



# ICLG

## The International Comparative Legal Guide to: **Lending & Secured Finance 2019**

**7th Edition**

A practical cross-border insight into lending and secured finance

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**Published by**

Global Legal Group Ltd.  
59 Tanner Street  
London SE1 3PL, UK  
Tel: +44 20 7367 0720  
Fax: +44 20 7407 5255  
Email: info@glgroup.co.uk  
URL: www.glgroup.co.uk

**GLG Cover Design**

F&F Studio Design

**GLG Cover Image Source**

iStockphoto

**Printed by**

Stephens & George  
Print Group  
April 2019

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ISBN 978-1-912509-65-2  
ISSN 2050-9847

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EDITORIAL

Welcome to the seventh edition of *The International Comparative Legal Guide to: Lending & Secured Finance*.

This guide provides corporate counsel and international practitioners with a comprehensive worldwide legal analysis of the laws and regulations of lending and secured finance.

It is divided into three main sections:

Three editorial chapters. These are overview chapters and have been contributed by the LSTA, the LMA and the APLMA.

Twenty-five general chapters. These chapters are designed to provide readers with an overview of key issues affecting lending and secured finance, particularly from the perspective of a multi-jurisdictional transaction.

Country question and answer chapters. These provide a broad overview of common issues in lending and secured finance laws and regulations in 51 jurisdictions.

All chapters are written by leading lending and secured finance lawyers and industry specialists and we are extremely grateful for their excellent contributions.

Special thanks are reserved for the contributing editor Thomas Mellor of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP for his invaluable assistance.

Global Legal Group hopes that you find this guide practical and interesting.

The *International Comparative Legal Guide* series is also available online at [www.iclg.com](http://www.iclg.com).

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# Chile

Carey

Diego Peralta



## 1 Overview

### 1.1 What are the main trends/significant developments in the lending markets in your jurisdiction?

According to the Chilean Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions (“SBIF”), during the 12 months leading up to December 2018, the growth of credit was 9.93%, compared to the modest 2.54% in December 2017. This is explained by faster commercial lending (with a 9.18% growth over the year). The housing sector also grew by 8.32% compared to 7.88% the year before, and the number of loans increased by 16.8%, still with low interest rates. Consumer lending grew by 16.86% (compared to 4.23%) during the same period in the previous year. Provisions remained stable (2.44%, compared to 2.44% during 2017). It should be noted that in December 2018, two major retail acquisitions (by Walmart and Falabella) were transferred into banks (BCI and Banco Falabella, respectively), which explains the growth in consumer lending.

A major reform to the Banking Law was approved by Congress and enacted in January 2019, meaning the banking industry in Chile will adopt the Basel III recommendations, with the formation of a new regulator (the Financial Market Commission) and a new resolution process.

### 1.2 What are some significant lending transactions that have taken place in your jurisdiction in recent years?

There is no separate information pertaining to local lending transactions, but, generally speaking, the largest sector of borrowers is real estate developers, followed by commerce (retail) and construction.

Nonetheless, in the last two years, Carey has advised, among others, the following clients in significant lending transactions:

- TIANQI LITHIUM CORPORATION on a Senior Credit Facility Agreement for USD 2.5 billion and on a mezzanine financing for USD 1 billion.
- TRANSELEC, through one of its affiliates on a project financing transaction for up to USD 375 million. The financing was provided by Export Development Canada, KfW Ipex Bank GmbH and MUFG Bank.
- Export Development Canada (EDC) in a loan agreement to Codelco for USD 300 million.

## 2 Guarantees

### 2.1 Can a company guarantee borrowings of one or more other members of its corporate group (see below for questions relating to fraudulent transfer/financial assistance)?

Following certain corporate requirements depending on the type of company involved, provided the guarantor benefits somehow from these operations, and subject to applicable insolvency, moratorium or similar laws relating to or affecting creditors’ rights generally, and general principles of fairness (regardless of whether it is considered in a proceeding in equity or at law), there is no restriction for this type of guarantee.

Additionally, under Chilean general banking law, banks are not authorised to grant mortgages or pledges over their own physical assets, unless to guarantee payment of the purchase price thereof. Considering this, it has been construed that banks can provide guarantees over financial assets subject to certain restrictions regulated by the SBIF.

