COPPER PRICE AND THE CHILEAN ECONOMY

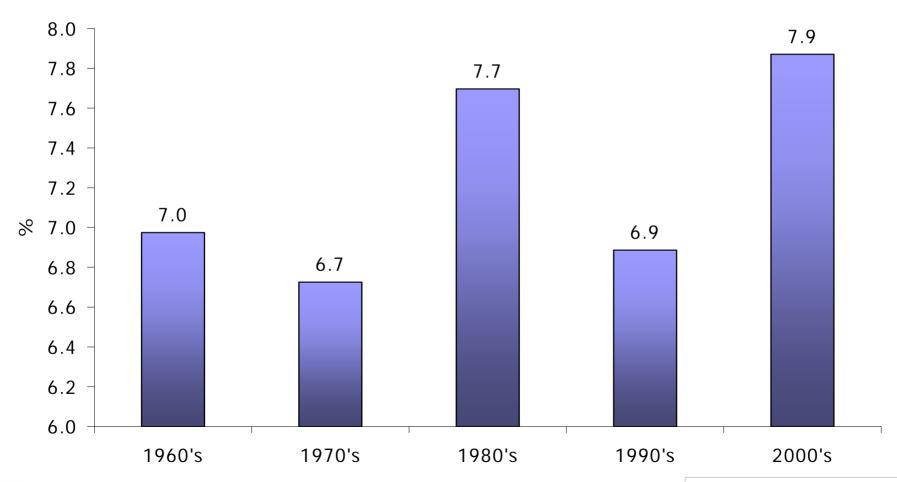
José De Gregorio Central Bank of Chile March 26, 2007

Agenda

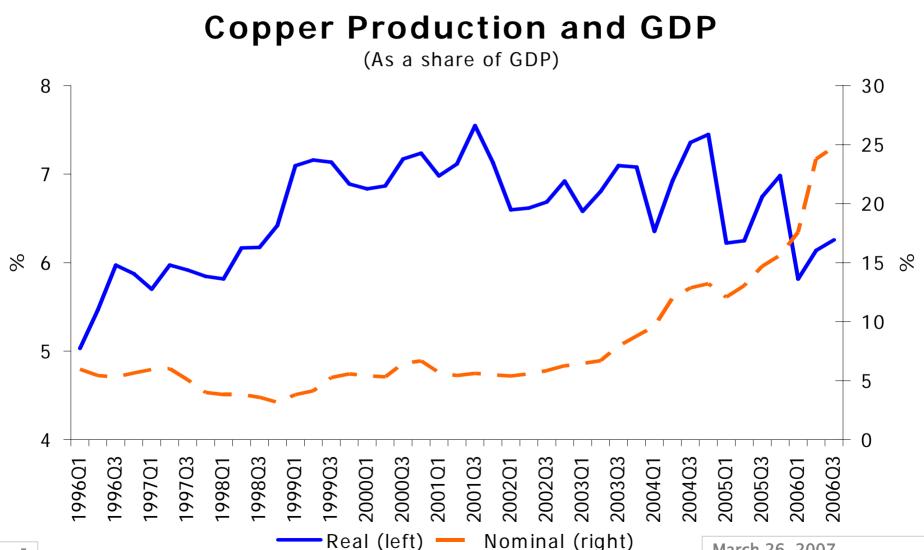
- Copper in the Chilean Economy
- Copper boom and its impact on the economy
- The role of macroeconomic policies
- Concluding remarks

- The Chilean copper production represents 36% of world production
- It represents approximately 8% of Chilean GDP
- Mining employs approximately 1% of total employment

Mining as a Share of GDP

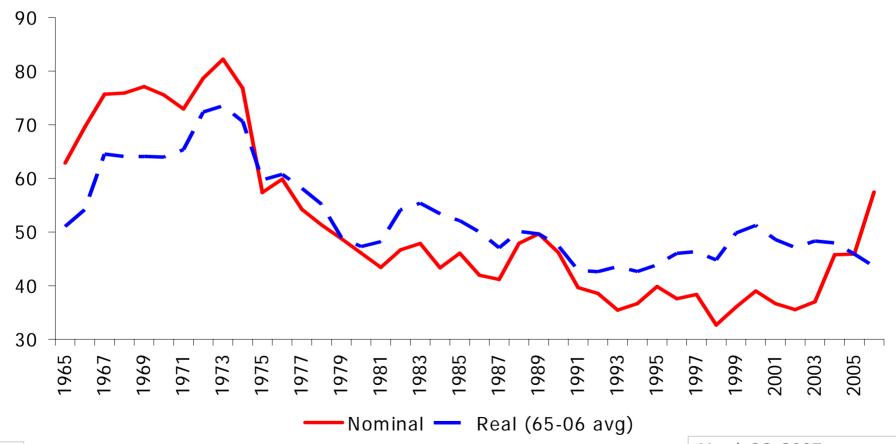


Source: Central Bank of Chile



Copper Exports

(% of total exports)

