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Report Highlights:

Chile presents strong opportunities for U.S. exporters, supported by its open economy, transparent regulatory environment, and long-standing Free Trade Agreement with the United States. In 2026, Chile remains one of Latin America's most stable and business-friendly markets, with a solid middle class, high urbanization, and growing demand of high-quality imported products. Chilean consumers show a strong preference for U.S. brands, particularly in categories such as dairy products, pork, beef, and poultry products, condiments and sauces, beer and distilled spirits, and confectionary products. U.S. exporters benefit from zero tariffs on all goods, a well-developed distribution network, and a retail sector receptive to innovation and premium offerings.

Executive Summary

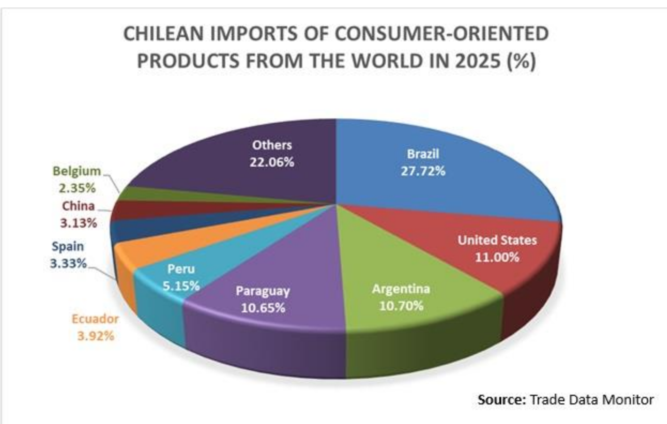
Chile is a South American country that borders the Pacific Ocean, Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru. In 2025, Chile had a population of 19.9 million, with 8.4 million living in the Santiago Metropolitan region.

In 2025, Chile's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in current prices totaled $364 billion, a 4.4 percent increase over 2024. GDP per capita reached $36,181 PPP in 2025 (World Bank), leaving Chile as one of the countries with the highest per capita GDP in Latin America.

Chile is a worldclass producer of minerals and agricultural products, acting as a leading player in the global marketplace, particularly as the top global producer of copper and a key provider of lithium and fresh fruit. For 2026, the Chilean Central Bank projects a GDP growth that will range between 1.0 and 1.75 percent.

Import of Consumer-Oriented Products

Chile is an exciting market for U.S. consumer-oriented products, that is, final goods that are high-value and ready for sale to the consumer. In 2025, U.S. consumer-oriented agricultural exports to Chile summed $599 million, comprising over 63 percent of U.S. all agricultural exports to Chile. The top U.S. consumer-oriented products exports to Chile are dairy products, condiments and sauces, food preparations, beef and beef products, pork, poultry, pet food, beer, tree nuts, and distilled spirits.



Food Processing Industry

Chile's food industry is comprised of 31,000 registered companies; approximately 96 percent of them are small and medium-sized companies. The domestic market accounts for 60 percent of food processing sales revenues, while the remaining 40 percent is driven by Chile's robust export orientation in processed fruits, salmon, and beverages.

Food Retail Industry

The Chilean food retail sector is a dynamic and highly consolidated market, dominated by large supermarket chains, such as *Cencosud*, *Walmart Chile*, *SMU*, and *Tottus*, which account for the majority of sales. Consumers are increasingly driven by convenience, value, and health-conscious choices, prompting strong growth in private label products, e-commerce channels, and demand for natural and functional foods.

HRI Industry

The HRI sector in Chile is a dynamic and steadily growing market, driven by tourism, urbanization, and changing consumer lifestyles. With an increasing demand for varied, high-quality, and ready-to-eat food options, the sector presents strong opportunities for both local and imported food products, particularly in fast-casual dining, premium restaurants, and institutional catering services.