### 2.2 Are there enforceability or other concerns (such as director liability) if only a disproportionately small (or no) benefit to the guaranteeing/securing company can be shown?

Under the Chilean Corporations Law, directors of corporations are jointly and severally liable for any damages caused to shareholders for their negligent or malicious actions, making it highly unlikely that the approval of a board would be secured for such a disadvantageous operation. Should the agreements cause the company’s insolvency, there are actions for revocation which apply once the reorganisation or liquidation procedures have started, according to Chilean insolvency law. Among the agreements that can be revoked are any pledge or mortgage granted by the insolvent company within a year before the insolvency proceedings (to guarantee debts previously acquired), and any act or agreement (including granting guarantees) entered into within two years before the insolvency proceedings, provided that (i) the counterparty knew of the company’s poor state of business, and (ii) the agreement has caused damage to the other creditors, where damage means that terms and conditions were distant from the market’s at the time of the agreement. On the other hand, article 2,468 of the Chilean Civil Code grants the creditors of an insolvent debtor the right to request the revocation of certain agreements entered into by such debtor (*acción pauliana*), provided that: (i) the transaction causes damages to the creditors

(the transaction executed increased the insolvency of the debtor); (ii) the debtor was aware of its poor business condition at the time of entering into such act or contract; and (iii) in case of an onerous act or contract, the counterparty of the debtor was also aware of the poor business condition of the debtor.

### 2.3 Is lack of corporate power an issue?

Yes. The Chilean Civil Code establishes in articles 2,151 and 2,160 that the principal shall not be obliged toward third parties by acts or agreements entered into by its agent if (i) the latter did not mention that he was acting on behalf of the principal, and (ii) the agent acts beyond the limits of its mandate. Ratification by the principal of the non-empowered actions may be a solution for the lack of corporate power.

### 2.4 Are any governmental or other consents or filings, or other formalities (such as shareholder approval), required?

There are no governmental approvals required, but, depending on the company's structure, the value and the type of guarantee, there are certain corporate consents which are required. If the guarantor is a corporation, in order to guarantee third-party obligations (unless the guaranteed obligations belong to a company that is a subsidiary of the guarantor, in which case the Board's approval suffices, and also with an exception for lender banks) and also if the value of the guaranteed obligations exceed 50% of the guaranteeing corporation's assets, an extraordinary shareholders' meeting must be called in order to grant approval.

### 2.5 Are net worth, solvency or similar limitations imposed on the amount of a guarantee?

No. Nevertheless, any operation executed between related parties needs to be for the company's benefit, complying with the market's standards for price, terms and conditions, and also the required approval if the guaranteed value exceeds 50% of the guarantor's assets, as explained above.

### 2.6 Are there any exchange control or similar obstacles to enforcement of a guarantee?

There are no exchange control regulations. Payment in foreign currency is possible if the parties have agreed such form of payment. In order to enforce a guarantee (as an accessory obligation) it is required that the secured obligations comply with certain requirements, and in case of obligations governed by foreign law and subject to foreign jurisdiction, *exequatur* procedures have to be conducted. Subject to Law No. 18,010 regarding lending operations, transactions agreed in a foreign currency shall be payable according to the seller exchange rate applicable on date of payment, which must be certified by a Chilean commercial bank. Please refer to our answers to questions 7.2, 7.3 and 7.7 in regard to the enforcement of foreign judgments procedure.

## 3 Collateral Security

### 3.1 What types of collateral are available to secure lending obligations?

Securities can be classified into two big groups: (i) guarantees over assets or rights *in rem*; and (ii) personal guarantees.

i) **Guarantees over assets:** There are guarantees over moveable assets (pledge agreements) and guarantees over real estate, vessels and aircraft (mortgage agreements).