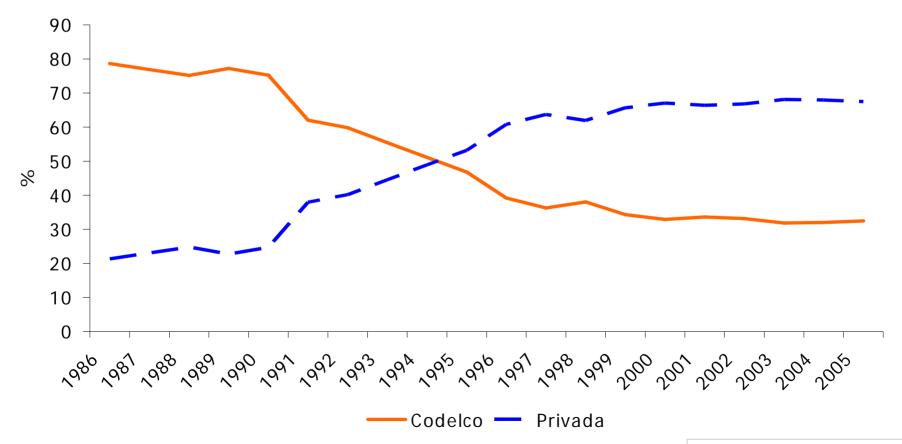


- During the last 30 years the effective foreign investment in mining has reached 33% of the total.
 - Chilean public policies have resulted on stability for the copper sector
 - Base law of Mining Concessions (1982) and Mining Code (1983) have stipulated clear property rights on mining concessions

- Private mining has showed an increasing share of copper production, reaching approximately 70% of total.
- Copper tax revenues had diminished as a share of fiscal revenues. However, the current high copper price has resulted in transitory large fiscal revenues.

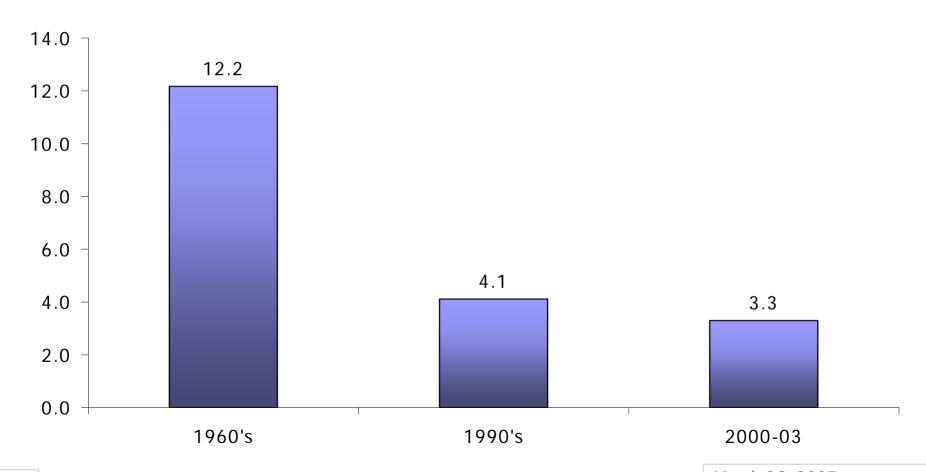
Public and Private Copper Production

(% of total production)