Quick Facts

Chile Food & Ag Exports to the World (U.S. billion): $26.57
Chile Food & Ag Imports from the World (U.S. billion): $11.23

Imports of U.S. Consumer-Oriented Products 2025: $599 million

Top Ten U.S. Ag and Related Products Exports to Chile:

1. Feed and Fodders	6. Condiments and sauces
2. Dairy products	7. Poultry and products
3. Wheat	8. Tree nuts
4. Beef and products	9. Pork and products
5. Food Preparations	10. Candies and confections

Top Retailers in Chile:
1. Walmart Chile (Líder, Express de Líder, Super Bodega, aCuenta, and Central Mayorista)
2. Cencosud (Jumbo, Santa Isabel and Spid)
3. SMU (Unimarc, Mayorista 10, Alvi, and Maxi Ahorro)
4. Falabella (Tottus)

Food Industry by Channels (U.S. billion) 2025:

Total Retail Food Sales	$29.76
Supermarket Only Food Sales	$15.93
Total Retail (includes non-food)	$66.45

GDP/Population 2025:
Population (millions): 19.9
GDP (billions USD): $364
GDP per capita (USD PP): $36,181 PPP

Sources: Trade Data Monitor (TDM), Euromonitor, World Bank, Chilean Central Bank and trade interviews

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats

Strengths	Weaknesses
Chile has a high per capita income.	Relatively small-size market compared to neighboring countries.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The U.S.-Chile Free Trade Agreement resulted in zero percent duties for all U.S. agricultural products.	High inflation in recent years.

Section I. Overview

Chile remains one of the most politically stable, transparent, and economically sophisticated markets in Latin America, supported by strong institutions, high purchasing power, and a comprehensive Free Trade Agreement that grants tariff-free access to U.S. agricultural products. While near-term retail spending faces cautious consumer behavior due to moderate inflation and adjusted economic growth forecasts (estimated at 1.0 to 1.75 percent for 2026), the long-term fundamentals for food and beverage imports remain highly resilient. The food industry continues to be a core economic driver, backed by an advanced, highly digitalized retail supply chain and heavy modernization investments from leading supermarket networks like Walmart, Cencosud, and SMU, alongside the entry of major international wholesale players.

Driven by an urbanized population of nearly 19.9 million, deep structural demographic shifts are rapidly reshaping consumer behavior, particularly within the expanding middle class. Rising numbers of dual-income, time-constrained households and smaller, single-person homes have triggered a surge in demand for processed, frozen, and portion-controlled convenience foods. Simultaneously, the market is experiencing strong forward-looking trends toward health and wellness, accelerated by strict local front-of-pack nutritional labeling laws, which has opened premium niches for innovative, organic, plant-based, and "clean-label" U.S. exports. Looking ahead, Chilean consumers will continue to prioritize food safety, brand equity, and sustainable sourcing, ensuring a stable and growing demand for high-value, consumer-oriented imports that offer both convenience and premium quality.

Table 1: Advantages and Challenges Facing U.S. Exporters

Advantages	Challenges
Clear rules and transparent regulations.	There are strict sanitary and phytosanitary controls on imports.
The U.S.-Chile Free Trade Agreement resulted in zero percent duties for all U.S. agricultural products as of January 1, 2015.	Chile is an open and competitive market, which has 33 free trade agreements that cover 65 markets.
Chile is a high-income country and could be a gateway to South American markets.	Relatively small-size market compared to neighboring countries.
U.S. brands are regarded as high quality. Many U.S. brands are well-known and present in the market.	Strong competition from other suppliers such as Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay.
Equal playing field for imported and local products.	Chileans are price-sensitive, especially during economic slowdowns.

Section II. Exporter Business Tips

Higher value products are competitive in the Chilean market and Chilean consumers associate U.S. brands with quality. Additionally, Chilean consumers are loyal to some U.S. brands; a fact that could be leveraged by U.S. exporters. Exporters of new-to-market products should approach buyers with a well-organized plan that outlines product specifications, shipment terms, and financial obligations. There are many reliable and efficient Chilean importers and distributors. Most are open to meeting new suppliers in person or through virtual fora.