#### a) Guarantees over moveable assets:

- **Civil Pledge:** This has a wide scope, as it may apply to any moveable property, including all kinds of personal rights and credits. Any obligation may be secured by this pledge, including obligations to act, or to refrain from acting. However, it is not commonly used, as the pledgor must deliver the pledged asset, losing the ability to use and enjoy it.
- **Commercial pledge:** This aims to secure commercial obligations. Though it is very similar to the civil pledge, unlike the latter, the material possession by the pledgee is not required, as it may be delivered to a third-party bailee. It is not possible to secure future obligations – only currently existing and determined obligations – and its only requirement is that the material possession of the pledged property is not held by the pledgor. The Commerce Code requires certain formalities for granting the pledge in order for the pledgee to be able to exercise its right to be paid preferentially: (i) the execution of the pledge agreement by means of a public deed, or by private instrument entered into a Chilean Notary Public's registry; (ii) the amount of the debt secured and the pledged asset must be defined in the agreement; and (iii) for a pledge granted over a credit, the debtor of the credit must be notified not to make any payment under the pledged credit but to the creditor.
- **Banking pledge over securities:** This may be granted over bearer securities of any kind in favour of banks and other financial institutions, even those that are foreign. This pledge may secure all current or future obligations of the pledgor with the pledgee. It only requires the handing over of the instrument by the pledgor to the pledgee. Credits payable to the order (i.e., not in bearer form) must be endorsed as a guarantee to the pledgee. Finally, shares shall be pledged by means of a public deed or private instrument, which must be notified to the issuer by a Notary Public. This pledge does not allow the pledgor to remain in material possession of the pledged assets. It is worth noting that the Constitutional Court of Chile ruled in one case that this procedure was not compliant with the due process constitutional protection, thus it declared the same unconstitutional. This is not a general ruling, but it may show a tendency.
- **Pledge without conveyance ("PwC"):** This allows any kind of corporeal or incorporeal, present or future, moveable assets to be pledged in order to secure own or third-party obligations, present or future, irrespective of whether such obligations are determined or undetermined at the time of the pledge agreement. It must be executed either by means of a public deed or a private instrument, with the signatures of the appearing parties authorised by a Chilean Notary Public, before the instrument is entered into a Chilean Notary Public's registry. The PwC agreement must contain at least the following references: (i) the identities of the parties; (ii) the existing secured obligations or the specification that the pledge secures present and future obligations (*cláusula de garantía general*); (iii) the identification of the pledged assets; and (iv) the determined or undetermined amount to which the pledge is limited or the extent to which the pledge secures several obligations, if applicable. The PwC agreement must be registered in a special registry called the Pledge without Conveyance Registry. Upon its registration, the pledge without conveyance is enforceable upon third parties.

- **Pledge over deposited securities:** A new pledge was created at the end of 2016 to simplify the pledging of securities deposited with depository entities. The latter shall need to enter into a master agreement with all depositors to allow this type of pledge.

**b) Guarantees over real estate:**

- **Mortgages:** Granted by means of a public deed, a mortgage allows not only existing and determined obligations but present and future obligations of the borrower (*cláusula de garantía general*) to be secured. Mortgages are perfected by means of registration in the corresponding Mortgage Lien Registry. Generally, the mortgage deed will also contemplate a prohibition to transfer, convey and enter into acts or contracts with respect to the mortgaged property.
- Likewise, mortgages can be granted over mining concessions and water rights, which need to be registered in the same manner in the Custodian of Mines' Registry or the Real Estate Registrar Property Registry, as appropriate.
- **Guarantees over vessels and aircraft:** Mortgages can be granted over vessels and airplanes fulfilling certain requirements, such as the vessel or airplane being duly registered in the corresponding Registry and the agreement being granted by means of a public deed.

- ii) **Personal guarantees:** The most common personal guarantees in Chile are sureties (*fianzas*) and joint and several guarantees (*fianzas y codeudas solidarias*). By means of sureties, one or more third parties are bound to pay the debtor's obligation in the event such debtor does not pay the secured obligation. By virtue of joint and several guarantees, the liability for default is enforceable directly against all of the debtor(s) and guarantors as a group or against any one of them as an individual at the choice of the enforcing creditor. The main characteristic of the joint and several guarantees is that guarantors become equally liable to the creditor, just as the primary debtor. Therefore, they are not entitled to request that (i) the debt be claimed first from the borrowers and only if they do not pay, then be collected from them, and (ii) the debt be divided equally or proportionally among the various guarantors. Under Chilean law, guarantees are an accessory to the main obligations and cannot exceed the amount of such obligations. This is expressly regulated for sureties, where it is stated that they cannot exceed the main obligation being guaranteed and cannot be granted in terms more onerous than those of the main obligor, but can be granted in terms more effective (like securing its obligations as guarantor through a mortgage, for example). The Chilean Civil Code does not provide for any formalities at all to grant sureties but if the obligation intended to be secured is a commercial obligation, it must be granted in writing. Where the guarantor of a surety and a joint several co-debt is an individual married under joint ownership of the matrimonial estate (*sociedad conyugal*), the prior spouse's consent is required.
- iii) **Conditional assignments of rights:** This is a widely used tool in Chile to safeguard creditors' rights in an event of default.

