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ANNIVERSARY

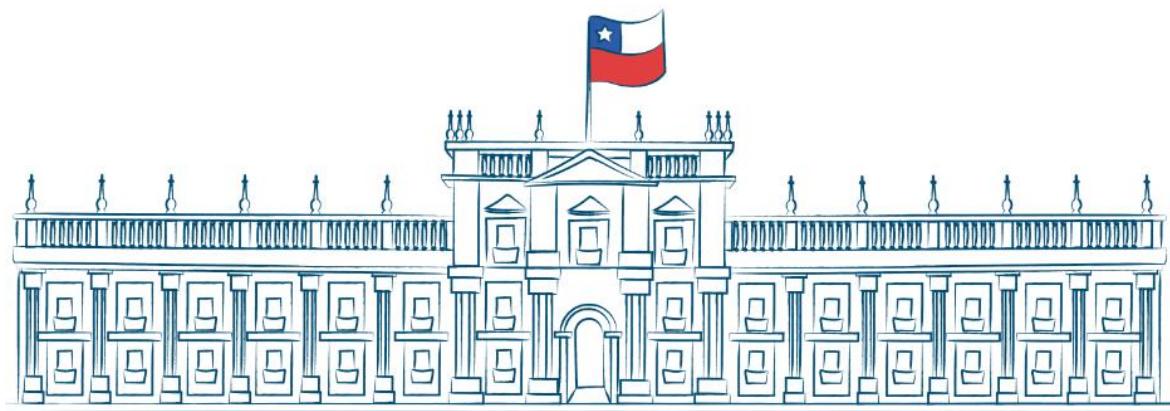
CITIZEN SECURITY WEEK

SANTIAGO
CHILE
2018



Digital innovation and its application
to the citizen security and justice
value chain

10^a. Annual Meeting
Logistics sheet



CHILE LO
HACEMOS
TODOS



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Dear Security Week participant,

It is a great pleasure for the Ministry of the Interior of Chile and the Inter-American Development Bank to receive you in Chile. As a participant in Security Week 2018, we would like to inform you that an updated agenda and information on this event can be accessed at the following website: www.iadb.org/CitizenSecurityWeek



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This document will provide you with general information on the country and city of Santiago, site of Security Week 2018, as well as specific information on both the Public Policy Dialogue event with the Ministers of Security and the Interior, to be held from 26 to 27 November in the Club de la Unión; and the Citizen Security Clinic, to be held at the Santiago Business Center from 28-29 November 2018.

You can stay connected with the hashtag #SemanaSeguridad and follow the event through the following social media accounts:

@BID_seguridad
@min_interior
<http://blogs.iadb.org/sinmiedos/>

If you need any additional information, you can contact Bárbara Cedillo: barbarace@iadb.org.

Sincerely,

Security Week coordinating team



Gobierno de Chile
CHILE LO HACEMOS
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Ministerio del
Interior de Chile
CHILE LO HACEMOS
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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 REPUBLIC OF CHILE

1.1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Population: 17,574,003 inhabitants

Form of government: Democratic presidential republic, with president elected by popular vote to a 4-year term.

President: Sebastián Piñera Echenique.

Minister of the Interior and Public Security: Andrés Chadwick Piñera

1.1.2 GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Chile is simultaneously the longest country in the world and one of the narrowest. Lying between the Andes Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, it stretches 4,300 km long, with an average width of only 180 km. In addition to sharing borders with Argentina, Peru, and Bolivia, Chile also has territory in Polynesia and Antarctica, making it a tri-continental nation with a landmass of 756,096 km², which increases to 1,250,000 km² when including the Chilean Antarctic territory.

Chile is located along the western coast of the southern cone of South America, between the tallest part of the Andes Mountain Range and the Pacific Ocean.

These cultural and climatic contrasts have marked the identity of the country and its people. Warm-hearted, energetic, friendly and helpful, Chileans share a love for their homeland that invites one to create bonds that go beyond borders, to live unique experiences, to discover Chile.