Chilean consumers are health-conscious, further shifting food demand toward products considered wholesome or healthy. This opens potential for products and ingredients marketed as natural. In addition to healthy products, many Chilean consumers can afford to buy high-end U.S. products like beef, pork, dairy products, and distilled spirits. Prepared food and ready-to-eat meals are now a part of many Chileans' diets due to quick preparation time, long shelf-life, and availability through many distribution channels. There is room in the market for innovation and meals that focus on health and wellbeing.

When exporting to Chile, consider these business tips:

1. **Understand Local Regulations**: Familiarize with Chile's import regulations, customs procedures, and any specific industry requirements. Compliance is crucial for a smooth entry into the market.
2. **Build Relationships**: Establishing personal relationships is vital in Chilean business culture. Invest time in networking and building trust with local partners, distributors, and potential clients.
3. **Spanish Language**: While some Chileans speak English, knowing Spanish can enhance communication and demonstrate commitment to the local market. Consider hiring bilingual staff or using translation services.
4. **Market Research**: Conduct thorough market research to understand consumer preferences, competition, and pricing strategies. Tailor the products or services to meet the specific needs of the Chilean market.
5. **Distribution Channels**: Identify effective distribution channels. Work with experienced local distributors who understand the market dynamics and can navigate the distribution network efficiently.
6. **Comprehensive Marketing:** Develop a comprehensive marketing strategy that considers local cultural nuances. Utilize digital marketing, social media, and traditional advertising to reach target audience effectively.
7. **Payment Terms:** Be flexible with payment terms to accommodate local business practices. Understand the prevalent payment methods and offer options that align with Chilean expectations.
8. **Quality and Compliance:** Ensure the products meet Chilean quality standards and regulations. Obtain necessary certifications and communicate the quality of goods or services clearly to build trust.

Section III. Import Food Standards and Regulations and Import Procedures

The Chilean National Customs Service (*Servicio Nacional de Aduanas* – SNA) has overall responsibility for the administration of import procedures and the collection of all import duties. The Customs Service controls documentation and carries out physical inspections during customs clearance. All imported food products are also regulated by the Ministry of Health (MINSAL) and the Ministry of Agriculture's Agricultural and Livestock Service (*Servicio Agricola y Ganadero* – SAG). Customs clearance in Chile can be quite expeditious if there are no problems with documentation. Potential exporters should note that Chile requires the use of a registered customs agent for all commercial imports valued over $3,000.

Specific import certificate requirements can be found in the FAIRS Export Certificate report. All imported products must be labeled in Spanish, including nutritional labeling. More information on food product labeling can be found in the FAIRS Country report.

Chile is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and an associate member of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR). Patents, trademarks, industrial designs, models, and copyrights are protected in Chile by the provisions of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (the Paris Convention). For more information, see the FAIRS Country report.