**3.2 Is it possible to give asset security by means of a general security agreement or is an agreement required in relation to each type of asset? Briefly, what is the procedure?**

It is not possible to dispose or grant a security over all of an entity's assets. The guarantee document must clearly identify which assets are being pledged (or mortgaged). Additionally, each type of security requires specific formalities for perfection (see our answer to question 3.1 above). The most advisable manner is to have an agreement for every type of asset, since each has a different registration process.

**3.3 Can collateral security be taken over real property (land), plant, machinery and equipment? Briefly, what is the procedure?**

Yes. Please refer to the answer to question 3.1.

**3.4 Can collateral security be taken over receivables? Briefly, what is the procedure? Are debtors required to be notified of the security?**

Yes. Please refer to the answer to question 3.1, since the receivables are credits.

**3.5 Can collateral security be taken over cash deposited in bank accounts? Briefly, what is the procedure?**

Yes, it can be taken either by means of a commercial pledge or a PwC. The procedure is briefly explained in the answer to question 3.1.

**3.6 Can collateral security be taken over shares in companies incorporated in your jurisdiction? Are the shares in certificated form? Can such security validly be granted under a New York or English law governed document? Briefly, what is the procedure?**

Yes. All the pledges set forth by Chilean law can be granted over shares. Please refer to our answer to question 3.1. The Chilean Corporations Law states that any liens or rights *in rem* over shares of a company must be notified by a minister of faith, who must leave a record thereof in the company's shareholders' registry. Shares can be issued either in certificated form, or dematerialised in case of corporations and companies limited by shares.

According to the Chilean Civil Code, assets located in Chile are subject to Chilean law, and hence, the pledge shall be granted in accordance with Chilean law.

**3.7 Can security be taken over inventory? Briefly, what is the procedure?**

Yes. Please refer to the answer to question 3.1.

**3.8 Can a company grant a security interest in order to secure its obligations (i) as a borrower under a credit facility, and (ii) as a guarantor of the obligations of other borrowers and/or guarantors of obligations under a credit facility (see below for questions relating to the giving of guarantees and financial assistance)?**

Yes, it can. Please refer to our answer to question 2.4 above.

**3.9 What are the notarisation, registration, stamp duty and other fees (whether related to property value or otherwise) in relation to security over different types of assets?**

It mainly depends on the kind of collateral the company is granting. Excepting civil and commercial pledges, all other collateral agreements must be executed by means of a public deed or by a private document which must be authorised and registered by a Notary Public. Therefore, notarisation expenses are common to all kinds of collateral over all kinds of assets.

In case of mortgages, as mentioned above, the agreement has to be registered in the relevant Mortgage Lien Registry and in the Prohibitions Registry of the Real Estate Custodian, which charges a fee as well.

In case of a PwC, it is necessary to register it in the PwC Registry, which also charges a fee. If a PwC is granted over shares which are deposited in the Central Securities Deposit, these must be registered in an electronic pledge registry, which also charges a fee for its services.

### 3.10 Do the filing, notification or registration requirements in relation to security over different types of assets involve a significant amount of time or expense?

No, expenses are generally not material, and in general, procedures do not take long, although it depends on the registrar and workload at the time of the registration request. The PwC Registry charges a fixed fee of CLP30,000 (approx. USD50) for each such registration.

### 3.11 Are any regulatory or similar consents required with respect to the creation of security?

No, there are not.

### 3.12 If the borrowings to be secured are under a revolving credit facility, are there any special priority or other concerns?

No, there are not.

### 3.13 Are there particular documentary or execution requirements (notarisation, execution under power of attorney, counterparts, deeds)?