1.1.3 LANGUAGE

Spanish is the official language. The population is *mestizo*, a mixture of European and indigenous, whose traditions persist in some parts of the country. The literacy rate is 94%, one of the highest in Latin America.

Over the years, local and foreign idioms have entered the language to give it its own unique characteristics. Thus, phonetic, syntactic, and lexical characteristics have led to the creation of unique words, or *chilenismos*. Even in the face of significant changes, indigenous languages maintain a presence, giving identity to the towns and their inhabitants: In the northern Andean zone, Aymara and Quechua; Rapa Nui or Pascuese in Polynesian Easter Island; and Mapudungun in some areas in the country's south thanks to the Mapuche people.



1.1.4 ECONOMY

Chile has the fifth largest economy in Latin America in terms of nominal gross domestic product (GDP) and in terms of GDP at purchasing power parity (PPP); it has the highest per capita income in Latin America and belongs to the category of high income countries. GDP growth: +4.0% (in 2018); GDP (PPP): US\$476.815 billion (2018); GDP (nominal): US\$280.269 billion (2018) and income: 42.627 trillion Chilean pesos (2017)

Chile's economic indicators in terms of competitiveness are remarkable, and its economy is the most dynamic in Latin America. It also has the best sovereign debt rating on the continent.

Main natural resources: Mining, agriculture, fishing, and forestry.

Main industries: Agro-forestry, commerce, construction, hotels and restaurants, manufacturing industry, mining, fishing, transportation, and telecommunications.

Main exports: Copper, salmon and trout, fruits, cellulose and iron.

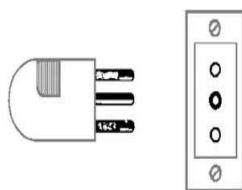
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Main imports: Fuel, oil, gas, automobiles, cellular telephony, wireless networks, and beef.

ELECTRIC CURRENT

In Chile, standard voltage is 220 V. The frequency is 50 Hz. Plugs and sockets are type C/L.

Type L (works with C plugs)



Type C (works with E and F plugs)



1.1.5 LOCAL TIME

The official time in Santiago, Chile is currently 3 hours behind the Greenwich Mean Time (-3 GMT). The country breaks down into three time zones, as follows: Easter Island, Magellan and Chilean Antarctic, and the rest of Continental Chile.



1.1.6 TELEPHONE CALLS

(+56)	Chile country code.
(+562)	To dial Santiago (landlines)
(+569)	To dial Santiago (cellphones)
(carrier+0)	Prefixes for making international calls from Chile.

Examples:

- *Landline national call: City prefix + telephone number (9 digits)*
- *Landline international call: Carrier + 0 + country code + city code + telephone number.*
- *Cellular phone international call: Carrier + 0 + country code + city code + telephone number.*
- *Cell phone national call: country code + city code + telephone number.*

1.2 INFORMATION ABOUT SANTIAGO

1.2.1 HISTORY

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Santiago's history starts with the first residents of the Mapocho River Valley, in approximately 10,000 BCE. However, it was only with the conquest of the region by the Incan empire that the first settlements were established in the area. The city was founded 477 years ago as Santiago de la Nueva Extremadura (Santiago del Nuevo Extremo), by Extremaduran conqueror Pedro de Valdivia on 12 February 1541. Since that time, the first city founded in Chile has been—almost without interruption until this day—the country's capital and main city.

Santiago is the country's main urban core and its metropolitan area. The city is home to the country's main administrative, commercial, cultural, financial, and governmental organizations. It is often Latin America's leading city on a series of social, economic, and environmental issues. The capital of Chile is the second most competitive city in Latin America, outstripped only by São Paulo, and has the third best quality of life.

1.2.2 TEMPERATURE

Santiago's climate is known as a "continentalized" Mediterranean climate, with an average annual temperature of 14°C, a long dry season, and winter rains. The forecast for Security Week—26-30 November—is for an average temperature of 22°C.



1.2.3 URBAN TRANSPORTATION

Santiago has a public transportation system called Transantiago, comprised of a subway (Metro) and a system of interurban buses, as well as taxis.