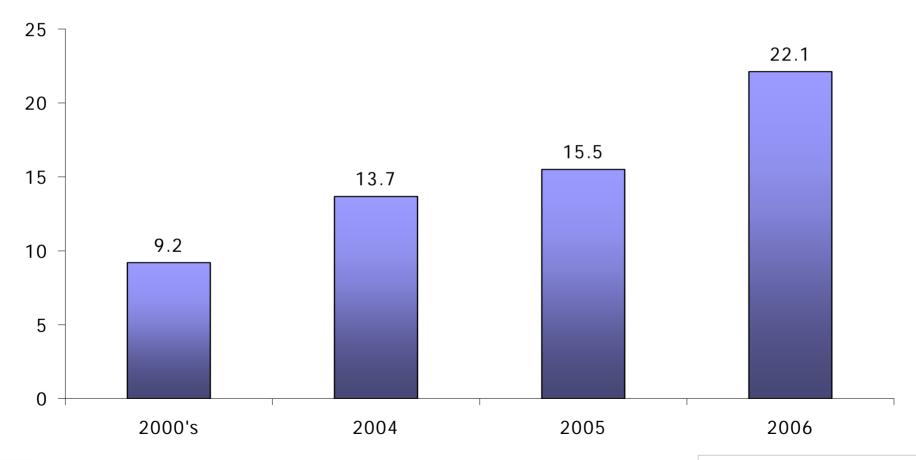
Copper Taxes and Fiscal Revenues

(% of total fiscal revenues)

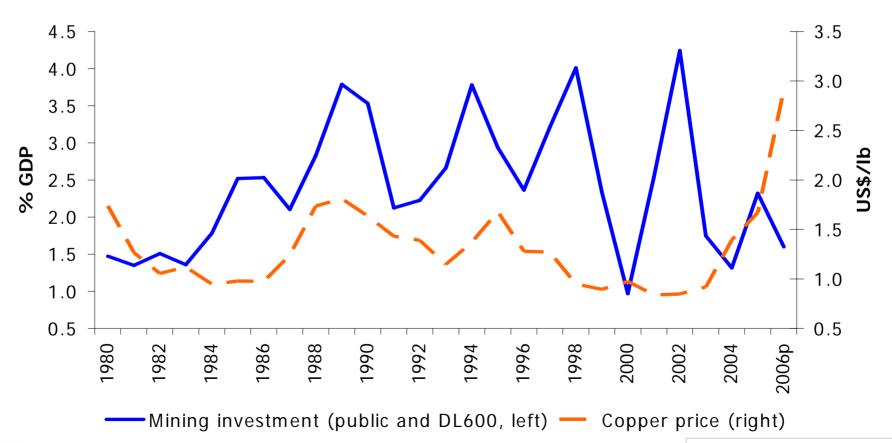


Copper Taxes and Fiscal Revenues

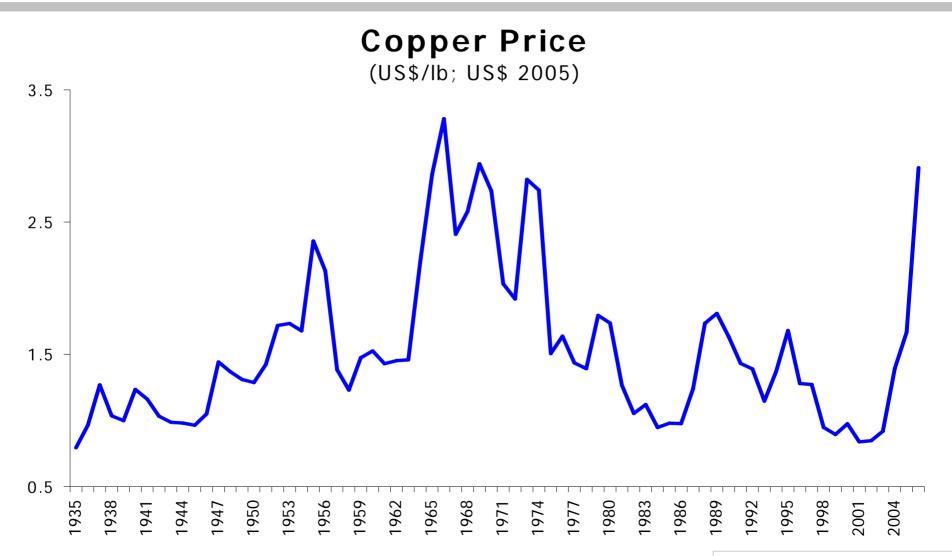
(% of total fiscal revenues)