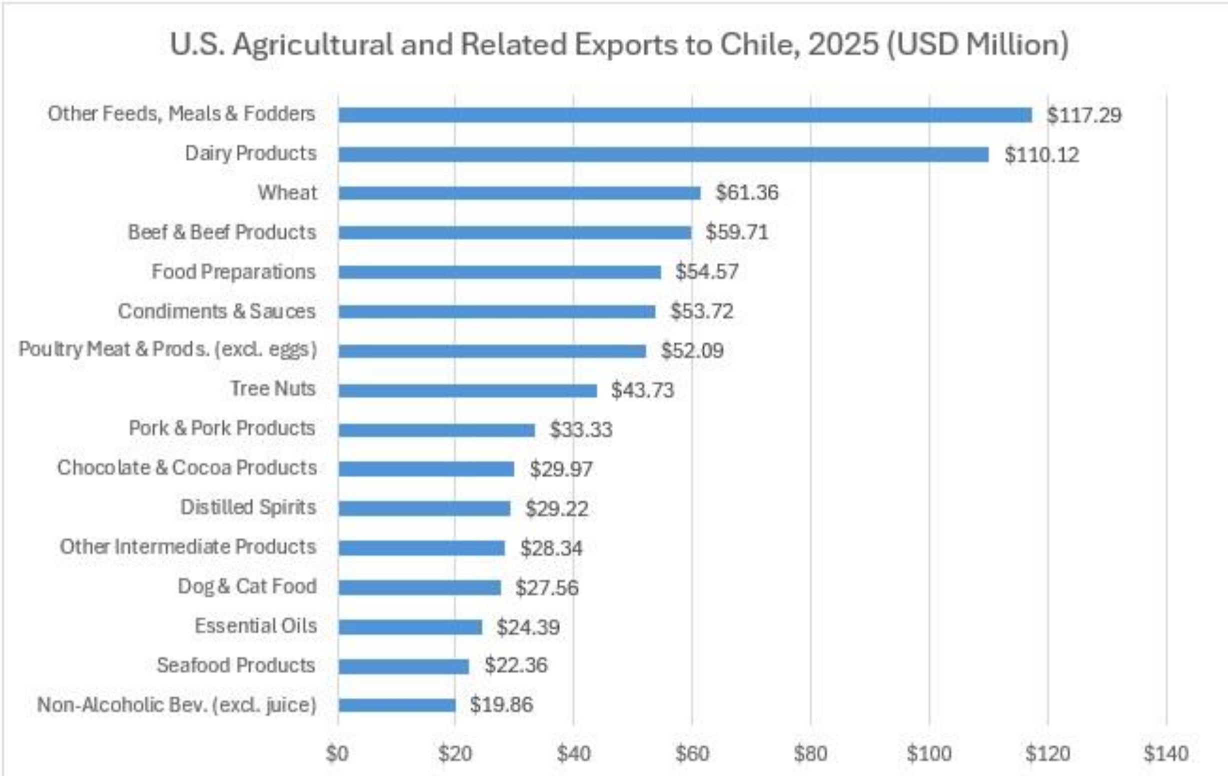
Section IV. Market Sector Structure and Trends

Market Developments

In 2025, total U.S. exports of agricultural and related products to Chile reached $946 million, representing a four percent increase in value compared to the $908 million recorded in 2024. This growth reflects resilient consumer demand, localized seasonal supply gaps, and a strong commercial preference for premium U.S. products.

In 2025, consumer-oriented agricultural exports summed $599 million, comprising over 63 percent of all agricultural exports to Chile. Dairy products, wheat, feeds, soybean meal, condiments and sauces, and meat products (beef, pork, and poultry) dominate U.S. shipments to Chile. Competition from MERCOSUR and regional suppliers remains fierce for consumer-oriented products, grains, soybean products, meat products, and pet food.

Figure 1. Top U.S. Agricultural and Ag Related Exports to Chile in 2025



Tree nuts, led primarily by almonds, posted the strongest category growth, surging 37 percent to $43.7 million, fueled by robust demand from Chile's food processing and healthy snack sectors. Similarly, exports of other feeds, meals, and fodders grew 32 percent to $117.3 million. This growth was driven by rising global demand in the domestic livestock and aquaculture industries, coupled with U.S. products becoming more price-competitive relative to Brazilian and Argentine supplies. Other notable high-value gains included chocolate and cocoa products (up 30 percent to $30 million) and beef products, which rebounded 28 percent to $59.7 million as local inflationary pressures eased. Essential oils and non-alcoholic beverages also grew by 20 percent and 19 percent, respectively.

Core high-volume categories maintained reliable market baselines. Dairy products, a major pillar of U.S. agricultural trade with Chile, expanded 11 percent to $110.1 million. Food preparations and poultry meat (excluding eggs) both achieved solid 14 percent gains, reaching $54.6 million and $52.1 million, respectively, while mature segments like distilled spirits (up five percent) and condiments (up one percent) experienced marginal adjustments.

Conversely, several commodity lines faced strategic contractions due to shifting global prices and altered procurement strategies by Chilean buyers. Seafood products dropped 35 percent to $22.4 million; wheat shipments declined 33 percent to $61.4 million, and pork products fell 28 percent to $33.3 million. Although U.S. pork and pork products exports fell, products such as bacon and breakfast sausage present opportunities to expand sales beyond commodity pork.

Additionally, dog and cat food exports contracted 19 percent to $27.6 million, driven by increased competition from local manufacturing and regional alternative suppliers.

