



## DESTINATION REPORT

### CHILE

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## GENERAL OVERVIEW

Chile is a long, thin country located along the South Pacific Ocean. Its neighbors to the north are Peru and Bolivia, and to the east-over the natural boundary formed by the Andes mountain range-it shares a border with Argentina. In the north of the country lies the Atacama Desert, which belonged to Bolivia before the War of the Pacific, which ended in 1883. Chilean Patagonia and the Strait of Magellan are found in the south of the country, full of islands, fjords, and the majestic Valdivian forest. The center of the country is warm and dry in the summer (October to March), and wet and mild in the wintertime (April to September).

Most Chileans descend from Europeans-mainly the Spanish conquerors, but there is also a considerable German contingency in the south. A small percentage of the population is of indigenous decent: mostly Mapuche, with some Aymará, Atacamenos, Quecha, Rapa Nui, Colla, Alacalufe, and Yamana. About three-quarters of the population is Roman Catholic. The official language of Chile is Spanish, but indigenous languages are spoken in their respective groups.

The last half-century has seen a period of major political fluctuations in Chile, including when Salvador Allende was elected to the presidency in 1970. Allende, a Marxist, nationalized many private enterprises, including banks and copper mines, and began putting land redistribution into practice on a large scale. He was overthrown in a violent military coup in 1973 and was killed. The armed forces, led by General Augusto Pinochet, declared his death to be a suicide. Pinochet then took charge, beginning a period of rampant political repression, during which many Chileans were killed or made to disappear. Over time, the Pinochet regime allowed more freedom of expression, which resulted in Chile returning to democracy in 1990. Since then, Chile has been able to emerge as one of the most stable economies, and one of the safest environments, in all of Latin America. It has the distinction of being the first South American nation to join the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).



# SECURITY ASSESSMENT

## Security Risk Rating

Low

## Security Risk Overview

Most visits to Chile are free of major security concerns. There is a low threat from terrorism. Though crime is a concern, the country has a reliable police force. Demonstrations and strikes are common, and some of these events have turned violent in the past. Chile is prone to several natural disasters, including volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. Minefields are found in parts of the country. While most are marked, mines and signs may shift for various reasons.

### Terrorism

There is a low threat of international terrorist activity in Chile. However, there remains a risk of terrorist activity and small-scale bombings attributed to anarchist and other domestic groups.

In September 2014, a bombing near a metro station in the Las Condes neighborhood of Santiago injured 14 people, two critically. The bombing, which was attributed to an anarchist group, was the worst incident in the country since 1990. On 4 January 2019, at least five people were injured after the ecoterrorist group Individualistas Tendiendo a lo Salvaje (ITS) detonated an explosive device at a bus stop in the capital's downtown area.

### Civil Unrest

Demonstrations occur frequently in Chile. In Santiago, protests and demonstrations are often held in Huechuraba, Estacion Central, Nunoa, San Joaquin, Renca, La Pintana, and Macul areas. These events tend to be peaceful. However, police have used tear gas, water cannons, and rubber bullets on occasion to discourage or disperse unruly crowds. Demonstrations often occur on 1 May (Labor Day), 29 March (the Day of the Young Combatant), as well as on 11 September (the anniversary of the 1973 military coup of President Salvador Allende). Mining strikes are relatively common. Student-led protests also take place regularly in Chile. These events, which mainly take place in Santiago and Valparaiso, sometimes result in arrests and destruction of property, and occasionally end in violent clashes with police.

Small-scale bombings of public buildings, ATMs, banks, public transportation, and both local and international businesses as well as arson have occurred. Explosive devices are typically homemade, low-intensity bombs that are designed to create publicity rather than maximize casualties. These incidents are most common in Santiago and typically occur late at night or early in the morning. Responsibility for most of these incidents is usually claimed by anti-globalization groups, anarchist groups, or indigenous Mapuche groups, which do not tend to directly target foreigners.

On 25 July 2019, at least eight police officers were injured after a parcel bomb, which was sent to a police headquarters in Huechuraba, exploded. Another explosive device, which was recovered by the authorities, was sent to a former interior minister in the capital. President Sebastian Pinera deemed the incident a "terrorist attack."

