these may accredit their respective degree duly legalized in their country of origin. That the activities performed by the foreign-born worker in Chile be not considered hazardous or threatening for national security. If there were any doubts concerning the latter point, a report shall be requested from the Ministry of National Defense. That the hiring of the worker and the work contract comply with all the relevant contingency and working rules and regulations, plus the ones requested by immigration for the obtaining of a subject to work contract visa. On the other hand, the work contract for foreign-born workers in Chile, must comply at least with the following contents: Signing place and date of the contract contract to be signed before Notary Public Name, nationality and address of the employer and the worker. Functions or tasks performed in Chile. Working day and place where the occupation shall be performed. Determination of remuneration, which cannot be inferior to the minimum salary and that could be paid in national or foreign currency. Duration of the contract starting and finishing date of labor relation. Initial date of the activities. Travel clause, establishing that the employer commits itself to pay the worker and to the members of its family, until the end of contract, a return ticket to the worker to its country of origin or to the one agreed by the parties, pursuant to law. This obligation of the employer shall exist until the foreign-born worker exits the country or obtains a new visa or a definitive permanency. It is necessary to

consider, that the duration of the work contract for the foreign-born worker, may be: The granting of visa to the resident subject to contract, as a requirement of the foreign legalization service, may be valid up to two years, which may be extended for equal periods. In case the worker has a subject to work contract visa, and the labor relation ends for any reason, its residence visa expires. To regularize this situation, it is necessary to have a new employer, and request in the Foreign Legalization Service the change of employer in the subject to work contract visa. With respect to the above mentioned, the foreign-born worker must have a series of necessary and relevant documents. On the one hand, the former contract settlement, or appearance document, or evidence in writing made by the national Work Inspection Department, which consists in a drawn up and written letter where the worker gives evidence, with a copy, that its former employer ended the labor relation. It also requires a new work contract that must meet the requirements already described. That companies sign contracts with foreign technical or professional personnel. That the foreign-born worker is affiliated to a contingency regime abroad. That the work contract contains a clause relative to the contingency affiliation abroad. It is necessary to make clear that, in case the foreign-born worker does not pay deduction in Chile, he will be deprived of the benefits of the Chilean contingency system, except for those derived from the coverage of industrial accidents and occupational diseases, which deduction payment are mandatory for the employer. Similarly, the hiring of foreign-born-workers is subject to inspection, according to what stated in the regulations of the Foreign Legalization Service, dependent on the Ministry of Interior, through the Department of Foreign Legalization and Migration. The inspection of the work, contingency, hygiene and security according to the Work Code, are of exclusive competence of the Work Directorate, bound to protect all workers, without exception, whether Chilean or foreign-born citizens. At last, it is necessary to stress that there are certain special situations of the foreign-born worker in Chile, that is to say, a subject to work contract residence visa may be granted for free and without a written contract, when it comes to artists, scientists, teachers, writers, and in general, people of special relevance in the cultural field or highly prestigious figures. Besides, when they are sponsored by public or private institutions of a recognized solvency. And, when their activities are performed with charitable, teaching or diffusion purposes.

Chapter 9 : Get to know Santiago on a bicycle | This is Chile

With Chile's coastline stretching the same distance as Scotland to Nigeria, I encountered desert, mountains, glaciers, sub-tropical swelter and a wide selection of beaches. The challenge is to pack light in a country where snowboards, surfboards and sandboards are all legit ways to get around.