Best Prospects

Best prospects for U.S. exporters closely align with broader trade trends (see Table 2). Many Chilean consumers consider U.S. cheese, distilled spirits, candies and confections, and beef to be high quality and within their purchasing power. In February 2022, the Chilean Ministry of Agriculture granted full equivalency to U.S. beer, removing testing requirements and streamlining market access. However, U.S. beer import volumes have declined in recent years as *AB InBev Chile* began local production of U.S. beer brands, reducing the need for direct imports. Despite this shift, U.S. distilled spirits have gained significant momentum, reflecting growing Chilean consumer preference for premium imported spirits, capturing 42.2 percent of total U.S. alcoholic beverage sales to Chile.

U.S. cheese exports to Chile increased by 17.3 percent, from $26.7 million in 2024 to $31.4 million in 2025, making the United States the largest supplier with a 28 percent market share, behind only Argentina. In Chile, people commonly serve a wide variety of cheeses, often paired with wine. Foodservice uses U.S. cream cheese in sushi rolls. Chilean consumers welcome new cheese varieties from around the world with a preference for hard cheeses.

In 2025, the United States exported $59 million in beef, $52 million in poultry, and $33 million in pork. U.S. beans and lentils also compete well in the Chilean market, though Canadian and regional producers present significant competition.

Chilean consumers show strong loyalty to certain U.S. brands, as demonstrated by the steady demand for U.S. confectionery, sauces, and condiments. These categories include candies, chocolates, syrups, mayonnaise, mustard, ketchup, and barbecue sauces. U.S. exports of condiments and sauces nearly doubled from $30 million in 2015 to $53.7 million in 2025, with mayonnaise accounting for about half of this value.

Table 2. Best Prospects Products in Chile

1. Dairy Products (cheese and ice cream)	2. Feed (corn gluten meal, soybean products)
3. Snacks foods, candies and confections	4. Food preparations (frozen products, soups, beverage basis, desserts, and specialized diet foods)
5. Condiments & sauces (BBQ, ketchup, etc.)	6. Dog & cat food
7. Alcoholic beverages (beer and spirits)	8. Tree nuts
9. High quality beef and pork and pork products (bacon and sausages)	10. Wheat

Retail, HRI, and Food Processing

The Chilean retail sector is composed of over 1,380 supermarkets, mid-sized grocery stores, convenience stores, gas station markets, and small independent neighborhood stores. Around 38.52 percent of all retail transactions take place in the Santiago Metropolitan Region. Retail food sales reached $29.7 billion in 2025, slightly up from around $28.9 billion in 2024. Supermarket food sales totaled $15.9 billion, maintaining roughly 53.5 percent of total grocery retail sales in 2025. A few large retail supermarket chains dominate the Chilean market. These supermarket chains buy from local distributors and through direct import; both channels are potentially accessible to U.S. suppliers. Furthermore, the imminent entry of major U.S. wholesale player, PriceSmart, into the Santiago market highlights strong international confidence in local purchasing power, making the region an even more attractive target for U.S. exporters. Open markets (wet markets) still exist, but are primarily outlets for fruit and vegetables, or seafood. Chilean consumers lean heavily on online shopping, both direct from traditional retailers and via third party platforms. Chile's largest supermarkets *Walmart*, *Cencosud*, *Tottus* and *Unimarc*, represent 53 percent of retail sales. For detailed information, please see FAS Santiago's GAIN Retail Food report.

Chile has a thriving hotel, restaurant, and institutional (HRI) sector. While much of the HRI sector caters to domestic consumers, there is also a well-developed tourism industry. Chile has both domestic and international hotels and restaurants, many of which offer a wide variety of imported food products. In 2025, Chile's travel and tourism sector contributed approximately $35 billion in income to the economy, a growth of roughly 7.7 percent from the previous year. The sector reached historic highs, welcoming over 6 million international tourists, a 14.6 percent increase from the previous year and the country's best performance since 2017. In 2026, Post expects the HRI sector to continue expanding in line with the growth in tourism and food service consumption. For detailed information, please see FAS Santiago's GAIN Hotel, Restaurant and Institutional Food Service report.