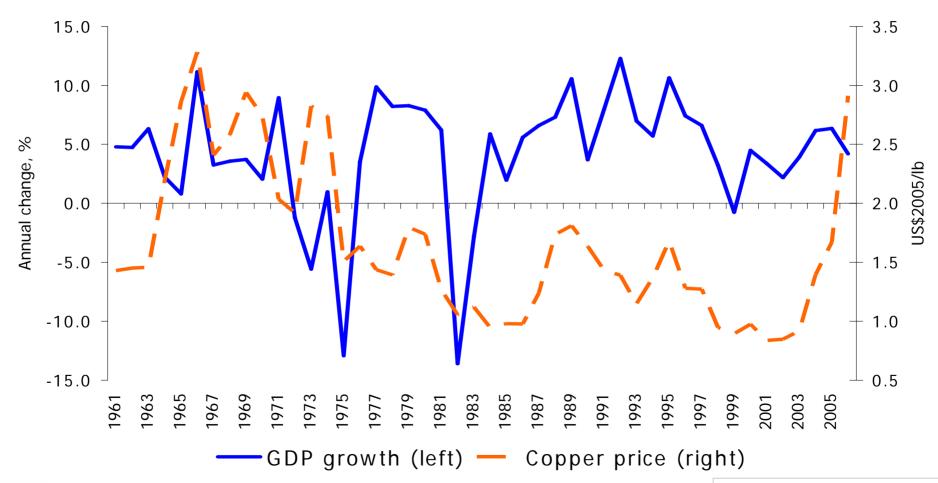
Mining Investment and the Copper Price



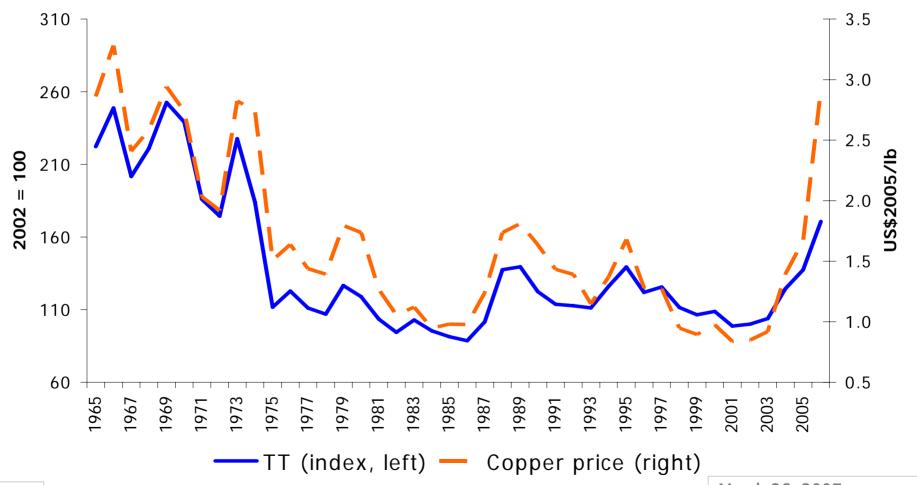
p: Preliminary



GDP Growth and Copper Price



Terms of Trade and the Copper Price

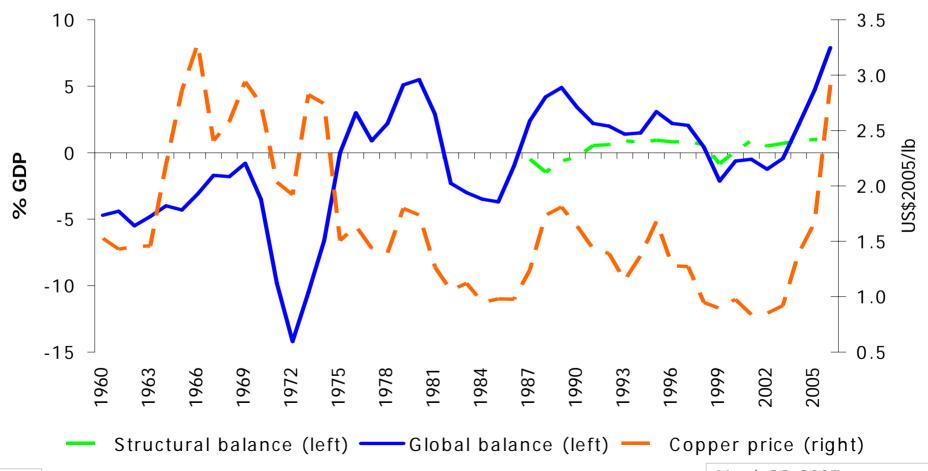


Source: Central Bank of Chile, Cochilco

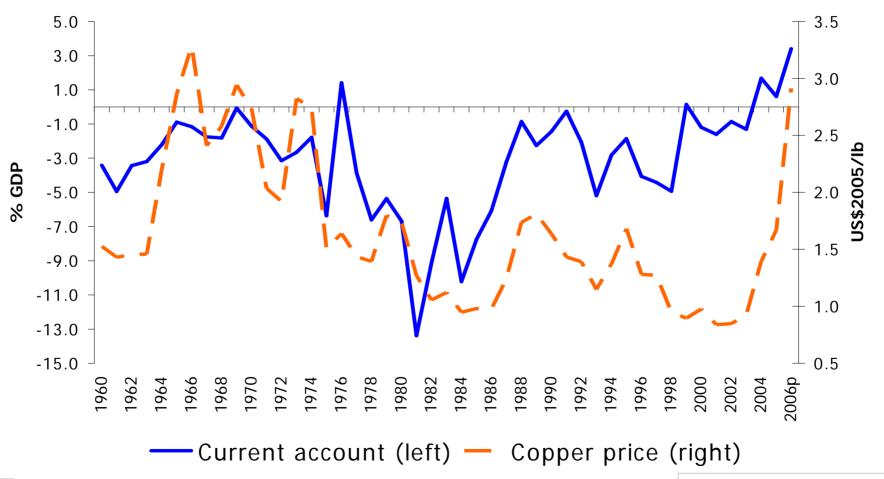
- Why does the Chilean economy response to the copper prices seem to be much smaller than in the past?
- External financial reasons. Sudden stops or collateral effects.
- Macroeconomic policies
 - Fiscal role in Latin America
 - In Chile, monetary and exchange rate policies have played a crucial role

In the current boom, the most powerful explanation for the reduced response is the role of macroeconomic policies in stabilizing the cycle. As compared to other cycles, during the copper price boom of the mid nineties, fiscal balance was close to the one percent structural balance, and hence, the main difference with most episodes is exchange rate management and monetary policy.

Fiscal Balance and the Copper Price



Current Account and the Copper Price



The copper boom and the current stabilizing effects of policies:

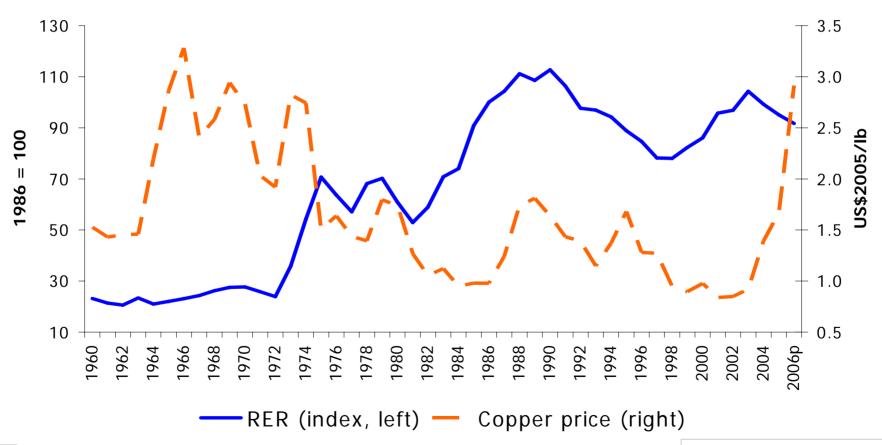
Fiscal

Structural balance rule

Monetary and Exchange rate

- Credible inflation targeting
- Flexible exchange rate

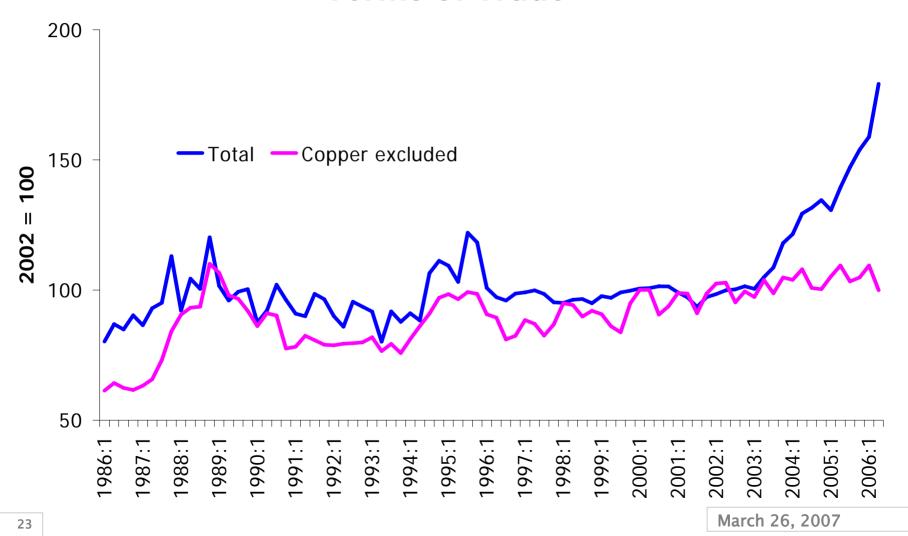
Real Exchange Rate and the Copper Price



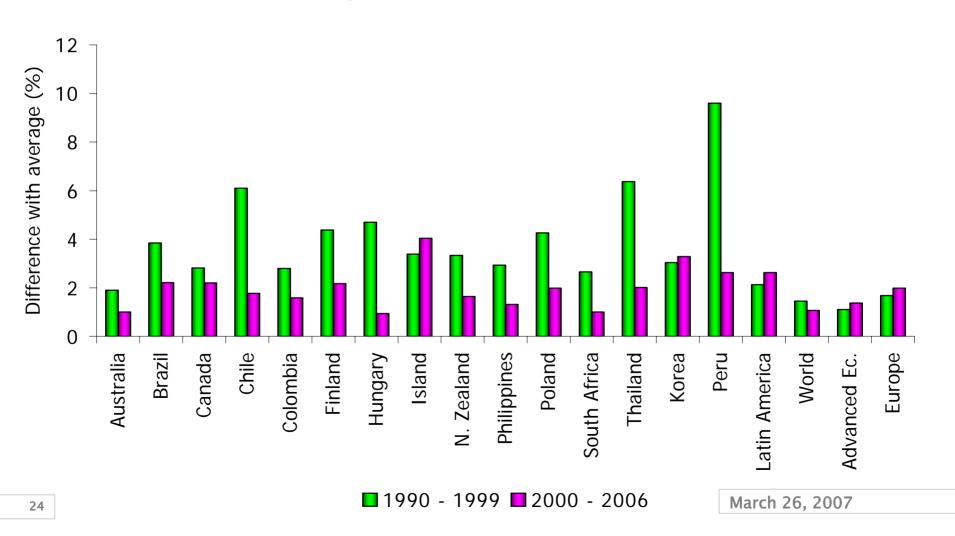
Other explanations

- In this cycle the terms of trade improvement is mostly explained by copper.
- As part of national income its importance has diminished.
- Volatility of GDP has diminished all around the world.

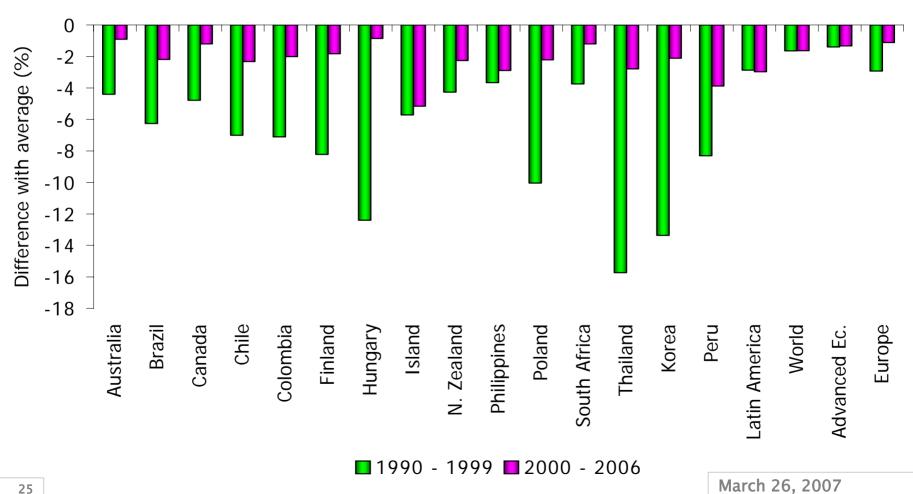




Volatility of GDP, Expansions



Volatility of GDP, Contractions



Concluding Remarks

- Copper will still be the main economic activity in Chile.
- There is no evidence that Chile has suffered from the natural resources curse with copper sector.
- The impact of copper on the business cycle is much more limited. In part due to the characteristics of the sector (the expansion has occurred mainly in private-foreign mining) and the effect of macroeconomic policies.

Concluding Remarks

- Macroeconomic policies have stabilized the Chilean Economy
 - Excessive contractions or expansions have been prevented.
 - Lower volatility of GDP around the world.
- In the current expansion, although macroeconomic policies have played a stabilizing role, there are other factors that should help to explain the moderate growth performance of the Chilean economy.

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