

OFFERING MEMORANDUM



Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile

U.S.\$500,000,000

6.15% Notes due 2036

Issue price: 99.296%

Interest payable April 24 and October 24

The notes will bear interest at the rate of 6.15% per year. Interest on the notes is payable on April 24 and October 24 of each year, beginning on April 24, 2007. The notes will mature on October 24, 2036. The notes will not be redeemable prior to maturity except in the event of certain developments affecting taxation. See "Description of Notes—Tax Redemption".

The notes will be direct, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile ("CODELCO") and will rank *pari passu* with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of CODELCO. See "Description of Notes—General".

Application has been made to list the notes on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and to admit the notes for trading on the Euro MTF Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 10 for a discussion of certain risks that you should consider in connection with an investment in the notes.

The notes have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), or any state securities laws, and are being offered and sold only to (i) qualified institutional buyers under Rule 144A under the Securities Act and (ii) persons outside the United States under Regulation S under the Securities Act. For a description of certain restrictions on transfer of the notes, see "Transfer Restrictions" and "Plan of Distribution".

The initial purchasers expect that delivery of the notes will be made to purchasers in book-entry form only through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") on or about October 24, 2006.

Joint book-running managers

Deutsche Bank Securities

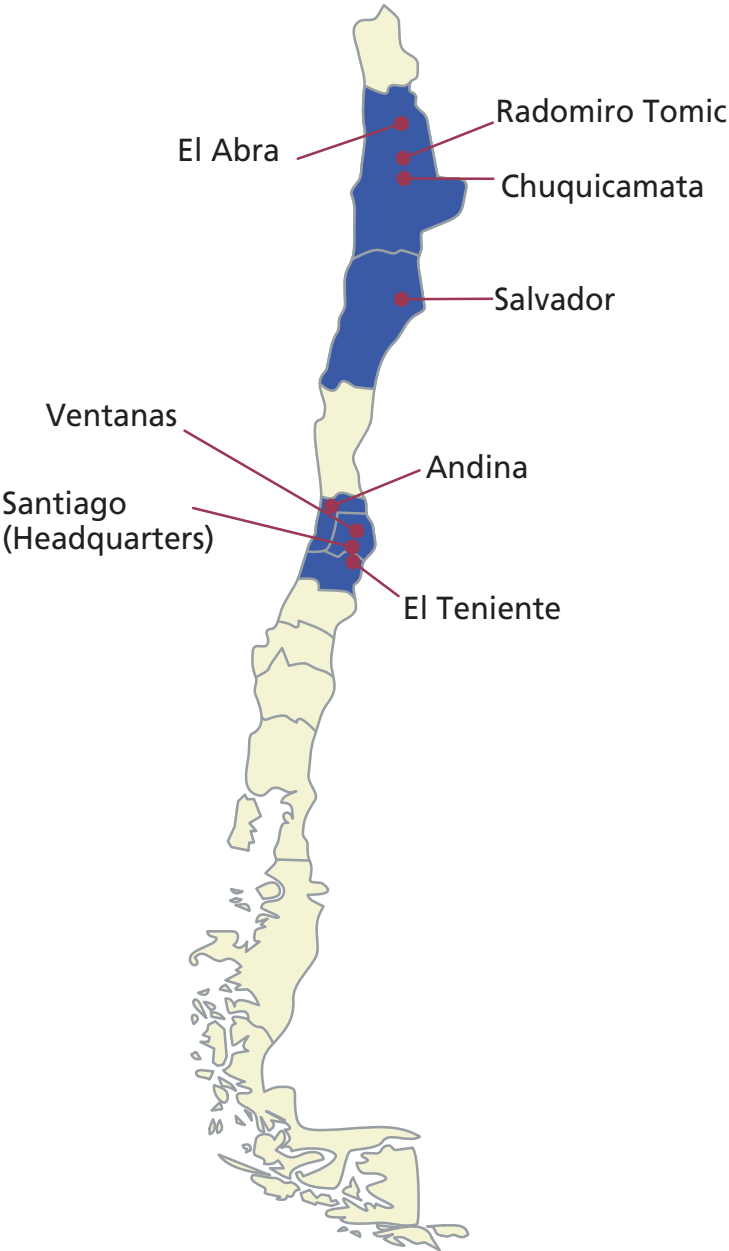
HSBC

Co-Managers

Mitsubishi UFJ Securities

BNP PARIBAS

October 19, 2006



(Illustrative map of continental Chile)

You should rely only on the information contained in this offering memorandum. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. We are not, and the initial purchasers are not, making an offer of these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer is not permitted. Prospective investors should not assume that the information contained in this offering memorandum is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this offering memorandum.

After having made all reasonable inquiries, we confirm that the information contained in this offering memorandum is true and accurate in all material respects, that the opinions and intentions expressed herein are honestly held, and that there are no other facts the omission of which would make this offering memorandum as a whole or any of such information or the expression of any such opinions or intentions misleading. CODELCO accepts responsibility accordingly.

Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, all references in this offering memorandum to “CODELCO”, the “Company”, “we”, “our”, “ours”, “us” or similar terms refer to Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile (CODELCO) together with its subsidiaries.

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The notes may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in the Republic of Chile (“Chile”) or to any resident of Chile, except as permitted by applicable Chilean law.

This offering memorandum has been prepared by CODELCO solely for use in connection with the proposed offering of the securities described herein. This offering memorandum is personal to each offeree and does not constitute an offer to any other person or to the public generally to subscribe for or otherwise acquire securities. We and the initial purchasers reserve the right to reject for any reason any offer to purchase any of the notes.

This offering memorandum may only be used for the purposes for which it has been published.

The initial purchasers make no representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this offering memorandum. Nothing contained in this offering memorandum is, or shall be relied upon as, a promise or representation by the initial purchasers as to the past or future. CODELCO has furnished the information contained in this offering memorandum. The initial purchasers have not independently verified any of the information contained herein (financial, legal or otherwise) and assume no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any such information.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission, any state securities commission nor any other U.S. regulatory authority has approved or disapproved the securities nor has any of the foregoing authorities passed upon or endorsed the merits of this offering or the accuracy or adequacy of this offering memorandum. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

In making an investment decision, prospective investors must rely on their own examination of CODELCO and the terms of the offering, including the merits and risks involved. Prospective investors should not construe anything in this offering memorandum as legal, business or tax advice. Each prospective investor should consult its own advisors as needed to make its investment decision and to determine whether it is legally permitted to purchase the securities under applicable legal investment or similar laws or regulations. Investors should be aware that they may be required to bear the financial risks of this investment for an indefinite period of time.

This offering memorandum contains summaries believed to be accurate with respect to certain documents, but reference is made to the actual documents for complete information. All such summaries are qualified in their entirety by such reference. Copies of documents referred to herein will be made available to prospective investors upon request to CODELCO or the initial purchasers, and at the office of the Luxembourg paying agent.

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS OFFERING, ON BEHALF OF THE INITIAL PURCHASERS, DEUTSCHE BANK SECURITIES INC. OR HSBC SECURITIES (USA) INC., OR ANY PERSON ACTING FOR EITHER OF THEM, MAY OVER-ALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WITH A VIEW TO SUPPORTING THE MARKET PRICE OF THE NOTES AT A LEVEL HIGHER THAN THAT WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL FOR A LIMITED PERIOD AFTER THE ISSUE DATE. HOWEVER, THERE IS NO OBLIGATION FOR DEUTSCHE BANK SECURITIES INC. OR HSBC SECURITIES (USA) INC., OR ANY PERSON ACTING FOR EITHER OF THEM, TO DO THIS. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME, AND MUST BE BROUGHT TO AN END AFTER A LIMITED PERIOD.

You must (1) comply with all applicable laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction in connection with the possession or distribution of this offering memorandum and the purchase, offer or sale of the notes and (2) obtain any consent, approval or permission required to be obtained by you for the purchase, offer or sale by you of the notes under the laws and regulations applicable to you in force in any jurisdiction to which you are subject or in which you make such purchases, offers or sales; neither we nor the initial purchasers shall have any responsibility therefor. See “Transfer Restrictions” for information concerning some of the transfer restrictions applicable to the notes.

You acknowledge that:

- you have been afforded an opportunity to request from us, and to review, all additional information considered by you to be necessary to verify the accuracy of, or to supplement, the information contained in this offering memorandum;
- you have not relied on the initial purchasers or any person affiliated with the initial purchasers in connection with your investigation of the accuracy of such information or your investment decision; and
- no person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representation concerning us or the notes, other than as contained in this offering memorandum and, if given or made, any such other information or representation should not be relied upon as having been authorized by us or the initial purchasers.

This document is only being distributed to and is only directed at (i) persons who are outside the United Kingdom or (ii) investment professionals falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) order 2001 (the “Order”) or (iii) high net worth entities, and other persons to whom it may lawfully be communicated, falling within Article 49(2) of the Order (all such persons together being referred to as “relevant persons”). The Notes are only available to, and any invitation, offer or agreement to subscribe, purchase or otherwise acquire such Notes will be engaged in only with, relevant persons. Any person who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this document or any of its contents.

To the extent that the offer of the notes is made in any European Economic Area (“EEA”) Member State that has implemented Directive 2003/71/EC (together with any applicable implementing measures in any Member State, the “Prospectus Directive”) before the date of publication of a prospectus in relation to the notes which has been approved by the competent authority in that Member State in accordance with the Prospectus Directive (or, where appropriate, published in accordance with the Prospectus Directive and notified to the competent authority in that Member State in accordance with the Prospectus Directive), the offer (including any offer pursuant to this document) is only addressed to qualified investors in that Member State within the meaning of the Prospectus Directive or has been or will be made otherwise in circumstances that do not require the Company to publish a prospectus pursuant to the Prospectus Directive.

See “Risk Factors” immediately following the offering memorandum summary for a description of certain factors relating to an investment in the notes.

NOTICE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE RESIDENTS

Neither the fact that a registration statement or an application for a license has been filed under Chapter 421-B of the New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated, or the RSA, with the State of New Hampshire nor the fact that a security is effectively registered or a person is licensed in the State of New Hampshire constitutes a finding by the Secretary of State of the State of New Hampshire that any document filed under RSA 421-B is true, complete and not misleading. Neither any such fact nor the fact that an exemption or exception is available for a security or a transaction means that the Secretary of State of the State of New Hampshire has passed in any way upon the merits or qualifications of, or recommended or given approval to, any person, security or transaction. It is unlawful to make, or cause to be made, to any prospective purchaser, customer or client any representation inconsistent with the provisions of this paragraph.

NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This offering memorandum contains forward-looking statements. We may from time to time make forward-looking statements in our annual report, in prospectuses, press releases and other written materials and in oral statements made by our officers, directors or employees to analysts, institutional investors, representatives of the media and others. Examples of these forward-looking statements include:

- projections of revenues, net income (loss), capital expenditures, dividends, capital structure or other financial items or ratios;
- statements of our plans, objectives or goals, including those relating to anticipated trends, competition, regulation and rates;
- statements about our future economic performance or that of Chile or other countries in which we have investments; and
- statements of assumptions underlying these statements.

Words such as “believe”, “could”, “may”, “will”, “anticipate”, “plan”, “expect”, “intend”, “target”, “estimate”, “project”, “potential”, “predict”, “forecast”, “guideline”, “should” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying these statements.

Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties. We caution you that a number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in these forward-looking statements. These factors, some of which are discussed under “Risk Factors”, include economic and political conditions and government policies in Chile or elsewhere, inflation rates, exchange rates, regulatory developments, customer demand and competition. We caution you that the foregoing list of factors is not exclusive and that other risks and uncertainties may cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements.

You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements which reflect our views only as of the date they are made, and we do not undertake any obligation to update them or publicly to release the result of any revisions to these forward-looking statements in light of new information or future developments after the date of this offering memorandum.

ENFORCEABILITY OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile (together with its consolidated subsidiaries, “CODELCO” or the “Company”) is a state-owned enterprise organized under the laws of Chile. All of its directors and executive officers and certain experts named in this offering memorandum reside outside the United States (principally in Chile) and all or a substantial portion of the assets of CODELCO and of such persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States on, or bring actions or enforce foreign judgments against, CODELCO or such persons in U.S. courts. In addition, CODELCO has been advised by its Chilean counsel, Carey y Cía. Ltda., that no treaty exists between the United States and Chile for the reciprocal enforcement of foreign judgments. There is also doubt as to the enforceability in Chilean courts of judgments of U.S. courts obtained in actions predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws. Chilean courts, however, have enforced judgments rendered in the United States by virtue of the legal principles of reciprocity and comity, subject to the review in Chile of the U.S. judgment in order to ascertain whether certain basic principles of due process and public policy have been respected, without reviewing the merits of the subject matter of the case. Lastly, CODELCO has been advised by Carey y Cía. Ltda. that there is doubt as to the enforceability in original actions in Chilean courts of liabilities predicated solely upon U.S. federal securities laws.

The notes will provide that CODELCO will appoint the Chilean consul in New York City as its agent upon whom process may be served in any action arising out of or based upon the notes which may be instituted in any federal or state court having “subject matter” jurisdiction. See “Description of Notes”.

Pursuant to the Chilean Mining Code, mining concessions as well as certain raw materials and property related to the extraction of minerals cannot be subject to an order of attachment, except with respect to mortgages or in the case that the debtor consents to the attachment in the same enforcement proceeding. In addition, pursuant to the Chilean Constitution, mining concessions corresponding to mining deposits exploited by CODELCO upon its creation in 1976 cannot be subject to attachment nor to any act of disposition by CODELCO. As a result, the rights of holders to attach property of CODELCO in the event of a default under the notes would be limited by such provisions. See “Regulatory Framework—Mining Regulations”.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

In this offering memorandum, references to “U.S.\$”, “\$”, “U.S. dollars” and “dollars” are to United States dollars, references to “cents” are to United States cents (U.S.\$0.01), references to “pesos” or “Ch\$” are to Chilean pesos and references to “UF” are to “Unidades de Fomento”. The UF is an inflation-indexed Chilean monetary unit which is linked to, and which is adjusted daily to reflect changes in, the Consumer Price Index during the preceding 30 days.

The audited consolidated financial statements of CODELCO as of December 31, 2004 and 2005 and for each of the three years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005 (the “Year-end Consolidated Financial Statements”), as well as the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2005 and 2006 and for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2006 (the “Interim Consolidated Financial Statements” and, together with the Year-end Consolidated Financial Statements, the “Consolidated Financial Statements”) and, unless otherwise indicated, other financial information concerning CODELCO included herein are presented in U.S. dollars in conformity with Decree Law 1.350 of 1976 and in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in Chile (“Chilean GAAP”). Decree Law 1.350 of 1976 is the Chilean law pursuant to which CODELCO was created and which provides for its governance. Because the notes offered hereby have not been and will not be registered with the SEC, the Consolidated Financial Statements do not and are not required to comply with the applicable requirements of the Securities Act, and the related rules and regulations adopted by the SEC, which would apply if the notes offered hereby were being registered with the SEC.

The U.S. dollar is the currency of the primary economic environment in which CODELCO operates. Nevertheless, as an international company operating primarily in Chile as well as in several other Latin American countries, a portion of CODELCO’s business is transacted in Chilean pesos and other non-dollar currencies.

Chilean GAAP as applied to CODELCO differs in certain important respects from U.S. GAAP. See “Annex A—Principal Differences between Chilean GAAP and U.S. GAAP” contained elsewhere in this offering memorandum for a description of the principal differences between Chilean GAAP and U.S. GAAP as they relate to CODELCO. Unconsolidated financial statements for CODELCO are not included in this offering memorandum.

EBITDA data is included in this offering memorandum because such data is used by certain investors to measure a company’s ability to service debt and fund capital expenditures, and it is included herein for convenience only. CODELCO calculates EBITDA by adding interest expense, taxes (including income and export taxes), depreciation and amortization to net income, in each case determined in accordance with Chilean GAAP. Under Chilean GAAP, operating income is calculated before provision for the 10% special export tax payable by CODELCO under Law 13.196, as well as the 5% royalty tax that became effective in January 2006 pursuant to a modification of Chilean Income Tax Law 824 (*Decreto Ley* 824). EBITDA is not a measure of financial performance or liquidity under either Chilean GAAP or U.S. GAAP and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for net income as a measure of operating performance, or as an alternative to cash flows as a measure of liquidity. Additionally, the Company’s calculation of EBITDA may be different than the calculation used by other companies, and therefore comparability may be affected.

Certain figures included in this offering memorandum and in the Consolidated Financial Statements have been rounded for ease of presentation. Percentage figures included in this offering memorandum have in some cases been calculated on the basis of such figures prior to rounding. For this reason, certain percentage amounts in this offering memorandum may vary from those obtained by performing the same calculations using the figures in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Certain other amounts that appear in this offering memorandum may not sum due to rounding.

The Observed Exchange Rate (as defined herein under “Exchange Rates”) reported by the Central Bank of Chile for December 31, 2005 was Ch\$512.50 = U.S.\$1.00 and for October 5, 2006 was Ch\$535.13 = U.S.\$1.00. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not report a noon buying rate for Chilean pesos. See “Exchange Rates”.

All tonnage information in this offering memorandum is expressed in metric tons and all references to ounces are to troy ounces, in each case, unless otherwise specified. Certain terms relating to the copper mining business are defined in “Glossary of Certain Mining Terms”.

Market information regarding CODELCO’s share of copper production, reserves and relative cost position has been derived by CODELCO from third-party sources, including reports of Brook Hunt & Associates, and from CODELCO’s own industry research. Brook Hunt & Associates publishes periodic reports containing western world copper production data and cost analysis by mine site. While CODELCO believes that its estimates are reliable, such estimates have not been confirmed by independent sources. The Consolidated Financial Statements do not reflect the value of CODELCO’s mining concessions or its resources and reserves. As used in this offering memorandum, “western world” consists of the countries of western Europe, the United States, Canada, Latin America, Africa, Oceania (including Australia) and some of Asia, and specifically excludes Albania, Bulgaria, China, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, Russia, the Czech and Slovak Republics and the countries of the former Commonwealth of Independent States (including Armenia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan). Although certain independent sources report significant production of copper in the countries excluded from this definition of the western world, CODELCO’s management does not believe such reports provide information that is sufficiently authoritative, and therefore uses western world production in this offering memorandum as a basis for comparison.

As used in this offering memorandum, “cash cost” is calculated in accordance with the methodology specified by Brook Hunt & Associates for determination of C1 cost, or net direct cash cost, and includes all direct cash costs of mining, including costs associated with extraction, leaching, smelting and further processing of copper ores into refined metal, as well as labor, financing, transportation and physical plant costs associated with those processes, net of income from sales of by-products. Cash cost figures are given as nominal dollar amounts, usually expressed as cents per pound, and exclude amortization, depreciation and central office costs.

As used in this offering memorandum, “El Teniente”, “Andina” and “Salvador” refer to the divisions of CODELCO, not the mines having those names, unless otherwise required by context.

As used in this offering memorandum, the term “billion” means one thousand million (1,000,000,000).

SUMMARY

This summary must be read as an introduction to this Offering Memorandum and any decision to invest in the Notes should be based on a consideration of the Offering Memorandum as a whole, including the documents incorporated by reference.

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed information and financial statements appearing elsewhere in this offering memorandum. Unless otherwise indicated, financial information with respect to CODELCO provided in this offering memorandum has been presented in U.S. dollars and in accordance with Chilean GAAP.

CODELCO is the world's largest copper producer and one of the largest companies in Chile in terms of sales (U.S.\$10.49 billion in 2005). As of December 31, 2005, CODELCO's total assets and equity amounted to U.S.\$10.74 billion and U.S.\$2.94 billion, respectively, without including the value of CODELCO's mining concessions and ore deposits (as of June 30, 2006, such amounts were U.S.\$12.26 billion and U.S.\$3.41 billion, respectively).

CODELCO engages primarily in the exploration, development and extraction of ores bearing copper and by-products, the processing of ore into refined copper and the international sale of refined copper and by-products. CODELCO is 100% owned by the Chilean State and controls approximately 20% of the world's copper reserve base, as such term is defined by the U.S. Geological Survey.

In 2005, CODELCO had an estimated 15.1% share of western world copper production, with production of approximately 1.83 million metric tons (including CODELCO's share of the El Abra deposit, which is mined by a joint venture owned 49% by CODELCO and 51% by Phelps Dodge Corporation) and an estimated 21% share of the world's molybdenum production with production of 36,567 metric tons.

CODELCO's main commercial product is Grade A cathode copper. In 2005, CODELCO derived 71.1% of its total sales from copper and 28.9% of its total sales from by-products of its copper production.

CODELCO's sales of refined copper in 2005 were geographically diversified with 40% of sales made to Asia, including 21% to China, 33% to Europe, 17% to North America and 10% to South America. CODELCO's top ten customers purchased approximately 43% of its total copper sales volume in 2005.

CODELCO's copper operations are consolidated into five divisions:

- The Codelco Norte Division, CODELCO's largest division, operates the Chuquicamata and Radomiro Tomic mines and related facilities. Chuquicamata has been in operation since 1915 and includes smelting and refining capacity, while Radomiro Tomic is CODELCO's newest operation with its first full year of production in 1998. The Codelco Norte Division was created on August 1, 2002 by combining the formerly separate Chuquicamata and Radomiro Tomic Divisions. In 2005, Codelco Norte produced 964,930 metric tons of copper, representing approximately 52.7% of CODELCO's total copper output (including CODELCO's share of the El Abra deposit). Chuquicamata is one of the largest copper-producing mines in the world, and ranks among the lowest-cost producers. Radomiro Tomic is the world's largest SX-EW producer of copper, utilizing new technology to achieve highly efficient copper recovery.
- The El Teniente Division is the operator of the El Teniente mine, which is the world's largest underground copper mine and has been in operation for approximately 100 years. The El Teniente Division includes the Caletones smelter. In 2005, this division produced 437,393 metric tons of copper.
- The Andina Division operates the Andina and Sur-Sur mines with production split among open-pit and underground mines. It does not have independent smelting capacity. Andina produced 248,137 metric tons of copper in 2005.
- The Salvador Division includes the Salvador mine and concentrator and the smelter/refinery complex at Potrerillos, which has a capacity of 671,000 metric tons of concentrate. Salvador produced 77,520 metric tons of copper in 2005. In July 2005, following an evaluation of the Salvador Division,

CODELCO's Board of Directors made the determination to phase out mining operations at the Salvador mine from 2008 to 2011, but to continue operating the smelter and refinery complex.

- The Ventanas Division was created in January 2005 in connection with the acquisition of the Ventanas smelter from the Chilean state-owned mining company Empresa Nacional de Minería ("ENAMI") in May 2005. The Ventanas smelter has a capacity of 424,000 metric tons of concentrate. Ventanas refined 362,667 metric tons of copper in 2005.

In addition to its copper divisions, CODELCO is also involved in certain joint ventures, including the El Abra mine, which in 2005 produced 210,618 metric tons of fine copper, Electroandina S.A., an electric power-generation and transmission company, which owns 992 megawatts of installed electric power-generating capacity in northern Chile and Empresa Eléctrica del Norte Grande S.A. ("Edelnor"), an electric power-generating and transmission company, which owns approximately 720 megawatts of installed electric power-generating capacity. In March 2006, CODELCO and China Minmetals Non-Ferrous Metals Co. Ltd. ("Minmetals"), a Chinese state-owned metals company, created a joint venture equally owned by both companies, Copper Partners Investment Company Ltd. Under a 15-year sales contract covering a total of 836,250 metric tons of copper, CODELCO sells cathodes to Copper Partners Investment Company Ltd., which in turn sells them to Minmetals. See "Business and Properties—Associations with Third Parties" and "Business and Properties—Copper Production—Joint Ventures".

Competitive Strengths

CODELCO believes it has certain distinguishing competitive strengths:

- *Market Presence.* CODELCO is the largest copper producer in the world, with an estimated 15.1% share of western world copper production, with 1.83 million metric tons (including CODELCO's share of the El Abra deposit) of production in 2005, and is one of the largest producers of molybdenum in the world, with an estimated 21% share of total world molybdenum production, with 36,567 metric tons of production in 2005. CODELCO believes its significant market presence gives the Company certain advantages in the marketing of its products.
- *Copper Reserves.* CODELCO controls approximately 20% of the world's copper reserve base. In 2005, CODELCO's demonstrated reserves represented at least 30 years of future production at current levels.
- *Low Cost Producer.* CODELCO is one of the western world's lowest cost producers of copper. In 2005, CODELCO's cash cost of production was 11.6 cents per pound, as compared with 31.7 cents in 2004 and 42.7 cents in 2003. The low cash cost in 2005 was primarily due to record-high prices for molybdenum, a by-product of the copper production process, the sales of which offset the costs of producing copper in determining cash cost of production. For the first six months of 2006, CODELCO's cash cost of production was 33.1 cents per pound.
- *Stable, Long-term and Geographically Diverse Client Base.* CODELCO has developed long-term relationships with a substantial majority of its clients, including some of the leading manufacturers in the world.
- *Financial Strength.* In 2005, CODELCO's earnings before interest expense, taxes (including income and export taxes), depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) amounted to U.S.\$5.71 billion; total debt to capitalization as of December 31, 2005 was 56.3% and total debt to EBITDA was 0.66.
- *Management Efficiency and Flexibility.* A significant portion of CODELCO's copper reserves are concentrated in a small geographical area in Chile and can therefore be managed efficiently. CODELCO believes that it has a highly experienced workforce and executive team with a proven track record of managing long-life copper reserves that is able to respond to market changes by adjusting the allocation of its resources and operations among several different methods of production and ore deposits.

- *A Leading Company in Chile.* CODELCO is one of the largest companies in Chile in terms of sales as of December 31, 2005, and is a key contributor to the Chilean State. In 2005, CODELCO contributed U.S.\$4.39 billion to the Chilean Treasury and accounted for approximately 23% of Chile's total exports.

Business Strategy

CODELCO's mission is to fully develop its mining and related business areas in a responsible and flexible manner, in order to maximize its long-term economic value and its contributions to the Chilean budget. CODELCO has defined six strategic points on which it intends to continue to focus its efforts: (i) fully developing its business potential, both in Chile and abroad, (ii) developing the capacity of workers and supervisors, enhancing participatory management and deepening the relationship between labor and management, which the Company refers to as the Strategic Alliance, (iii) ensuring the quality and improving the efficiency of its operations, (iv) incorporating technology as an essential requirement for competitiveness, (v) creating new markets and promoting the use and consumption of copper and (vi) reinforcing its commitment to the environment and strengthening its ties with the community.

To meet these long-term objectives, CODELCO seeks to capitalize on its core strengths. Key elements of CODELCO's strategy include:

Cost Control Programs. CODELCO continues to develop and refine its mine management practices and programs to control its cost of copper production. These include the following: (i) improved deposit identification and mining techniques, (ii) the development of the Strategic Alliance between CODELCO and its workforce, which has resulted in improved labor productivity, (iii) implementation of early retirement and workforce reduction programs, (iv) a decrease in the amount spent on the outsourcing of maintenance and operational support services and (v) a reduction in expenses for materials used in the processes of copper production due to improved relationships with suppliers.

Investment Plans. In order to maintain and improve its competitive position in the industry, from 2006 through 2010, subject to the approval of CODELCO's Board of Directors and the Ministries of Mining and Finance, CODELCO expects to invest approximately U.S.\$9.6 billion in expansion and development projects, including (i) development of new mines, including the Gaby deposit (approximately U.S.\$789 million) from 2006 through 2008 and the integrated development of the Alejandro Hales (formerly Mansa Mina) and Codelco Norte deposits (approximately U.S.\$616 million) from 2007 through 2009 (ii) expansion of the Chuquicamata concentrate smelter at Codelco Norte (approximately U.S.\$443 million) from 2009 through 2011 and (iii) production capacity expansions, including phases one and two of expansion at El Teniente (approximately U.S.\$571 million) from 2006 through 2010 and phases one and two of expansion at Andina (approximately U.S.\$1.2 billion) from 2006 through 2010. Our investment plan for any project may change over time as we obtain better information or modify our projects.

Capital investments have also been made in certain environmental projects. CODELCO invested approximately U.S.\$238.6 million in these projects from 2001 to 2005, and plans to continue implementing its pollution abatement plan through additional capital investments of approximately U.S.\$153 million from 2006 through 2008. In 2006, CODELCO expects to invest approximately U.S.\$83.5 million in environmental projects, including the construction of a molybdenum abatement plant at the Carén tailings dam in El Teniente, the construction of the fourth stage of the Pampa Austral tailings dam in Salvador and an investment of approximately U.S.\$24 million in a project to dispatch mine dump drainage to external facilities in the Andina Division. See "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to CODELCO's Operations—CODELCO's compliance with environmental, health and safety laws may require increased capital commitments, and non-compliance may subject it to significant penalties".

CODELCO regularly considers new opportunities for suitable investments in Chile and abroad. Most recently, CODELCO completed the purchase of the Las Ventanas smelting and refining complex ("Ventanas") located in central Chile from its former owner, ENAMI, a Chilean state-owned company, in

May 2005 for U.S.\$380 million and paid an additional U.S.\$13 million for inventories. Ventanas processes concentrate from CODELCO's Andina mine and from small- and medium-sized mines in central Chile. Although the Company currently has no plans to do so, CODELCO may identify and pursue new opportunities in the future.