Chile has a developed agricultural and food processing industry that represents 21.57 percent of Chilean exports, at $23.08 billion in 2025. Chilean food processors sell their products domestically or internationally and import about half of the food ingredients they use. Some large international companies use their production plants in Chile to serve other markets in Latin America. Chilean consumers have an increasing concern for health-related issues, and the food processing industry continues to adapt to shifting demand. There continues to be opportunities for U.S. ingredients in Chile, specifically additives, preservatives, thickeners, and sweeteners. For detailed information, please see the FAS Santiago's GAIN Food Processing and Ingredients report.

Table 3. Overall Competitive Situation of Consumer-Oriented Products in Chile

Ranking	Product Category/Total Chilean Import	Largest Suppliers	Strengths of Key Supply Countries	Advantages and Disadvantages of Local Suppliers
1	**Beef and Products** Total imports: $1.7 billion From the U.S.: $79 million	1. Paraguay – 44% 2. Brazil – 38% 3. Argentina – 12% **4. U.S. – 5%** 5. Uruguay – 1%	Paraguay and Brazil benefit from their proximity to Chile, which facilitates efficient trade, and they supply lower-quality beef that is price-competitive.	Chilean beef production is insufficient to meet domestic demand.

2	**Dairy Products** Total imports: $522 million From the U.S.: $123 million	1. Argentina – 26% **2. U.S. – 24%** 3. New Zealand – 6.36% 4. Mexico – 6.05% 5. Germany – 5.60%	Argentina benefits from low costs and proximity. Chilean consumers perceive U.S. cheeses as high quality and within their purchasing power.	Chile has a limited production of dairy products, especially cheeses.
3	**Pork and Products** Total imports: $378 million From the U.S.: $28 million	1. Brazil – 83% **2. U.S. – 7%** 3. Spain – 6% 4. Canada – 1.37% 5. Germany – 0.98%	Brazilian and U.S. pork compete in Chile based on price. Spain mainly supplies ham and sausages.	Chile produces and consumes pork, but also exports based on price.
4	**Chocolate & Cocoa Products** Total imports: $357 million From the U.S.: $16 million	1. Brazil – 19% 2. Peru – 14% 3. Ecuador – 12% 4. Spain – 7% 5. Germany – 6% 6. Belgium – 5.98% 7. Italy – 5.02% 8. **U.S. – 4%** 9. Argentina – 3%	Brazil, Peru and Ecuador benefit from their proximity to Chile and availability. Peru and Ecuador mainly supply high quality cocoa beans, paste, and butter. Belgium and Germany are well-known as high-quality chocolate producers.	Chilean consumers tend to prefer imported chocolates for a combination of perceived quality, brand recognition, and market gaps in local offerings.
5	**Poultry and Products** Total imports: $357 million From the U.S.: $54 million	1. Brazil – 77% **2. U.S. – 15%** 3. Argentina – 6% 4. Poland – 1%	Brazil and Argentina benefit from their proximity to Chile. They sell price competitive poultry.	Chicken is the most consumed meat in Chile.
6	**Processed Vegetables** Total imports: $325 million From the U.S.: $8 million	1. Belgium – 27% 2. Argentina – 15% 3. China – 14.88% 4. Netherlands – 14.33% 5. Peru –6.63% 6. Spain – 6.40% 7. Germany – 4% **8. U.S. – 3%**	Belgium and the Netherlands mainly supply frozen French fries and mixed vegetables. Argentina supplies mixed vegetables, and China primarily supplies preserved mushrooms and sweet corn.	Chilean production is insufficient to meet domestic demand.
7	**Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta** Total imports: $294 million From the U.S.: $16 million	1. Argentina – 16% 2. Peru – 15% 3. Brazil – 9.87% 4. Spain – 9.86% 5. China – 6% **6. U.S. – 5%** 7.Colombia – 4%	Argentina and Peru supply pasta and pastries. Both countries benefit from low costs and proximity.	Chilean production is insufficient to meet domestic demand.