The bus system reaches approximately 6.2 million users in the 32 neighborhoods that make up the city of Santiago, Puente Alto, and San Bernardo. The bus system is operated by seven concessionaires, distinguished by their different colors.

Santiago's Metro is extremely efficient, high-quality, fast, safe, and very clean. It consists of five interconnected lines. Santiago's Metro transported a total of 685.1 million passengers in 2017, 2.2% more than the previous year.

The Metro operates from 5:40 a.m. to 11 p.m., Monday to Friday; on Saturdays from 6:30 a.m. to 11 p.m.; and on Sundays and holidays from 8:00 a.m. to 10:37 p.m. Rates vary depending on the schedule and are paid using the Bip Card.

Santiago's taxis are easily identified by their color: black with a yellow roof and yellow license plates. They use meters, which should be visible so passengers can confirm they are working correctly.

1.2.4 GASTRONOMY

In the richness of the Chilean soil, food grows that is full of the flavor of nature and is then exported to the world. The flavor of its ingredients carries with it the more than 4,000 kilometers of coast and the life of 17 climates, making them unique, with wines that share the traditions of the Old World and keep the secrets of the earth.

Among the most famous local dishes are the *pastel de choclo* (savory sweetcorn pie), empanadas, and *charquicán*. The base of all these recipes is a preparation of beef and onions (known as *pino*).

1.2.5 CULTURAL LIFE

Santiago is an ideal cultural destination for museum lovers. Its artistic and cultural centers display its rich culture, traditions, and history. There are museums of all types, dedicated to history, artists, Chilean writers and musicians, historical figures, art, and even thematic museums (fashion, trains, nature).

In Santiago, a visit to the National Historic Museum can plunge you into colonial times and Chilean independence with its collection of artifacts, clothing, furniture, and documents from that time period. To learn about the continent's indigenous cultures, visit the excellent collection at the Pre-Columbian Museum of Santiago.

The Cultural Center at the Palacio de la Moneda, which is in a space underneath the presidential palace, offers a rotating exhibit of important collections in a modern architectural environment. Collections have included the Terracotta Army, the best collection of gold and silver from Latin American museums, the *arpilleras* and paintings of Violeta Parra, and interesting international collections.



The city has several museums and libraries. They include the Memory Museum, the National Fine Arts Museum, the Contemporary Art Museum, the Visual Arts Museum, and the Santiago Library.

1.2.6 MEETING SITES

In Santiago, the **Regional Public Policy Dialogue** will take place mainly at the Club de la Unión, whose services and facilities include the following: meeting room, catering service, telecommunication service, and information desk.

The Club de la Unión building, inaugurated in 1864, is characterized by its early 20th century French style. The harmony and elegance of its infrastructure make it one of the most beautiful buildings in Chile. It was declared a Historical Monument in 1981 through Supreme Decree No. 3705. It is also part of the Historic Zone, declared through Supreme Decree No. 606, which covers the area between Nueva York street, the securities exchange, and the Club de La Unión.

The **Tenth Citizen Security Clinic** will take place mainly at the Santiago Business & Conference Center, whose services and facilities include the following: meeting room, banquet *par excellence*, and information desk.

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The Santiago Business & Conference Center is located at the base of Parque Titanium, steps from two metro stations—El Golf and Tobalaba—and public transportation. It is easy to access via highway, on bicycle, on public transportation, or on foot.

1.3 IMMIGRATION

To enter Chile, visitors must have a valid passport. They should enter and exit the country through the Comodoro Arturo Merino Benítez International Airport in Nuevo Pudahuel, Santiago, where facilities have been made available for the entry and exit of the distinguished visitors.

1.4 EXCHANGING CURRENCY

Common currencies can be exchanged in the airports, as well as at banks and exchange houses in the city. The hotels where the event is being held also offer the service.

Exchange rate as of 26 November 2018: 679 Chilean pesos/USD

Note: The exchange rate against the dollar fluctuates from day to day.