Associations with Third Parties. An important element of CODELCO's strategy has been its willingness to enter into joint ventures with third parties. In March 2006, CODELCO and Minmetals, a Chinese state-owned metals company, created a joint venture equally owned by both companies, Copper Partners Investment Company Ltd. Under a 15-year sales contract covering a total of 836,250 metric tons of copper, CODELCO sells cathodes to Copper Partners Investment Company Ltd., which in turn sells them to Minmetals. In Chile, CODELCO has developed several projects with private sector enterprises, including the U.S.\$1.0 billion El Abra project, a joint venture with Phelps Dodge Corporation (in which CODELCO holds a 49% interest and Phelps Dodge Corporation a 51% interest) to develop the El Abra mine in northern Chile, one of the world's largest facilities of its kind, using the efficient SX-EW process described below. CODELCO has entered into a joint venture with Nordeutsche Affinerie Group to produce copper cast wire rod in Germany, and has also entered into separate joint ventures with NTT and Nippon Mining and Metals Company to apply biotechnology to the mining process. CODELCO is also considering the possibility of entering into strategic partnerships in mining projects in other Latin American countries. See "—Joint Ventures" and "—Resource Development".

CODELCO's principal executive offices are located at Huérfanos 1270, Santiago, Chile, and its telephone number is 562-690-3000. CODELCO was established by Decree Law 1.350, published in the Official Gazette of February 28, 1976.

The Offering

Issuer	Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile
Securities	6.15% notes due 2036.
Principal Amount	The aggregate principal amount of the notes will be U.S.\$500,000,000.
Issue Price	The issue price of the notes is 99.296%.
Interest	The notes will bear interest at the rate of 6.15% per annum payable semi-annually in arrears on April 24 and October 24 and of each year until maturity. See “Description of Notes”.
Maturity	October 24, 2036
Withholding Tax	Interest will be paid after withholding for or on account of certain taxes imposed by Chile. Under current Chilean law and regulations, payments of interest to holders of the notes that are not residents of Chile for purposes of Chilean taxation will generally be subject to Chilean withholding tax at a rate of 4.0%. Subject to specified exceptions and limitations, CODELCO will pay Additional Amounts in respect of such withholding tax on interest payments. See “Description of Notes—Payment of Additional Amounts” and “Taxation—Chilean Taxation”.
Tax Redemption	The notes are redeemable at the option of CODELCO in whole (but not in part), at any time at the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest and any Additional Amounts due thereon if, as a result of changes in the laws or regulations affecting Chilean taxation, CODELCO becomes obligated to pay Additional Amounts on interest payments on the notes at a rate of withholding or deduction in excess of 4.0%. See “Description of Notes—Tax Redemption”, “Taxation—Chilean Taxation” and “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Offering”.
Form and Denomination	The notes will be issued in registered form only in denominations of U.S.\$100,000 and integral multiples of U.S.\$1,000 in excess thereof. The notes sold in reliance upon Rule 144A will be represented by Global Notes registered in the name of a nominee of the Depository Trust Company (DTC). The notes sold in offshore transactions in reliance upon Regulation S will be represented by Global Notes registered in the name of a nominee of DTC. See “Description of Notes”.
Payments; Transfers.	Payment of interest and principal with respect to interests in Global Notes will be credited by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, to the account of the holders of such interests with DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be. Transfers of interests in notes held through DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream will be conducted in accordance with the rules and operating procedures of the relevant system. There will be a Luxembourg paying agent.

Ranking	The notes will be the direct, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of CODELCO ranking <i>pari passu</i> with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of CODELCO, other than certain obligations granted preferential treatment pursuant to Chilean law. The notes will contain no restrictions on the amount of additional indebtedness which may be incurred by CODELCO or its subsidiaries; however, as set forth under “Description of Notes—Limitation on Liens”, the notes will contain certain restrictions on the ability of CODELCO and its subsidiaries to incur secured indebtedness. See “Description of Notes”.
Certain Covenants	The notes will contain certain covenants, including, but not limited to, covenants with respect to (i) limitations on liens, (ii) limitations on sale and lease-back transactions and (iii) limitations regarding consolidation, merger, conveyance, sale or lease transactions. See “Description of Notes—Limitation on Liens”, “—Limitation on Sale and Lease-Back Transactions” and “—Consolidation, Merger, Conveyance, Sale or Lease”.
Transfer Restrictions	The notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and are subject to restrictions on resales. See “Transfer Restrictions”.
Further Issues	In accordance with the terms of the Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement, CODELCO may issue additional notes of the same series as the notes offered by this offering memorandum at a future date. See “Description of Notes—Further Issues of Notes”.
Listing	Application has been made to list the notes on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and to admit the notes for trading on the Euro MTF Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange in accordance with its rules and regulations. The notes are not yet listed. If any European or national legislation is adopted and is implemented or takes effect in Luxembourg in a manner that would require us to publish or produce financial statements according to accounting principles or standards that are different from Chilean GAAP, or that would otherwise impose requirements on us that we, in our discretion determine are impracticable or unduly burdensome, we may de-list the notes. In these circumstances, there can be no assurance that we would obtain an alternative admission to listing, trading and/or quotation for the notes by another listing authority, exchange and/or system within or outside the European Union. For information regarding the notice requirements associated with any delisting decision, see “Description of Notes—Notices”.

Governing Law; Submission to Jurisdiction	The notes will be governed by the laws of the State of New York. CODELCO will submit to the jurisdiction of the United States federal and state courts located in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York in respect of any action arising out of or based on the notes. See “Description of Notes—Governing Law; Submission to Jurisdiction; Sovereign Immunity”.
Rating	The notes offered hereby will be assigned a rating by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) and by Standard & Poor’s rating group (“S&P”). CODELCO currently has a Foreign Currency Long Term Debt rating by Moody’s of Aa3 and a Long Term Foreign Issuer Credit rating by S&P of A. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities, is subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organization and should be evaluated independently of any other rating.
Use of Proceeds	The net proceeds from the offering of the notes will be used to refinance approximately U.S.\$350 million of the current portion of CODELCO’s long-term debt and to partially finance capital expenditures.

Risk Factors

Before investing, you should carefully consider the information set forth under “Risk Factors” beginning on page 10.

SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table presents CODELCO's summary consolidated financial data and other data as of and for each of the periods indicated. This data is qualified in its entirety by reference to, and should be read together with, CODELCO's Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto, from which all such data (other than the average London Metal Exchange ("LME") copper prices) has been derived. The unaudited interim information for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2006 includes all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments, that in the opinion of management are necessary for the fair presentation of such information. The unaudited results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2006 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2006 or any other period. The data should also be read together with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations". The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with Chilean GAAP, which differs in certain significant respects from U.S. GAAP. See "Annex A—Principal Differences between Chilean GAAP and U.S. GAAP".

	As of or for the Year Ended December 31,					As of or for the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005	2006
	(in thousands of U.S.\$, except ratios and copper prices)					(Unaudited)	
CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT DATA							
Total sales	\$ 3,563,973	\$ 3,489,879	\$ 3,781,786	\$ 8,203,661	\$10,490,573	\$ 4,752,302	\$ 8,020,626
Cost of sales (1)	(2,896,809)	(2,786,942)	(2,781,209)	(4,484,556)	(4,801,086)	(2,171,836)	(3,165,009)
Gross profit	667,164	702,937	1,000,577	3,719,105	5,689,487	2,580,466	4,855,617
Selling and administrative expenses	(138,131)	(159,676)	(196,933)	(207,492)	(261,779)	(128,289)	(152,934)
Operating income	529,033	543,261	803,644	3,511,613	5,427,708	2,452,177	4,702,683
Non-operating income (expense) (2)	(376,704)	(414,598)	(445,989)	(808,930)	(1,356,493)	(583,036)	(693,475)
Income before income taxes and minority interest	152,329	128,663	357,655	2,702,683	4,071,215	1,869,141	4,009,208
Taxes (3)	(126,757)	(81,795)	(269,331)	(1,568,997)	(2,295,331)	(1,067,909)	(2,318,383)
Minority interest	2	1,608	906	487	3,725	5,946	598
Net Income	<u>\$ 25,574</u>	<u>\$ 48,476</u>	<u>\$ 89,230</u>	<u>\$ 1,134,173</u>	<u>\$ 1,779,609</u>	<u>\$ 807,178</u>	<u>\$ 1,691,423</u>
BALANCE SHEET INFORMATION (END OF PERIOD)							
Total current assets	\$ 1,076,867	\$ 1,221,589	\$ 1,851,063	\$ 2,038,624	\$ 2,794,856	\$ 2,390,800	\$ 4,019,859
Total property, plant and equipment	4,572,260	4,904,550	5,260,679	5,516,836	6,384,913	6,078,262	6,391,239
Investments in other companies (4)	216,180	241,354	415,003	563,554	726,462	632,263	1,069,131
Long-term accounts receivable	52,360	63,635	132,088	165,552	162,058	140,338	158,047
All other assets	<u>201,971</u>	<u>301,837</u>	<u>432,967</u>	<u>548,800</u>	<u>670,759</u>	<u>521,865</u>	<u>625,998</u>
Total assets	\$ 6,119,638	\$ 6,732,965	\$ 8,091,800	\$ 8,833,366	\$10,739,048	\$ 9,763,528	\$12,264,274
Total current liabilities	834,691	1,027,677	1,326,354	1,030,611	2,200,056	1,658,584	3,080,987
Total long-term liabilities	<u>2,575,899</u>	<u>2,972,655</u>	<u>3,941,992</u>	<u>4,929,065</u>	<u>5,594,939</u>	<u>5,201,568</u>	<u>5,767,017</u>
Total liabilities	\$ 3,410,590	\$ 4,000,332	\$ 5,268,346	\$ 5,959,676	\$ 7,794,995	\$ 6,860,152	\$ 8,848,004
Minority interest	9,107	(432)	2,035	1,743	3,019	2,315	2,501
Total equity	<u>2,699,941</u>	<u>2,733,065</u>	<u>2,821,419</u>	<u>2,871,947</u>	<u>2,941,034</u>	<u>2,901,061</u>	<u>3,413,769</u>
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 6,119,638	\$ 6,732,965	\$ 8,091,800	\$ 8,833,366	\$10,739,048	\$ 9,763,528	\$12,264,274

	As of or for the Year Ended December 31,					As of or for the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005	2006
	(in thousands of U.S.\$, except ratios and copper prices)					(Unaudited)	
OTHER ITEMS							
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 457,630	\$ 495,750	\$ 463,133	\$ 554,414	\$ 624,362	\$ 293,971	\$ 386,616
Interest income (expense), net	\$ (88,724)	\$ (67,573)	\$ (97,104)	\$ (129,659)	\$ (166,847)	\$ (76,924)	\$ (96,047)
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges (5)	2.5	2.7	4.4	19.9	22.5	23.0	35.6
Average LME copper price (U.S. ¢ per pound) (6)	71.59	70.60	80.73	130.11	167.09	151.16	275.32
EBITDA (7)	\$ 969,601	\$ 943,138	\$ 1,176,343	\$ 3,998,545	\$ 5,714,212	\$ 2,624,394	\$ 5,127,515
Ratio of debt to EBITDA	1.5	2.1	2.5	0.7	0.7	—	—
EBITDA coverage ratio (8) . . .	10.9	14.0	12.1	30.8	34.2	34.1	53.4

- (1) Cost of sales for any period includes direct and indirect costs, depreciation and amortization associated with the production of copper and by-products, as well as purchase costs of third-party copper, sold by CODELCO in that period.
- (2) Non-operating income (expense) is comprised principally of gains and losses on sales of assets, interest income, interest expense, participation in income and losses from equity-method investments, costs related to retirement plan and severance indemnities and the 10% special export tax paid by the Company that is required by Law 13.196. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations”.
- (3) Law 13.196 requires the payment of a 10% special export tax on the export of copper and related by-products produced by CODELCO, which is included in this table as a non-operating expense. Effective January 1, 2006, CODELCO also became subject to a new 5% mining royalty tax that is calculated on its operating income. In addition, CODELCO provides for income taxes, in accordance with current regulations, consisting of a corporate income tax of 17% in 2005 (which was 17% in 2004, 16.5% in 2003, 16% in 2002 and 15% in 2001) and the 40% tax on the net earnings of state owned enterprises specified by Decree Law 2.398, Art. 2. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Distributions to the Chilean Treasury”.
- (4) See Notes 9 and 10 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and “Business and Properties—Joint Ventures”.
- (5) For the purpose of calculating CODELCO’s ratio of earnings to fixed charges, (i) earnings consist of income before provision for taxes and interest expense and (ii) fixed charges consist of interest expense.
- (6) Average price on the LME for Grade A cathode copper during period.
- (7) EBITDA is calculated by adding interest expense, taxes (including income and export taxes), depreciation and amortization to net income, in each case determined in accordance with Chilean GAAP. EBITDA is presented because it is a widely accepted indicator of funds available to service debt, although it is not a U.S. or Chilean GAAP-based measure of liquidity or performance. The Company believes that EBITDA, while providing useful information, should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for net income as an indicator of operating performance, or as an alternative to cash flow as a measure of liquidity. Additionally, the Company’s calculation of EBITDA may be different than the calculation used by other companies and therefore, comparability may be affected.
- (8) EBITDA coverage ratio is the ratio of EBITDA to interest expense net of interest income.

RISK FACTORS

Prospective purchasers of the notes offered hereby should carefully consider all the information contained herein, including the risk factors set forth below. As a general matter, investing in the securities of an issuer, substantially all of whose operations are in a developing country such as Chile, involves a higher degree of risk than investing in securities of issuers with substantially all of their operations in the United States and other jurisdictions.

Risks Relating to CODELCO's Operations

CODELCO's business is highly dependent upon the price of copper.

CODELCO's financial performance is significantly affected by the market prices of copper. These prices have been historically subject to wide fluctuations and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of CODELCO, including international economic and political conditions, levels of supply and demand, the availability and costs of substitutes, inventory levels maintained by producers and others, and actions of participants in the commodities markets. To a lesser extent, copper prices are also subject to the effects of inventory carrying costs and currency exchange rates. In addition, the market prices of copper have occasionally been subject to rapid short-term changes. In the first half of 2006, copper prices reached levels not seen since 1976, with an average for the period of 275.6 cents per pound. See "Overview of the Copper Market".

A 28% increase in average copper prices on the LME in 2005 contributed to the increase of approximately 27.9% in total sales in 2005 as compared with 2004. Higher copper prices continued to benefit CODELCO's revenues in the first half of 2006, and are expected to have a positive effect on CODELCO's year-end financial results for 2006. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations". A decline in copper prices would have an adverse impact on CODELCO's revenues and financial results. In the event of a sustained decline in prices, CODELCO has in the past and could again determine to curtail operations or suspend certain of its mining and processing operations.

CODELCO faces competition in the copper market from other copper producers.

CODELCO faces competition from other copper mining companies and producers of copper around the world. Although CODELCO is currently among the lowest cost copper producers in the western world mining industry and continues to focus on reducing costs, there can be no assurance that competition from lower cost producers will not have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects of CODELCO.

The mining industry has experienced significant consolidation in recent years, including consolidation among some of CODELCO's main competitors, as a result of which an increased percentage of copper production is from companies that also produce other products and are, consequently, more diversified. There can be no assurance that the result of current or further consolidation in the industry will not have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects of CODELCO.

Most of CODELCO's copper output is dependent upon production from three of its main mining complexes.

Three of CODELCO's mining complexes produced over 81% of its copper output in 2005. The Chuquicamata and Radomiro Tomic mines, which form part of the Codelco Norte Division, produced an aggregate of 964,930 metric tons of copper. The El Teniente Division, including the Caletones smelter, produced 437,393 metric tons of copper in 2005. If operations in any of these three mining complexes were significantly reduced, interrupted or curtailed, CODELCO's financial condition and its ability to make the required payments on the notes could be materially and adversely affected. In July 2006, a rockslide occurred at the Chuquicamata mine, severely damaging certain equipment and reducing production at the mine by approximately 480 tons of fine copper per day and 40 tons of molybdenum per day through mid-September 2006, when production returned to pre-incident capacity (resulting in a total production loss equal to 1.4% and

5.5% of CODELCO's total fine copper and molybdenum production in 2005, respectively). Although CODELCO continues to incur some additional production costs pending the reconfiguration of certain equipment, production capacity has been fully restored and the incident did not disrupt CODELCO's ability to fulfill its supply commitments. However, CODELCO cannot assure you that a similar incident will not occur again or that any such incident would not materially adversely affect its production. See "Business and Properties—Operations—Codelco Norte Division".

The business of mining is subject to risks, some of which are not completely insurable.

The business of mining, smelting and refining copper is generally subject to a number of risks and hazards, including industrial accidents, labor disputes, unexpected geological conditions, mine collapses, changes in the regulatory environment, environmental hazards and weather and other natural phenomena such as earthquakes and floods. Such occurrences could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or production facilities, human exposure to pollution, personal injury or death, environmental and natural resource damage, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability. CODELCO maintains insurance typical in the copper mining industry and in amounts that it believes to be adequate, but which may not provide complete coverage in certain circumstances. Insurance against certain risks (including certain liabilities for environmental pollution and other hazards as a result of exploration and production) is not generally available to CODELCO or to other companies within the industry.

Under each of CODELCO's copper sales agreements, CODELCO or its customer may suspend or cancel delivery of copper during a period of force majeure. Events of force majeure under the agreements include acts of nature, strikes, fires, floods, wars, transportation delays, government actions or other events that are beyond the control of the parties. Any suspension or cancellation of deliveries under copper sales agreements that are not replaced by delivery under new contracts or sales on the spot market could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects of CODELCO.

Since the events of September 11, 2001, many companies have found it increasingly difficult to obtain insurance of assets and/or paid higher insurance costs, accepted reduced coverage, or both. Although CODELCO has not been substantially affected by any change in the insurance market, there can be no assurance that it will not be so affected in the future.

CODELCO's business is dependent on the availability of water for the production of copper and subject to environmental regulations regarding water usage. In the late 1990s, Chile experienced droughts severe enough to adversely affect the energy sector of the economy in the central and southern regions of Chile. If Chile were to experience another drought, CODELCO's ability to conduct its operations in those regions could be impaired.

CODELCO's compliance with environmental, health and safety laws may require increased capital commitments, and non-compliance may subject it to significant penalties.

Chile has adopted environmental, health and safety regulations requiring various industrial companies operating in Chile, including CODELCO, among other requirements, to undertake programs to reduce, control or eliminate various types of pollution and to protect natural resources, including water. CODELCO has had to comply with certain special air quality environmental regulations since they went into effect for the Potrerillos and Caletones smelting plants, which affect areas that have been declared *zonas saturadas* (non-attainment areas), and for the Chuquicamata smelting plant, which affects an area that has been declared a *zonas latente* (maintenance area), in each case due to the already high level of air pollution in those areas. These special environmental regulations limit atmospheric emissions associated with CODELCO's smelting plants and extracting operations. These emissions standards are subject to change and may become more stringent. CODELCO's operations outside of Chile are also subject to extensive international, national and local environmental, health and safety laws and regulations. Environmental, health and safety laws and regulations are complex, change frequently and have tended to become increasingly stringent over time.

Additional environmental laws and regulations are pending and may be adopted in Chile, particularly those regarding water quality standards, including regulations to develop water quality standards for the Loa,

Aconcagua and Cachapoal rivers, mine closures and soil contamination. Each of these laws could result in significant additional environmental compliance costs.

New regulations were enacted in February 2004 governing safety standards for mining operations. Pursuant to these regulations, all mining companies, including CODELCO, are required to provide closure plans for their mining facilities demonstrating compliance with safety standards. These plans must be updated every five years and must consider the requirements set forth in the environmental authorization issued for the respective facility, if any. CODELCO is required to provide closure plans for its facilities by February 2009. Financial guarantees are not required to be provided in connection with the closure plans, although CODELCO currently provides for the costs of disposing of tailings, which are part of the total costs associated with closing its mines. These regulations may be supplemented in the future with new environmental regulations that may impose additional requirements on CODELCO in connection with closure plans. CODELCO currently is unable to estimate the costs of complying with any such additional requirements should they become effective.

Chile's General Environmental Law permits the government to (i) bring administrative and judicial proceedings against companies that violate environmental laws, (ii) close non-complying facilities, (iii) revoke required operating licenses and (iv) impose sanctions and fines when companies act negligently, recklessly or deliberately in connection with environmental matters. The General Environmental Law also grants any person the right to bring civil actions against companies that are not in compliance with environmental laws and regulations, after non-compliance has been established by a judicial proceeding. Additionally, private citizens who are affected by environmental pollution may petition for relief to a Chilean Court of Appeals, which has the power to require the suspension of the offending activity and to adopt protective measures through a process called *recurso de protección* (protective action). There can be no assurance that CODELCO has been or will be at all times in complete compliance with environmental laws and regulations and therefore that these proceedings, civil actions, fines and other sanctions will not be imposed in the future.

CODELCO has or is developing and implementing environmental management systems at each of its Divisions to monitor and achieve compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations. However, environmental, health and safety laws and regulations are complex, change frequently and have tended to become increasingly stringent over time. While CODELCO has budgeted for future capital and operating expenditures to maintain compliance with these laws and regulations, there is no guarantee that current levels of capital commitment will be sufficient to achieve future compliance. CODELCO does not believe that compliance with such laws and regulations will have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects, but there can be no assurance that more stringent enforcement of, or changes in, existing laws and regulations, the adoption of additional laws and regulations, or the discovery of new facts resulting in increased liabilities would not have a material adverse effect on CODELCO's business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

For further information on environmental matters, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Environmental" and "Regulatory Framework—Environmental Regulations".

Future compliance with a changing and complex regulation scheme may require changes in CODELCO's business.

CODELCO's exploration, mining, milling, smelting and refining activities are also subject to non-environmental Chilean laws and regulations (including certain industry technical standards) which change from time to time. Matters subject to regulation include, but are not limited to, concession fees, transportation, production, reclamation, export, taxation and labor standards.

While CODELCO does not believe that compliance with such laws and regulations will have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects, there can be no assurance that more stringent enforcement of, or change in, existing laws and regulations, the adoption of additional laws and regulations, or the discovery of new facts resulting in increased liabilities or costs would not have a material adverse effect on CODELCO's business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

CODELCO's business plans are based on estimates of the volume and grade of CODELCO's ore deposits that could be incorrect.

CODELCO's ore deposits (its resources and reserves) described in this offering memorandum constitute estimates based on standard evaluation methods generally used in the international mining industry and on assumptions as to production costs and market prices. The actual ore deposits may not conform to geological, metallurgical or other expectations, and the volume and grade of ore recovered may be below the estimated levels. Lower market prices, as well as increased production costs, reduced recovery rates and other factors, may render CODELCO's ore deposits uneconomic to exploit and may result in revision of its reserve and resource estimates from time to time. Reserve and resource data are not indicative of future results of operations. See "Business and Properties—Resources and Reserves".

CODELCO's business requires substantial capital expenditures.

CODELCO's business is capital intensive. Specifically, the exploration and exploitation of copper reserves, mining, smelting and refining costs, the maintenance of machinery and equipment and compliance with applicable laws and regulations require substantial capital expenditures. CODELCO must continue to invest capital to maintain or to increase the amount of copper reserves that it exploits and the amount of copper that it produces. No assurance can be given that CODELCO will be able to maintain its production levels or generate sufficient cash flow, or that it will have access to sufficient investments, loans or other financing alternatives to continue its exploration, exploitation and refining activities at or above its present levels.

Future performance of the Company depends on the results of current and future innovation and exploration.

CODELCO has a two-pronged exploration program that is focused on increasing reserves of its existing divisions and exploring for new deposits outside of its current operations. As the ore quality of CODELCO's reserves continue to decline over time, innovation and exploration is increasingly important to CODELCO's success. While initial results have been favorable, there can be no guarantee that CODELCO's exploration program will continue to meet with success. See "Business and Properties—Resource Development".

CODELCO may experience higher energy costs in the future.

The Chilean electrical generation market has been adversely affected recently by shortages in the supply of natural gas, primarily from Argentina. CODELCO's production costs could increase significantly if shortages in the supply of natural gas to Chile force CODELCO to rely on electricity generated from more expensive sources, such as oil or coal, and such increased costs could adversely affect CODELCO's results.

Labor disruptions involving CODELCO's employees or the employees of its independent contractors could affect CODELCO's production levels and costs.

Approximately 97% of CODELCO's work force is covered by collective bargaining agreements with labor unions. Most of these collective bargaining agreements have terms of two to four years.

Although management believes its present labor relations are good, CODELCO has experienced work slowdowns, work stoppages and strikes in the past. Most of these work actions have been for only a few days, including a strike of approximately five days in October 2002 at CODELCO's executive offices in Santiago. In June 2003, CODELCO experienced a short strike by approximately 1,500 employees of sub-contractors who work at El Teniente, which temporarily negatively affected CODELCO's production levels. In December 2003, CODELCO experienced an eleven-day strike in the Andina division and in October 2004 experienced a nine-day strike in the Codelco Norte division. While none of these recent strikes had a material effect on CODELCO's results of operations, CODELCO has experienced more protracted work actions in the past. CODELCO has a number of collective bargaining agreements expiring in the near future, including one relating to approximately 341 supervisors at the El Teniente Division on October 31, 2006, two relating to approximately 1,200 workers at the Andina Division on November 30, 2006 and six relating to approximately,

6,500 workers at the Codelco Norte Division on December 31, 2006. There can be no assurance that a work slowdown, a work stoppage or strike will not occur prior to or upon the expiration of the current collective bargaining agreements and management is unable to estimate the effect of any such work slowdown, stoppage or strike on CODELCO's production levels. Work slowdowns, stoppages or other labor-related developments affecting CODELCO could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects of CODELCO.

There are currently 24,951 employees of regular independent contractors of CODELCO. Their number has increased to as many as 30,000 during times of increased production or investments. Work slowdowns, stoppages or other labor-related developments by these employees could increase CODELCO's independent contracting costs. In addition, pursuant to the Labor Code, CODELCO can be held liable for the payment of labor and social security obligations owed to the employees of the independent contractors if the independent contractors do not fulfill those payment obligations. CODELCO has agreed with a Chilean governmental agency to provide a framework to facilitate this agency's supervision of the labor and social security obligations owed by the independent contractors to their employees.

For further information on employee and independent contractor matters, see "Business and Properties—Employees".

CODELCO engages in hedging activity, particularly with respect to its copper production, which may not be successful and may result in losses to CODELCO.

In July 2005, the Board of Directors determined to hedge certain future copper commitments and production in order to manage the risk associated with copper price volatility. The arrangements approved by the Board relate specifically to the equivalent of the remaining production of the Salvador Division, as well as production from the Gaby mineral deposit and the Company's supply commitment to the joint venture with Minmetals. As of June 30, 2006, these hedges had a range of maturities through March 2013, covered approximately 1.18 million metric tons of copper (not exceeding 11% of anticipated annual production in any of the years covered), and had an outstanding negative exposure (mark-to-market value less than their carrying values) of approximately U.S.\$2.6 billion. In the first six months of 2006, CODELCO's production hedging activities had a negative impact of approximately U.S.\$104.9 million on pre-tax income, with the effect of the hedges being reflected in CODELCO's sales at the time they are settled.

CODELCO's production hedging strategy could cause it to lose the benefit of an increase in copper prices if copper prices increase over the level of CODELCO's hedge position, as occurred in the first half of 2006. The cash flows from and the mark-to-market values of CODELCO's production hedges can be affected by factors such as the market price of copper, copper price volatility and interest rates, which are not under CODELCO's control.

CODELCO's production hedging agreements contain events of default and termination events that could lead to early close-outs of CODELCO's hedges. These include failure to pay, breach of the agreement, misrepresentation, default under CODELCO's loans or other hedging agreements and bankruptcy. In the event of an early termination of CODELCO's hedging agreements, the cash flows from the affected hedge instruments would cease and CODELCO and the relevant hedge counterparty would settle all of CODELCO's obligations at that time. In that event, there could be a lump sum payment to be made either to or by CODELCO. The magnitude and direction of such a payment would depend upon, among other things, the characteristics of the particular hedge instruments that were terminated and the market price of copper and copper price volatility and interest rates at the time of termination.

In addition to its production hedging activities, CODELCO has hedged a portion of its exchange rate and interest rate exposure, including by entering into forward exchange contracts to hedge against fluctuations in the UF to U.S. dollar exchange rate for its outstanding UF-denominated bonds, and interest rate swaps to hedge contracts at fixed interest rates for future obligations denominated in U.S. dollars. CODELCO also periodically enters into futures contracts at the request of customers with respect to certain sales of its own copper in order to provide its customers with protection against fluctuation in the sale price paid in connection

with such sales. No assurance can be given that CODELCO will be adequately protected by its hedging activities.

See “Business and Properties—Marketing-Pricing and Hedging” and Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on CODELCO’s hedging activity.

Risks Relating to CODELCO’s Relationship with the Chilean State

Important corporate governance matters, the annual budget and financing programs are determined by or subject to the approval of the President of the Republic and the Ministries of Mining and Finance.

CODELCO is a mining, industrial and commercial state-owned enterprise created pursuant to and governed by Decree Law 1.350 of Chile. In accordance with that law, CODELCO is a legal entity that has its own capital. CODELCO’s link to the Government of Chile is through the Ministry of Mining. The President of the Republic names CODELCO’s seven directors and must approve any amendments to CODELCO’s by-laws. Pursuant to Decree Law 1.350, CODELCO’s Board of Directors must also submit its proposed annual budget to the Ministries of Mining and Finance for approval and possible revision. In addition, Decree Law 1.350 directs CODELCO to include as part of its proposed annual budget a debt amortization budget that includes interest and principal payments on CODELCO’s debts, including the notes. There is no guarantee that actions taken with respect to appointment of CODELCO’s directors, amendments to its by-laws, and revision and approval of its budget are or will be the same as they would be in a privately owned company. See “Regulatory Framework”.