## Personal Security

Petty crimes, such as theft and pickpocketing, are a problem in Santiago. These crimes are prevalent around tourist destinations, public transportation, and areas frequented by foreigners. Criminals often work in pairs, with one distracting the victim with a motion or sound while the other seizes the victim's belongings. Theft of purses, backpacks, briefcases, and laptops has also occurred in restaurants, pubs, food courts, and major hotel chains.

Residential burglaries in Santiago, including in the affluent neighborhoods such as Lo Barnechea, Vitacura, and Las Condes, have been reported in the past. Most home invasions occur when residences are empty, particularly before 20:00 and on weekends. This type of crime tends to increase from late December to March, which coincide with the summer vacation for students and many employees. If residents are at home, criminals may use weapons such as bats, knives, and firearms, to intimidate.

Carjacking incidents continue to be reported. Non-violent vehicle theft is also a concern, and most stolen vehicles are not recovered. Other vehicle-related crimes include smash-and-grab incidents and theft from cars.

In addition to Santiago, other urban areas such as Valparaíso, Antofagasta, Iquique, Vina del Mar, Constitución, Calama, and La Serena, have elevated crime rates compared to the rest of the country.

Although rare in Chile, express kidnappings-in which a person walking alone is abducted from the street, brought to an ATM, and made to withdraw all the available money from their account-have been reported from time to time. Sometimes the kidnappers will also ask for a ransom, contacting the victim's family and friends and requiring that they deliver a particular sum of money for the victim's safe return. Victims are usually released unharmed.

There are minefields located in Arica y Parinacota (Region XV), Tarapacá (Region I), and Antofagasta (Region II) in the north, and Magallanes y la Antártica Chilena (Region XII) in the south. Landmines are also found in remote areas of several national parks and reserves, including Lauca and Lulllaillaco National Parks, Salar de Surire National Monument and Los Flamencos National Reserve. Not all areas with unexploded ordnance will be clearly marked and may shift for various reasons, such as extreme flooding. Local authorities may be more knowledgeable about specific locations of minefields that are not marked.

Crimes of a sexual nature-including harassment and assault-as well as violence against women occur, but are not common. Law enforcement is sometimes unwilling to investigate these crimes, allowing for a high rate of impunity among perpetrators.

Same-sex relations are legal. However, Chilean society is conservative and discrimination and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) individuals have been reported.

Floods triggered by torrential rain occur regularly in Chile during the rainy season, which typically lasts from May to August. Heavy rain and strong winds often lead to widespread flooding landslides in southern regions. Power cuts have also been reported during flooding. In addition, severe winter weather between the months between June and September sometimes forces the closure of the Los Libertadores border crossing between Chile and Argentina. During the summer months from December to March, large forest fires commonly occur.

Chile is at risk of seismic and volcanic activity. Volcanic ash may disrupt domestic or international

flights. The border crossing to Argentina at Pueyhue has been closed repeatedly as a result of bad weather arising from volcanic activity. Chile is located in a seismic zone and is vulnerable to earthquakes, which may trigger tsunamis. In September 2015, a magnitude 8.3 earthquake off the coast of the central Coquimbo region killed 13 people and disrupted telecommunication and essential services across the region. The earthquake also triggered tsunami waves along the coast with the largest measuring 4.75 meters (15.6 feet).

## Law Enforcement

In recent years, public trust in the Chilean police, called the *Carabineros*, has increased significantly. The Chilean police, unlike police forces in many other Latin American countries, are considered reliable. Chilean police will often take offense to bribery attempts, and this can result in an arrest. Response times are often delayed due to a shortage of police vehicles. English-speaking *Carabineros* are uncommon.

Prisons in Chile are in poor condition as facilities are often old, overcrowded, and unsanitary. Torture and abuse during the arrest and detainment process have been reported. Violence among prisoners is also a concern. Travelers should make every attempt to notify their embassy or consulate in the event of an arrest, as authorities may fail to report arrests. If a traveler violates a Chilean law, they need to wait until the court makes a ruling before they will be allowed to leave the country.

## Transportation

**Air:** Chile is rated Category 1 in the International Aviation Safety Assessment Program (IASA). This means that the country's civil aviation authority has been assessed by IASA inspectors and is found to license and oversee air carriers in accordance with ICAO aviation safety standards.

**Bus:** Public transportation in urban areas is considered reliable. Petty theft is common on buses, including city buses, known locally as *micros*.