Yes; please refer to the answers above. In case of the execution of foreign agreements in Chile, documents must be apostilled and if not in Spanish, shall need to be translated to be presented in courts.

## 4 Financial Assistance

### 4.1 Are there prohibitions or restrictions on the ability of a company to guarantee and/or give security to support borrowings incurred to finance or refinance the direct or indirect acquisition of: (a) shares of the company; (b) shares of any company which directly or indirectly owns shares in the company; or (c) shares in a sister subsidiary?

#### (a) Shares of the company

There are no such prohibitions or restrictions under Chilean law, except for the requirements mentioned in our answers to questions 2.4 and 2.5.

#### (b) Shares of any company which directly or indirectly owns shares in the company

There are no such prohibitions or restrictions under Chilean law, except for the requirements mentioned in our answers to questions 2.4 and 2.5.

#### (c) Shares in a sister subsidiary

There are no such prohibitions or restrictions under Chilean law, except for the requirements mentioned in our answers to questions 2.4 and 2.5.

## 5 Syndicated Lending/Agency/Trustee/Transfers

### 5.1 Will your jurisdiction recognise the role of an agent or trustee and allow the agent or trustee (rather than each lender acting separately) to enforce the loan documentation and collateral security and to apply the proceeds from the collateral to the claims of all the lenders?

Yes. Their appointment requires the existence of at least two creditors, who may grant the authorities to manage the collateral as well as enforcement and release of the same in case of an event of default, among other duties and attributions. In the case of a single lender, it can also issue a mandate for a local entity/person to act on its behalf, serving the same purpose as a collateral agent with the same powers.

### 5.2 If an agent or trustee is not recognised in your jurisdiction, is an alternative mechanism available to achieve the effect referred to above which would allow one party to enforce claims on behalf of all the lenders so that individual lenders do not need to enforce their security separately?

In the case of a single lender, it can also issue a mandate for a local entity/person to act on its behalf, serving the same purpose as a collateral agent with the same powers.

### 5.3 Assume a loan is made to a company organised under the laws of your jurisdiction and guaranteed by a guarantor organised under the laws of your jurisdiction. If such loan is transferred by Lender A to Lender B, are there any special requirements necessary to make the loan and guarantee enforceable by Lender B?

Yes. Under the Chilean Civil Code, it is necessary to duly notify the credit assignment to the debtor. Otherwise, the assignment cannot be enforced against the debtor.

Regarding the guarantees, the Chilean Civil Code provides that assignment of credits encompasses assignment of guarantees securing the same, by operation of law.

In all such cases, if there is a foreign lender lending to a Chilean, the changes must be reported to the Central Bank of Chile.

## 6 Withholding, Stamp and Other Taxes; Notarial and Other Costs

### 6.1 Are there any requirements to deduct or withhold tax from (a) interest payable on loans made to domestic or foreign lenders, or (b) the proceeds of a claim under a guarantee or the proceeds of enforcing security?

- (a) As a general rule, interest paid by Chilean taxpayers to foreign lenders is subject to a 35% withholding tax. However, a reduced 4% tax rate is applicable to certain interest payments (see question 6.2). The above is notwithstanding the existence of double taxation treaties. The payment of interest by Chilean taxpayers to domestic lenders is not subject to withholding tax.
- (b) Payments of interest abroad upon enforcement of a guarantee could be subject to withholding tax depending on the reimbursement rights that the guarantor has against the main obligor.

**6.2 What tax incentives or other incentives are provided preferentially to foreign lenders? What taxes apply to foreign lenders with respect to their loans, mortgages or other security documents, either for the purposes of effectiveness or registration?**

Interest paid to foreign banks or foreign financial institutions complying with the requirements set by Chilean tax legislation benefit from a reduced withholding tax rate of 4%. Interest payments to foreign individuals resident in a country where there is a tax treaty in place with Chile may also benefit from a reduced withholding tax rate.

Stamp tax applies to documents evidencing indebtedness for borrowed money, including loan documents, notes and bond issuances. The tax is applied over the principal amount of the loan and its current rate is 0.066% of the principal amount multiplied by the number of months-to-maturity of the loan, with a maximum of 12 months (i.e. 0.8%). In case of loans payable on-demand, the applicable rate is 0.332%.