CODELCO’s use of net income is restricted, and is subject to the approval of the Ministries of Mining and Finance.

As a state-owned enterprise and according to its governing law, 100% of CODELCO’s net income is transferred to the Chilean Treasury. However, CODELCO’s Board of Directors may propose to the Ministries of Mining and Finance that a portion of its net income be kept by CODELCO as retained earnings. The Ministries may implement this proposal by joint decree. CODELCO cannot guarantee that the Ministries will issue such a decree when requested by the Board of Directors to do so. If CODELCO’s funding through depreciation, amortization and deferred taxes were to prove insufficient to fund capital expenditures, and if a proposal to retain net income were made by the Company’s Board of Directors and not approved by the Ministries, CODELCO’s business could be adversely affected if it is unable to otherwise finance planned expenditures. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources”. As described in “Regulatory Framework—Overview of the Regulatory Regime” below, the Board of Directors made a request to retain earnings in January 2006, but the Ministries have not yet determined whether to implement this proposal.

CODELCO is subject to special taxes and distributions.

Law 13.196 of Chile requires the payment of a 10% special export tax on the export of copper and related by-products produced by CODELCO. In addition, under Chilean Law, CODELCO’s net earnings are subject to an additional tax of 40% above and beyond the usual first category company tax, which is 17% in 2006. This 40% tax is established by Article 2 of the Decree Law 2.398, and reduces CODELCO’s net income. Effective January 1, 2006, CODELCO is also subject to a new 5% mining royalty tax that is calculated on its operating income. For 2005, CODELCO distributed a total of U.S.\$4.39 billion (including income tax, and export tax payments and distributions) to the Chilean Treasury. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Distributions to the Chilean Treasury” and “Regulatory Framework”.

Constitutional amendments could be proposed that would allow private ownership of CODELCO.

CODELCO is 100% owned by the Chilean State and a constitutional amendment approved by the Chilean Congress would be required to allow private participation in CODELCO’s ownership. Although there has been no formal governmental action to permit private investment in CODELCO, no assurance can be given that

such a constitutional amendment will not be proposed to the Chilean Congress in the future. See “Regulatory Framework—Overview of the Regulatory Regime”.

Risks Relating to Chile

CODELCO’s growth and profitability depend on political stability in Chile and other emerging markets.

Almost all of CODELCO’s revenues are derived from its operations in Chile. Accordingly, CODELCO’s results of operations and general financial condition depend in part on Chilean markets for labor and certain materials and equipment, and on factors relating to Chilean political stability generally. While Chile has experienced relative political stability in recent years, there can be no assurance that future developments in or affecting the Chilean political situation, including economic or political instability in other emerging markets, will not result in material and adverse effects on CODELCO’s business, financial condition or results of operations. CODELCO also could be adversely affected by legal or regulatory changes over which it has no control.

CODELCO’s business performance is subject to the effects of inflation and changes in the value of the peso.

Although Chilean inflation has been reduced in recent years, Chile has experienced high levels of inflation in the past. High levels of inflation in Chile could adversely affect the Chilean economy and have an adverse effect on CODELCO’s results of operations. There can be no assurance that Chilean inflation will not revert to prior levels in the future.

The following table shows the annual rate of inflation (as measured by changes in the Chilean consumer price index and as reported by the *Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas*, or the Chilean National Institute of Statistics) during the last five years ended December 31 and in the first six months of 2006:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Inflation (CPI) (in percentages)</u>
2001	2.6
2002	2.8
2003	1.1
2004	2.4
2005	3.7
2006 (through June 30, 2006)	2.1

Source: Chilean National Institute of Statistics

A significant portion of CODELCO’s operating costs are denominated in pesos and could therefore be significantly affected by the rate of inflation in Chile. If inflation in Chile were to increase without a corresponding depreciation of the peso, or if the value of the peso were to appreciate relative to the U.S. dollar without the peso experiencing corresponding deflation in Chile, the financial position and results of operations of CODELCO as well as the value of the notes could be materially and adversely affected. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources”.

The variation of the U.S. dollar against the peso constitutes the main exchange exposure of CODELCO. The mismatch between assets and liabilities denominated in pesos amounts to a net liability for the Company equivalent to U.S.\$1,479 million (12.1% of the total amount of assets on a consolidated basis) as of June 30, 2006. In order to cover this risk, CODELCO has and currently is engaged in hedging transactions to mitigate the effects of the volatility of foreign exchange rates. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to CODELCO’s Operations—CODELCO engages in hedging activity, particularly with respect to its copper production, which may not be successful and may result in losses to CODELCO”.

Chile has different corporate disclosure and accounting standards than holders may be familiar with in the United States.

The accounting, financial reporting and securities disclosure requirements in Chile differ from those in the United States. Accordingly, the information about CODELCO available to you will not be the same as the information available to investors in a U.S. company. See “Annex A—Principal Differences between Chilean GAAP and U.S. GAAP”.

The securities laws of Chile have as a principal objective promoting disclosure of all material corporate information to the public. Chilean disclosure requirements, however, differ from those in the United States in some important respects. In addition, although Chilean law imposes restrictions on insider trading and price manipulation, applicable Chilean laws are different from those in the United States and in certain respects the Chilean securities markets are not as highly regulated and supervised as the U.S. securities markets.

Risks Relating to the Offering

In case of a default under the notes, the ability of holders to attach property of CODELCO may be limited by law.

CODELCO's activities in Chile are dependent on concessions granted by the Chilean Ordinary Courts with respect to CODELCO's mining rights. These concessions are granted for indefinite terms in the case of exploitation concessions and for two-year periods in the case of exploration concessions (renewable with certain limitations). As a general matter, the Ordinary Courts, through legal proceedings brought by third parties (or by the Chilean Treasury in case of noncompliance with the obligation to pay annual fees), have the legal right to terminate or annul the concessions. Pursuant to the Chilean Mining Code, all mining concessions, as well as certain raw materials and property related to the extraction of minerals, cannot be subject to an order of attachment, except with respect to mortgages or where the debtor consents to the attachment in the relevant legal proceeding. In addition, pursuant to the Chilean Constitution, mining concessions corresponding to mining deposits exploited by CODELCO upon its creation in 1976 cannot be subject to attachment nor to any act of disposition by CODELCO. As a result, the rights of holders to attach property of CODELCO in the event of a default under the notes would be limited by such provisions. See “Regulatory Framework—Mining Regulations”.

If certain changes to tax law were to occur, CODELCO would have the option to redeem the notes.

Under current Chilean law and regulations, payments of interest to holders of the notes that are not residents of Chile for purposes of Chilean taxation generally will be subject to Chilean withholding tax at a rate of 4.0%. Subject to certain exceptions, CODELCO will pay Additional Amounts (as defined in “Description of Notes—Additional Amounts”) so that the amount received by the holder after Chilean withholding tax will equal the amount that would have been received if no such taxes had been applicable. The notes are redeemable at the option of CODELCO in whole (but not in part), at any time at the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest and any Additional Amounts due thereon if, as a result of changes in the laws or regulations after the date of this offering memorandum affecting Chilean taxation, CODELCO becomes obligated to pay additional amounts with respect to interest on the notes at a rate of withholding or deduction in excess of 4.0%. CODELCO is unable to determine whether such an increase in the withholding tax rate will ultimately be presented to or enacted by the Chilean Congress; however, if such an increase were enacted, the notes would be redeemable at the option of CODELCO. See “Description of Notes—Tax Redemption” and “Taxation—Chilean Taxation”.

The market value of the notes may depend on economic conditions in Latin America over which CODELCO has no control.

The market value of securities of Chilean companies, including CODELCO, is affected to varying degrees by economic and market conditions in other Latin American countries. Although economic conditions in such countries may differ significantly from economic conditions in Chile, investors' reactions to developments in any of these other countries may have an adverse effect on the market value of securities of Chilean issuers.

International financial markets have in recent years experienced volatility due to a combination of international political and economic events. There can be no assurance that deterioration of Latin American economies or other events in or outside of the region will not adversely affect the market value of the notes.

The transferability of the notes may be limited by the absence of an active trading market and restrictions on transfer under applicable securities law.

The notes have not been registered under the Securities Act or any state securities laws. CODELCO does not intend to list the notes on any national securities exchange or to seek admission of the notes for trading on any securities exchange in the United States; however, application has been made to list the notes on Euro MTF Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Furthermore, CODELCO does not intend to exchange the notes for notes that are registered under the Securities Act. The initial purchasers are not obligated to make a market in the notes. No assurance can be given about the liquidity of any markets that may develop for the notes, the ability of holders to sell the notes or the prices at which the notes could be sold. Future trading prices of the notes will depend on many factors, including prevailing interest rates, CODELCO's operating results and the market for similar securities. There can be no assurance that any active trading market will develop for the notes or that you will be able to transfer or resell the notes without registration under applicable securities laws.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The total net proceeds from the offering of the notes are estimated to be U.S.\$486,440,000 after deducting commissions paid to the initial purchasers, a Chilean stamp tax of U.S.\$8,040,000, and estimated legal fees and all other expenses payable by the Company in connection with the offering. The proceeds from the issuance of the notes will be used to refinance approximately U.S.\$350 million of CODELCO's current portion of long-term debt and to partially finance capital expenditures. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Investment Policy".

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth the capitalization of CODELCO in accordance with Chilean GAAP at June 30, 2006 and as adjusted to give effect to the offering of the notes and the intended uses of proceeds thereof. This table is qualified in its entirety by reference to, and should be read together with, CODELCO's Consolidated Financial Statements, including the notes thereto, included elsewhere in this offering memorandum.

	June 30, 2006	
	Actual	As Adjusted
	(in thousands of U.S.\$)	
Short-term debt		
Current portion of bank debt	\$ 374,586	\$ 24,586 (1)
Current portion of bonds payable	30,425	30,425
Short-term notes payable	14	14
Total short-term debt	\$ 405,025	\$ 55,025
Long-term debt		
Bank debt	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000
7.375% Notes due 2009	300,000	300,000
4.0% UF Notes due 2012 (2)	235,541	235,541
6.375% Notes due 2012	435,000	435,000
5.500% Notes due 2013	500,000	500,000
4.750% Notes due 2014	500,000	500,000
3.29% UF Notes due 2025 (3)	232,175	232,175
5.625% Notes due 2035	500,000	500,000
Long-term notes payable	83,710	83,710
Notes offered hereby	—	500,000
Total long-term debt	\$ 3,386,426	\$ 3,886,426
Minority interest	\$ 2,501	\$ 2,501
Equity		
Paid-in capital	\$ 1,524,423	\$ 1,524,423
Other reserves	1,333,401	1,333,401
Profits to Chilean Treasury	(1,135,478)	(1,135,478)
Net income for the period	1,691,423	1,691,423
Total equity	\$ 3,413,769	\$ 3,413,769
Total capitalization (4)	<u>\$ 7,205,220</u>	<u>\$ 7,355,220</u>

(1) Reflects repayment of U.S.\$350 million from proceeds of the notes offered hereunder.

(2) The approximate U.S.\$ equivalent of UF 7 million aggregate principal amount of the 4.0% UF notes due 2012 at an exchange rate of U.S.\$1 = UF .0297 at June 30, 2006.

(3) The approximate U.S.\$ equivalent of UF 6.9 million aggregate principal amount of the 3.29% UF notes due 2025 at an exchange rate of U.S.\$1 = UF .0297 at June 30, 2006.

(4) CODELCO has no convertible debt securities, warrants exercisable for debt securities or other similar securities outstanding.

EXCHANGE RATES

As a general matter, prior to 1989, Chilean law permitted the purchase and sale of foreign exchange only in those cases explicitly authorized by the Central Bank. The *Ley Orgánica Constitucional del Banco Central de Chile 18.840* (the “Chilean Central Bank Act”) liberalized the rules that govern the purchase and sale of foreign currency. The act empowers the Central Bank to determine that certain purchases and sales of foreign currency specified by law must be carried out in the *Mercado Cambiario Formal* (the “Formal Exchange Market”). The Formal Exchange Market is formed by the banks and other entities so authorized by the Central Bank. For more information, see “Foreign Investment and Exchange Controls in Chile”. The observed exchange rate for any given day equals the average exchange rate of the transactions conducted in the Formal Exchange Market on the immediately preceding banking day, as certified by the Central Bank (the “Observed Exchange Rate”). Even though the Central Bank is authorized to carry out its transactions at the rates it sets, it generally uses the spot rate for its transactions. Authorized transactions by other banks are generally carried out at the spot rate.

Purchases and sales of foreign exchange which may be effected outside the Formal Exchange Market can be carried out in the *Mercado Cambiario Informal* (the “Informal Exchange Market”). There are no limits imposed on the extent to which the rate of exchange in the Informal Exchange Market can fluctuate above or below the Observed Exchange Rate.

The following table sets forth the annual high, low, average and period-end Observed Exchange Rate for U.S. dollars for each year beginning in 2001 as reported by the Central Bank of Chile. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not report a noon buying rate for Chilean pesos.

Observed Exchange Rates (Ch\$ per U.S.\$)

	<u>High (1)</u>	<u>Low (1)</u>	<u>Average (2)</u>	<u>Period-End (3)</u>
2001	716.62	557.13	634.94	654.79
2002	756.56	641.75	688.94	718.61
2003	758.21	593.10	691.40	593.80
2004	649.45	557.40	609.41	557.40
2005	592.75	509.70	559.77	512.50
2006 (through October 5)	549.16	511.44	530.83	535.13

(1) Rates shown are the actual low and high on a daily basis for periods indicated.

(2) Represents the average of average monthly rates for the periods indicated.

(3) Period ends on January 1 of the following year.

Source: Central Bank of Chile.

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table presents selected consolidated financial data of CODELCO and other data as of and for each of the periods indicated. This data is qualified in its entirety by reference to, and should be read together with, CODELCO's Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto, from which all such data (other than the average LME copper prices, cash cost and the components of total sales and total cost of sales) has been derived. The unaudited interim information for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2006 includes all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments, that in the opinion of management are necessary for the fair presentation of such information. The unaudited results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2006 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2006 or any other period. The data should also be read together with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations". The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with Chilean GAAP, which differs in certain significant respects from U.S. GAAP. See "Annex A—Principal Differences between Chilean GAAP and U.S. GAAP".

	As of or for the Year Ended December 31,					As of or for the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005	2006
	(in thousands of U.S.\$, except for ratios and copper prices)					(unaudited)	
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME							
Total sales	\$ 3,563,973	\$ 3,489,879	\$ 3,781,786	\$ 8,203,661	\$10,490,573	\$ 4,752,302	\$ 8,020,626
Sales of CODELCO's own copper	2,561,771	2,415,316	2,551,055	5,594,832	6,332,578	2,637,056	5,798,554
Sales of third-party copper	553,902	574,901	618,861	989,665	1,125,190	544,445	729,943
Sales of by-products	448,300	499,662	611,870	1,619,164	3,032,805	1,570,801	1,492,129
Total cost of sales (1)	(2,896,809)	(2,786,942)	(2,781,209)	(4,484,556)	(4,801,086)	(2,171,836)	(3,165,009)
Cost of CODELCO's own copper	(1,990,139)	(1,838,736)	(1,754,736)	(2,840,661)	(2,879,740)	(1,306,423)	(1,790,898)
Cost of third-party copper	(543,880)	(571,510)	(610,343)	(987,191)	(1,102,874)	(535,538)	(719,125)
Cost of by-products	(362,790)	(376,696)	(416,130)	(656,704)	(818,472)	(329,875)	(654,986)
Gross profit	667,164	702,937	1,000,577	3,719,105	5,689,487	2,580,466	4,855,617
Selling and administrative expenses	(138,131)	(159,676)	(196,933)	(207,492)	(261,779)	(128,289)	(152,934)
Operating income	529,033	543,261	803,644	3,511,613	5,427,708	2,452,177	4,702,683
Non-operating income (expense) (2)	(376,704)	(414,598)	(445,989)	(808,930)	(1,356,493)	(583,036)	(693,475)
Income before income taxes and minority interest	152,329	128,663	357,655	2,702,683	4,071,215	1,869,141	4,009,208
Taxes (3)	(126,757)	(81,795)	(269,331)	(1,568,997)	(2,295,331)	(1,067,909)	(2,318,383)
Minority interest	2	1,608	906	487	3,725	5,946	598
Net income	\$ 25,574	\$ 48,476	\$ 89,230	\$ 1,134,173	\$ 1,779,609	\$ 807,178	\$ 1,691,423
BALANCE SHEET INFORMATION (END OF PERIOD)							
Cash	\$ 9,620	\$ 12,019	\$ 15,784	\$ 10,786	\$ 15,526	\$ 27,174	\$ 67,942
Time deposits and marketable securities	27,043	141,560	44,060	244,242	202,116	302,118	487,280
Accounts, notes and other accounts receivable, net	393,692	360,575	484,322	796,454	1,326,387	886,160	1,894,808
Inventories	509,272	494,579	879,108	753,631	1,020,600	966,001	1,286,480
Prepaid expenses and all other current assets	137,240	212,856	427,789	233,511	230,227	209,347	283,349
Total current assets	1,076,867	1,221,589	1,851,063	2,038,624	2,794,856	2,390,800	4,019,859
Total property, plant and equipment	4,572,260	4,904,550	5,260,679	5,516,836	6,384,913	6,078,262	6,391,239
Long-term accounts receivable	52,360	63,635	132,088	165,552	162,058	140,338	158,047
Investments in other companies (4)	216,180	241,354	415,003	563,554	726,462	632,263	1,069,131
All other assets	201,971	301,837	432,967	548,800	670,759	521,865	625,998
Total assets	\$ 6,119,638	\$ 6,732,965	\$ 8,091,800	\$ 8,833,366	\$10,739,048	\$ 9,763,528	\$12,264,274
Total current liabilities	\$ 834,691	\$ 1,027,677	\$ 1,326,354	\$ 1,030,611	\$ 2,200,056	\$ 1,658,584	\$ 3,080,987
Total long-term liabilities	2,575,899	2,972,655	3,941,992	4,929,065	5,594,939	5,201,568	5,767,017
Minority interest	9,107	(432)	2,035	1,743	3,019	2,315	2,501
Total equity	2,699,941	2,733,065	2,821,419	2,871,947	2,941,034	2,901,061	3,413,769
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 6,119,638	\$ 6,732,965	\$ 8,091,800	\$ 8,833,366	\$10,739,048	\$ 9,763,528	\$12,264,274

	As of or for the Year Ended December 31,					As of or for the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005	2006
	(in thousands of U.S.\$, except for ratios and copper prices)					(unaudited)	
OTHER ITEMS							
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 457,630	\$ 495,750	\$ 463,133	\$ 554,414	\$ 624,362	\$ 293,971	\$ 386,616
Interest income (expense), net. . . .	(88,724)	(67,573)	(97,104)	(129,659)	(166,847)	(76,924)	(96,047)
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges (5)	2.5	2.7	4.4	19.9	22.5	23.0	35.6
Average LME copper price (U.S.¢ per pound) (6)	71.59	70.60	80.73	130.11	167.09	151.16	275.32
Cash cost (U.S. ¢ per pound) (7) . .	40.7	40.9	42.7	31.7	11.6	(1.7)	33.1
EBITDA (8)	\$ 969,601	\$ 943,138	\$ 1,176,343	\$ 3,998,545	\$ 5,714,212	\$ 2,624,394	\$ 5,127,515
Ratio of debt to EBITDA	1.5	2.1	2.5	0.7	0.7		
EBITDA coverage ratio (9)	10.9	14.0	12.1	30.8	34.2	34.1	53.4

- (1) Cost of sales for any period includes direct and indirect costs, depreciation and amortization associated with the production of copper and by-products, as well as purchase costs of third-party copper, sold by CODELCO in that period.
- (2) Non-operating income (expense) is comprised principally of profits and losses on sales of assets, interest income, interest expense, participation in income and losses from equity-method investments, costs of retirement plans and severance indemnities, and the 10% special export tax paid by the Company required by Law 13.196, among other items. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations”.
- (3) Law 13.196 requires the payment of a 10% special export tax on the export of copper and related by-products produced by CODELCO, which is included in this table as a non-operating expense. Effective January 1, 2006, CODELCO also became subject to a new 5% mining royalty tax that is calculated on its operating income. In addition, CODELCO provides for income taxes, in accordance with current regulations, consisting of a corporate income tax of 17% in 2005 (which was 17% in 2004, 16.5% in 2003, 16% in 2002 and 15% in 2001) and the 40% tax on the net earnings of state owned enterprises specified by Decree Law 2.398, Art. 2. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Distributions to the Chilean Treasury”.
- (4) See Notes 9 and 10 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and “Business and Properties—Joint Ventures”.
- (5) For the purpose of calculating CODELCO’s ratio of earnings to fixed charges (i) earnings consist of income before provision for taxes and interest expense and (ii) fixed charges consist of interest expense.
- (6) Average price on the LME for Grade A cathode copper during period.
- (7) Cash cost is calculated in accordance with the methodology specified by Brook Hunt & Associates for determination of C1 cost, or net direct cash cost, and includes all direct cash costs of mining, including costs associated with extraction, leaching, smelting and further processing of copper ores into refined metal, as well as labor, financing, transportation and physical plant costs associated with those processes, net of income from sales of by-products. Cash cost figures are given as nominal dollar amounts, usually expressed as cents per pound, and exclude amortization, depreciation and central office costs.
- (8) EBITDA is calculated by adding interest expense, taxes (including income and export taxes), depreciation and amortization to net income, in each case determined in accordance with Chilean GAAP. EBITDA is presented because it is a widely accepted indicator of funds available to service debt, although it is not a U.S. or Chilean GAAP-based measure of liquidity or performance. The Company believes that EBITDA, while providing useful information, should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for net income as an indicator of operating performance, or as an alternative to cash flow as a measure of liquidity. Additionally, the Company’s calculation of EBITDA may be different than the calculation used by other companies and therefore, comparability may be affected.
- (9) EBITDA coverage ratio is the ratio of EBITDA to interest expense net of interest income.

SELECTED OPERATING DATA

The following table sets forth a summary of the production and sales data of CODELCO for each of the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 and for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2006. For more information regarding such data, see “Business and Properties”.

	Year Ended December 31,					Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005	2006
COPPER MINING OPERATIONS							
Ore Mined (in thousands of dry metric tons):							
Codelco Norte Division (1)							
Chuquicamata	64,351	62,083	59,208	68,502	68,786	32,768	33,954
Radomiro Tomic	47,453	54,814	58,122	58,010	58,898	29,391	27,308
El Teniente Division	34,649	33,812	35,257	44,946	47,692	23,491	23,107
Andina Division	24,103	23,211	24,339	25,072	25,013	12,389	12,928
Salvador Division	19,129	18,152	18,827	16,346	18,229	8,412	9,348
Total	<u>189,685</u>	<u>192,072</u>	<u>195,753</u>	<u>212,876</u>	<u>218,618</u>	<u>106,451</u>	<u>106,645</u>
Average Copper Ore Grade:							
Codelco Norte Division (1)							
Chuquicamata	1.13%	1.10%	1.10%	1.11%	1.08%	1.01%	1.13%
Radomiro Tomic	0.65	0.61	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.59	0.71
El Teniente Division	1.19	1.13	1.09	1.09	1.04	1.06	1.00
Andina Division	1.18	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.13	1.14	1.05
Salvador Division	<u>0.61</u>	<u>0.59</u>	<u>0.62</u>	<u>0.66</u>	<u>0.60</u>	<u>0.59</u>	<u>0.59</u>
Weighted Average	0.97%	0.91%	0.91%	0.94%	0.91%	0.90%	0.94%
PLANT COPPER PRODUCTION							
(by division in metric tons):							
Codelco Norte Division (1)							
Chuquicamata	641,931	596,743	600,629	691,811	676,157	256,285	289,858
Radomiro Tomic	260,336	297,119	306,539	291,006	288,773	137,232	156,018
El Teniente Division	355,600	334,306	339,440	435,658	437,393	210,754	195,875
Andina Division	253,341	218,706	235,834	239,862	248,137	123,751	118,827
Salvador Division	<u>81,166</u>	<u>72,819</u>	<u>80,105</u>	<u>74,874</u>	<u>77,520</u>	<u>34,063</u>	<u>38,073</u>
Total	<u>1,592,374</u>	<u>1,519,693</u>	<u>1,562,548</u>	<u>1,733,211</u>	<u>1,727,980</u>	<u>762,085</u>	<u>798,651</u>
PLANT COPPER PRODUCTION							
(contained copper in metric tons):							
ER Cathodes	529,884	481,911	450,401	432,080	409,961	176,131	156,297
SX-EW Cathodes	432,980	459,750	456,548	446,276	448,452	217,944	243,037
Fire-refined	156,734	132,467	141,366	145,497	162,233	75,777	80,140
Bliester	193,783	203,350	205,991	207,976	228,125	94,786	109,121
Concentrates	<u>278,993</u>	<u>242,215</u>	<u>308,242</u>	<u>501,382</u>	<u>479,209</u>	<u>197,447</u>	<u>210,056</u>
Total	<u>1,592,374</u>	<u>1,519,693</u>	<u>1,562,548</u>	<u>1,733,211</u>	<u>1,727,980</u>	<u>762,085</u>	<u>798,651</u>

	Year Ended December 31,					Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005	2006
MOLYBDENUM PRODUCTION							
(contained molybdenum in metric tons)	24,238	19,901	23,173	32,324	36,567	17,064	13,667
COPPER SALES							
(in metric tons; includes sales of third-party copper):							
Cathodes	1,645,024	1,576,544	1,381,206	1,650,707	1,456,687	730,249	689,060
Fire-refined	154,268	137,719	135,774	145,120	168,530	78,883	80,693
Blister	69,063	85,879	69,611	112,575	108,275	30,000	59,931
Concentrates	196,615	129,823	206,892	388,192	302,612	150,090	152,164
Total	<u>2,064,970</u>	<u>1,929,965</u>	<u>1,793,483</u>	<u>2,296,594</u>	<u>2,036,104</u>	<u>989,222</u>	<u>981,848</u>
COPPER EXPORTS							
(in metric tons; includes sales of third-party copper):							
Cathodes	1,530,092	1,427,857	1,333,008	1,529,562	1,385,445	700,194	649,432
Fire-refined	142,324	122,677	118,707	127,413	151,533	71,407	71,104
Blister	28,399	22,966	24,073	81,719	83,328	11,569	57,440
Concentrates	161,962	88,673	134,434	278,706	245,563	121,801	126,496
Total	<u>1,862,777</u>	<u>1,662,173</u>	<u>1,610,222</u>	<u>2,080,400</u>	<u>1,865,869</u>	<u>904,971</u>	<u>904,472</u>
INVENTORIES OF COPPER AT PERIOD-END							
(in metric tons)	88,123	119,994	337,980	151,699	187,775	106,774	174,130

- (1) On August 1, 2002, CODELCO consolidated the Chuquicamata and Radomiro Tomic Divisions into the new Codelco Norte Division. See “Business and Properties—Copper Production—Codelco Norte Division”.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this offering memorandum, as well as the data set forth in "Selected Consolidated Financial Data".

Overview

CODELCO is the world's largest copper producer and one of the largest companies in Chile in terms of sales. CODELCO engages primarily in the exploration, development and extraction of ores bearing copper and by-products, the processing of ore into refined copper and the international sale of refined copper and by-products. In 2005, CODELCO derived 71.1% of its total sales from copper and 28.9% of its total sales from by-products of its copper production, primarily molybdenum.

CODELCO's financial performance is significantly affected by the market prices of copper. As with the prices for other commodities, copper prices have historically been subject to wide fluctuations and have fluctuated considerably in recent years. After reaching historic lows in 2001 and 2002, copper prices have increased significantly. LME copper prices averaged 167.1 cents per pound in 2005, as compared to 130.1 cents per pound in 2004 and 80.7 cents per pound in 2003. The increase in copper prices in 2005 contributed significantly to the 27.9% increase in CODELCO's total sales as compared to 2004. In the first half of 2006, the trend of increasing copper prices continued, reaching levels not seen since the 1970s, with an average for the period of 275.6 cents per pound. See "Overview of the Copper Market".

Because a significant portion of CODELCO's costs are in pesos, depreciation of the peso reduces CODELCO's cash costs in dollar terms and appreciation increases these costs. See "Exchange Rates". CODELCO's cash cost of production was 42.7 cents, 31.7 cents and 11.6 cents per pound in 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively, and 33.1 cents per pound for the first six months of 2006. CODELCO's low cash cost in 2005 was primarily due to record-high prices for molybdenum, a by-product of the copper production process, the sales of which more than offset the cash costs of producing copper. Excluding the impact of the increased price of molybdenum, certain factors, such as the appreciation of the peso and increased costs of inputs used in the production process, would have caused CODELCO's cash cost of producing copper to have increased over the period.

CODELCO conducts hedging operations to reduce the risk associated with copper price volatility. In July 2005, the Board of Directors determined to hedge certain future copper commitments and production in order to manage the risk associated with copper price volatility. The arrangements approved by the Board relate specifically to the equivalent of the remaining production of the Salvador Division, as well as production from the Gaby mineral deposit and the Company's supply commitment to the joint venture with Minmetals. As of June 30, 2006, these hedges had a range of maturities through March 2013, covered approximately 1.18 million metric tons of copper (not exceeding 11% of anticipated annual production in any of the years covered), and had an outstanding negative exposure (mark-to-market less than their carrying values) of approximately U.S.\$2.6 billion. In the first six months of 2006, CODELCO's production hedging activities had a negative impact of approximately U.S.\$104.9 million on pre-tax income, with the effect of the hedges being reflected in CODELCO's sales at the time they are settled.