Inter-city buses run between all major cities and are a reliable and comfortable means of transportation. Avoid overnight journeys on buses as the risk of an accident increases. There have been occasional reports of theft on inter-city buses, particularly from Calama to San Pedro de Atacama. Robbery targeting tourists also occurs frequently at the Calama bus station.

**Car:** Traffic moves on the right side of the road. For a visit of fewer than 90 days, a national driving license, accompanied by passport and entrance card, is required in order to drive in Chile. For long-term stay, a valid Chilean driver's license is required.

Roads in Chile are usually secure. Inter-city roads and primary roads to tourist attractions tend to be well-kept, but some urban roads are less so. Mountain roads and secondary roads are often poorly maintained and may not be equipped with guardrails. There are few traffic signs on Chilean highways.

More rural areas are less secure than well-policed urban areas and poor local driving practices pose a risk. Heavy rain and mudslides can cause rural and mountainous roads to become impassable.

Several vehicle-related crimes, including vehicle theft and theft from cars, are common in Chile.

**Taxi:** Most taxis are metered. If a meter is not used, a fare should be negotiated beforehand. Taxis hailed on the street are generally reliable. However, a better option is to call a radio taxi and make a reservation in advance. Only use properly marked taxis. Prepaid official taxis are also available at the airport. Another option is the *colectivo* system: a cross between a *micro* and a taxi, they are

shared cars that follow set routes, charging fares similar to those on *micros*. However, the risk of theft increases on these vehicles. There have been reports of travelers being robbed and assaulted by taxi drivers or their accomplices, particularly at night. In addition, some taxi drivers have passed counterfeit money, intentionally short-changed, overcharged, or stolen valuables from unsuspecting passengers.

Ride-hailing service, Uber, is available in Santiago.

**Train:** Domestic train lines run between Santiago, Chillan, Temuco, and Concepción. There is international train service to Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina, but the passenger cars are in very poor condition. When traveling by train overnight, renting a sleeping compartment is advised.

Santiago has a metro system which is extensive, inexpensive, and efficient.

**Water:** Ferries are well-maintained and run on a reliable schedule. Ferry service is available from Puerto Montt to Puerto Chacabuco and Puerto Natales, from Chiloé Island to Peru, and from Patagonia to Tierra del Fuego.

### **Scams, Fraud, Corruption, and Extortion**

Thieves typically work in groups. A common scam occurs when thieves dressed in business attire target people during rush hour. In some wealthy neighborhoods of Santiago, people are robbed after being given spiked drinks that cause short-term amnesia.

Credit card fraud is a growing concern in Chile. Various networks engaged in cloning credit cards and producing counterfeit credit cards have been uncovered in recent years. Be vigilant when using credit cards, as employees in hospitality establishments have been caught scanning clients' credit cards using skimmers in the past.

Common scams against foreigners, regardless of destination, include dating and marriage scams, false employment opportunities, and virtual kidnapping for ransom. Avoid giving out personal information at all costs, especially bank or credit card numbers.

There have been isolated reports of corrupt government officials in Chile; however this should not impact travelers.

### **Security Advice**

Be prepared. Make an effort to understand your destination environment before you travel: identify the possible threats and prevailing situation, understand your own vulnerabilities and take action to mitigate the risks.

Maintain a low profile and good situational awareness. Ensure you travel with reliable communications equipment, test your mobile (cellular) telephone upon arrival at your destination and keep it fully charged. Make note of emergency telephone numbers, including the police, fire department, ambulance, and embassy or consulate.

Avoid all protests and demonstrations to minimize the risk of exposure to incidental violence. Travelers should walk away or wait inside a shop or restaurant if it is not possible to leave the area. Plan alternate routes to circumvent potential protest locations. Seek the assistance of a local host, or travel with a local driver, where possible.

To minimize the risk of becoming a victim of petty theft, travelers should maintain caution and exercise situational awareness at all times. Avoid overt displays of wealth. If confronted by a

criminal, do nothing to antagonize the situation. Carry a "dummy" wallet if possible, and carry a passport photocopy at all times.

Carry handbags on the opposite side from passing traffic to reduce the risk of thieves on motorcycles trying to snatch them.

Avoid walking unless you are confident of the security situation. Do not walk by yourself at night in secluded or troublesome areas of the city. Do not take shortcuts away from main roads, which tend to be busy and provide a safer environment.