8	**Fresh Fruits** Total imports: $292 million From the U.S.: $15 million	1. Ecuador – 51% 2. Peru – 38% **3. U.S. – 5%** 4. Brazil – 4%	Ecuador, Peru and Brazil supply mainly tropical fruits. The United States supplies mainly counter-seasonal fruits like apples, pears, and oranges.	Chile imports fresh fruit to complement local production and ensure year-round availability. Chile does not produce tropical fruits like pineapples and bananas.
9	**Dog & Cat Food** Total imports: $276 million From the U.S.: $38 million	1. Argentina – 28% 2. Spain - 16% **3. U.S. – 14%** 4. Brazil - 12% 4. Czech Republic – 6%	Argentina and Brazil benefit from their proximity to Chile and availability. Argentina and Spain sell price competitive dog and cat food.	Chile has limited variety of domestic dog and cat food.
10	**Soup & Other Food Preparations** Total imports: $275 million From the U.S.: $77 million	**1. U.S. – 28%** 2. Brazil – 10% 3. China – 6% 4. Argentina – 5.26% 4. Spain – 5%	The United States is the main supplier of food preparations and non-alcoholic beverages.	Chilean production is insufficient to meet domestic demand.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau Trade Data				

Section V. Agricultural and Food Imports

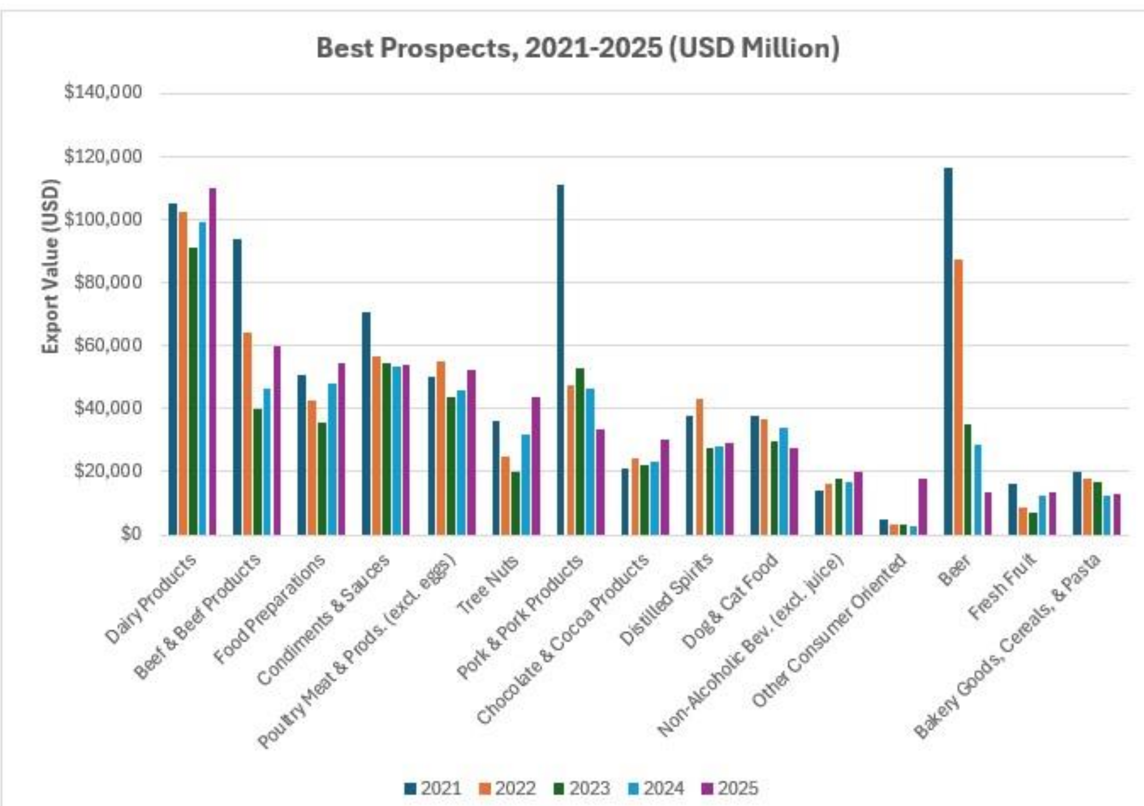
Table 4. Total U.S. Exports of Agricultural and Ag Related Products in Chile, 2021-2025 (USD)