In addition to its production hedging activities, CODELCO has hedged a portion of its exchange rate and interest rate exposure, including by entering into forward exchange contracts to hedge against fluctuations in the UF to U.S. dollar exchange rate for its outstanding UF-denominated bonds, and interest rate swaps to hedge contracts at fixed interest rates for future obligations denominated in U.S. dollars. CODELCO also periodically enters into futures contracts at the request of customers with respect to certain sales of its own copper in order to provide its customers with protection against fluctuation in the sale price paid in connection with such sales. See "Business and Properties—Marketing-Pricing and Hedging" and "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to CODELCO's Operations—CODELCO engages in hedging activity, particularly with respect to its copper production, which may not be successful and may result in losses to CODELCO". See also Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on CODELCO's hedging activity.

Sale prices for CODELCO's products are established principally by reference to prices quoted on the LME and the New York Commodity Exchange ("COMEX") in the case of copper, or prices published in "Metals Weekly" in the case of molybdenum. The substantial majority of copper produced by CODELCO is sold under annual contracts to clients who have long-term relationships with CODELCO. Pricing under such contracts is based on prevailing average copper prices for a quotational period, generally for the month following shipment. Revenues under such contracts are recorded at provisional prices determined at the time of shipment. Usually, an adjustment is then made after delivery of the copper, based on the pricing terms contained in the applicable contract.

Worldwide demand for copper affects the market price of copper, and CODELCO makes production and sales decisions based upon prevailing and forecast market prices. In 2003, CODELCO increased production by approximately 42,855 tons and committed to retain 200,000 tons of fine copper as inventory until the inventories of the LME, Shanghai Metal Exchange and COMEX were reduced to a level of 800,000 tons of fine copper. CODELCO sold this inventory in 2004 after such inventories were reduced below 800,000 tons. CODELCO financed the production cost of the fine copper it added to its inventory primarily with lines of credit.

CODELCO's financial performance is also significantly affected by the relationship of copper prices to production costs. In 2005, CODELCO's annual production of its own copper was 1.73 million tons. Accordingly, each one cent change in CODELCO's average annual copper price per pound caused a variation in operating profit of approximately U.S.\$35 million. CODELCO continues to develop and refine management practices and programs to control the cost of copper production. These practices and programs include the following: (i) improved deposit identification and mining techniques, (ii) the development of a workforce and management partnership which, together with advances in mining technology, has resulted in improvements in labor productivity (the amount of copper produced per worker increased 11.9% from 93.7 tons in 2001 to 104.5 tons in 2004; but decreased to 96.3 in 2005 and 89.2 tons in the first six months of 2006 as a result of a new labor law effective January 2005 and the acquisition of the Ventanas smelter and refinery, each of which required CODELCO to increase its work force), (iii) early retirement and workforce reduction programs, (iv) decreased spending on the outsourcing of maintenance and operational support services, and (v) reduced expenses for materials used in the processes of copper production due to improved relationships with suppliers. Cash costs of production are influenced by mining and production practices, as well as the type of ore from which copper is produced, production levels of and market prices for by-products, and exchange rates.

In 2005, CODELCO invested more than U.S.\$1,845 million, mainly in the acquisition of the Ventanas smelter and refinery, the development of the El Teniente Division, improvements to the concentrator plant and refinery at Codelco Norte and the development of the northern extension of Mina Sur (which is part of Codelco Norte division). See "Business and Properties".

In addition to selling its current production of copper, CODELCO may sell from its inventories of copper to meet the demand of its customers. CODELCO also purchases copper from third parties in the spot market for resale. The Company makes these purchases and sales of third-party copper when it deems that market conditions favor such transactions and potential profit margins between purchase and sale prices exist. Other than pursuant to the joint venture with Minmetals, CODELCO has no long-term commitments regarding third-party copper purchases or sales. CODELCO also engages in copper transactions with its affiliates at market terms. In addition, CODELCO purchases copper from its affiliates for further processing and resale.

The following table sets forth, for the three years ended December 31, 2005 and for the two six-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2006, the components of CODELCO's consolidated statements of operations expressed as a percentage of total sales. This table is qualified in its entirety by reference to, and should be read together with, CODELCO's Consolidated Financial Statements, including the notes thereto, included elsewhere in this offering memorandum:

	Year Ended December 31,			Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2003	2004	2005	2005	2006
Total sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales	(73.5)	(54.7)	(45.8)%	(45.7)	(39.5)%
Gross profit	26.5	45.3	54.2%	54.3	60.5%
Selling and administrative expenses	(5.2)	(2.5)	(2.5)%	(2.7)	(1.9)%
Operating income	21.3	42.8	51.7%	51.6	58.6%
Non-operating income (expense)	(11.8)	(9.9)	(12.9)%	(12.3)	(8.7)%
Income before income taxes and minority interest	9.5	32.9	38.8%	39.3	50.0%
Taxes	(7.1)	(19.1)	(21.9)%	(22.5)	(28.9)%
Net income	2.4%	13.8%	17.0%	17.0%	21.1%

The following table sets forth, for the three years ended December 31, 2005 and for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2006, certain price, volume and cost data:

	Year Ended December 31,			Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2003	2004	2005	2005	2006
CODELCO Average Metal Price (per pound) (1)					
Copper	\$ 0.80	\$ 1.29	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.42	\$ 3.01
Molybdenum	\$ 4.94	\$ 14.50	\$ 31.26	\$ 33.40	\$ 22.72
CODELCO Sales Volume (in tons)					
Own copper	1,427,510	2,042,418	1,790,012	855,458	883,185
Third-party copper	365,973	254,175	246,092	133,764	95,800
Total copper	<u>1,793,483</u>	<u>2,296,594</u>	<u>2,036,103</u>	<u>989,222</u>	<u>978,985</u>
Molybdenum (in oxide and concentrate)	21,755	32,596	36,567	17,043	15,574
CODELCO's Cash Cost of Production (per pound)	42.7¢	31.7¢	11.6¢	−1.7¢	33.1¢

(1) The average metal price is the weighted average of prices actually paid to CODELCO for its product mix.

Results of Operations for the Six-Month Periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2006

The following table sets forth CODELCO's summarized results of operations for the six-month period ended June 30, 2005 and 2006:

	Six Months Ended June 30,		% Change 2005/2006
	2005	2006	
	(in millions of U.S.\$)		
Total Sales	\$ 4,752	8,021	68.8%
Cost of sales	(2,172)	(3,165)	45.7%
Gross profit	2,580	4,856	88.2%
Selling and administrative expenses	(128)	(153)	19.5%
Operating income	2,452	4,703	91.8%
Non-operating income (expense)	(583)	(694)	19.0%
Income before income taxes and minority interest	1,869	4,009	114.5%
Taxes	(1,068)	(2,318)	117.0%
Net income	807	1,691	109.5%

Total Sales. The following table sets forth CODELCO's total sales for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2006:

	Six Months Ended June 30,		% Change 2005/2006
	2005	2006	
	(in millions of U.S.\$)		
Total Sales	\$4,752	\$8,021	68.8%
Sales of CODELCO's own copper	2,637	5,799	119.9%
Sales of third-party copper	544	730	34.2%
Sales of by-products and other	1,571	1,492	(5.0)%

Revenues from sales of CODELCO's own copper for the first six months of 2006 increased 119.9% to U.S.\$5.80 billion, from U.S.\$2.64 billion for the same period in 2005. This increase in revenue was principally due to an increase of 104% in the average copper prices CODELCO received for its product mix and an increase of 3.2% in the tonnage of CODELCO's own copper sold during the first six months of 2006.

Third-party copper sales totaled U.S.\$730 million in the first six months of 2006, as compared with U.S.\$544 million in the first six months of 2005, primarily due to an increase in copper prices, partially offset by a decrease in the tonnage sold during the first half of 2006.

Sales of by-products and other decreased by 5.0% to U.S.\$1.49 billion in the first half of 2006, from U.S.\$1.57 billion for the same period in 2005. This decrease was due to a 32.0% decrease in the average price of molybdenum (a significant component of CODELCO's by-product and other sales) in the first six months of 2006 compared to the same period in 2005 and a decrease in the volume of by-products produced and sold.

Cost of Sales. CODELCO's cost of sales in any period includes the mining and production costs of its own copper and by-products, as well as the purchase costs of third-party copper, sold by CODELCO in that

period. The following table sets forth CODELCO's total cost of sales for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2006:

	Six Months Ended June 30,		% Change 2005/2006
	2005	2006	
	(in millions of U.S.\$)		
Cost of sales	\$2,172	\$3,165	45.7%
Cost of CODELCO's own copper	1,306	1,791	37.1%
Cost of third-party sales	536	719	34.1%
Cost of by-products and other	330	655	98.5%

CODELCO's total cost of sales increased 45.7% to U.S.\$3.17 billion (39.5% of sales) in the first six months of 2006 from U.S.\$2.17 billion (45.7% of sales) in the first six months of 2005.

CODELCO's cost of sales of its own copper increased by 37.1% to U.S.\$1.79 billion in the first six months of 2006 from U.S.\$1.31 billion during the same period in 2005. This increase was primarily due to an increase in the cost of processing materials, as well as the previously mentioned increase in tonnage sold and the higher operating costs per unit principally resulting from the effects on CODELCO's peso-denominated costs of a 10.1% appreciation of the peso relative to the dollar during the first six months of 2006 compared to the first six months of 2005.

The cost of copper purchased from third parties increased 34.1% in the first half of 2006 to U.S.\$719 million, as compared with U.S.\$536 million for the same period in 2005, primarily as a result of the increase in the average price of copper purchased, offset in part by a decrease in tonnage sold.

The cost of by-products and other increased 98.5% from U.S.\$330 million in the first half of 2005 to U.S.\$655 million in the first half of 2006, mainly due to the increase in the cost of copper cast wire rod sales made by CODELCO's German operations due to the increase in copper prices.

The depreciation of fixed assets is calculated by CODELCO according to the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of the particular assets. The amortization of the development costs of mines is based on the proportion of the tons of mineral extracted from the mine as compared to the total reserves of the mine. Depreciation and amortization expense increased 31.6% to U.S.\$387 million for the first six months in 2006 from U.S.\$294 million for the same period in 2005. The increase was due to higher levels of overall investment that resulted in depreciable assets.

Gross Profit. Gross profit was U.S.\$4.86 billion for the first six months of 2006, as compared with U.S.\$2.58 billion for the same period in 2005. The increase is due to changes in the components of CODELCO's sales and cost of sales discussed above.

Selling and Administrative Expenses. Selling and administrative expenses were U.S.\$153 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2006, as compared with U.S.\$128 million for the same period in 2005, or 1.9% and 2.7% of total sales, respectively. This increase was due in part to the effect of the appreciation of the peso during the first six months of 2006 on CODELCO's peso-denominated salaries.

Operating Income. Operating income in the first six months of 2006 amounted to U.S.\$4.70 billion, as compared with U.S.\$2.45 billion in the first six months of 2005.

Non-operating Income (Expense). Non-operating income (expense) is comprised principally of income and losses on sales of assets, interest income, interest expense, CODELCO's equity participation in subsidiaries, export taxes, costs related to retirement plans and severance indemnities, price-level restatements and foreign exchange differences, among other items.

The following table sets forth the principal components of CODELCO's non-operating income (expense) for the periods indicated:

	Six Months Ended June 30, <u>2005</u> <u>2006</u>		<u>% Change</u> <u>2005/2006</u>
	(in millions of U.S.\$)		
Law 13.196 export tax	\$(371)	\$(615)	65.8%
Interest expense	(85)	(116)	36.5%
Equity participation in income (losses) of:			
Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra	37	186	402.7%
Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda.	2	4	100.0%
Electroandina S.A.	(1)	(1)	0.0%
Inversiones Mejillones	7	5	(28.6)%
Other equity investments, net.	(2)	(2)	0.0%
Sale of assets	1	1	0.0%
Accrued expenses	(205)	(172)	(16.1)%
Other	34	17	(50.0)%
Total non-operating income (expense)	<u>\$(583)</u>	<u>\$(693)</u>	<u>18.9%</u>

Non-operating expense totaled U.S.\$693 million in the first half of 2006, compared to an expense of U.S.\$583 million in the first half of 2005.

In the first six months of 2006 and 2005, CODELCO recorded U.S.\$615 million and U.S.\$371 million, respectively, pursuant to Law No. 13.196, which levies against CODELCO a 10% tax on exports of its own copper and related by-products. Under Chilean GAAP, this export tax is treated as a non-operating expense. The increase of U.S.\$244 million in the amount of this tax recorded in the first six months of 2006 compared to the same period in 2005 is due to a corresponding increase in export sales and higher copper prices. Non-operating expense in the first six months of 2006 included U.S.\$116 million of interest expense, as compared to interest expense of U.S.\$85 million in the first six months of 2005, an increase of U.S.\$31 million. This increase is primarily explained by CODELCO's incurrence of additional financial indebtedness between periods and the interest expense relating to this new debt. CODELCO's net equity participation in related companies increased to a net gain of U.S.\$192 million during the first half of 2006, as compared to a net gain of U.S.\$43 million in 2005. This increase is primarily due to CODELCO's share of the change in the financial results of El Abra, which increased from a profit of U.S.\$37 million during the first six months of 2005 to a profit of U.S.\$186 million during the first six months of 2006, offset by the decreased profits of Alliance Copper during the same period.

In the first six months of 2006, provision for pre-investment expenses, severance indemnities, closure plans, contingency accrual and labor-related illness decreased to U.S.\$172 million from U.S.\$205 million compared to the same period in 2005. This decrease is primarily due to a decrease of U.S.\$33 million in provisions related to health plans and a decrease of U.S.\$19 million in provisions related to closure plans for the mining facilities in the Salvador Division during the first six months of 2006. We expect to continue to write off assets in future periods in connection with the closure of the Salvador Division's mining operations.

For more information on other non-operating income (expense) see Notes 9, 19 and 20 of Notes to CODELCO's Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income before Income Taxes and Minority Interest. Income before income taxes and minority interest was U.S.\$4.01 billion in the first half of 2006, as compared with U.S.\$1.87 billion in the same period in 2005.

Taxes. The Company provides for income taxes of 57%, in accordance with regulations, comprising a corporate income tax of 17% (which was 17% in 2004 and 16.5% in 2003) and the 40% tax on the earnings of state-owned enterprises specified in Decree Law 2.398, Art 2. In the first six months of 2006, CODELCO

also paid a new 5% mining royalty tax that is calculated on its operating income. CODELCO's taxes on income were U.S.\$2.32 billion and U.S.\$1.07 billion for the first six months of 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Net Income. CODELCO's net income in the first half of 2006 was U.S.\$1.69 billion, as compared with U.S.\$807 million in the first half of 2005.

Results of Operations for the Three Years ended December 31, 2005

The following table sets forth CODELCO's summarized results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005:

	Year Ended December 31,			% Change	
	2003	2004	2005	2003/2004	2004/2005
	(in millions of U.S.\$)				
Total sales	\$ 3,782	\$ 8,204	\$10,491	116.9%	27.9%
Cost of sales	(2,781)	(4,485)	(4,801)	61.3	7.0
Gross profit	1,001	3,719	5,689	271.5	53.0
Selling and administrative expenses	(197)	(207)	(262)	5.1	26.6
Operating income	804	3,512	5,428	336.8	54.6
Non-operating income (expense)	(446)	(809)	(1,356)	81.4	67.6
Income before income taxes and minority interest	358	2,703	4,071	655.0	50.6
Taxes	(269)	(1,569)	(2,295)	483.3	46.3
Net income	89	1,134	1,780	1,174.2	57.0

Total Sales. The following table sets forth CODELCO's total sales for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005:

	Year Ended December 31,			% Change	
	2003	2004	2005	2003/2004	2004/2005
	(in millions of U.S.\$)				
Total sales	\$3,782	\$8,204	\$10,491	116.9%	27.9%
Sales of CODELCO's own copper	2,551	5,595	6,333	119.3	13.2
Sales of third-party copper	619	990	1,125	59.9	13.6
Sales of by-products and other	612	1,619	3,033	164.5	87.3

Revenues from sales of CODELCO's own copper in 2005 increased 13.2% to U.S.\$6.33 billion from U.S.\$5.59 billion in 2004 and increased 119.3% to U.S.\$5.59 billion in 2004 from U.S.\$2.55 billion in 2003. The increase in revenues in 2005 was principally due to a 25.6% increase in the average price of CODELCO's copper product mix, which was partially offset by an 11.3% decrease in sales volume. The increase in revenues in 2004 was primarily due to a 61.4% increase in the average price of CODELCO's copper product mix, and a 43.1% increase in volume of CODELCO's own copper sales. The increase in volume in 2004 was primarily due to increased productivity at the El Teniente and Chuquicamata plants resulting from prior years' capital improvements and a lower level of inventories due to sales from inventories. Due to market fluctuations in the price of copper, the average price for CODELCO's copper product mix increased from 80 cents in 2003, to 129.1 cents in 2004 and further increased to 162.4 cents in 2005. See "Overview of the Copper Market". Sales volume of CODELCO's own copper totaled 1.79 million tons in 2005, 2.04 million tons in 2004 and 1.43 million tons in 2003.

Third-party copper sales totaled U.S.\$1,125 million in 2005 and U.S.\$990 million in 2004 as compared with U.S.\$619 million in 2003. The 13.6% increase in third-party copper sales in 2005 as compared to 2004 resulted from the increase in copper prices, partially offset by a 3.2% decrease in tonnage sold. The increase in third-party copper sales in 2004 as compared to 2003 resulted from the increase in copper prices, partially offset by a 31% decrease in tonnage sold. In general, changes in the volume of third-party copper sold are

dependent upon CODELCO's commercial decision to participate in the spot market for copper based on its evaluation of market conditions.

Sales of by-products and other increased 87.3% to U.S.\$3,033 million in 2005 from U.S.\$1,619 million in 2004. The increase in 2005 was principally due to a 117.1% increase in the average price of molybdenum, as well as an 18% increase in tonnage sold in 2005, reflecting a global surge in demand. The increase of 164.5% to U.S.\$1,619 million in 2004 from U.S.\$612 million in 2003 was principally due to a 294% increase in the average price of molybdenum, a significant by-product, from U.S.\$4.94 per pound in 2003 to U.S.\$14.50 per pound in 2004, as well as a 49.8% increase in tonnage sold in 2004.

Cost of Sales. CODELCO's cost of sales in any period includes the mining and production costs of its own copper and by-products, as well as the purchase costs of third-party copper, sold by CODELCO in that period. The following table sets forth CODELCO's total cost of sales for the three years ended December 31, 2005:

	Year Ended December 31,			% Change	
	2003	2004	2005	2003/2004	2004/2005
	(in millions of U.S.\$)				
Cost of sales	\$2,781	\$4,485	\$4,801	61.3%	7.0%
Cost of CODELCO's own copper	1,755	2,841	2,880	61.9	1.4
Cost of third-party sales	610	987	1,103	61.8	11.8
Cost of by-products and other	416	657	818	57.9	24.5

CODELCO's total cost of sales increased 7.0% to U.S.\$4.80 billion (45.8% of sales) in 2005 from U.S.\$4.49 billion (54.7% of sales) in 2004. Total cost of sales increased 61.3% to U.S.\$4.49 billion (54.7% of sales) in 2004 from U.S.\$2.78 billion (73.5% of sales) in 2003.

The cost of sales of CODELCO's own copper increased 1.4% to U.S.\$2.88 billion in 2005 from U.S.\$2.84 billion in 2004. The cost of sales of CODELCO's own copper increased 61.9% to U.S.\$2.84 billion in 2004 from U.S.\$1.76 billion in 2003. The increase in 2005 as compared to 2004 was primarily due to an 8.2% appreciation of the peso, partially offset by a 12.4% decrease of the tonnage sold. The increase in 2004 as compared to 2003 was primarily due to an increase in the tonnage of CODELCO's own copper sold and an 11.9% appreciation of the peso.

The cost of copper purchased from third parties increased 11.8% to U.S.\$1,103 million in 2005 from U.S. \$987 million in 2004 mainly due to the increase in the price of copper. The cost of copper purchased from third parties increased 61.8% to U.S.\$987 million in 2004 from U.S. \$610 million in 2003 due to the increase in the price of copper and the increase in the volume of third-party copper purchased by CODELCO.

The cost of sales of by-products and other increased 24.5% in 2005 as compared to 2004 due to a 18% increase in the tonnage of molybdenum sold. The 57.9% increase in CODELCO's by-products cost of sales in 2004 as compared to 2003 was primarily due to a 57.2% increase in sales of molybdenum.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased 12.6% to U.S.\$624 million from U.S.\$554 million in 2004 and increased 19.7% from U.S.\$463 million in 2003. The increases in 2005 and 2004 were primarily the result of higher levels of investment that resulted in depreciable assets in 2005 and 2004.

Gross Profit. Gross profit was U.S.\$5.7 billion in 2005 as compared with U.S.\$3.7 billion in 2004, and U.S.\$1.0 billion in 2003. The 53% increase in gross profit in 2005 compared to 2004 and the 271.5% increase in gross profit in 2004 compared to 2003 is due primarily to the increase in the average price received for CODELCO's product mix.

Selling and Administrative Expenses. Selling and administrative expenses were U.S.\$262 million in 2005, as compared with U.S.\$207 million in 2004 and U.S.\$197 million in 2003, or 2.5%, 2.5% and 5.2% of total sales, respectively. The increases in 2005 and 2004, respectively, were due in part to the effect of the appreciation of the peso on CODELCO's peso-denominated salaries. The increase in 2003 was primarily due to an increase in consulting fees and overhead expenses at CODELCO's headquarters in Santiago.

Operating Income. Operating income in 2005 amounted U.S.\$5.4 billion as compared with U.S.\$3.5 billion in 2004 and U.S.\$804 million in 2003. The 54.6% increase in 2005 from 2004 and the 336.8% increase in 2004 from 2003 are both primarily due to the increase in the average price received for CODELCO's product mix.

Non-operating Income (Expense). Non-operating income (expense) increased U.S.\$547 million to an expense of U.S.\$1,356 million in 2005 from an expense of U.S.\$809 million, as compared with an expense of U.S.\$446 million in 2003.

The following table sets forth the principal components of CODELCO's non-operating expense for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,			% Change	
	2003	2004	2005	2003/2004	2004/2005
	(in millions of U.S.\$)				
Law 13.196 export tax	\$(249)	\$(598)	\$ (826)	140.2%	38.1%
Interest expense	(106)	(143)	(189)	134.9	32.2
Equity participation in income (losses) of:					
Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra	16	95	89	493.8	(6.3)
Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda.	19	1	7	(94.7)	600.0
Electroandina S.A.	11	(4)	(3)	(136.4)	(25.0)
Inversiones Mejillones S.A.	21	12	14	(42.9)	16.7
Alliance Copper Ltd.	(2)	(11)	(4)	450.0	(63.6)
Other equity investments, net	(6)	(6)	(3)	0.0	(50.0)
Sale of assets	0	77	0	100.0	(100.0)
Foreign currency translation	(74)	(60)	(108)	(18.9)	78.3
Accrued expenses	(107)	(206)	(335)	92.5	62.6
Other	31	34	1	9.7	(97.1)
Total non-operating income (expense)	<u>\$(446)</u>	<u>\$(809)</u>	<u>\$(1,356)</u>	81.4%	67.6%

CODELCO recorded export taxes of U.S.\$826 million, U.S.\$598 million and U.S.\$249 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, pursuant to Law No. 13.196. The U.S.\$228 million increase in export taxes in 2005 compared to 2004 was due to increased copper prices, partially offset by decreased export sales. The U.S.\$349 million increase in export taxes in 2004 compared to 2003 was due to an increase in copper prices and export sales in 2004. Non-operating expense included interest expense of U.S.\$189 million in 2005, U.S.\$143 million of interest expense in 2004 and U.S.\$106 million of interest expense in 2003. The increases in interest expense of U.S.\$46 million from 2004 to 2005 and U.S.\$37 million from 2003 to 2004 were primarily due to an increase in CODELCO's financial debt. CODELCO's net equity participation in related companies increased to U.S.\$100 million in income in 2005 from U.S.\$87 million in income in 2004 and U.S.\$59 million in income in 2003. The income in 2005 were primarily the results of CODELCO's share in income reported by El Abra, Inversiones Mejillones and Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda. ("Tocopilla"). The income in 2004 were primarily the result of CODELCO's share in income reported by El Abra, and the income in 2003 were primarily the result of CODELCO's share in income reported by Tocopilla, El Abra, Electroandina and Inversiones Mejillones.

Income Before Income Taxes and Minority Interest. Income before income taxes and minority interest was U.S.\$4.07 billion in 2005 as compared with U.S.\$2.70 billion in 2004 and U.S.\$358 million in 2003. The increases of 50.6% in 2005 from 2004 and 655.0% in 2004 from 2003 were primarily due to the increase in copper prices.

Taxes. The Company provides for income taxes totaling 57%, comprising a corporate income tax of 17% and the 40% tax on the earnings of state-owned enterprises specified in Decree Law 2.398, Article 2. (Effective January 1, 2006, CODELCO also became subject to a new 5% mining royalty tax that is calculated

on its operating income.) Taxes on income were U.S.\$2.29 billion, U.S.\$1.57 billion and U.S.\$269 million for 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, reflecting CODELCO's income in these years. Because CODELCO pays estimated taxes quarterly, and makes the corresponding income tax provisions based on certain assumptions as to copper prices and revenues, the income tax provisions made by CODELCO vary from the taxes owed on its actual taxable income.

Net Income. CODELCO's net income in 2005 was U.S.\$1.78 billion as compared with U.S.\$1.13 billion in 2004 and U.S.\$89 million in 2003. The increases of U.S.\$646 million in 2005 from 2004 and U.S.\$1.05 billion in 2004 from 2003 were primarily due to the concurrent increases in copper prices.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

CODELCO's primary sources of liquidity are funds from operations, domestic and international borrowings from banks, and debt offerings in the domestic and international capital markets. Due to CODELCO's current requirement to transfer 100% of its net income to the Chilean Treasury, CODELCO's funding with internally generated cash is limited to deferred taxes, amortization and depreciation. In 2005, funding available to CODELCO from these three sources totaled approximately U.S.\$757 million. When deferred taxes become payable, the use of cash required for the payment of such taxes reduces the amount of internally generated funding available for investment. See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on deferred taxes.

Cash Flow. For the six months ended June 30, 2006, net cash flow from operating activities was U.S.\$2.2 billion, an increase of U.S.\$1.06 billion from U.S.\$1.14 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2005. This increase was due principally to the increase in sales discussed above.

CODELCO's net cash flow from operating activities was U.S.\$2.4 billion in 2005, a U.S.\$431 million increase from U.S.\$1.97 billion in 2004. The increase was principally due to a U.S.\$2.4 billion increase in collections from customers, partially offset by a 16.5% increase in payments to suppliers and personnel and a 65.9% increase in income taxes paid.

CODELCO's net cash flow from operating activities was U.S.\$1.97 billion in 2004, a U.S.\$1.83 billion increase from U.S.\$144 million in 2003. The increase was principally due to a U.S.\$4.67 billion increase in collections from customers, partially offset by a 50.4% increase in payments to suppliers and personnel and a 293% increase in income taxes paid.

Bank Debt. CODELCO's total financial debt as a percentage of its total capitalization was 51.2% at December 31, 2004, 56.3% at December 31, 2005 and 52.6% at June 30, 2006. CODELCO's total outstanding financial debt at December 31, 2005 and June 30, 2006 was U.S.\$3.79 billion and U.S.\$3.79 billion, respectively. At December 31, 2004, the total outstanding financial debt of CODELCO was approximately U.S.\$3.0 billion. As adjusted to give effect to the offering of these notes and the application of proceeds as set forth under "Use of Proceeds", CODELCO's total financial debt as a percentage of its total capitalization would be 53.6%, and its total outstanding financial debt would be U.S.\$3.94 billion as of June 30, 2006.

During 2001, CODELCO and a group of international financial institutions entered into a U.S.\$300 million five-year unsecured syndicated loan that bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus a margin of 45 basis points and is repayable in its entirety at the end of the five-year term. The proceeds of this loan were directed towards financing investment and refinancing other credits.

In July 2003, CODELCO entered into a U.S.\$300 million five-year unsecured syndicated bank loan with a group of international financial institutions that bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus a margin of 45 basis points and is repayable in its entirety at the end of the five-year term. The proceeds of this loan were used to refinance a portion of CODELCO's short-term debt and to finance capital expenditures.

In June 2004, CODELCO entered into a U.S.\$300 million five-year unsecured syndicated bank loan with a group of international financial institutions that bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus a margin of 25 basis points and is repayable in its entirety at the end of the five-year term. The credit has been used to finance investments and refinance liabilities.

In September 2004, CODELCO renegotiated the interest rate applicable to two unsecured syndicated bank loans, each with an outstanding principal balance of U.S.\$300 million. The two loans, which CODELCO had entered into in 2001 and 2003, were combined into a single U.S.\$600 million amended and restated loan agreement. Through this transaction, CODELCO was able to reduce the applicable interest rate from an average of LIBOR plus a margin of 45 basis points to an interest rate that ranges from LIBOR plus 17.5 basis points to LIBOR plus 22.5 basis points. The term of the original loans remains unchanged, and the loans mature in two installments of U.S.\$300 million each in December 2006 and July 2008.