National holidays and public festivals tend to attract large crowds in some countries. Such public gatherings, despite a typically enhanced security presence, create a potential venue for disorder or violence. In addition, large crowds may well impede local transportation systems.

Do not buy counterfeit or any goods in violation of copyright laws. Doing so may be a violation of local laws and can carry hefty fines or even prison time.

Reduce risk of injury from car crashes by always wearing a seatbelt. Some countries have heavy fines for not wearing a seatbelt. Avoid drinking and driving. Be sure to travel with all appropriate documentation, including passport and visa photocopies. Individuals who intend on driving should be in possession of their International Driving Permit (IDP), vehicle registration, and proof of insurance at all times.

Travelers are subject to the laws of Chile, even if they are not citizens of Chile. Travelers can also be prosecuted for violating their home country's laws while in a foreign country. Travelers should be aware of the laws and customs of the country they are traveling to in order to avoid prosecution.

# HEALTH ASSESSMENT

## Health Risk Rating

Moderate

## Travel Health Advice

Routine vaccines for preventable diseases, such as measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT) vaccine, chickenpox (or varicella), poliovirus vaccine, etc. are recommended for all travelers.

Protect against insect bites and insect-borne diseases, such as tick-borne encephalitis or malaria, by using insect repellent and wearing long pants, long sleeve shirts, boots and hats if possible.

Prevent foodborne illnesses by avoiding undercooked food and unpasteurized dairy products and washing hands, especially before eating.

A comprehensive pre-travel health consultation with a travel health care provider is recommended for all travelers in order to optimize their health while traveling and to individualize their disease prevention strategies to best mitigate the health risks of any destination.

## Immunizations - Required for Entry

Immunization	Notes
None	There are no vaccinations required for entry into Chile.

## Immunizations - General

The following immunizations are recommended for travel to all destinations.

Immunization	Recommendations
<b>Routine</b>	Routine vaccines for preventable diseases, such as measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT) vaccine, chickenpox (or varicella), poliovirus vaccine, etc. are recommended for all travelers.
<b>Hepatitis B</b>	Hepatitis B is spread through contact with blood, sexual relations, and contact with contaminated needles. There are several pre-exposure vaccination options available: PEDIARIX (pediatric formulation containing DTaP, HepA/B, and polio vaccines), TWINRIX (three-dose HepA/HepB combination series), ENGERIX-B, and RECOMBIVAX HB. The full course of three injections is recommended prior to travel.

## Vaccine Preventable Diseases Specific to Chile

The following are vaccine preventable diseases that are prevalent in Chile.

Immunization	Notes
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<b>Hepatitis A</b>	Hepatitis A is found in areas with poor sanitation and poor food and water safety, and can be spread through sexual relations, blood transfusions, and needles. There are several pre-exposure options available: PEDIARIX (pediatric formulation containing DTaP, HepB, and polio vaccines), HAVRIX, VAQTA, TWINRIX (three-dose HepA/HepB combination series), AVAXIM, and Epaxal. The first injection should be administered before departure and a booster after six months.
<b>Rabies</b>	Rabies is spread through the bite or scratch of an infected animal. Vaccination against rabies does not make a person immune to rabies. Those who have been potentially exposed should still seek treatment. Left untreated, rabies can be fatal. A three-dose pre-exposure rabies vaccine is recommended for long-term travelers and those who would be in direct contact with animals. The first dose of the vaccine should be administered at least 21 days before travel.
<b>Typhoid Fever</b>	Typhoid is spread through the ingestion of contaminated food or water. Individuals traveling extensively in the interior of the country or remote areas, or visiting relatives for extended periods, should undergo vaccination at least one week before travel. Booster shots are necessary, as the vaccination loses effectiveness over the course of several years. Two forms of the vaccine are available: an inactivated shot, and a live weakened oral vaccine.