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1.5 TAXES

All purchases in Chile are subject to a 19% value added tax (VAT).

Official aircraft and their occupants will be exempt from the payment of airport taxes. Delegates who travel via commercial airline, whose tickets do not include taxes and airport fees, will need to pay US\$26 at the Comodoro Arturo Merino Benítez International Airport in Nuevo Pudahuel, Santiago, Chile.

However, diplomatic passport holders may file with the General Directorate of Civil Aeronautics (DGAC) at the airport for exemption from the exit tax, and will only be required to pay the airport tax.

1.6 TIPPING

In Chile, tipping is voluntary. It is customary to tip 10% of the total check in bars and restaurants. These establishments usually add this amount to the bill, with the client's consent.

1.7 REGISTRATION AND CREDENTIALS

1.7.1 For the Policy Dialogue

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Credentials for Dialogue participants will be available on Sunday, 25 November in the lobby of the W Santiago and on Monday 26 November at the entrance to the Club de la Unión, along with event materials.

1.7.2 For the Security Clinic

Registration and event materials for Security Clinic 2018 participants will be on Wednesday 28 November at the entrance to the Santiago Business & Conference Center, Santiago.

2. ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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Mauricio Bastien gustavoba@IADB.ORG

Francys Reyes francys1599@gmail.com



3. AIRPORT

The Government of Chile has arranged to officially receive the ministers at the Comodoro Arturo Merino Benítez International Airport - Nuevo Pudahuel. We would greatly appreciate it if the authorities from the different countries that will be joining us and all the participants making up their delegations would confirm their itineraries to the organizing committee in order to provide them with prompt protocolary assistance at the airport—both the Delegation Head and his or her delegation.

The Ministers or authorities that preside over the delegations will be received and taken to the Airport Protocol Rooms, where a protocol official will request their passport or identity document and their luggage to carry out the entry checks for the country. Once this procedure is completed, the authority will be accompanied to the official vehicle that will be waiting for you with the Carabineros de Chile security capsule, which will take you to the hotel hosting the Security Week. For more information click [here](#)

4. TRANSPORTATION ON ARRIVAL AT THE AIRPORT

From the airport, participants are recommended to take a licensed, secure taxi from inside the airport grounds. For reference, the trip from the airport to the hotel should cost around 30,000 Chilean pesos (US\$45)

For the ministers and their delegations, the Chilean authorities have set up a protocolary reception that will include special transportation from the airport to the hotel. On departure, they will also be provided with transportation from the hotel to the airport, based on the flight itinerary of each delegation.

5. TRANSPORTATION FOR PARTICIPATION IN SECURITY WEEK EVENTS

While the events of 26-30 November are taking place, both the Policy Dialogue and the Security Clinic, special transportation will be provided for participants staying at the Security Week hotels (the W and the Ritz). The transportation will depart from the lobby of each hotel in the morning. Transportation will also be provided to take participants back to their hotels once the activity at the Dialogue and Security Clinic sites have concluded. The Security Week organizing team will provide them with each day's transportation schedule. Any additional questions can be sent to Bárbara Cedillo: barbarace@iadb.org



6. LODGING

6.1 SECURITY WEEK HOTELS IN SANTIAGO

Hotel W Santiago

Address: Isidora Goyenechea 3000 Las Condes, Santiago

Telephone: +56 2 770 0047 / F +569 5148 0898

Hotel Ritz

Address: Calle El Alcalde No. 15, Las Condes Santiago

Telephone: +56 2 2470 8500

Hotel Plaza El Bosque Ebro

Address: Ebro 2828, Las Condes, Santiago, Región Metropolitana, Chile

Telephone: +56 2 2498 1800

6.2 OTHER MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATIONS

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Regarding lodging for other delegates and security personnel, they are asked to make their own reservations.

Suggested hotels:

- Hotel W Santiago
- The Ritz-Carlton, Santiago
- InterContinental Santiago
- Hotel Plaza El Bosque Ebro

Thank you for participating in the 10th Security Week!