Other Debt. In May 1999, CODELCO issued and placed in the international markets notes with an aggregate principal amount of U.S.\$300 million. The notes will mature on May 1, 2009 and accrue interest at a rate of 7.375% per annum payable on a semi-annual basis.

In November 2002, CODELCO issued and placed in the Chilean market notes with an aggregate principal amount of UF 7 million, which accrue interest at an annual rate of 4.0%. In connection with that offering, CODELCO entered into a cross-currency swap (UF/dollars) for a notional amount equivalent to the principal amount of the issuance in order to eliminate its exposure to changes in the UF/dollar exchange rate. Additionally, investors in these notes hold a put option that enables them to require CODELCO to repurchase the notes from them in the event there is a change of control in the ownership of CODELCO.

In November 2002, CODELCO issued and placed in the international markets notes with an aggregate principal amount of U.S.\$435 million. The notes will mature on November 30, 2012 and accrue interest at a rate of 6.375% per annum payable on a semi-annual basis.

In October 2003, CODELCO issued and placed in the international markets notes with an aggregate principal amount of U.S.\$500 million. The notes will mature on October 15, 2013 and accrue interest at a rate of 5.500% per annum payable on a semi-annual basis.

In October 2004, CODELCO issued and placed in the international markets notes with an aggregate principal amount of U.S.\$500 million. These notes will mature on October 15, 2014, and accrue interest at a rate of 4.750% per annum payable on a semi-annual basis.

In May 2005, CODELCO issued and placed in the Chilean market notes with an aggregate principal amount of UF 6.9 million, which accrue interest at an annual rate of 3.29%. In connection with that offering, CODELCO entered into a cross-currency swap (UF/dollars) for a notional amount equivalent to the principal amount of the issuance in order to eliminate its exposure to changes in the UF/dollar exchange rate. Additionally, investors in these notes hold a put option that enables them to require CODELCO to repurchase the notes from them in the event there is a change of control in the ownership of CODELCO.

In September 2005, CODELCO issued and placed in the international markets notes with an aggregate principal amount of U.S.\$500 million. These notes will mature on September 21, 2035, and accrue interest at a rate of 5.625% per annum payable on a semi-annual basis.

CODELCO also has short-term uncommitted lines of credit available for approximately U.S.\$700 million, of which none was utilized as of June 30, 2006. In addition, Codelco-Kupferhandel GMBH has a short-term line of credit for approximately U.S.\$41 million, with a comfort letter provided by CODELCO.

The following table sets forth the scheduled maturities of CODELCO's contractual obligations as of June 30, 2006, adjusted to give effect to the offering of the notes and the intended uses of proceeds thereof:

Contractual Financial Obligations Outstanding
(in millions of U.S.\$)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>1-2 Years</u>	<u>2-3 Years</u>	<u>3-5 Years</u>	<u>More than 5 Years</u>	<u>Average Annual Interest Rate</u>
Contractual Financial Obligations							
Long-term debt	600	\$—	\$—	\$600	—	—	LIBOR + 0.213%
Notes payable	3,100	—	—	300	—	2,800	
Total	<u>\$3,700</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$900</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$2,800</u>	

In addition to the obligations set forth in the table above, CODELCO was party to certain guarantees and severance payment obligations payable upon retirement of individual employees amounting to U.S.\$45 million and U.S.\$732 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2005. See Notes 25 and 16 of Notes to the Year-end Consolidated Financial Statements. As of June 30, 2006, CODELCO was party to certain guarantees primarily to secure the payment of deferred customs duties and severance payment obligations payable upon retirement of individual employees, amounting to U.S.\$42 million and U.S.\$719 million, respectively. Additionally, CODELCO has deferred tax obligations of U.S.\$7.0 million payable in 2006, U.S.\$14.0 million payable in 2007, U.S.\$43.3 million payable in 2008, U.S.\$48.0 million in 2009 and U.S.\$384.5 million payable after 2009. CODELCO also has hedged approximately 1.18 million metric tons of copper through March 2013. See "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to CODELCO's Operations—CODELCO engages in hedging activity, particularly with respect to its copper production, which may not be successful and may result in losses to CODELCO".

Investment Plans. In order to maintain and improve its competitive position in the industry, from 2006 through 2010, subject to the approval of CODELCO's Board of Directors and the Ministries of Mining and Finance, CODELCO expects to invest approximately U.S.\$9.6 billion in expansion and development projects, including (i) development of new mines, including the Gaby deposit (approximately U.S.\$789 million) from 2006 through 2008 and the integrated development of the Alejandro Hales (formerly Mansa Mina) and Codelco Norte deposits (approximately U.S.\$616 million) from 2007 through 2009 (ii) expansion of the Chuquicamata concentrate smelter at Codelco Norte (approximately U.S.\$443 million) from 2009 through 2011 and (iii) production capacity expansions, including phases one and two of expansion at El Teniente (approximately U.S.\$571 million) from 2006 through 2010 and phases one and two of expansion at Andina (approximately U.S.\$1.2 billion) from 2006 through 2010. Our investment plan for any project may change over time as we obtain better information or modify our projects.

In the first half of 2006, CODELCO invested approximately U.S.\$519 million on expansion and development projects, including the development of the Gaby deposit, the expansion of El Teniente and Andina, and the expansion of the Ventanas smelter and refinery. In 2005, CODELCO invested approximately U.S.\$1.85 billion on expansion and development projects, including upgrades to the technology utilized at the Chuquicamata refinery, the Calama integration project, the expansion of production capacity at El Teniente and the north extension of Mina Sur, including an investment of U.S.\$380 million for the purchase of the Ventanas copper smelting and refining complex from ENAMI (and an additional U.S.\$13 million for inventories).

For additional description of CODELCO's principal planned capital expenditures, see "Business and Properties—Copper Production—Operations".

CODELCO expects that it will have sufficient resources from operations, new borrowing from banks and capital markets to fund its anticipated capital expenditures and investment. As described in "Regulatory Framework—Overview of the Regulatory Regime" below, the Board of Directors made a request to retain

earnings in January 2006, but the Ministries have not yet determined whether to implement this proposal. Even if this request is approved, CODELCO expects to continue to utilize debt financing to finance its investments.

CODELCO has also announced that it is considering the possibility of selling all or part of its interest in Electroandina and Edelnor. Although there is no assurance that such transactions will occur, if they were to occur, CODELCO's need for access to the bank and capital markets for funding would likely be reduced. Cash flow from operations may, however, be affected by a variety of factors including copper price levels. In the event that CODELCO is unable to sell assets or obtain external financing with respect to such capital investments, it may be required to curtail such expenditures.

Environmental. An important part of CODELCO's investment policy is its pollution abatement plan, which includes several environmental projects undertaken to comply with Chilean law and to achieve its own environmental performance goals. See "Regulatory Framework—Environmental Regulations". CODELCO invested approximately U.S.\$238.6 million in these projects from 2001 to 2005, and plans to continue implementing its pollution abatement plan through additional capital investments of approximately U.S.\$153 million from 2006 through 2008. In 2006, CODELCO expects to invest approximately U.S.\$83.5 million in environmental projects, including the construction of a molybdenum abatement plant at the Carén tailings dam in El Teniente, the construction of the fourth stage of the Pampa Austral tailings dam in Salvador and an investment of approximately U.S.\$24 million in a project to dispatch mine dump drainage to external facilities in the Andina Division.

The following table sets forth CODELCO's principal environmental investments in the years 2001-2005:

Environmental Investments (in millions of U.S.\$)						
	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Total</u>
Decontamination plans	\$41.6	\$86.4	\$32.1	\$13.0	\$ —	\$173.1
Tailing dams	0.9	2.9	4.2	13.8	22.0	43.8
Solid wastes	0.2	2.2	2.1	0.4	0.6	5.5
Liquid wastes	1.6	1.1	0.6	2.2	7.4	12.9
Others	<u>2.0</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>3.3</u>
Total	<u>\$46.3</u>	<u>\$93.0</u>	<u>\$39.0</u>	<u>\$29.4</u>	<u>\$30.9</u>	<u>\$238.6</u>

Distributions to the Chilean Treasury. As a state-owned enterprise and according to its governing law, 100% of CODELCO's net income is transferred to the Chilean Treasury. However, CODELCO's Board of Directors may propose to the Ministries of Mining and Finance that a portion of its net income be kept by CODELCO as retained earnings. These Ministries may implement such a proposal by joint decree. As described in "Regulatory Framework—Overview of the Regulatory Regime", the Board of Directors made a proposal not to transfer retained earnings in January 2006, but the Ministries have not yet determined whether to implement it. In 2003, 2004 and 2005, CODELCO distributed U.S.\$642 million, U.S.\$2.89 billion and U.S.\$4.39 billion respectively, to the Chilean Treasury. While CODELCO makes advance payments to the Chilean Treasury, funded by cash flows from operations, throughout the year, it generally has distributions payable to the Chilean Treasury at the end of each year. These distributions are paid in the first quarter of the following year but are reflected in the prior year's financial statements.

The following table sets forth amounts paid in taxes (which due to the timing of payments may be different from tax amounts accrued) and payments and net income distributions made by CODELCO to the Chilean National Treasury for each of the three years ended December 31, 2005 and in the first six months of 2006:

Contributions to Chilean Treasury
(in millions of U.S.\$)

	Year Ended December 31,			Six Months Ended
	2003	2004	2005	June 30, 2006
Income tax payments	\$339	\$1,334	\$2,214	\$2,060
Export tax under Law 13.196	253	556	782	552
Subtotal	\$592	\$1,890	\$2,996	2,612
Net income distributions	50	1,003	1,389	1,204
Total	<u>\$642</u>	<u>\$2,893</u>	<u>\$4,385</u>	<u>\$3,816</u>

Production Hedging. In July 2005, the Board of Directors determined to hedge certain future copper commitments and production in order to manage the risk associated with copper price volatility. The arrangements approved by the Board relate specifically to the equivalent of the remaining production of the Salvador Division, as well as production from the Gaby mineral deposit and the Company's supply commitment to the joint venture with Minmetals. As of June 30, 2006, these hedges had a range of maturities through March 2013, covered approximately 1.18 million metric tons of copper (not exceeding 11% of anticipated annual production in any of the years covered), and had an outstanding negative exposure (mark-to-market less than their carrying values) of approximately U.S.\$2.6 billion. In the first six months of 2006, CODELCO's production hedging activities had a negative impact of approximately U.S.\$104.9 million on pre-tax income, with the effect of the hedges being reflected in CODELCO's sales at the time they are settled.

CODELCO's production hedging strategy could cause it to lose the benefit of an increase in copper prices if copper prices increase over the level of CODELCO's hedge position, as occurred in the first half of 2006. The cash flows from and the mark-to-market values of CODELCO's production hedges can be affected by factors such as the market price of copper, copper price volatility and interest rates, which are not under CODELCO's control.

CODELCO's production hedging agreements contain events of default and termination events that could lead to early close-outs of CODELCO's hedges. These include failure to pay, breach of the agreement, misrepresentation, default under CODELCO's loans or other hedging agreements and bankruptcy. In the event of an early termination of CODELCO's hedging agreements, the cash flows from the affected hedge instruments would cease and CODELCO and the relevant hedge counterparty would settle all of CODELCO's obligations at that time. In that event, there could be a lump sum payment to be made either to or by CODELCO. The magnitude and direction of such a payment would depend upon, among other things, the characteristics of the particular hedge instruments that were terminated and the market price of copper and copper price volatility and interest rates at the time of termination.

See "Business and Properties—Marketing-Pricing and Hedging", "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to CODELCO's Operations—CODELCO engages in hedging activity, particularly with respect to its copper production, which may not be successful and may result in losses to CODELCO" and Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on CODELCO's hedging activity.

Exchange Rates and Interest Rates. CODELCO's main currency exposure is between the Chilean peso and the U.S. dollar due to the fact that a significant portion of CODELCO's operating costs are denominated in pesos indexed to Chilean inflation, and approximately 90% of revenues are denominated in U.S. dollars or other foreign currencies. To minimize the risks associated with currency exposures and fluctuations in interest rates, CODELCO enters into interest rate futures contracts and foreign exchange forward contracts which reduce exposure to fluctuations in the peso/dollar exchange rate.

As of June 30, 2006, CODELCO had swap contracts in place to hedge the risk of future UF/U.S.\$ exchange rate fluctuations with respect to a notional amount of approximately U.S.\$468 million, which is equivalent to, and sufficient to cover, 100% of CODELCO's outstanding UF-denominated debt.

As of June 30, 2006, the Company had swap contracts in place to hedge the risk of future interest rate fluctuations with respect to a notional amount of approximately U.S.\$300 million, which is equivalent to, and sufficient to cover, 32% of its total outstanding floating-rate debt. As of June 30, 2006, approximately 17% of CODELCO's financial debt was at a variable interest rate and 83% had a fixed rate.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in Chile requires CODELCO to make a wide variety of estimates and assumptions that affect (1) the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and (2) the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods covered by the financial statements. CODELCO routinely makes judgments and estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. As the number of variables and assumptions affecting the future resolution of the uncertainties increases, these judgments become even more subjective and complex. CODELCO has identified the following accounting policies that are most important to the portrayal of its current financial condition and results of operations. For a full description of CODELCO's accounting policies, see Note 2 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, which are included elsewhere in this offering memorandum.

Proven and Probable Reserves. On a periodic basis, CODELCO reviews its reserve estimates that reflect CODELCO's estimate of the quantities and grades of ore at CODELCO's mineral properties which CODELCO believes can be recovered and sold at prices in excess of the total cost associated with extraction and processing of the ore. CODELCO's calculations of proven and probable reserves are based on standard evaluation methods generally used in the international mining industry in compliance with relevant Chilean regulation and on assumptions as to production costs and market price.

Costs incurred during the development phase of projects up to the production phase are recorded as assets when it is considered feasible that these costs will produce future revenues. These costs include costs associated with extraction of waste material, building mine infrastructure, and other work carried out prior to the production phase. The amortization of these costs is based on the proportion of the amount of mineral extracted from the mines as compared to the total estimated reserves of the mines. The accounting estimates related to depreciation and amortization are critical accounting estimates because (1) the determination of copper reserves involves uncertainties with respect to the ultimate geological content, quantity and quality of CODELCO's reserves and the assumptions used in determining the economic feasibility of mining those reserves, including estimated copper prices and costs of conducting future mining activities and (2) changes in estimated and proven and probable recoverable copper reserves and useful lives of assets can have a material impact on net income, as they will have a significant impact on the amortization expense per unit of production. CODELCO performs periodic assessments of its existing assets, including a review of asset costs and depreciable lives, in connection with the review of mines' operating and development plans. When CODELCO determines that assigned asset lives do not reflect the expected remaining period of benefit, CODELCO makes prospective changes to its depreciable lives.

Costs relating to exploration and drilling, which are incurred in the identification of mineral deposits and determination of their possible commercial viability, are charged to income as incurred.

Reserve estimates may also require revision based on actual production experience once production commences. Declines in the market price of metals, as well as increased production or capital costs or reduced recovery rates, may render ore reserves uneconomic to exploit. Should that occur, changes in reserve estimates will have a significant impact on the amortization expense per unit of production, and some asset write-downs in the applicable accounting periods may be required. Reserves should not be interpreted as assurances of mine life or of the profitability of current or future operations. No assurance can be given that CODELCO's estimates of amounts of copper or levels of recovery of copper will be realized.

Revenue Recognition. Because revenue is a key component of CODELCO's results of operations, and CODELCO derives revenue primarily from the sale of its own copper, CODELCO's revenue recognition practices for these sales are significant. The substantial majority of copper produced by CODELCO is sold under annual contracts; pricing under such contracts is based on prevailing monthly average copper prices quoted on the LME for a quotational period, generally the month following the scheduled month of shipment. Revenues under such contracts are recorded at provisional prices determined at the time of shipment. Usually an adjustment is then made after delivery of the copper, based on the pricing terms contained in the applicable contract.

Settlements for copper sales can occur up to one month after the end of the month in which the copper was shipped. At the end of each month CODELCO estimates and accrues for any reduction in the provisional sales price using information available at the time financial statements are generated; however, the amount estimated may differ from the amount received at settlement. Differences are reflected in the accounting period in which payments are received from the purchaser.

Environmental Matters. Chile has adopted environmental, health and safety regulations requiring various industrial companies operating in Chile, including CODELCO, among other requirements to undertake programs to reduce, control or eliminate various types of pollution and to protect natural resources, including water. CODELCO has had to comply with certain special air quality environmental regulations since they went into effect for the Potrerillos and Caltones smelting plants, which affect areas that have been declared *zonas saturadas* (non-attainment areas), and for the Chuquicamata smelting plant, which affects an area that has been declared a *zonas latente* (maintenance area), in each case due to the already high level of air pollution in those areas. These special environmental regulations limit atmospheric emissions associated with CODELCO's smelting plants and extracting operations. These emissions standards are subject to change and may become more stringent. CODELCO's operations outside of Chile are also subject to extensive international, national and local environmental, health and safety laws and regulations. Environmental, health and safety laws and regulations are complex, change frequently and have tended to become increasingly stringent over time.

Additional environmental laws and regulations are pending and may be adopted in Chile, particularly those regarding water quality standards, including regulations to develop water quality standards for the Loa, Aconcagua and Cachapoal rivers, mine closures and soil contamination. Each of these laws could result in significant additional environmental compliance costs.

Regulations were enacted in February 2004 governing safety standards for mining operations. Pursuant to these regulations, all mining companies, including CODELCO, are required to provide closure plans for their mining facilities demonstrating compliance with safety standards; such plans must be updated every five years and must consider the requirements set forth in the environmental authorization issued for the respective facility, if any. CODELCO is required to provide closure plans for its facilities by February 2009. Financial guarantees are not required to be provided in connection with the closure plans. These regulations may be supplemented in the future with new environmental regulations which may impose additional requirements on CODELCO in connection with closure plans. For such purposes, CODELCO currently provides for the costs of disposing of tailings, which are part of the total costs associated with closing its mines. CODELCO's estimate of the eventual costs associated with these mine closures is based on the current value of the obligation.

The accounting estimates related to reclamation and closure costs are critical accounting estimates because (1) CODELCO will not incur most of these costs for a number of years, requiring it to make estimates over a long period, (2) future closure, reclamation and environment-related expenditures are difficult to estimate in many circumstances because investigation into these matters remains in its early stages and because there are uncertainties associated with defining the nature and extent of environmental contamination and uncertainties relating to specific reclamation and remediation methods and costs, (3) reclamation and closure laws and regulations could change in the future causing CODELCO to record further liabilities and (4) circumstances affecting CODELCO's operations could change, which could result in significant changes to its current plans, thus affecting its estimated liabilities as new information becomes known. Such a change in estimated liabilities could have a material effect on CODELCO's future operating results.

Derivatives. CODELCO has from time to time entered into various types of derivative contracts to manage market risk resulting from the volatility of copper prices. CODELCO has entered into futures contracts, which require payments to (or receipts from) counterparties based on the differential between (i) a fixed price and (ii) the commodity price for a fixed quantity of copper. The notional amounts of these financial instruments hedge cash flows associated with sales. In accordance with the provisions of Technical Bulletin Number 57 of the Chilean Institute of Accountants, the results of these hedging transactions are recorded at the date of settlement of the operations, as part of the revenues from the sales of the products.

CODELCO has also entered into cross-currency swaps contracts to hedge the risk of fluctuations in the UF to U.S. dollar exchange rate for its outstanding UF-denominated bonds. Also, CODELCO has entered into interest rate swaps to hedge contracts at variable interest rates for future obligations denominated in U.S. dollars. The results of the cross-currency swap contracts are recorded as of the date of maturity or settlement of the respective contracts, in accordance with the provisions of Technical Bulletin Number 57 of the Chilean Institute of Accountants. The results of the interest rate swaps are amortized over the term of the liabilities that have been hedged. CODELCO considers this accounting policy critical because of the impact of the fair value determination of its derivative instruments.

Severance Obligations. The liability associated with employee severance indemnities contained in current agreements and contracts is recorded on an undiscounted basis under the shut-down method. In accordance with Technical Bulletin Number 8 of the Chilean Institute of Accountants, CODELCO could have chosen to record this liability at its present value, which is considered the preferred method by that Technical Bulletin. The recording of the liability at present value would result in an increase in the CODELCO's equity and would impact the future operating results of CODELCO. CODELCO considers this accounting policy critical because of the impact on CODELCO's indemnity obligations and cash flow.

Early Retirement Benefits. CODELCO, following its cost-reduction programs through the use of modern technologies, has established early retirement and workforce reduction programs. The liability for these benefits is recorded when the employees agree to retire under these plans. Material changes in these early retirement benefits costs may occur in the future due to changes in the mix of plan participants and changes in the level of benefits provided. CODELCO considers this accounting policy critical due to the estimated future costs of employees covered by these plans.

Health Care Post-Retirement Benefits. CODELCO has granted health care retirement benefits to some active and retired employees and members of their families, consisting of additional annual contributions to health care insurance companies, so that those employees can achieve a minimum health plan coverage after retirement. CODELCO has recorded a liability for these post-retirement health care benefits making assumptions about the additional costs of the health plans and the expected life of the eligible employees and their beneficiaries, and using a discount rate to determine the present value of this obligation. Because of the several assumptions made to recognize this liability, this is considered a critical accounting estimate.

BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES

CODELCO is the world's largest copper producer and one of the largest companies in Chile in terms of sales (U.S.\$10.49 billion in 2005). As of December 31, 2005, CODELCO's total assets and equity amounted to U.S.\$10.74 billion and U.S.\$2.94 billion, respectively, without including the value of CODELCO's mining concessions and ore deposits (as of June 30, 2006, such amounts were U.S.\$12.26 billion and U.S.\$3.41 billion, respectively). CODELCO engages primarily in the exploration, development and extraction of ores bearing copper and by-products, the processing of ore into refined copper and the international sale of refined copper and by-products. CODELCO is 100% owned by the Chilean State and controls approximately 20% of the world's copper reserve base, as such term is defined by the U.S. Geological Survey. In 2005, CODELCO had an estimated 15.1% share of western world copper production, with production of approximately 1.83 million metric tons (including CODELCO's share of the El Abra deposit, which is mined by a joint venture owned 49% by CODELCO and 51% by Phelps Dodge Corporation) and an estimated 21% share of the world's molybdenum production with production of 36,567 metric tons.

CODELCO's main commercial product is Grade A cathode copper. In 2005, CODELCO derived 71.1% of its total sales from copper and 28.9% of its total sales from by-products of its copper production.

The following table sets forth certain production, cost and price information relating to CODELCO:

Copper Production, Cash Cost of Production and Price Information
(production in thousands of metric tons and cash costs
and prices in cents per pound)

	Year Ended December 31,					Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005	2006
CODELCO's Copper Production	1,592	1,520	1,563	1,733	1,728	762.1	798.7
CODELCO's Cash Cost of Production	40.7	40.9	42.7	31.7	11.6	(1.7)	33.1
Average LME Price (1)	71.6	70.6	80.7	130.1	167.1	151.2	275.6

(1) Price for Grade A cathode copper.

CODELCO's mission is to fully develop its mining and related business areas in a responsible and flexible manner, in order to maximize its long-term economic value and its contributions to the Chilean budget. CODELCO has defined six strategic points on which it intends to continue to focus its efforts: (i) fully developing its business potential, both in Chile and abroad, (ii) developing the capacity of workers and supervisors, enhancing participatory management and deepening the relationship between labor and management, which the Company refers to as the Strategic Alliance, (iii) ensuring the quality and improving the efficiency of its operations, (iv) incorporating technology as an essential requirement for competitiveness, (v) creating new markets and promoting the use and consumption of copper and (vi) reinforcing its commitment to the environment and strengthening its ties with the community.

To meet these long-term objectives, CODELCO seeks to capitalize on its core strengths. Key elements of CODELCO's strategy include:

Cost Control Programs. CODELCO continues to develop and refine its mine management practices and programs to control its cost of copper production. These include the following: (i) improved deposit identification and mining techniques, (ii) the development of the Strategic Alliance between CODELCO and its workforce, which has resulted in improved labor productivity, (iii) implementation of early retirement and workforce reduction programs, (iv) a decrease in the amount spent on the outsourcing of maintenance and operational support services and (v) a reduction in expenses for materials used in the processes of copper production due to improved relationships with suppliers.

Investment Plans. In order to maintain and improve its competitive position in the industry, from 2006 through 2010, subject to the approval of CODELCO's Board of Directors and the Ministries of Mining and Finance, CODELCO expects to invest approximately U.S.\$9.6 billion in expansion and

development projects, including (i) development of new mines, including the Gaby deposit (approximately U.S.\$789 million) from 2006 through 2008 and the integrated development of the Alejandro Hales (formerly Mansa Mina) and Codelco Norte deposits (approximately U.S.\$616 million) from 2007 through 2009 (ii) expansion of the Chuquicamata concentrate smelter at Codelco Norte (approximately U.S.\$443 million) from 2009 through 2010 and (iii) production capacity expansions, including phases one and two of expansion at El Teniente (approximately U.S.\$571 million) from 2006 through 2010 and phases one and two of expansion at Andina (approximately U.S.\$1.2 billion) from 2006 through 2010.

As part of this investment program, capital investments have also been made in certain environmental projects. CODELCO invested approximately U.S.\$238.6 million in these projects from 2001 to 2005, and plans to continue implementing its pollution abatement plan through additional capital investments of approximately U.S.\$153 million from 2006 through 2008. In 2006, CODELCO expects to invest approximately U.S.\$83.5 million in environmental projects, including the construction of a molybdenum abatement plant at the Carén tailings dam in El Teniente, the construction of the fourth stage of the Pampa Austral tailings dam in Salvador and an investment of approximately U.S.\$24 million in a project to dispatch mine dump drainage to external facilities in the Andina Division. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to CODELCO’s Operations—CODELCO’s compliance with environmental, health and safety laws may require increased capital commitments, and non-compliance may subject it to significant penalties”.

CODELCO regularly considers new opportunities for suitable investments in Chile and abroad. Most recently, CODELCO completed the purchase of the Las Ventanas smelting and refining complex (“Ventanas”) located in central Chile from its former owner, ENAMI, a Chilean state-owned company, in May 2005 for U.S.\$380 million and paid an additional U.S.\$13 million for inventories. Ventanas processes concentrate from CODELCO’s Andina mine and from small- and medium-sized mines in central Chile. Although the Company currently has no plans to do so, CODELCO may identify and pursue new opportunities in the future.

Associations with Third Parties. An important element of CODELCO’s strategy has been its willingness to enter into joint ventures with third parties. CODELCO and Minmetals, a Chinese state-owned metals company, created a joint venture equally owned by both companies, Copper Partners Investment Company Ltd. Under a 15-year sales contract covering a total of 836,250 metric tons of copper, CODELCO sells cathodes to Copper Partners Investment Company Ltd., which in turn sells them to Minmetals. In Chile, CODELCO has developed several projects with private sector enterprises, including the U.S.\$1.0 billion El Abra project, a joint venture with Phelps Dodge Corporation (in which CODELCO holds a 49% interest and Phelps Dodge Corporation a 51% interest) to develop the El Abra mine in northern Chile, one of the world’s largest facilities of its kind, using the efficient SX-EW process described below. CODELCO has entered into a joint venture with Nordeutsche Affinerie Group to produce copper cast wire rod in Germany, and has also entered into separate joint ventures with NTT and Nippon Mining and Metals Company to apply biotechnology to the mining process. CODELCO is also considering the possibility of entering into strategic partnerships in mining projects in other Latin American countries. See “—Joint Ventures” and “—Resource Development”.

Copper Production

General

The copper deposits in CODELCO’s mines exist in two principal forms—sulfide ore and oxide ore. The majority of CODELCO’s mines, including Chuquicamata and El Teniente, yield primarily sulfide ore. The ore extracted from the Radomiro Tomic deposit is copper oxide. CODELCO produces refined copper from oxide and sulfide ore using different processes. CODELCO believes that having these two different forms of copper deposits gives it a high level of flexibility to respond to market changes by adjusting its production and utilizing the two different refining processes mentioned below.

Sulfide Ores. Sulfide ores are found in CODELCO’s open-pit and underground mines. In open-pit mines, the process of producing copper from sulfide ores begins at the mine pit. Waste rock and ores

containing copper are first drilled and blasted and then loaded onto diesel-electric trucks by electric shovels. Waste is hauled to dump areas. In underground mines, copper ore is deposited on rail cars and transported to a crushing circuit where gyratory crushers break the ore into sizes no larger than 3/4 of an inch. In both types of mines, the ore is then transported to rod and ball mills which grind it to the consistency of powder. In the conventional concentrator/smelter/refinery process for sulfide ore, this finely ground ore is agitated in a water and chemical solution and pumped as a watery mixture to the flotation separator. The solution is then aerated, producing a froth which carries the copper minerals, but not the waste rock, to the surface. The froth is skimmed off and filtered to produce copper concentrates. The waste rock, called tailings, is sent to a tailings storage facility. The copper concentrates (which contain a copper grade of approximately 30%) are then sent to the smelter.