## Health Risks in Chile

Health Risks	Details	Recommendations
<b>Altitude Sickness</b>	Symptoms include fatigue, rapid pulse, dizziness, headache, and nausea. Altitude sickness can be life threatening. Be cautious while climbing the Ojos del Salado mountain, which is 6,870 meters (22,540 feet) high, or at any altitude over 2,400 meters (7,870 feet).	To avoid altitude sickness it is recommendable to ascend slowly and stay hydrated. Acetazolamide can help reduce symptoms: 125mg, twice a day for three days, beginning on the first day of ascent, or 12 hours prior to beginning ascent.
<b>Chagas Disease (American Trypanosomiasis)</b>	Chagas disease is spread via contact with the reduviid bug, which can be found in buildings made of mud, adobe, or palm thatch.	There is no vaccine to prevent Chagas disease (American trypanosomiasis). Take measures to protect against insect exposure, such as the use of insecticides and insect repellent.
<b>Dengue Fever</b>	Dengue fever is spread through the bite of an infected Aedes mosquito. Symptoms include headache, sudden-onset fever, rash, and joint pain. Higher transmission rates happen during the rainy season.	There is no vaccine to prevent dengue fever. Protect against bites by using insect repellent (with 30-50% DEET, or 7-15% Picaridin) and wearing long pants, long sleeve shirts, boots, and hats. Stay indoors in areas with screens and air conditioning, if possible. The risk of being bitten by a mosquito is highest in the early morning, several hours after daybreak, and in the late afternoons before sunset. The Aedes mosquito, which carries dengue fever, typically lives indoors in dark, cool places like closets, under beds, bathrooms, and behind curtains, as well as around standing water.

<p><b>Zika Virus</b></p>	<p>Zika fever is an acute viral illness within the genus Flavivirus that is spread by the bite of an infected Aedes mosquito. Symptoms include a sudden fever with rash, joint and body pain, headache, and conjunctivitis. Symptoms are usually mild and last from several days to a week. Women who are infected with the Zika virus that are pregnant, or become pregnant, are at an increased risk of birth defects, including microcephaly.</p>	<p>There is no vaccine to prevent or specific medication available to treat Zika virus infection. Prevention is primarily accomplished by avoiding the bites of infected Aedes mosquitos. Protect against bites by using insect repellent (with 30-50% DEET, 7-15% Picaridin, or IR3535) and wearing long pants, long sleeve shirts, boots, and hats. Stay indoors in areas with screens and air conditioning, if possible. The risk of being bitten by a mosquito is highest in the early morning, several hours after daybreak, and in the late afternoons before sunset. The Aedes mosquito, which carries the Zika virus, typically lives indoors in dark, cool places as well as around standing water. Travelers who are pregnant or are planning to become pregnant should consult with their healthcare provider and determine the level of risk for microcephaly or other birth defects before traveling to areas with confirmed Zika virus activity.</p>
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**Food and Water Safety**

Tap water in Santiago is generally potable. Outside of urban areas, the water quality varies. As such, stick to bottled or boiled water and avoid ice cubes. Thoroughly wash and peel all fruits and vegetables and avoid undercooked or raw meat and seafood as these are often the source of foodborne illnesses. Avoid the consumption of unpasteurized dairy products.

Red tides can affect the Lakes Region from time to time and the toxin associated with fish caught in red tides is not destroyed by the cooking process. Authorities monitor the appearance of this toxin in an effort to avoid the sale of infected fish to the public.

**Medical Facilities and Services**

The quality of medical services in Santiago is high, but outside urban areas, it is difficult to find high quality medical care. Some doctors and hospital may require immediate cash payment. Ambulances are readily available in Santiago but are less so in rural areas. Bring adequate amounts of necessary prescriptions for the intended stay, as similar medications may not be available in Chile. Some serious specialized problems may require evacuation to the nearest qualified medical facility.

# DESTINATION DETAILS

## Time Zones

### Chilean Mainland

From 7 April 2019 to 8 September 2019, Chile Standard Time (CLT): GMT - 4 hours  
From 8 September 2019 to 5 April 2020, Chile Summer Time (CLST): GMT - 3 hours  
From 5 April 2020 to 6 September 2020, Chile Standard Time (CLT): GMT - 4 hours

### Easter Island

From 6 April 2019 to 7 September 2019, Easter Island Standard Time (EAST): GMT - 6 hours  
From 7 September 2019 to 4 April 2020, Easter Island Summer Time (EASST): GMT - 5 hours  
From 4 April 2019 to 5 September 2020, Easter Island Standard Time (EAST): GMT - 6 hours

## Currency

Chilean peso (CLP)

## Credit Cards

Visa and MasterCard are widely accepted in Chile. Diner's Club and American Express are accepted less frequently. It may be difficult to find businesses in rural areas that accept credit cards. Travelers should always notify their bank of their travel plans to avoid having their account frozen.