**6.3 Will any income of a foreign lender become taxable in your jurisdiction solely because of a loan to, or guarantee and/or grant of, security from a company in your jurisdiction?**

No, it will not.

**6.4 Will there be any other significant costs which would be incurred by foreign lenders in the grant of such loan/guarantee/security, such as notarial fees, etc.?**

There are transactional fees and translation costs, but as explained in our answer to question 3.9, they are not significant.

**6.5 Are there any adverse consequences for a company that is a borrower (such as under thin capitalisation principles) if some or all of the lenders are organised under the laws of a jurisdiction other than your own? Please disregard withholding tax concerns for purposes of this question.**

Under Chilean income tax law, thin capitalisation rules are triggered when a Chilean-resident taxpayer pays interest or other financing expenses (e.g. services, commissions, expenses reimbursements) to a related party abroad under a reduced withholding tax rate from the 35%. Per the thin capitalisation rules, any interest (or similar) payments made abroad to a related party and attributed to excessive indebtedness are subject to a 35% tax payable by the debtor. The withholding tax applicable to the payments made by the Chilean resident taxpayer can be used as a credit against such 35% tax.

A taxpayer will be deemed to have “excessive indebtedness” if its total indebtedness (related and non-related) is greater than three times its tax equity at the end of the year when payments were made to related parties.

## 7 Judicial Enforcement

**7.1 Will the courts in your jurisdiction recognise a governing law in a contract that is the law of another jurisdiction (a “foreign governing law”)? Will courts in your jurisdiction enforce a contract that has a foreign governing law?**

Yes, taking into consideration the existence of a connecting factor with the parties involved. However, according to article 16 of the

Chilean Civil Code and article 105 of the Private International Law Code (the “Bustamante Code”), assets are governed by the *lex situs* (the law of the jurisdiction where the assets are located), thus assets of any kind located in Chile are governed by Chilean laws. In consequence, generally speaking, a choice of law of a court in Chile will be based on the *lex situs* of the charged assets.

**7.2 Will the courts in your jurisdiction recognise and enforce a judgment given against a company in New York courts or English courts (a “foreign judgment”) without re-examination of the merits of the case?**

Yes. Chilean courts would enforce an English/New York judgment without re-examination of the merits, provided legal requirements are met and there are no public policy considerations and to the extent the judgment complies with a proceeding called “*exequatur*” which must be followed before the Chilean Supreme Court.

**7.3 Assuming a company is in payment default under a loan agreement or a guarantee agreement and has no legal defence to payment, approximately how long would it take for a foreign lender to (a) assuming the answer to question 7.1 is yes, file a suit against the company in a court in your jurisdiction, obtain a judgment, and enforce the judgment against the assets of the company, and (b) assuming the answer to question 7.2 is yes, enforce a foreign judgment in a court in your jurisdiction against the assets of the company?**

- (a) In general, disputes are resolved in the first instance by a lower court, which may take from two to four years. Rulings and judgments of a lower court may be reviewed in second instance by a Court of Appeals, which may take from one to two years. Beyond that, some remedies may be claimed before the Supreme Court, which may take from one to two years. Therefore, a common civil proceeding may take up to eight years. In addition, enforcement of judgments is generally executed by means of an enforcement proceeding, which may take around one year.
- (b) The *exequatur* proceeding itself may usually take around six to eight months. Once the *exequatur* is obtained, the enforcement proceeding may usually take around one year, although we have obtained payment in a New York-issued ruling in a three-month period.

**7.4 With respect to enforcing collateral security, are there any significant restrictions which may impact the timing and value of enforcement, such as (a) a requirement for a public auction, or (b) regulatory consents?**

Yes. The enforcement of collateral security located in Chile must be made in Chile, before the competent Chilean court, in accordance with the rules for the so-called summary proceeding (*juicio ejecutivo*) contained in the Chilean Code of Civil Procedure. This procedure provides a very brief discussion stage, a stage of liquidation and subsequent public auction, which is held by auctioneers appointed by the court. This last stage can take a long time and the proceeds of the auction may be different from the expected ones.

**7.5 Do restrictions apply to foreign lenders in the event of (a) filing suit against a company in your jurisdiction, or (b) foreclosure on collateral security?**

No, they do not.