At the smelter, the concentrates are blended with fluxes and fed into reverberatory furnaces or a Teniente converter (a technologically advanced type of converter designed by CODELCO) where they are melted, producing “matte” and “slag”. Matte from reverberatory furnaces contains approximately 45% copper, and matte from a Teniente converter contains approximately 75% copper. Slag is a residue of the smelting process containing iron and other impurities, which the Company disposes of with its other industrial solid waste. The matte is transferred by ladles to the converters and is oxidized in two steps. First, the iron sulfides in the matte are oxidized with silica, producing slag that is returned to the reverberatory furnaces. Second, the impurities in the matte sulfide are oxidized to produce blister copper. The blister copper contains approximately 98.5% copper. Some of the blister copper is sold to customers. The remainder is transferred to the electrolytic refinery.

After additional treatment in the anode furnace, the copper is cast into anodes and then moved to the refinery’s electrolytic tank house. This anode copper is approximately 99.0% copper. In the electrolytic tank house, anodes are suspended in tanks containing an acid solution and copper sulfate. An electrical current is passed through the anodes and chemical solution to deposit clean copper on pure copper plates. The resulting refined copper cathodes are 99.99% copper. Silver and small amounts of other metals contained in the anodes settle on the bottom of the tanks and are recovered in a separate process.

Oxide Ores. Oxide ore is more scarce than sulfide ore, and is typically found closer to the surface of the earth. A different process (called the SX-EW process) is used to produce refined copper from oxide ores, which CODELCO employs at its SX-EW facilities in Chuquicamata, El Teniente, Salvador and Radomiro Tomic. In the first step of the SX-EW process, copper sulfide ore is mined, crushed and deposited into large piles. The piles are leached for a period of several days with a solution of sulfuric acid, resulting in the effusion from the piles of a solution with a high-concentration of copper. The copper solution is collected into large pools, from which copper is then recovered by solvent extraction, followed by a second recovery method called electrowinning, to produce high-grade copper cathodes. The SX-EW process involves lower overall refining costs, and can be used with a lower grade of ore, than the traditional concentrator/smelter/refinery process. The SX-EW process also enables CODELCO to recover copper by re-leaching waste material left over from prior copper extractions.

Operations

CODELCO’s copper operations are consolidated into five divisions:

- The Codelco Norte Division, CODELCO’s largest division, was formed in August 2002 by the combination of the former Chuquicamata and Radomiro Tomic Divisions. Chuquicamata has been in operation since 1915 and has smelting and refining capacity. In 2005, Codelco Norte produced 964,930 metric tons of copper, representing 52.7% of CODELCO’s total copper output, with a cash cost of - 16.8 cents per pound.
- The El Teniente Division is the operator of the world’s largest underground copper mine and has been in operation for approximately 100 years. The El Teniente Division includes the Caletones smelter, and in 2005 produced 437,393 metric tons of copper.

- The Andina Division, which has no independent smelting capacity, in 2005 produced 833,083 metric tons of concentrate containing 248,137 metric tons of copper.
- The Salvador Division includes the smelter/refinery complex at Potrerillos (with a capacity of 671,000 metric tons of concentrate), and in 2005 produced 77,520 metric tons of copper. In July 2005, following an evaluation of the Salvador Division, CODELCO's Board of Directors made the determination to phase out mining operations at the Salvador mine from 2008 to 2011, but to continue operating the smelter and refinery complex.
- The Ventanas Division was created in January 2005 in connection with the acquisition of the Ventanas smelter from the Chilean state-owned mining company ENAMI in May 2005. The Ventanas smelter has a capacity of 424,000 metric tons of concentrate. Ventanas refined 362,667 metric tons of copper in 2005.

The table below shows the production of copper from CODELCO's mines, as compared to private sector production in Chile, for the five-year period ended December 31, 2005:

Production of Copper from Chilean Mines (CODELCO and Private Sector)
(in thousands of metric tons)

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Codelco Norte Division (1)					
Chuquicamata	642	597	601	692	676
Radomiro Tomic	260	297	306	291	289
El Teniente	356	334	339	436	437
Andina Division.	253	219	236	240	248
Salvador Division	81	73	80	75	78
El Abra (2)	<u>107</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>103</u>
CODELCO Total Production	<u>1,699</u>	<u>1,630</u>	<u>1,673</u>	<u>1,840</u>	<u>1,831</u>
Chilean Private Sector (3)	<u>3,040</u>	<u>2,951</u>	<u>3,231</u>	<u>3,573</u>	<u>3,490</u>
Total Chilean Production	<u>4,739</u>	<u>4,581</u>	<u>4,904</u>	<u>5,413</u>	<u>5,321</u>

- (1) The Codelco Norte Division was created on August 1, 2002 and contains the former Chuquicamata and Radomiro Tomic Divisions.
- (2) CODELCO's figures presented for El Abra include 49% of the mine's total production (the share of production which corresponds to CODELCO's 49% ownership interest in the mine). The balance of El Abra's production is included in the private sector figures.
- (3) Source: Chilean Copper Commission.

The table below shows the breakdown of CODELCO's own copper output for the five-year period ended December 31, 2005:

Copper Output of CODELCO (excluding El Abra)
(in thousands of metric tons)

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Cathodes	963	942	907	878	859
Fired Refined	157	133	141	145	162
Blister	194	203	206	208	228
Concentrates	<u>279</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>501</u>	<u>479</u>
Total	<u>1,592</u>	<u>1,520</u>	<u>1,563</u>	<u>1,733</u>	<u>1,728</u>

The following table sets forth CODELCO's principal investment projects for the period 2006-2010 (projects are subject to change at the discretion of the Company):

Principal Development Projects 2006-2010

<u>Site</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Investment (in millions of U.S.\$)</u>
El Teniente	Expansion of Production Capacity (Phase I and II)	In Execution	571
Andina	Expansion of Production Capacity (Phase I and II)	In Evaluation	1,200
Codelco Norte	Integrated Plan for Codelco Norte—Alejandro Hales	In Evaluation	616
Codelco Norte	Expansion of Concentrator and Smelter	In Evaluation	443
Gaby Project	Development of new mine	In Evaluation	789
Total of Principal Projects			<u><u>\$3,619</u></u>

CODELCO's principal development projects listed above, combined with its other investment projects total U.S.\$9.6 billion for the period 2006-2010.

Codelco Norte Division

In order to benefit from the synergies resulting from unified management of its Chuquicamata and Radomiro Tomic Divisions, in August 2002 CODELCO combined the two divisions into a single division, the Codelco Norte Division.

Chuquicamata—Mining Operations. Prior to being combined into the Codelco Norte Division, Chuquicamata was CODELCO's largest division. The Chuquicamata mine, along with the associated smelter and refinery, produced 676,157 metric tons of refined copper in 2005, accounting for approximately 39.1% of CODELCO's copper production. The Chuquicamata mine is an open-pit operation that produces predominantly sulfide concentrates, which are smelted and refined on site. The pit size of the Chuquicamata mine is almost nine kilometers long in a north-south direction by five kilometers wide and 850 meters deep. The Chuquicamata mine is one of the largest copper producing mines in the world and ranked among the lowest-cost producers. Located in the Atacama Desert, 1,200 kilometers north of Santiago and 240 kilometers east of the Chilean city of Antofagasta, the mine has been in continuous operation since 1915.

The Chuquicamata deposit is a porphyry-type ore body. The most important feature of the ore body is a north-south regional fault, the West Fissure fault, which cuts the ore on the west side and creates a sharp limit on the deposit. An oxide ore zone was a large part of the deposit and has been almost totally mined out. The mine contains a supergene enrichment layer (a redeposit of copper, by natural forces, from higher to lower layers), which has a thickness of almost 800 meters near the center of the mine. Five kilometers north of Chuquicamata, the ore body narrows and merges with the Radomiro Tomic ore body.

One of CODELCO's ongoing projects related to the Chuquicamata mine is the Calama Integration Project, a major initiative to relocate the inhabitants of the town of Chuquicamata, which is situated on the outskirts of the mining facility, to the nearby city of Calama. Most of the space currently available near the mine site for depositing the large piles of the mine's tailings has now been used, requiring additional space to be made available. The Calama Integration Project includes CODELCO's participation in the construction and financing of houses and apartments for mine employees and commercial centers in Calama. The area of the town of Chuquicamata is being used as a new site for the deposit of waste rock and for SX-EW treatment dams. CODELCO expects to invest approximately U.S.\$381 million in the implementation of this project, of which U.S.\$374 million has been invested as of June 30, 2006.

In July 2006, a rockslide occurred in the transfer area of the M-1 crusher system of the Chuquicamata mine. The incident severely damaged the conveyor system and other equipment, resulting in daily production losses of approximately 480 tons of fine copper and 40 tons of molybdenum daily through mid-September 2006, when production returned to pre-incident capacity (resulting in a total production loss equal to 1.4% and

5.5% of CODELCO's total fine copper and molybdenum production in 2005, respectively). Although CODELCO continues to incur some additional production costs pending the reconfiguration of certain equipment, production capacity has been fully restored and the incident did not disrupt CODELCO's ability to fulfill its supply commitments. CODELCO has notified its insurer of its intention to file a claim in respect of its equipment and production losses.

Chuquicamata—Smelting Operations. Chuquicamata utilizes one Outokumpu flash furnace, five Pierce Smith converters and two Teniente converters to process 1.65 million metric tons of 32.5% copper concentrate per year. Chuquicamata performs all stages of copper production from the mining process through cathode production.

Radomiro Tomic. The Radomiro Tomic deposit lies five kilometers north of the main pit at Chuquicamata. Radomiro Tomic began production at the end of 1997 and was CODELCO's newest division prior to being combined into the Codelco Norte Division. Radomiro Tomic is a state of the art facility, and the world's largest producer of copper using the highly efficient SX-EW process.

Copper Production and Cash Cost—Codelco Norte
(production in thousands of metric tons and cash cost in cents per pound)

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Copper Production Codelco Norte					
Chuquicamata	642	597	601	692	676
Radomiro Tomic	260	297	306	291	289
Cash Cost Codelco Norte					(16.8)
Chuquicamata	40.4	39.6	42.4	13.1	
Radomiro Tomic	31.6	32.8	31.9	38.6	

As of December 31, 2005 the Codelco Norte Division employed 8,168 persons and produced 964,930 metric tons of copper at a cash cost of -16.8 cents per pound.

El Teniente Division

Mining Operations. The El Teniente Division is the second largest division of CODELCO and operates the El Teniente underground mine located 80 kilometers southeast of Santiago. With production of 437,393 metric tons in 2005, it is the world's largest underground copper mine.

The El Teniente deposit is also a porphyry-type ore body. The deposit covers a vertical span of over 1,500 meters. A tabular subvertical dacite porphyry intrusion two kilometers long by 200 meters wide is well exposed in the northern part of the deposit, and a quartz-diorite stock is located at the southeast side. Wall rocks are mostly andesites, which are strongly mineralized, containing a high concentration of chalcopyrite and bornite. The size of the deposit is at least three kilometers north-south and close to one kilometer wide.

El Teniente primarily produces concentrates that are smelted at the Caltones smelter. In addition to the principal mine at El Teniente, the division performs mining operations at several other areas of the main deposit, which gradually increased production to approximately 130,000 tons of ore per day by the end of 2005, from approximately 100,000 tons per day in 2002. The Esmeralda area of the mine, which was opened in late 1998, is the main producing mine area, producing 45,000 tons of ore per day. As of December 31, 2005, El Teniente employed 4,976 persons.

Copper Production and Cash Cost—El Teniente Division
(production in thousands of metric tons and cash cost in cents per pound)

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Copper Production	356	332	339	436	437
Cash Cost	40.4	40.3	45.4	43.9	45.2

Smelting Operations. The El Teniente Division includes the Caletones smelter, with capacity to smelt 1.25 million metric tons of concentrate per year. The El Teniente mine supplies 1.1 million metric tons of concentrate per year to the Caletones smelter. The balance of concentrate processed by the smelter is brought from the Andina Division, 300 kilometers away.

The Caletones smelter operates two Teniente Modified Converters, three Pierce Smith Converters and several refining furnaces and gas treatment plants. El Teniente has no electrolytic refining plant, and smelter output is sold as fire-refined copper or anodes to be refined at other facilities such as the Ventanas refinery or Chuquicamata.

Andina Division

Mining Operations. The Andina Division operates the Andina mine and the Sur-Sur mine, which are located 50 kilometers northeast of Santiago. Production at the Andina Division is split among open-pit and underground mines. Andina does not operate a smelter. Its production is processed at the Caletones smelter of El Teniente, at the Ventanas refinery or at the Salvador Division, and some of its concentrate is sold to ENAMI or other purchasers. In 2005 Andina employed 1,250 persons (as of December 31) and produced 248,137 metric tons of copper.

The Rio Blanco-Los Bronces porphyry-type deposit, one of the largest copper ore bodies in Chile, is partially owned by the Andina Division. The northwest portion of this deposit is owned by Andina; the southeast portion is owned by Compañía Minera Disputada de Las Condes, a subsidiary of Anglo American Corporation. The deposit is characterized by plentiful tourmaline and breccia rock bodies mineralized with copper sulfides, mostly calcopyrite. The deposit is four kilometers in length, in the northwest to southeast direction, with a maximum width of almost one kilometer.

Copper Production and Cash Cost—Andina Division (production in thousands of metric tons and cash cost in cents per pound)

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Copper Production	253	219	236	240	248
Cash Cost	48.0	49.7	47.0	34.9	36.1

CODELCO aims to increase the processing output of the Andina division. CODELCO is currently evaluating plans to expand the Andina mine to increase copper production by approximately 17.2% through a two-phase project from 2006-2010.

Salvador Division

Mining Operations. Salvador is the smallest of the CODELCO divisions. In 2005, it produced 77,520 metric tons of fine copper. The complex includes the mine and concentrator at Salvador and a smelter/refinery at Potrerillos. The Salvador mine is located 900 kilometers north of Santiago and 120 kilometers east of the Chilean port of Chañaral. Concentrates are transported 67 kilometers from the mine to the smelter at Potrerillos via pipeline and truck.

The Salvador Division has the smallest base reserve of ore among all of the CODELCO divisions. The Salvador deposit is a typical medium-sized porphyry-type ore body. There is an 80- to 200-meter thick leached capping covering a lensoid-shaped enrichment layer roughly one kilometer in diameter that attains a maximum thickness of about 250 meters. This enrichment layer is almost completely mined out. Mining is currently focused on the primary ore located underneath the secondary enrichment (the so-called Inca levels). As of December 31, 2005, Salvador employed 1,821 persons.

In July 2005, following an evaluation of the Salvador Division, CODELCO's Board of Directors made the determination to phase out mining operations at the Salvador mine from 2008 to 2011 as falling ore grades are anticipated to negatively impact the mine's future profitability. The Salvador division's oxide line will

close by 2008, and sulfide production will continue until 2011. The Potrerillos smelter and refinery will continue to operate.

Copper Production and Cash Cost—Salvador Division
(production in thousands of metric tons and cash cost in cents per pound)

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Copper Production	81	73	80	75	78
Cash Cost	59.6	69.4	62.7	68.0	112.5

Smelting Operations. The smelting and refining operation is located at Potrerillos. This facility includes one Teniente converter and four Pierce Smith converters for a rated annual capacity of 671,000 metric tons of concentrate. CODELCO increased capacity of the Potrerillos smelter in May 2004, and is currently conducting conceptual engineering for a proposed expansion of capacity of the Potrerillos refinery.

Ventanas Division

Smelting and Refinery Operations. The Ventanas Division was created in January 2005 in connection with the acquisition of the Ventanas smelter and refinery from the Chilean state-owned mining company ENAMI in May 2005. The Ventanas smelter has a capacity of 424,000 metric tons of concentrate. Ventanas refined 362,667 metric tons of copper in 2005. CODELCO is required to provide the necessary smelting and refining capacity for the treatment of products for the small- and medium-sized mining industry that ENAMI serves.

Joint Ventures

CODELCO has undertaken several projects and business ventures with certain private sector mining and non-mining enterprises, including:

- *Joint Venture with Minmetals:* In March 2006, CODELCO and Minmetals, a Chinese state-owned metals company, created a joint venture equally owned by both companies, Copper Partners Investment Company Ltd. Under a 15-year sales contract covering a total of 836,250 metric tons of copper, CODELCO sells cathodes to Copper Partners Investment Company Ltd. The joint venture made an initial up-front payment of U.S.\$550 million to CODELCO in March 2006 and will pay a price balance on shipments during the term of the contract. In turn, the joint venture sells the cathodes to Minmetals at market prices. Shipments under the contract commenced in June 2006. CODELCO also granted Minmetals an option to acquire, at market price, a minority interest in a company that will be formed to exploit the Gaby mineral deposit. The option is subject to certain conditions, including CODELCO's decision to proceed with the project, which the Board of Directors approved in January 2006, as well as certain governmental approvals.
- *El Abra:* In 1994, CODELCO formed a 49%/51% joint venture with Cyprus Amax Minerals Company (currently a subsidiary of the Phelps Dodge Corporation) to develop the El Abra mine in northern Chile. The mine is an open-pit facility located 105 kilometers north of the city of Calama at an altitude of 3,900 meters above sea level. El Abra started production seven months ahead of schedule in August 1996. Constructed at a cost of U.S.\$1.05 billion, it is designed to produce 225,000 metric tons of copper per year and includes one of the world's largest SX-EW facilities. The mine contains approximately 770 million metric tons of leachable oxide copper, with an average ore grade of 0.55% and a mine life of 17 years based on identified reserves. In 2005, El Abra produced 210,618 metric tons of fine copper at a cash cost of 67.3 cents per pound.

The El Abra project was originally financed by a U.S.\$850 million syndicated loan, which was repaid in full in November 2004.

CODELCO's equity participation in the net income of El Abra totaled U.S.\$88.5 million in 2005 (reflecting equity participation of U.S.\$99.1 million, less a U.S.\$10.6 million charge relating to excess

inventory) as compared to U.S.\$94.9 million in 2004 and U.S.\$15.8 million in 2003. The increase in 2004 resulted from the increase in copper prices. As of June 30, 2006, CODELCO had an investment recorded on its balance sheet relating to El Abra in the net amount of U.S.\$536.4 million.

Loans outstanding from CODELCO to El Abra amounted to U.S.\$40 million as of June 30, 2005 and were repaid in full in July 2005. These loans resulted from the prior commitment of both Cyprus Amax and CODELCO to support the development of the mine by providing financing in case of low copper prices in 2001. Such financing, in the amount of U.S.\$70 million, was provided in November 2001 in the form of subordinated indebtedness purchased by CODELCO (49%) and Cyprus Amax (51%). CODELCO had accounts payable due to El Abra in the amount of U.S.\$48.5 million as of June 30, 2006. There are no other commitments from CODELCO to assist or provide financial support to El Abra. In the first six months of 2006, CODELCO's equity participation in the net income of El Abra totaled U.S.\$186.5 million.

- *Exploration Partnerships:* In recent years, as various companies have formally expressed their interest in undertaking joint exploration efforts with CODELCO, the Company has increasingly become involved in combined exploration efforts with strategic partners. CODELCO formed Minera Pecobre S.A. de C.V. ("Pecobre") in a joint venture with Mexican mining company Minera Peñoles, S.A. de C.V. to explore for copper in Mexico. Pecobre has a U.S.\$3.0 million budget for exploration in 2006 in the Sonora and Chiapas regions of Mexico. Contracts were signed in 2001 to explore the Gradaus area in Brazil with Barrick do Brasil Ltda., a Brazilian company. CODELCO also has a purchase option over a mining property owned by Cementos Bio-Bio in the region of Copiapo, which currently is being explored. In addition, CODELCO's alliance with Mantos de Oro, a joint venture between Placer Dome (now owned by Barrick Gold) and Kinross Gold Corp., inaugurated the exploitation of the Purén gold and silver ore deposit in November 2005.
- *Deutsche Giessradht GmbH:* CODELCO is a partner in a 40%/60% joint venture with Nordeutsche Affinerie Group in Deutsche Giessradht GmbH, a German corporation located in Emmerich, Germany. The company, which has been in existence since 1975, produces continuous copper cast wire rod. CODELCO indirectly supplies copper to Deutsche Giessradht GmbH.
- *Alliance Copper Limited:* In August 2000, CODELCO formed a 50%/50% joint venture with BHP Billiton, now Billiton Jersey Limited, in Alliance Copper Limited, a company located in Jersey that is developing a process of bio-leaching of concentrates containing high concentrations of arsenic. CODELCO had an investment recorded on its balance sheet related to Alliance Copper Limited in the net amount of U.S.\$10.4 million as of June 30, 2006. In August 2005, an agreement was reached with Billiton Jersey Limited to extend the innovation and technology testing period, and under which CODELCO acquired an option to purchase the shares of Alliance Copper Limited owned by Billiton Jersey Limited. In July 2006, the Board of Directors agreed to exercise the call option for the shares of Alliance Copper Limited and to cover the costs of terminating certain of Alliance Copper Limited's contracts.
- *BioSigma S.A.:* CODELCO is a partner in a 66.67%/33.33% joint venture with Nippon Mining and Metals Company in BioSigma S.A., a company working to develop biotechnology expertise that may be applied to bio-mining processes.
- *Electroandina and Tocopilla; Edelnor:* In January 1996, the former Tocopilla Division of CODELCO, which operated a thermoelectric plant that provided electricity to several mining operations in northern Chile, was split into two companies: Electroandina and Tocopilla. Tocopilla, a holding company, controls 65.2% of the shares of Electroandina, and CODELCO owns the remaining 34.8%. CODELCO sold 51% of Tocopilla to Tractebel and retained a 49% ownership interest. Electroandina generates and transmits electricity in the north of Chile. CODELCO purchases some of its electricity for the Codelco Norte Division from Electroandina pursuant to long-term electricity supply contracts.

Due to the introduction of natural gas and significant overcapacity in the electricity distribution grid in northern Chile, Electroandina has suffered from low prices. Electroandina has begun a process of

increasing generation capacity and, through consolidation with other suppliers in the region, is actively pursuing opportunities to become the main supplier of electric power in northern Chile. As of June 30, 2006, CODELCO was owed U.S.\$45.9 million by Electroandina and had accounts payable due to Electroandina in the amount of U.S.\$17.0 million. In addition, CODELCO has provided Electroandina with a line of credit of up to U.S.\$45 million that Electroandina may draw on to pay down its bank debt.

On November 5, 2002, CODELCO and Tractebel jointly acquired approximately 82% of Edelnor, which owns approximately 720 megawatts of installed electric power-generation capacity in northern Chile. The transaction involved a total investment by CODELCO of approximately U.S.\$42.8 million. Following that investment, Edelnor entered into and has since emerged from a Chapter 11 reorganization proceeding in the United States that included a restructuring of its debt. As of June 30, 2006, CODELCO had invested, directly and indirectly through its subsidiaries, a total of approximately U.S.\$198 million in Edelnor. CODELCO has announced its intention of disposing of its investments in the electricity sector as opportunities arise.

Under the terms of a financing agreement between Edelnor and Inversiones Mejillones S.A., Inversiones Mejillones, of whose equity CODELCO indirectly and directly owns approximately 65.2%, may be required to provide approximately U.S.\$15 million in financing to Edelnor.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, Electroandina recorded a net loss of U.S.\$2.9 million, and for the six months ended June 30, 2006, a net loss of U.S.\$643 thousand, principally due to the gas crisis in Argentina. CODELCO had an investment recorded on its balance sheet related to Electroandina in the net amount of U.S.\$121.5 million as of June 30, 2006.

For the year ended December 31, 2005 Edelnor recorded net loss of approximately U.S.\$1.1 million and for the six months ended June 30, 2006, a net income of U.S.\$40,000.

- *Fundición Talleres S.A.*: CODELCO's Talleres Division was spun-off into a wholly-owned subsidiary of CODELCO, Fundición Talleres S.A. In January 2004, CODELCO sold 60% of Fundición Talleres S.A. through an auction process to Compañía Electro Metalúrgica S.A. ("Elecmetal"). Fundición Talleres S.A. manufactures and sells cast steel spare parts for mining equipment and also carries out manufacturing and commercial activities in the field of metallurgy and metalmechanics. Fundición Talleres S.A. participates in major projects in Chile and abroad. As of June 30, 2006, CODELCO's 40% ownership interest in Fundición Talleres S.A. represented an investment of U.S.\$9.9 million.
- *Mining Information Communications and Monitoring S.A.* In April 2006, CODELCO and NTT, the Japanese technology company, created a joint venture, Mining Information Communications and Monitoring S.A. ("MiCoMo"), owned 66% by CODELCO and 34% by NTT. MiCoMo's goal is to adapt and incorporate communication and information technologies developed by NTT to the requirements of CODELCO's mining processes to make them more efficient and safer.

The following table sets forth the major mining and exploration agreements to which CODELCO is a party, as of December 31, 2005:

**Major Mining and Exploration Agreements
(As of June 30, 2006)**

	<u>Partner</u>	<u>Type</u>
Mining Agreement Projects		
El Abra	Phelps Dodge (USA)	Copper
Agua de la Falda S.A.*	Barrick Gold (Canada)	Gold
SCM Purén	Mantos de Oro (Chile)	Gold
Exploration Agreement Projects		
Chile		
Sierra Mariposa	Placer Dome (Canada)†	Copper
Vallenar and others	Cementos Bio-Bio (Chile)	Copper
Cachinal	Xstrata (Australia)	Copper
Abroad		
Sonora and others	Peñoles (Mexico)	Copper/Gold
Gradaus	Barrick do Brasil Ltda. (Brazil)	Copper
Mineracao Vale do Curaca	Cariabas (Brazil)	Copper

* In September 2006, CODELCO acquired 56.7% of Agua de la Falda from Barrick, becoming the sole owner of the company; CODELCO then agreed to sell the company to Meridian Gold Inc.

† Barrick Gold acquired Placer Dome in February 2006.

Resources and Reserves

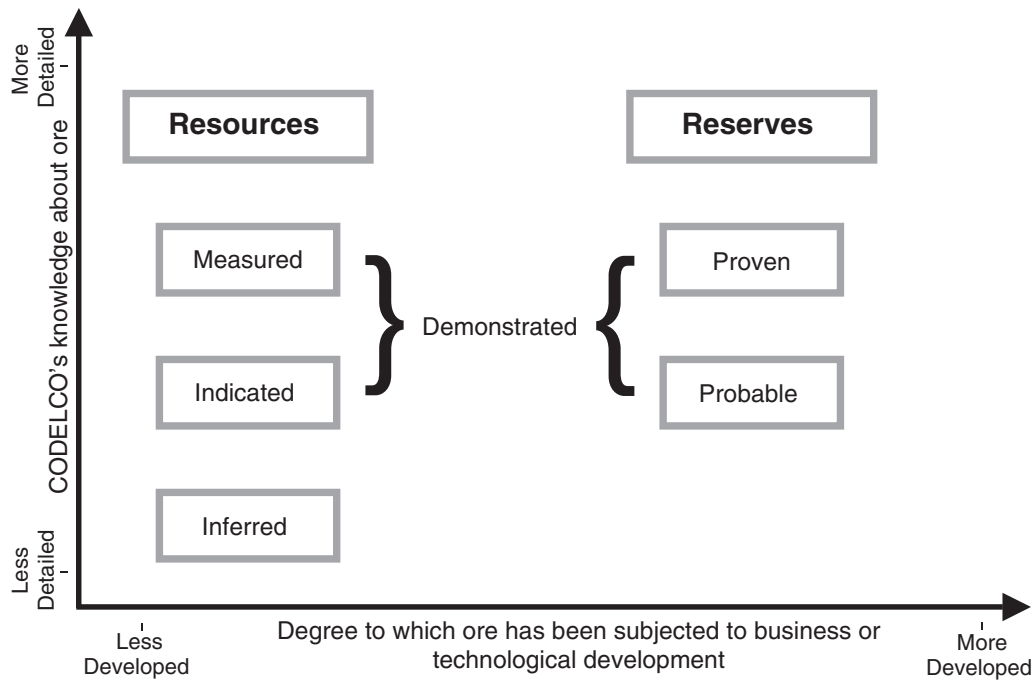
As is standard in the industry, CODELCO divides its mineral holdings into two categories, resources and reserves. *Resources* are ore bodies of economic value that have been identified and evaluated through exploration, reconnaissance and sampling. Resources are estimated based on geological knowledge about the deposit, which is based on scientific concepts concerning the formation of minerals such as oxides, sulfides and mixed ores, as well as available knowledge concerning the geological continuity of the mineralized sectors. This is based on technical parameters, such as robustness of the genetic-geological model and its validation through drillings. *Reserves* are the portion of the resource that can be extracted based on an economic, environmental and technological analysis set forth in a mining plan.

Resources and reserves are both subdivided further, based on the degree of knowledge that CODELCO has of their extent and composition. If CODELCO's knowledge of reserves is extensive and direct, they are *proven reserves*; and if CODELCO's knowledge of them is substantial but less extensive, they are *probable reserves*. Both categories of reserves are sometimes referred to as *demonstrated reserves*. As to resources, if CODELCO's knowledge of them is extensive and direct, they are *measured resources*; if CODELCO's knowledge of them is substantial but less extensive, they are *indicated resources*; and if CODELCO's knowledge of them is only indirect, they are *inferred resources*.

Measured resources are based on a dense grid of regularly distributed drillings, indicated resources are based on an intermediate grid of regularly distributed drillings, and inferred resources are based on irregularly, sometimes sporadically distributed drillings, where the continuity of ore grades is mostly supported by concepts on the theoretical continuity of geological events (for example, lithology, alteration and mineralization).

Resources that are either measured or indicated (as opposed to inferred) are sometimes together referred to as *demonstrated resources*. Resources of all three categories are sometimes together referred to as *identified resources*.