## ATMs

Chilean ATMs, called *Redbancs* due to their red-and-white coloring, are compatible with Visa/Cirrus and MasterCard/Plus networks. ATMs are largely available in main towns and cities. Travelers should check with their bank before their trip about any fees that might be charged with ATM use.

## Banking Hours

From Monday to Friday 09:00 - 14:00.  
Hours may vary by bank and location.

## Major Holidays

Services and transportation may be affected on/around the following holidays:

Date	Holiday
01 January 2019	New Year's Day
19 April 2019	Good Friday
20 April 2019	Holy Saturday
01 May 2019	May Day
21 May 2019	Navy Day
29 June 2019	Saint Peter and Saint Paul
16 July 2019	Our Lady of Mount Carmel

<b>15 August 2019</b>	<b>Assumption of Mary</b>
<b>18 September 2019</b>	<b>National Day</b>
<b>19-20 September 2019</b>	<b>Army Day</b>
<b>12 October 2019</b>	<b>Columbus Day</b>
<b>31 October 2019</b>	<b>Reformation Day</b>
<b>01 November 2019</b>	<b>All Saints' Day</b>
<b>08 December 2019</b>	<b>Immaculate Concepcion Day</b>
<b>25 December 2019</b>	<b>Christmas Day</b>

**NOTE:** There are no national elections scheduled to take place in 2019.

## Voltage Information

220V, 50Hz - Plug Type C, L

## International Airports

<b>Airport Name</b>	<b>Airport Code</b>	<b>Airport Location</b>
Cerro Moreno International Airport	ANF	Antofagasta
Chacalluta International Airport	ARI	Arica
El Loa Airport	CJC	Calama
Carriel Sur International Airport	CCP	Concepción
Diego Aracena International Airport	IQQ	Iquique
La Florida Airport	LSC	La Serena
Mataverí International Airport	IPC	Mataverí
El Tepual International Airport	PMC	Puerto Montt
Pres. Carlos Ibáñez del Campo International Airport	PUQ	Punta Arenas
Comodoro Arturo Merino Benítez International Airport	SCL	Santiago de Chile

# ENTRY & EXIT REQUIREMENTS

The following information is for citizens of the United States. If you are a citizen of a country other than the United States, contact an embassy or consulate for up-to-date requirements. For additional questions regarding entry/exit requirements, contact Global Rescue at (+1) (617) 459-4200.

A valid passport, an onward/return ticket, and proof of sufficient funds are required in order to enter Chile. A tourist card will be issued on arrival for stays of up to 90 days. An extension for another 90 days can be obtained at the Chilean Immigration Office in Santiago. The tourist card must be surrendered when departing the country. Those who are unable to provide the required documents may be refused entry.

Individuals intending to work, live, or study in Chile must apply for a visa prior to arrival.

## IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

**The following items are prohibited:**

- Guns and ammunition;
- explosives;
- illegal goods; and,
- pornographic materials.

**The following items are permitted:**

- 400 cigarettes;
- 500 grams of tobacco;
- 50 cigars;
- 2.5 liters of alcohol; and,
- a reasonable quantity of perfume.

**The following restrictions apply:** Cats and dogs must have a rabies vaccination certificate. Flowers, fruits, vegetables must have a certificate issued by the Department of Agriculture.

## EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

**The following items are prohibited:**

- Guns and ammunition;
- explosives;
- illegal goods; and,
- pornographic materials.

## IMPORTANT NUMBERS

<b>Intl. Country Code</b>	+56
<b>Fire</b>	132
<b>Police</b>	133
<b>Ambulance</b>	131

### Contact Information for Select Embassies

#### **US Embassy in Santiago**

Avenida Andrés Bello 2800, Las Condes  
Santiago  
Telephone: (+56) (2) 2330-3000

#### **British Embassy in Santiago**

Avenida El Bosque Norte 0125, Las Condes  
Santiago  
Telephone: (+56) (2) 2370-4100

#### **Australian Embassy in Santiago**

Isidora Goyenechea 3621, 12th and 13th Floor, Las Condes  
Santiago  
Telephone: (+56) (2) 2550-3500

For other embassies, contact Global Rescue at (+1) (617) 459-4200.