**7.6 Do the bankruptcy, reorganisation or similar laws in your jurisdiction provide for any kind of moratorium on enforcement of lender claims? If so, does the moratorium apply to the enforcement of collateral security?**

Yes. According to Chilean insolvency law, during a term of 30 days as of the legal notice of the reorganisation resolution which appoints a supervisor for the insolvency proceeding (“*Veedor*”), the debtor will be protected by the Insolvency Financial Protection (*Protección Financiera Concursal*), during which neither the declaration nor the initiation of a liquidation proceeding against the debtor or foreclosures can take place, nor individual foreclosures, any kind of executions or restitutions in lease trials may be initiated and, among others, all agreements executed by the debtor will maintain their effectiveness and payment conditions. The credits that contravene this restriction will be postponed in payment until all of the creditors have been paid off. This 30-day period may be extended under certain circumstances for two more 30-day periods. Personal guarantees issued by third parties can be foreclosed nonetheless.

**7.7 Will the courts in your jurisdiction recognise and enforce an arbitral award given against the company without re-examination of the merits?**

Yes. Foreign arbitral awards are recognised and enforced in Chile, subject to an *exequatur* from the Supreme Court, which will be granted provided legal requirements are met and there are no public policy considerations, without re-examination of the merits.

## 8 Bankruptcy Proceedings

**8.1 How does a bankruptcy proceeding in respect of a company affect the ability of a lender to enforce its rights as a secured party over the collateral security?**

Please see our answer to question 7.6 above.

**8.2 Are there any preference periods, clawback rights or other preferential creditors’ rights (e.g., tax debts, employees’ claims) with respect to the security?**

According to Chilean insolvency law and the Chilean Civil Code, there is a scale of preference, according to which debts are paid. The first class, which includes judicial costs, administrative and liquidation fees, labour wages, severance payments and surcharge and withholding taxes, has preference over all other credits. The second class includes the rights of the pledgee over the pledged asset. Mortgagees prefer every other credit, including first class credits, over the mortgaged asset; nevertheless, if there are not enough assets to cover the debts, the first class gives preference to the mortgagee over the mortgaged asset.

**8.3 Are there any entities that are excluded from bankruptcy proceedings and, if so, what is the applicable legislation?**

Banks and the Republic and its agencies and municipalities are excluded. Mutual, investment and pension funds are deemed a created patrimony that adopt an independent existence from their

owner in order to serve a particular and autonomous purpose; thus they are not considered a legal entity. Their managers (corporations) might be declared insolvent.

**8.4 Are there any processes other than court proceedings that are available to a creditor to seize the assets of a company in an enforcement?**

No, there are not.

## 9 Jurisdiction and Waiver of Immunity

**9.1 Is a party’s submission to a foreign jurisdiction legally binding and enforceable under the laws of your jurisdiction?**

Yes, it is. Nonetheless, the Republic and its agencies and the Central Bank of Chile have certain restrictions and sometimes they may not submit to foreign jurisdiction.

**9.2 Is a party’s waiver of sovereign immunity legally binding and enforceable under the laws of your jurisdiction?**

Yes, it is. Nonetheless, the Republic and its agencies have certain restrictions and sometimes they may not waive sovereign immunity.

## 10 Licensing

**10.1 What are the licensing and other eligibility requirements in your jurisdiction for lenders to a company in your jurisdiction, if any? Are these licensing and eligibility requirements different for a “foreign” lender (i.e. a lender that is not located in your jurisdiction)? In connection with any such requirements, is a distinction made under the laws of your jurisdiction between a lender that is a bank versus a lender that is a non-bank? If there are such requirements in your jurisdiction, what are the consequences for a lender that has not satisfied such requirements but has nonetheless made a loan to a company in your jurisdiction? What are the licensing and other eligibility requirements in your jurisdiction for an agent under a syndicated facility for lenders to a company in your jurisdiction?**

There are no licence or permission requirements to perform lending operations in Chile.

## 11 Other Matters

**11.1 Are there any other material considerations which should be taken into account by lenders when participating in financings in your jurisdiction?**

There are regulations for the prepayment for local loans, which are not applicable to cross-border loans. Additionally, there is no interest rate limit for loans granted to Chileans by foreign or international financial institutions or banks.



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