The following diagram sets forth the relationships among the different categories of resources and reserves:



Based on the methods and categories described above, CODELCO's demonstrated reserves include 54 million tons of copper ore, an amount that represents at least 30 years of future production at current levels. CODELCO's demonstrated resources include 89 million tons of copper ore, and its identified resources include 275 million tons of copper ore.

The following table sets forth the amount and grade of CODELCO's copper holdings by division as of December 31, 2005:

	Identified Resources (3)			Demonstrated Resources (3)			Demonstrated Reserves		
	Ore reserves (1)	Grade copper	Fine copper (2)	Ore reserves (1)	Grade copper	Fine copper (2)	Ore reserves (1)	Grade copper	Fine copper (2)
CODELCO Norte	18,219	0.49%	90	4,138	0.69%	29	2,268	0.83%	19
Salvador	2,481	0.38	10	1,065	0.52	6	73	0.64	1
Andina	14,767	0.57	84	2,842	0.74	21	1,651	0.86	14
El Teniente	19,519	0.57	111	6,317	0.72	45	1,819	1.02	19
Others (3)	735	0.39	3	564	0.42	2	484	0.42	2
Total	55,722	0.53%	298	14,925	0.69%	103	6,295	0.86%	54

(1) In millions of metric tons.

(2) In millions of metric fine tons.

(3) Resources cut-off grade 0.2% copper

The system described above for categorizing mineral ore is widely used within the mining industry (and codified in such international regulations as the Joint One Reserves Committee (JORC) code of Australia, the South African Mineral Resources Committee (SAMREC), and the Reporting Code of Great Britain). Other systems of categorization are also used; one such system is that used by the U.S. Geological Survey.

The following table sets forth the copper holdings of the world and of CODELCO using the U.S. Geological Survey system:

	<u>World</u> <u>(in millions of tons)</u>	<u>CODELCO</u> <u>(in millions of tons)</u>	<u>CODELCO's share</u> <u>(%)</u>
Resources	1,600	326	20%
Reserve Base (1)	940	210 (2)	22%

(1) As defined by the U.S. Geological Survey.

(2) Identified as resources at a cut-off grade of 0.4% copper per ton.

In order to define the development strategy of CODELCO and each of its Divisions, and to maximize the value of its vast mining resources, CODELCO has developed a “life-of-mine” business plan, or Business and Development Plan (“BDP”).

The 2006 BDP enables CODELCO to develop a long-term mining plan. CODELCO reviews the terms of the BDP annually to update or modify it for changes in business trends.

The 2006 BDP uses inferred resources to define CODELCO’s strategic vision for long-term resource development. However, the incorporation of such resources increases gradually over time and as the inferred resources become demonstrated reserves. This process is in accordance with criteria established by the CIMVAL code of Canada (Standard and Guidelines for Mineral Valuation of Mineral Properties).

In early stages of the 2006 BDP, production is almost exclusively based on demonstrated reserves and mining projects at advanced stages of engineering or at the investment stage. Mining projects must support their economic evaluation based on demonstrated reserves in order to be approved for investment.

Production Costs of Copper

CODELCO’s production costs include all costs and expenses incurred in connection with the mining and production of its copper mix and related by-products. These production costs do not include administrative and operating costs incurred in connection with the processing of other copper products purchased from third parties.

In 2005, CODELCO’s annual production of copper was 1.73 million metric tons, or 1.84 million including El Abra. As a result, each one cent change in CODELCO’s average annual per pound copper price causes a variation in operating profit of approximately U.S.\$35 million. CODELCO continues to focus on the control of its production costs, which generally declined from 1993 to 1998 and have been maintained since then. In 2005, CODELCO’s cash cost of production was 11.6 cents per pound compared to 44.7 cents in 1998.

CODELCO continues to develop and refine management programs and practices to control the cost of copper production. CODELCO believes that its cost reduction program has allowed it to face the challenges posed by low levels of copper prices in the past. These practices and programs include the following: (i) improved deposit identification and mining techniques, (ii) the development of a workforce and management partnership which, together with advances in mining technology, has resulted in improved labor productivity (the amount of copper produced per worker increased 11.9% from 93.7 tons in 2001 to 104.5 tons in 2004; but decreased to 96.3 tons in 2005 and 89.2 tons in the first six months of 2006 as a result of a new labor law effective January 2005 and the acquisition of the Ventanas smelter and refinery, each of which required CODELCO to increase its work force), (iii) early retirement and workforce reduction programs, (iv) decreased spending on the outsourcing of maintenance and operational support services, and (v) reduced expenses for materials used in the processes of copper production due to improved relationships with suppliers.

CODELCO believes that it will be able to continue to control its cash cost of production per pound with these programs and practices.

Resource Development

CODELCO holds an estimated 20% of the world's copper reserve base. CODELCO has a two-pronged exploration program that is focused on increasing new resources for its existing divisions and exploring for new deposits outside its current operations in Chile and abroad. Development and replacement of reserves is a major aspect of CODELCO's development strategy.

CODELCO's main exploration projects can be summarized, in order of economic importance, as follows:

- *San Antonio at Salvador:* CODELCO estimates that this ore body contains 202 million metric tons of oxide resources with an average copper grade of 0.62%. The ore body also contains sulfide resources that are not yet included in development plans.
- *El Teniente:* CODELCO estimates that a new ore body discovered near the El Teniente deposit contains 23 million metric tons of resources with an average copper grade of 0.65% (with a cut-off grade of 0.5%).

There are also a number of other locations within each division that are presently being studied and which will be reported when they reach more advanced stages of development. These locations provide CODELCO with exploration potential near deposits with which it is familiar.

Marketing

General

CODELCO has 17 sales representatives covering over 35 countries around the world. The following table shows the breakdown of CODELCO's sales by product type including third-party products for the five years ended December 31, 2005:

Sales by Product Type (in thousands of metric tons)					
	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Cathodes	1,645	1,576	1,381	1,651	1,457
Fired Refined	154	138	136	145	169
Blister	69	86	70	113	108
Concentrates	197	130	207	388	303
Total	<u>2,065</u>	<u>1,930</u>	<u>1,794</u>	<u>2,297</u>	<u>2,036</u>

CODELCO's marketing strategy is focused in four major areas:

- *Pricing.* CODELCO prices its products at prices competitive in the market.
- *Establishing long-term relationships.* CODELCO encourages sales through annual contracts and direct long-term relationships with copper consumers.
- *Quality and sales service.* CODELCO focuses on product quality and sales service based on timeliness, scheduling and conditions of product delivery.
- *Diversification.* CODELCO has a geographically diverse sales portfolio.

Pricing and Hedging

The substantial majority of copper produced by CODELCO is sold to customers with long-term relationships with CODELCO, generally under annual contracts. For such contracts, pricing is based on

prevailing monthly average copper prices quoted on LME for a quotational period, generally the month following the scheduled month of shipment. To the extent not sold under annual contracts, copper is sold on commodity exchanges or on a spot sale basis to merchants and consumers.

CODELCO applies a premium policy in sales of its Grade A cathodes. Premium amounts for different markets are adjusted in accordance with prevailing ocean freight costs and keyed to the standard terms of payment in different markets, as well as to the individual characteristics and competitive conditions of those markets. For 2006, the base premium for CIF (shipments of copper including shipping and insurance costs) to Rotterdam was set at U.S.\$105 per metric ton, as compared to the premium of U.S.\$115 per metric ton established in 2005.

CODELCO sells its copper concentrates under long-term contracts. These contracts generally have three-year terms with fixed volume. As a general rule, each year contracts covering one-third of the terms on one-third of the volume come up for negotiation. The selling price is based on world metal prices and is generally tied to the LME settlement prices for Grade A copper plus or minus certain premiums.

Molybdenum is sold in sulfide form to roasting plants and merchants and other refiners under annual contracts. Sales prices are based on prevailing monthly averages of molybdenum dealer oxide high/low prices as quoted in "Metals Week" for a quotational period, generally the month following the scheduled month of shipment.

In July 2005, the Board of Directors determined to hedge certain future copper commitments and production in order to manage the risk associated with copper price volatility. The arrangements approved by the Board relate specifically to the equivalent of the remaining production of the Salvador Division, as well as production from the Gaby mineral deposit and the Company's supply commitment to the joint venture with Minmetals. As of June 30, 2006, these hedges had a range of maturities through March 2013, covered approximately 1.18 million metric tons of copper (not exceeding 11% of anticipated annual production in any of the years covered), and had an outstanding negative exposure (mark-to-market less than their carrying values) of approximately U.S.\$2.6 billion. In the first six months of 2006, CODELCO's production hedging activities had a negative impact of approximately U.S.\$104.9 million on pre-tax income, with the effect of the hedges being reflected in CODELCO's sales at the time they are settled.

CODELCO also periodically enters into futures contracts at the request of customers with respect to sales of its own copper in order to provide protection to its customers against fluctuation in the sale price paid by them in connection with such sales.

See "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to CODELCO's Operations—CODELCO engages in hedging activity, particularly with respect to its copper production, which may not be successful and may result in losses to CODELCO" and Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further details regarding CODELCO's hedging activity.

Major Export Customers

As discussed above, most of CODELCO's customers receive shipments on a monthly basis. Consequently, CODELCO's sales volume is relatively consistent throughout the year. CODELCO's sales of refined copper in 2005 were geographically diversified, with 40% of sales made to Asia, including 21% to China, 33% to Europe, 17% to North America and 10% to South America. CODELCO's top ten customers purchased approximately 43% of its total copper sales volume in 2005.

The following table shows CODELCO's copper sales for the three years ended December 31, 2005 to CODELCO's top export markets and in Chile:

CODELCO's Copper Sales by Destination
(in thousands of metric tons)

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
China	363	419	411
United States	123	193	277
South Korea	219	256	235
France	177	239	197
Italy	110	176	169
Chile	124	282	125
Germany	88	97	112
Brazil	70	87	72
Taiwan	84	100	68
Mexico	42	68	60
Spain	19	51	34
Japan	35	56	28

The increase in sales made to the United States during 2005 as compared to 2004 was primarily due to the elimination of the 1% duty for imports of copper under the U.S.-Chile Free Trade Agreement.

Competition

CODELCO believes that competition in the copper market is based upon price, quality of product and timing of delivery. CODELCO's products compete with other materials, including aluminum and plastics. CODELCO competes with other mining companies and private individuals in connection with the acquisition of mining concessions and mineral leases and in connection with the recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

Employees

At December 31, 2005, CODELCO employed 17,880 persons, approximately 97% of whom were covered by collective bargaining agreements with labor unions. Most of these collective bargaining agreements have terms of two to four years. A number of collective bargaining agreements are expiring in the near future, including one relating to approximately 341 supervisors at the El Teniente Division on October 31, 2006, two relating to approximately 1,200 workers at the Andina Division on November 30, 2006 and six relating to approximately 6,500 workers at the Codelco Norte Division on December 31, 2006. There can be no assurance that a work slowdown, a work stoppage or strike will not occur prior to or upon the expiration of the current collective bargaining agreements and management is unable to estimate the effect of any such work slowdown, stoppage or strike on CODELCO's production levels.

The Chuquicamata Division experienced a 10-day strike in 1996 and a work slowdown in 1998, the Radomiro Tomic Division experienced a work slowdown in 2000, the El Teniente Division experienced a short strike by approximately 1,500 employees of independent contractors in 2003, the Andina Division experienced an eleven-day strike in 2003 and the Codelco Norte division experienced a nine-day strike in October 2004. None of these events had a material effect on production in the divisions.

CODELCO employed an average work force of 17,933 persons during 2005, an increase of 8.1% as compared with 2004. CODELCO employed 17,915 persons as of June 30, 2006.

The Company has announced that it plans to lay off 1,600 workers at its Codelco Norte Division by 2007 as part of a long-term plan to increase efficiency.

CODELCO spent U.S.\$10.7 million during 2005 on staff development and training. Some 7,726 training sessions were held, with many employees attending multiple courses, for a total of 56,847 participants and 717,386 man-hours of instruction.

In July 2006, CODELCO and the copper workers unions executed an agreement continuing the Strategic Alliance, a cooperative arrangement first established during the period 2001 to 2006 to facilitate the implementation of the Company's goals during that period. This arrangement is designed to allow the Company to promote growth with competitiveness, while developing the capacity of workers and supervisors, enhancing participatory management and deepening the relationship between labor and management in order to benefit all parties to the agreement, without reducing the independence and roles of any party. The Strategic Alliance focuses on the future of copper and CODELCO's role; values that must govern actions of the Company and its employees; its mission; business areas in which it will concentrate its efforts; targets and commitments; and its management model and strategic focuses or priorities.

There are currently 24,951 employees of regular independent contractors of CODELCO. Their number has increased to as many as 30,000 during times of increased production or investments. Pursuant to the Labor Code, CODELCO can be held liable for the payment of labor and social security obligations owed to the employees of the independent contractors if the independent contractors do not fulfill those payment obligations. CODELCO has agreed with a Chilean governmental agency to provide a framework to facilitate this agency's supervision of the labor and social security obligations owed by the independent contractors to their employees.

As part of its compensation plan, CODELCO offers each employee the opportunity to partially finance the purchase of a first home or to obtain other personal loans granted through each employee's severance plan. Such home loans have a term of up to 15 years, and such personal loans have a term of less than one year. Loans of both kinds provide for interest rates of actual inflation plus a margin of between 1% and 5%. As of June 30, 2006, an aggregate of U.S.\$164.15 million in principal amount of these loans was outstanding.

Number of Employees by Division (1)

Division (2)	January-December		Variation (%) 2004/2005
	2004	2005	
Codelco Norte			
Chuquicamata	7,515	7,494	(0.3)%
Radomiro Tomic	642	708	10.3%
Salvador	1,750	1,812	3.5%
Andina	1,178	1,233	4.7%
El Teniente	4,857	5,010	3.2%
Headquarters	643	678	5.4%
Ventanas (2)	—	1,001	—
Total	16,585	17,933	8.1%

(1) Average for the period

(2) Ventanas Division was created in January 2005 .

Legal Proceedings

CODELCO is involved in various pending legal actions initiated by or against the Company. These lawsuits are inherent to the nature of the environment in which CODELCO develops its mining, industrial and commercial activities.

In November 1996, Construcciones y Montajes Eroles Ltda. initiated a civil legal ordinary proceeding against CODELCO before the Courts of Los Andes for U.S.\$20.5 million in damages, seeking the annulment of arbitration and a settlement on the payment of damages for a breach of contract claim. A final judiciary determination on this matter is still pending.

In October 2003, 23 workers from CODELCO's Andina Division initiated a civil legal proceeding against CODELCO before the Ordinary Courts of Los Andes for approximately U.S.\$24 million in damages arising from alleged silicosis provoked by working conditions in the mines. A second civil legal proceeding for approximately U.S.\$23 million for alleged silicosis due to working conditions was initiated in April 2004 by 24 other workers from the Andina Division. In May 2006, an additional 174 former workers from the division initiated a third civil legal proceeding for approximately U.S.\$140 million on the same grounds. All these proceedings are still pending before the Ordinary Courts of Los Andes and as of the date of this offering memorandum, no final resolution has been adopted regarding them.

In December 2003, CODELCO initiated a legal proceeding against a tax resolution of the Chilean Internal Revenue Service seeking a rebate of U.S.\$42 million in connection with the resolution of a tax claim in respect of fiscal 2003. A final decision regarding this matter is still pending.

In March 2004, arbitration proceedings were initiated by CODELCO against Empresa Eléctrica Alto Cachapoal concerning fulfillment of certain contractual obligations and indemnification. The amount in dispute in this proceeding is U.S.\$30.0 million. These proceedings were suspended until October 2005, but no settlement was reached. Accordingly, the proceedings have resumed.

In January 2005, arbitration proceedings were initiated by Ingeniería y Construcción Vial y Vives Limitada against CODELCO's El Teniente Division requesting U.S.\$28.5 million from CODELCO for indemnification for an alleged breach of contract. The proceedings are at an early stage.

In August 2005, arbitration proceedings were initiated by Colbún S.A. against CODELCO in connection with the electricity supply contract for the El Teniente and Andina Divisions, requesting an adjustment of the price due to changes in the natural gas market in Argentina. The parties entered into negotiations and agreed to end the arbitral proceedings. In July 2006, a final settlement was reached and the parties reinitiated their contractual relationship.

In August 2005, Sukni Sukni initiated a civil legal ordinary proceeding against CODELCO, El Teniente Division, before the Courts of Rancagua seeking the annulment of a contract and payment of approximately U.S.\$20 million in damages for an alleged breach of contract. This proceeding is still pending.

CODELCO believes that it has meritorious defenses to the claims against it and, accordingly, is defending vigorously its rights and interests in these proceedings.

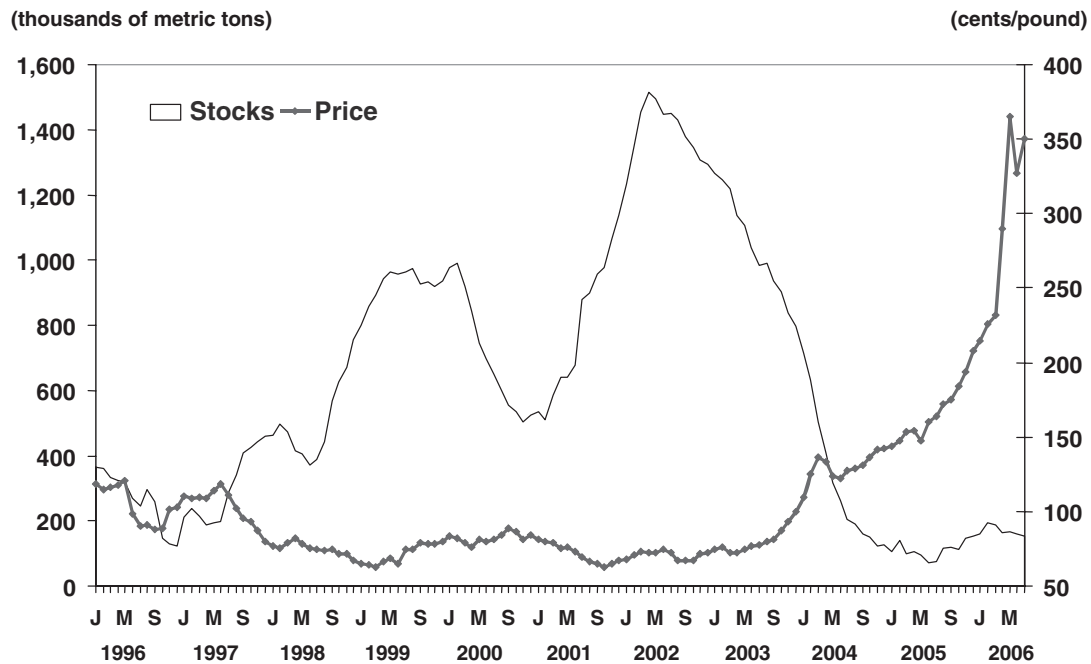
OVERVIEW OF THE COPPER MARKET

Copper is an internationally traded commodity, the price of which is effectively established on terminal markets including the LME and COMEX. The following table sets forth quarterly average prices for refined copper since 2001 on the LME:

Average Copper Price (U.S.\$/Pound)	
2001	
First Quarter	0.801
Second Quarter	0.749
Third Quarter	0.668
Fourth Quarter	0.647
2002	
First Quarter	0.705
Second Quarter	0.729
Third Quarter	0.689
Fourth Quarter	0.705
2003	
First Quarter	0.755
Second Quarter	0.744
Third Quarter	0.995
Fourth Quarter	0.934
2004	
First Quarter	1.239
Second Quarter	1.265
Third Quarter	1.293
Fourth Quarter	1.403
2005	
First Quarter	1.482
Second Quarter	1.537
Third Quarter	1.704
Fourth Quarter	1.951
2005	
First Quarter	2.241
Second Quarter	3.271
Third Quarter	1.704
Fourth Quarter	1.951
2006	
First Quarter	2.241
Second Quarter	3.271
Third Quarter	3.479

Source: London Metal Exchange, Monthly Average Settlement.

The following graph compares average market prices for copper and the level of LME, Shanghai Metal Exchange and COMEX inventories from June 1996 through June 2006:



Source: Chilean Copper Commission.

Historically, copper prices have been subject to wide fluctuations and are affected by numerous factors, including international economic and political conditions, levels of supply and demand, the availability and costs of substitutes, inventory levels maintained by producers and others and actions of participants in the commodities markets. To a lesser extent, copper prices are also subject to the effects of inventory carrying costs and currency exchange rates. In addition, the market prices of copper have occasionally been subject to rapid short-term changes.

Opportunities for Copper

After reaching historic lows in 2001 and 2002, copper prices began to increase in the fourth quarter of 2002. LME copper prices averaged 167.1 cents per pound in 2005, as compared to 130.1 cents per pound in 2004 and 80.7 cents per pound in 2003. In the first half of 2006, copper prices averaged 275.6 cents per pound. The increase in prices reflects increased consumption rates combined with flat production growth. Global demand for copper in 2005 grew by 1.6%, led by Asia and specifically China, where demand grew at 9.5%. China's consumption rate continues to be based on domestic growth and the country's burgeoning export market.

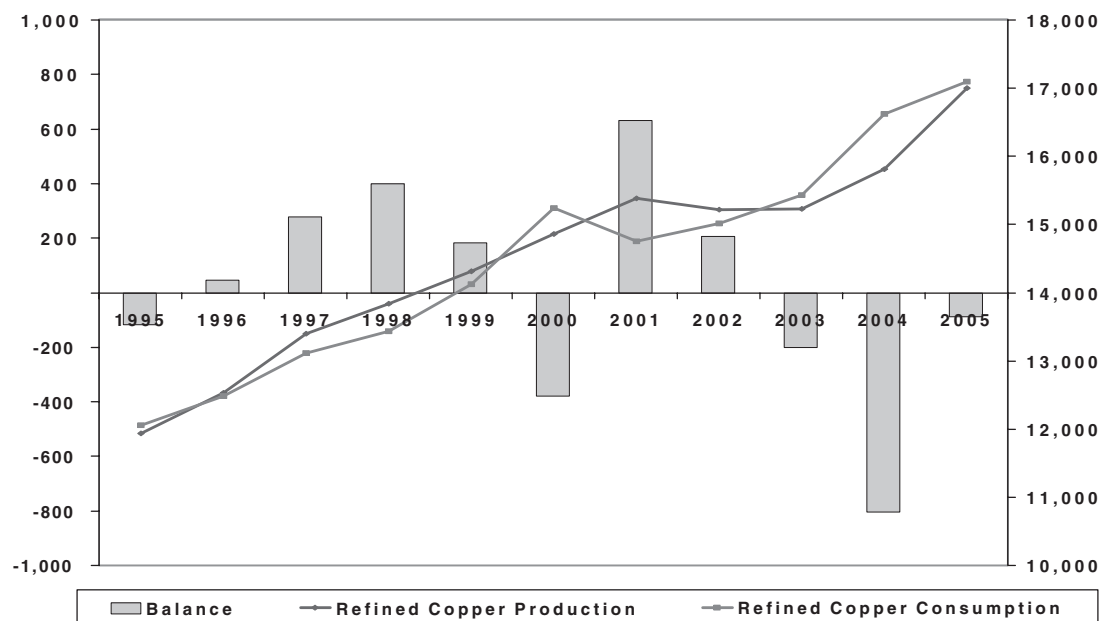
In the first half of 2006, copper prices surged to levels not seen since 1976 (as adjusted for inflation). The higher prices reflect an imbalance in supply and demand due to continued high demand from China and other Asian economies such as Japan and India.

Consumption of refined copper in the world is expected to rise by 4.9% in 2006. Additionally, CODELCO believes that there is a positive outlook for copper demand that is mainly attributable to high potential consumption in developing countries and transitional economies. Rapidly industrializing countries in Asia and Latin America stand out among the developing economies, in particular China and India.

Furthermore, various end-use sectors are increasing their consumption, the result of larger and better-equipped houses, as well as of the greater demand for and availability of electrical and electronic products in commercial and residential buildings.

There is also increased general use of copper tubing, particularly in air conditioning systems. The quantity of copper consumed in electrical applications in cars, trains and other vehicles has also increased. In the electricity generation and transmission area, the control of energy losses and a growing concern for higher energy efficiency are factors that have tended to increase demand for copper. The end of widespread substitution of aluminum for copper in overhead high-voltage transmission lines also bodes well for the metal's future. Reinforcing this development is a trend in the power transmission markets of the United States, Europe, Japan and other countries toward installation of underground cables, where copper has clear advantages. New technologies also hold promise for copper. These include: the electric car, a potentially large copper consumer; the copper rotor for electric motors; the copper radiator; and signal compression systems that use paired copper wiring.

Historically, demand and supply of copper have demonstrated continued growth during periods of oversupply as well as periods of overconsumption. The following graph shows the historical development of copper supply, demand and stocks in the western world from 1995 through 2005 (in thousands of tons):



REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Overview of the Regulatory Regime

CODELCO is a mining, industrial and commercial state-owned enterprise with its own capital. CODELCO was created pursuant to Decree Law 1.350 of Chile, which provides that CODELCO is governed by such Decree Law, CODELCO's bylaws and the general legal framework applicable to private companies (provided that they do not contravene Decree Law 1.350 and applicable regulations). Decree Law 1.350 also establishes CODELCO's principal corporate purpose as the exercise of the mining, exploration and other rights belonging to the Chilean State at the time of CODELCO's creation in 1976. Decree 146 of August 12, 1991 sets forth CODELCO's current bylaws and specifies that CODELCO's corporate existence is of indefinite duration.

The Chilean government and its agencies closely supervise CODELCO's operations. CODELCO is connected to the Government of Chile through the Ministry of Mining. The President of the Republic appoints CODELCO's seven directors and must approve any amendments to CODELCO's by-laws. Pursuant to Decree Law 1.350, CODELCO's Board of Directors must also submit its proposed annual budget to the Ministries of Mining and Finance for approval. In addition, Decree Law 1.350 directs CODELCO to include as part of its proposed annual budget a debt amortization budget that includes interest and principal payments on CODELCO's debts, including the notes. CODELCO's budget and financial statements are subject to both internal and external controls. CODELCO's Board of Directors is responsible for monitoring its operations, and CODELCO retains independent auditors to audit its consolidated financial statements and an internal comptroller to review its finances, accounting and administration. Chilean law requires CODELCO to obtain the approval of the Ministry of Finance before it can assume any financial indebtedness and before it can acquire assets outside of Chile with financial or payment terms exceeding one year. Although CODELCO is 100% owned by the Chilean State, Chile is not legally liable for CODELCO's obligations unless expressly guaranteed by Chile, nor do such obligations form any part of the direct public debt of the Chilean State. A constitutional amendment would be required to allow private participation in CODELCO's ownership.

On January 9, 2006, the Board of Directors agreed to propose to the Ministries of Mining and Finance that a reserve be created against CODELCO's income for 2006 for U.S.\$313.5 million, an amount equivalent to payments made for additional and income taxes. CODELCO paid these taxes in advance as a result of receiving the U.S.\$550 million up-front payment under its supply agreement with Copper Partners Investment Company Ltd., the joint venture it established with Minmetals. The Board also proposed to transfer to the Chilean Treasury on an annual basis from December 31, 2006 an amount equivalent to one-fifteenth of the total prepaid taxes, and to charge this annual payment against the reserve. The Ministries have not yet determined whether to implement this proposal.

CODELCO is subject to the supervision of (i) the *Contraloría General de la República*, or the General Comptroller of the Republic, and (ii) the *Comisión Chilena del Cobre*, or the Chilean Commission of Copper, governmental agencies that, among other authorities, are responsible for the review of CODELCO's operations. Furthermore, other government agencies in charge of specific areas, such as taxes and customs, exercise their legal authorities with respect to CODELCO as they do in regard to any other company of the Chilean private sector.

Finally, CODELCO is registered under the Securities Registry No. 785 of the *Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros* or Chilean Superintendency of Securities and Insurance and, as a result, it is subject to its regulations and supervision.

Mining Regulations

Legal Framework. CODELCO's exploration, mining, milling, smelting and refining activities are subject to those Chilean laws and regulations which are generally applicable to Chilean companies in the mining sector. The legal framework which regulates CODELCO as a mining company is contained in the Constitutional Law Governing Mining Concessions (Law 18.097 of January 21, 1982) and the Mining Code (Law 18.248 of October 14, 1983). Under Chilean mining law, the Chilean State is the owner of all mineral and

fossil substances, regardless of who owns the land in which such substances are located. Private persons and companies may obtain mining concessions for exploration and exploitation. These concessions are granted by judicial resolutions in accordance with the Mining Code.

Exploitation concessions are transferable, mortgageable and irrevocable and regulated by the same civil law that regulates real estate rights generally. The owner of an exploitation concession may occupy as much of the surface as is necessary for mining activities upon the creation of a mining easement and proper payment of a fee or upon other authorization given by the land owner, such as a lease agreement or a license. Exploitation concessions do not have a fixed duration. Exploration concessions are granted for two years, upon proper payment of a fee, and may be extended for two additional years. After the expiration of this second two-year period, exploration concessions must be converted to exploitation concessions or lost.

CODELCO owns mining concessions granted by the Chilean Ordinary Courts for its exploration and exploitation operations. Some of these concessions were previously held by foreign private mining companies before such being transferred to the State in 1971 and then to CODELCO upon its creation in 1976. CODELCO's principal concessions are those which give rights to the mineral deposits of the Chuquicamata, El Teniente, Andina, Salvador and Radomiro Tomic mines. CODELCO's concessions relating to land that is currently being mined essentially grant a perpetual right to conduct mining operations in that land, provided that annual concession fees are paid. In 2005, CODELCO paid total concession fees of U.S.\$5.9 million.