U.S. Agricultural and Ag Related Exports to Chile Calendar Year: 2021 -2025						
	Calendar Year (Value: USD)					
Product	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Period/Period % Change (Value)
Agricultural & Related Products	$1,231,193	$1,100,680	$1,009,079	$907,879	$946,006	4%
Consumer Oriented Total	$821,499	$664,508	$536,659	$559,933	$599,533	7%
Intermediate Total	$285,510	$302,067	$333,722	$209,575	$250,153	19%
Bulk Total	$99,981	$110,008	$109,876	$94,582	$66,826	-29%
Agricultural Related Products	$24,202	$24,098	$28,823	$43,789	$29,495	-33%
Grand Total	$1,231,193	$1,100,680	$1,009,079	$907,879	$946,006	4%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau Trade Data						

Table 5. Best Prospects in Chile

Product	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Percent Growth 2021-2025
Dairy Products	$105,184	$102,407	$90,962	$99,659	$110,124	4.70%
Beef & Beef Products	$94,059	$64,274	$39,726	$46,660	$59,705	-36.52%
Food Preparations	$50,744	$42,690	$35,579	$48,004	$54,565	7.53%
Condiments & Sauces	$70,820	$56,639	$54,708	$53,208	$53,719	-24.15%
Poultry Meat & Prods. (excl. eggs)	$50,308	$55,194	$43,570	$45,815	$52,093	3.55%
Tree Nuts	$35,909	$24,881	$20,012	$32,003	$43,729	21.78%
Pork & Pork Products	$111,385	$47,702	$53,098	$46,317	$33,332	-70.00%
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	$21,066	$24,095	$22,277	$23,097	$29,966	42.25%
Distilled Spirits	$37,767	$43,065	$27,596	$27,907	$29,220	-22.63%
Dog & Cat Food	$37,889	$36,896	$29,845	$34,213	$27,557	-27.27%
Non-Alcoholic Bev. (excl. juice)	$14,029	$16,185	$17,966	$16,759	$19,861	41.57%
Beer	$116,779	$87,407	$34,962	$28,704	$13,695	-88.27%
Fresh Fruit	$15,939	$8,916	$6,913	$12,455	$13,279	-16.69%
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	$19,890	$17,980	$16,936	$12,355	$13,042	-34.43%
Processed Vegetables	$9,540	$8,491	$10,592	$8,500	$7,923	-16.95%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau Trade Data						

Figure 2. Export Value Growth in Best Prospects Categories, 2021-2025 (USD Million)



Section VI. Key Contacts and Further Information

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Ministry of Agriculture - Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG) Av. Bulnes 140 – Santiago Tel.: +56 2 2345-1100 Office Directory: https://www.sag.gob.cl/directorio-oficinas www.sag.gob.cl	Ministry of Health Seremi de Salud (SEREMI) Padre Miguel de Olivares 1229 – Santiago Office Directory: https://www.minsal.cl/secretarias-regionales-ministeriales-de-salud/ https://seremi13.redsalud.gob.cl/
National Customs Agency Plaza Sotomayor 60 – Valparaíso Tel.: +56 2 600-570-7040 www.aduana.cl	Instituto Nacional de Normalización (INN) Chilean Standards Matías Cousiño 64, piso 6, Santiago Tel.: +56 2 2445-8800 info@inn.cl www.inn.cl/
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Chilean Institute of Public Health Av. Maratón 1000 – Ñuñoa, Santiago Tel.: +56 2 2575-5101 - 2575-5202 oirs@ispch.cl www.ispch.cl	Instituto de Nutrición y Tecnología de los Alimentos – INTA Universidad de Chile Av. El Líbano 5524 Casilla 138 Correo 11 Santiago Tel.: +56 2 2978-1411 / 2978-1400 www.inta.cl

Attachments:

No Attachments