Pursuant to the Mining Code, all mining concessions, as well as certain raw materials and property related to the extraction of minerals, cannot be subject, except in extremely limited circumstances, to an order of attachment. In addition, pursuant to the Chilean Constitution, mining concessions corresponding to mining deposits exploited by CODELCO upon its creation in 1976 cannot be subject to attachment nor to any act of disposition by CODELCO. As a result, the rights of holders to attach property of CODELCO in the event of a default under the notes would be limited by such provisions. See "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Offering—In case of a default under the notes, the ability of holders to attach property of CODELCO may be limited by law".

Environmental Regulations

CODELCO's operations are subject to Chilean laws and national, regional and local regulations and foreign laws and regulations regarding the protection of the environment and natural resources and the effect of the environment on human health and safety, including laws and regulations on water, air and noise pollution, the handling, disposal and transportation of hazardous waste and occupational safety and health. The General Environmental Law (Law 19.300) enacted in March 1994 created the National Environmental Commission (CONAMA) and established a framework for environmental regulation in Chile. Chilean environmental laws and regulations, and the enforcement thereof, have become increasingly stringent in recent years, and it is likely that additional laws and regulations will be enacted in the future that may impose additional restrictions or costs on CODELCO, such as laws and regulations relating to environmental litigation and protection of the environment, particularly those relating to water quality standards and soil contamination. As described in more detail below, CODELCO incurs, and may be required in the future to incur, substantial capital and operating costs relating to environmental compliance. Many of these costs are inextricably intertwined, however, with the operation of CODELCO's business as a whole.

The General Environmental Law, as supplemented by additional regulations, permits the government to (i) bring administrative and judicial proceedings against companies that violate environmental laws, (ii) close non-complying facilities, (iii) revoke required operating licenses and (iv) impose sanctions and fines when companies act negligently, recklessly or deliberately in connection with environmental matters. The General Environmental Law also grants any person the right to bring civil actions against companies that are not in compliance with environmental laws and regulations, after such non-compliance has been established by a judicial proceeding. CODELCO is currently not aware of any such lawsuits pending against it. Additionally, private citizens who are affected by environmental pollution may petition for relief to a Chilean Court of Appeals, which has the power to require the suspension of the offending activity and to adopt protective measures through a process called *recurso de protección* (protective action).

The General Environmental Law contains certain rules on Evaluation of Environmental Impact which have been in effect since April 3, 1997 and which provide that CODELCO must conduct environmental impact studies of any future projects or activities that may significantly affect the environment. CODELCO has conducted these environmental impact studies pursuant to the General Environmental Law.

Chile has adopted environmental regulations requiring various industrial companies operating in Chile, including CODELCO, to undertake programs to reduce, control or eliminate various types of pollution. CODELCO has undertaken certain environmental projects to comply with such regulations. CODELCO invested approximately U.S.\$238.6 million in these projects from 2001 to 2005, and plans to continue implementing its pollution abatement plan through additional capital investments of approximately U.S.\$153 million from 2006 to 2008. In 2006, CODELCO expects to invest approximately U.S.\$83.5 million in environmental projects, including the construction of a molybdenum abatement plant at the Carén tailings dam in El Teniente, the construction of the fourth stage of the Pampa Austral tailings dam in Salvador and an investment of approximately U.S.\$24 million in a project to dispatch mine dump drainage to external facilities in the Andina Division.

Pursuant to Chilean environmental law, CODELCO has had to comply with certain special air quality regulations since they went into effect for the Potrerillos and Caletones smelting plants, which affect areas that have been declared *zonas saturadas* (non-attainment areas), and for the Chuquicamata smelting plant, which affects an area that has been declared a *zonas latente* (maintenance area), in each case due to the already high level of air pollution in those areas. CODELCO continues to implement pollution abatement plans, the costs of which are included in CODELCO's pollution abatement budget.

New regulations regarding the quality of waste water discharges were enacted in March of 2001, requiring existing industries to comply with them by September 3, 2006. In addition, Chilean environmental authorities enacted a specific regulation for sulfate and molybdenum waste water that is discharged from the Carén tailings dam in CODELCO's El Teniente Division. That regulation is currently being challenged and may be revised to impose more stringent requirements. As part of its pollution abatement efforts, CODELCO continues to implement water recovery systems, the costs of which are also budgeted for in CODELCO's pollution abatement plan, to conserve resources and minimize contamination of natural bodies of water.

New regulations were enacted in February 2004 governing safety standards for mining operations. Pursuant to these regulations, all mining companies, including CODELCO, are required to provide closure plans for their mining facilities demonstrating compliance with safety standards. These plans must be updated every five years and must consider the requirements set forth in the environmental authorization issued for the respective facility, if any. CODELCO is required to provide closure plans for its facilities by February 2009. Financial guarantees are not required to be provided in connection with the closure plans, although CODELCO currently provides for the costs of disposing of tailings, which are part of the total costs associated with closing its mines. These regulations may be supplemented in the future with new environmental regulations that may impose additional requirements on CODELCO in connection with closure plans. For example, in June 2005, the Chilean Copper Commission presented a new draft on the future regulation regarding the environmental requirements for mine closure, which will supplement the already stated safety standards. The government is currently reviewing the proposal and a decision to send the bill to Congress has not yet been made. CODELCO currently is unable to estimate the costs of complying with this proposal should it become effective.

CODELCO complied in 2003 with its commitment to certify under the International Standard ISO-14001 the Environmental Management Systems (EMSs) of all its Divisions, operations and Corporate Head Office. The certification accredits that CODELCO has a structure to control the environmental impact of its activities, products and services. The EMSs of CODELCO provide a structure for the Company's efforts to reduce the atmospheric emissions, handle adequately its solid and liquid waste products, evaluate the environmental impact of its projects and efficiently use resources.

CODELCO also obtained third-party certification under OHSAS-18001 in 2005. OHSAS-18001 is an international occupational health and safety management assessment specification designed to assist management in eliminating or reducing occupational health and safety risks through the development of policies and

procedures. The Salvador Division obtained OHSAS-18001 certification in July 2005, and the Codelco Norte, Andina and El Teniente Divisions obtained certification under OHSAS-18001 at the end of 2005.

Future legislative or regulatory developments, private causes of action or the discovery of new facts relating to environmental matters could impose new restrictions or result in additional costs that could have a material adverse effect on CODELCO's business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects. See "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to CODELCO's Operations—CODELCO's compliance with environmental, health and safety laws may require increased capital commitments, and non-compliance may subject it to significant penalties".

Enforceability of Obligations

CODELCO's commercial obligations are enforceable in the same manner as those of any privately owned company in Chile. Even though CODELCO is a state-owned enterprise, it is subject to the same laws and regulations applicable to all private Chilean corporations. This principle is consistent with the Constitution of 1980, which, in Article 19, No. 21 states that if the Chilean State and its bodies carry out commercial activities, they will be governed by common legislation applicable to private persons, unless a specific law approved by an absolute majority of representatives of Congress and senators dictates otherwise. No such law has been passed with respect to CODELCO.

Payment of Obligations

Article 23 of Decree Law 1.350 provides that CODELCO has the obligation to return the total proceeds of its exports to Chile, but has no obligation to convert the proceeds to Chilean pesos in excess of its peso requirements. The proceeds from its exports are deposited at the Central Bank of Chile, and withdrawals against such foreign exchange deposits are made to cover CODELCO's expenses. In addition, Article 13 of Decree Law 1.350 directs CODELCO to prepare a debt amortization budget which must include the payment of principal of CODELCO's debts and related interest payments, including the notes. This budget, as part of the general budget of CODELCO, is approved annually by joint decree of the Ministry of Mining and the Ministry of Finance and may be amended to meet non-budgeted expenses. The incurrence of any indebtedness by CODELCO must be authorized by an official letter from the Ministry of Finance. Authorization for the notes issued in connection with this document was received by CODELCO on June 9, 2006.

Statutory Documents

The statutory documents of CODELCO are contained in Decree Law 1.350 published in the Official Gazette of February 28, 1976 and Decree 146 published in the Official Gazette of October 25, 1991. These gazettes may be seen on-line on the Library of the Chilean Congress website (<http://www.bcn.cl/portada.html>) or in a booklet that CODELCO will issue upon request, which contains free translations of the regulations into English.

MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer have primary responsibility for the management and administration of CODELCO. The President of the Republic of Chile appoints, directly or indirectly, the seven members of CODELCO's Board of Directors which include: (i) the Minister of Mining; (ii) the Minister of Finance; (iii) three other directors, one of whom must be a senior officer of the Armed Forces or the Police of Chile, and one of whom must be a civil engineer; (iv) a representative of CODELCO's Confederation of Copper Workers; and (v) a representative of CODELCO's National Association of Copper Supervisors with at least five years tenure with CODELCO. The Minister of Mining and the Minister of Finance act as directors during their term of office. The other directors of CODELCO are named to four-year terms.

The Chief Executive Officer is named by the Board of Directors and remains in office so long as he/she maintains the confidence of the Board. The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for implementing the resolutions of the Board of Directors and supervising the activities of CODELCO.

José Pablo Arellano Marín was named Chief Executive Officer of CODELCO in March 2006. The seven directors named below were each newly appointed in March 2006.

Directors and Executive Officers

The following table sets forth the current directors and executive officers of CODELCO and their positions:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Directors	
Karen Poniachik Pollak	Chairman, Minister of Mining
Andrés Velasco Brañes	Director, Minister of Finance
Jorge Bande Bruck	Director(1)
Nicolás Majluf Sapag	Director(2)
Eduardo Gordon Valcarce	Director(3)
Jorge Candia Díaz	Director(4)
Raimundo Espinoza Concha	Director(5)
Executive Officers	
José Pablo Arellano Marín	Chief Executive Officer and President
Francisco Tomic Errázuriz	Senior Vice President Human Development and Investment
Juan Enrique Morales Jaramillo	Senior Vice President Mine Development
Juan Eduardo Herrera Correa	Senior Vice President Planning and Control and Chief Strategy Officer
Roberto Souper Rodríguez	Senior Vice President Sales
Isabel Marshall Lagarrigue	Senior Vice President Quality, Marketing and Sustainability
Daniel Barria González	Senior Vice President of Shared Services
Fernando Vivanco Giesen	Senior Vice President of Projects
Mario Espinoza Durán	Senior Vice President of Finance and Risk Management
José Antonio Alvarez López	Executive Vice President Finance
Waldo Fortin Cabezas	General Counsel
Luis Mualim Celume	General Auditor
Sergio Jarpa Gibert	Senior Vice President—Codelco Norte Division
Alex Acosta Maluenda	General Manager—Ventanas Division
Ricardo Alvarez Fuentes	General Manager—El Teniente Division
Daniel Trivelli Oyarzún	General Manager—Andina Division
Julio Cifuentes Vargas	General Manager—Salvador Division

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- (1) Representative of the President of the Republic.
(2) Professor at the Engineering School of the University of Chile, Representative of the President of the Republic.
(3) Air Force General, Representative of the President of the Republic.
(4) Employee of CODELCO, Representative of the National Association of Copper Supervisors.
(5) Employee of CODELCO, Representative of the Federation of Copper Workers.

There is no family relationship between any director or executive officer and any other director or executive officer. The mailing address for the executives and directors previously listed is Huérfanos 1270, 6th floor, Santiago, Chile. No executive holds a function outside of CODELCO. As listed in the previous table, several of the directors hold other positions outside of the Company. Please see the above table and its footnotes for further information.

Audit Committee

CODELCO's audit committee is comprised of three members of the Board of Directors (currently, Nicolás Majluf, Jorge Candia, and Eduardo Gordon) and may invite others to assist in its work. The audit committee's primary responsibility is to support the Board of Directors by providing and improving internal controls, for which purposes it reviews transactions with related parties and also reviews the work of external auditors and CODELCO's internal audit department. The committee is also responsible for analyzing observations made by Chilean regulatory entities and for recommending measures to be taken by the management in response. CODELCO's audit committee is not subject to the independence and other requirements to which U.S. public companies are subject.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the ordinary course of its business, CODELCO engages in a variety of transactions on arm's-length terms with certain related parties. For information concerning these transactions, see Note 5 to the Year-end Consolidated Financial Statements and to the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2006.

In its dealings with El Abra, CODELCO acts through a subsidiary, as agent. CODELCO does not sell copper to Nordeutsche Affinerie Group.

Article 89 of the Chilean Corporations Act requires that transactions with related parties be on terms similar to those of an arm's length transaction. Directors and executive officers of companies that violate Article 89 are liable for losses resulting from such violations. In addition, Article 44 of the Chilean Corporations Act provides that any transaction in which a director has a personal interest or is acting on behalf of a third party must be approved by the Board of Directors, that the Board of Directors must have been informed of such director's interest, and that the terms of such transaction must be similar to those prevailing in the market. When it is not possible to determine comparable market terms, the Board of Directors (with the abstention of the interested director) may appoint two independent advisors to help the board determine whether to approve or reject the transaction. The resolution of the Board of Directors approving any such transaction must be disclosed at the next shareholders meeting following such resolution. However, pursuant to Decree Law 1.350, CODELCO does not hold shareholders meetings, therefore the requirement regarding the shareholders meeting disclosure is not applicable.

Any violation of Article 44 of the Chilean Corporations Act does not affect the validity of the related transaction. However, directors and executive officers of companies that violate Article 44 may face administrative sanctions and criminal prosecution, and may be liable for losses resulting from such violation.

In addition, CODELCO's policy for transactions with related parties is defined and governed by a specific internal regulation created pursuant to general policies established by the Board of Directors and in connection with the guidance provided by Decree Law 1.350 and the Chilean Corporations Act. CODELCO's internal regulation prescribes the manner in which transactions between CODELCO and related entities must be carried out and provides for sanctions if the requirements of the regulation are not met.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND EXCHANGE CONTROLS IN CHILE

As a general matter, the Central Bank is, among other things, responsible for monetary policies and for exchange controls in Chile. Most Chilean companies must inform the Central Bank of any international issue of bonds and if the proceeds of the issuance are not left abroad, should be brought into Chile through a bank or other participant in the Formal Exchange Market. Article 23 of Decree Law 1.350 provides that CODELCO has an obligation to return the total proceeds of its exports to Chile, but has no obligation to convert such proceeds to Chilean pesos beyond its peso requirements. These proceeds from its exports are deposited at the Central Bank of Chile, and withdrawals against such foreign exchange deposits are made to cover CODELCO's expenses. As a result, CODELCO does not require foreign exchange approval in connection with the issuance or placement of, or payments upon the notes. See "Regulatory Framework—Payment of Obligations".

DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

The notes will be issued pursuant to a Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement (the “Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement”) dated as of October 24, 2006 between CODELCO and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as fiscal and paying agent (the “Fiscal Agent”). The following description of certain provisions of the notes and of the Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement is subject to and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the provisions of the notes and the Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement, copies of which will be available for inspection at the office of the Fiscal Agent in The City of New York, currently located at 60 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005 and at the office of the Luxembourg paying agent.

General

The notes will be issued by CODELCO and CODELCO will be liable therefor and obligated to perform all covenants and agreements to be performed by CODELCO pursuant to the notes and the Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement, including the obligations to pay principal, interest and Additional Amounts (as defined below under “Payment of Additional Amounts”), if any. The fiscal agent under the Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement is Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (the “Fiscal Agent”, which term shall include any successor fiscal agent under the Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement).

Notes having the same date of maturity and Interest Payment Dates (as defined below), payable in the same currency, bearing interest at the same rate and the terms of which are otherwise identical, are referred to as a “Series”. The Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement provides for the issuance by CODELCO from time to time of notes in one or more Series up to an aggregate principal amount of notes as from time to time may be authorized by CODELCO, subject to all required government authorizations (see “—Further Issues of Notes”).

The notes will bear interest at the rate per annum set forth on the cover page of this offering memorandum from the date of issuance, October 24, 2006 (the “Issue Date”), or from the most recent interest payment date to which interest has been paid or provided for. Interest on the notes will be payable semi-annually in arrears on April 24 and October 24 of each year, commencing on April 24, 2007, or, if any such date is not a Business Day (as defined below), on the next succeeding Business Day (each an “Interest Payment Date”) to the person or persons (each a “Holder”) in whose name such notes are registered in the Security Register (as defined below) at the close of business on March 31 and September 30, respectively, preceding such Interest Payment Dates (each a “Record Date”). Interest on the notes will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. For the purposes hereof, the term “Business Day” means a day on which banks in The City of New York are not authorized or required by law or executive order to be closed.

Moneys paid by CODELCO to the fiscal agent for the payment of principal of or interest on any of the notes and remaining unclaimed at the end of two years after the date on which such principal or interest shall have become due and payable (whether at maturity, upon call for redemption or otherwise) shall, together with interest made available for payment thereof, be repaid to CODELCO, whereupon all liability of the fiscal agent with respect to such moneys shall cease.

Payments of interest and principal with respect to interests in the Global Notes (as defined below) will be credited by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, to the account of the holders of such interests with DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be.

The notes will mature on October 24, 2036 and be payable in an amount equal to the aggregate principal amount of notes outstanding, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the maturity date. The notes will not be redeemable prior to maturity except in the event of certain developments affecting taxation at the price equal to the outstanding principal amount thereof, together with any Additional Amounts and accrued interest to the redemption date. The notes will be direct, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of CODELCO ranking *pari passu* among themselves and with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of CODELCO, other than certain obligations granted preferential treatment pursuant to Chilean law. The notes contain no restrictions on the amount of additional indebtedness which may be incurred by CODELCO or its subsidiaries,

however, as set forth under “—Limitation on Liens” below, the notes contain certain restrictions on the ability of CODELCO and its subsidiaries to incur secured indebtedness.

Registration, Form and Delivery

The notes will be issued upon the closing of this offering in definitive, fully registered form, without coupons, in denominations of U.S.\$100,000 principal amount at maturity and multiples of U.S.\$1,000 in excess thereof. The notes will be exchangeable and transfers thereof will be registrable, at the office of the Fiscal Agent (including the office of the Luxembourg transfer and paying agent). No charge will be made to holders of the notes in connection with any exchange or registration of transfer, except for the expenses of delivery by other than regular mail (if any) and except for the payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charges or insurance charges that may be imposed in relation thereto.

The Fiscal Agent will maintain at its operations department in The City of New York, currently located at 60 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, a security register (the “Security Register”) with respect to the notes. The name and address of the registered Holder of each Note and the amount of each Note will be recorded in the applicable Security Register, and the Fiscal Agent and CODELCO may treat the person in whose name the Note is registered as the owner of such Note for all purposes. For so long as the notes are represented by one or more Global Notes, the registered owner of a Global Note, in accordance with the terms of the Global Notes, may be treated at all times and for all purposes by CODELCO and the Fiscal Agent as the sole owner with respect to such notes with respect to all payments on the notes and for all other purposes under the terms of the notes and the Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement.

Global Notes; Book-Entry Form

The notes initially sold to qualified institutional buyers (or “QIBs”), as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act, will be evidenced by one or more permanent Rule 144A Global Notes (each a “144A Global Note”), which will be deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC and registered in the name of Cede & Co., as DTC’s nominee.

The notes initially sold to persons who acquire such notes in compliance with Regulation S under the Securities Act will be evidenced by one or more permanent Regulation S Global Notes (each a “Regulation S Global Note” and, together with the 144A Global Notes, the “Global Notes”), which will be deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC and registered in the name of Cede, as DTC’s nominee.

Any resale or transfer of such interests to U.S. persons (as that term is defined in Regulation S) during the restricted period (as defined below) shall only be permitted as described in this offering memorandum. The 144A Global Notes and the Regulation S Global Notes are hereinafter sometimes referred to individually as a “Global Note” and collectively as the “Global Notes”. Except as set forth below, the record ownership of the Global Note may be transferred, in whole or in part, only to DTC, another nominee of DTC or to a successor of DTC or its nominee.

Prior to the 40th day after the later of the commencement of the offering of the notes and the date of the closing of the sale of the notes (through and including the 40th day, the “restricted period”), transfers by an owner of a beneficial interest in the Regulation S Global Notes to a transferee who takes delivery of this interest through the 144A Global Notes will be made only in accordance with applicable procedures and upon receipt by the Fiscal Agent of a written certification from the transferor of the beneficial interest to the effect that such transfer is being made to a person whom the transferor reasonably believes is a qualified institutional buyer within the meaning of Rule 144A in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A. Such written certification will no longer be required after the expiration of the restricted period.

Transfers by an owner of a beneficial interest in the 144A Global Notes to a transferee who takes delivery of such interest through the Regulation S Global Notes will be made only upon receipt by the Fiscal Agent of a certification from the transferor to the effect that such transfer is being made in accordance with Regulation S under the Securities Act.

QIBs may hold their interests in any of the 144A Global Notes directly through DTC, if they are participants in DTC (“Participants”), or indirectly through organizations that are Participants. Transfers between Participants will be effected in the ordinary way in accordance with DTC rules. Non-U.S. Persons may hold their interests in any of the Regulation S Global Notes through DTC as described, directly through Euroclear or Clearstream, or indirectly through organizations that are participants in Euroclear or Clearstream (“Euroclear Participants” and “Clearstream Participants”, respectively). Euroclear and Clearstream will hold interests in the relevant Regulation S Global Notes on behalf of their participants through DTC. Transfers between Euroclear Participants and between Clearstream Participants will be effected in the ordinary way in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures.

Any beneficial interest in a Regulation S Global Note that is transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of a beneficial interest in a 144A Global Note will, upon transfer, cease to be represented by a Regulation S Global Note and will become represented by a 144A Global Note and, accordingly, will be subject to the procedures applicable to beneficial interests in a 144A Global Note for as long as it remains such an interest. Any beneficial interest in a 144A Global Note that is transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of a beneficial interest in a Regulation S Global Note will, upon transfer, cease to be represented by a 144A Global Note and will become represented by a Regulation S Global Note and, accordingly, will be subject to the procedures applicable to beneficial interests in a Regulation S Global Note for as long as it remains such an interest.

Cross-market transfers between Participants, on the one hand, and Euroclear or Clearstream Participants, on the other, will be effected in DTC in accordance with DTC rules on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, by its respective depository, however, such cross-market transactions will require delivery of instructions to Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, by the counterparty in such system in accordance with its rules and procedures and within its established deadlines (Brussels time). Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to its respective depository to take action to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving beneficial interests in the relevant Global Note in DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same-day funds settlement applicable to DTC. Clearstream Participants and Euroclear Participants may not deliver instructions directly to the depositories for Clearstream or Euroclear.

Because of time zone differences, the securities account of a Euroclear or Clearstream Participant purchasing a beneficial interest in a Global Note from a DTC Participant will be credited during the securities settlement processing day immediately following the DTC settlement date and such credit of any transactions in beneficial interests in such Global Note settled during such processing will be reported to the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream participant on such business day. Cash received in Euroclear or Clearstream as a result of sales of beneficial interests in a Global Note by or through a Euroclear or Clearstream Participant to a Participant will be received with value on the DTC settlement date but will be available in the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream cash account only as of the business day following settlement in DTC.

Upon the issuance of the Global Notes, DTC will credit, on its book-entry registration and transfer system, the respective principal amounts of the notes represented by the Global Notes to the accounts of Participants. Each Global Note will be deposited on the date of the closing and sale of the notes with, or on behalf of, DTC and registered in the name of Cede, as nominee of DTC. The accounts to be credited will be designated by the initial purchasers. Ownership of beneficial interests in a Global Note will be limited to Participants or persons that may hold interests through Participants. Ownership of interests in such Global Notes will be shown on, and the transfer of those ownership interests will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to Participants’ interests) and such Participants (with respect to the owners of beneficial interests in such Global Notes). The laws of some jurisdictions require that certain persons take physical delivery in definitive form of securities. Consequently, the ability to transfer beneficial interests in a Global Note to such persons may be limited.

Persons who are not Participants may beneficially own interests in Global Notes held by DTC only through Participants, including Euroclear and Clearstream, or certain banks, brokers, dealers, trust companies and other parties that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Participant, either directly or

indirectly, and have indirect access to the DTC System (“Indirect Participants”). So long as Cede, as the nominee of DTC, is the registered owner of the Global Notes, Cede for all purposes will be considered the sole Holder of the notes. Except as provided below, owners of beneficial interests in the Global Notes will not be entitled to have notes registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of notes in definitive form and will not be considered the holders thereof.

Each person owning a beneficial interest in the Global Notes must rely on the procedures of DTC and, if such person is not a Participant, on the procedures of the Participant through which such person owns its interest, to exercise any rights of a Holder of notes under the Global Notes and the Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement. DTC may grant proxies and otherwise authorize Participants to take any action that DTC, as the holder of a Global Note, is entitled to take under such Global Note and the Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement. CODELCO understands that under existing industry practice, in the event CODELCO requests any action of holders of notes or an owner of a beneficial interest in a Global Note desires to take any action that DTC, as the holder of such Global Note, is entitled to take, DTC would authorize the Participants to take such action, and the Participants would authorize beneficial owners owning through such Participants to take such action or would otherwise act upon the instructions of beneficial owners owning through them.

Payment of principal of, and interest and any Additional Amounts on, the notes will be made by CODELCO in immediately available funds to Cede, the nominee for DTC, as the registered owner of the Global Notes. Neither CODELCO nor the Fiscal Agent will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in the Global Notes or the maintaining, supervising or reviewing of any records relating to such beneficial ownership interest.

Upon receipt of any payment on the Global Notes, DTC, under its current practice, will credit Participants’ accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in the principal amounts of the Global Notes as shown on the records of DTC. Payments by Participants to owners of beneficial interests in the Global Notes held through such Participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers registered in “street name”, and will be the responsibility of such Participants.

Because DTC can act only on behalf of Participants, who in turn act on behalf of Indirect Participants and certain banks, the ability of a Holder of the notes to pledge such notes to persons or entities that do not participate in the DTC system, or otherwise take actions in respect of such notes, may be affected by the lack of a physical certificate for such notes.

Neither CODELCO nor the Fiscal Agent will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream or their Participants or Indirect Participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations. DTC has advised CODELCO that it will take any action permitted to be taken by a holder only at the direction of one or more Participants to whose account with DTC notes are credited and only in respect of such portion of the aggregate principal amount of the notes as to which such Participant or Participants has or have given such direction.

DTC has advised CODELCO as follows:

DTC is a limited purpose trust company organized under the laws of the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve system, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the Uniform Commercial Code and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). DTC holds securities that its Participants deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the settlement among Participants of securities transactions such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry changes in Participants’ accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. DTC is owned by a number of Participants and by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange LLC, and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to the

DTC system is also available to others such as securities brokers and dealers, banks and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Participant, either directly or indirectly.

Certificated Notes

If DTC is at any time unwilling or unable to continue as a depository for the Global Notes and a successor depository is not appointed by CODELCO within 90 days, CODELCO will issue notes in registered form without coupons (“Certificated Notes”) in exchange for the Global Notes which will bear the legends referred to under the heading “Transfer Restrictions”, as applicable.

If CODELCO issues Certificated Notes, the holder may present its notes for exchange with notes of a different authorized denomination, together with a written request for an exchange, at the office of the Fiscal Agent in the City of New York, or at the office of any paying agent. In addition, the holder of any Certificated Note may transfer it in whole or in part by surrendering it at any of these offices together with an executed instrument of transfer. CODELCO will not charge the holders of notes for the costs and expenses associated with the exchange, transfer or registration of transfer of the notes. CODELCO may, however, charge the holders of notes for certain delivery expenses as well as any applicable stamp duty, tax or other governmental charges. The Fiscal Agent may reject any request for an exchange or registration of transfer of any Note made within 15 days of the date for any payment of principal of or interest on the Note. CODELCO will notify the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and publish a notice in a daily newspaper in Luxembourg in the event that Certificated Notes are issued.

Principal of Certificated Notes will be payable against surrender of such notes at the office of the Fiscal Agent or the Luxembourg paying agent or, subject to applicable laws and regulations, in such other place or places as are designated by CODELCO, by dollar check drawn on, or by transfer to a dollar account maintained by the holder with, a bank located in New York City. Payment of interest on Certificated Notes will be made (i) by a dollar check drawn on a bank in New York City mailed to the holder at such holder’s registered address or (ii) upon application by a holder of at least \$1,000,000 aggregate principal amount of notes to the Fiscal Agent not later than the relevant Record Date, by wire transfer in immediately available funds to a dollar account maintained by the holder with a bank in New York City.

Consolidation, Merger, Conveyance, Sale or Lease

Nothing contained in the notes prevents CODELCO from consolidating with or merging into another corporation or conveying, transferring or leasing its properties and assets substantially as an entirety to any person, provided that (a) the corporation formed by such consolidation or into which CODELCO is merged or the person which acquires by conveyance or transfer, or which leases, the properties and assets of CODELCO substantially as an entirety is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Republic of Chile and expressly assumes, by supplemental agreement, executed and delivered to the Fiscal Agent, in form satisfactory to the Fiscal Agent, the due and punctual payment of the principal of and interest, if any, on the notes and the performance of every covenant of the notes on the part of CODELCO to be performed or observed; (b) immediately after giving effect to such transaction no Event of Default, and no event which, after notice or lapse of time or both, would become an Event of Default, shall have happened and be continuing; and (c) CODELCO has delivered to the Fiscal Agent an officers’ certificate and an opinion of counsel, each stating that such consolidation, merger, conveyance, transfer or lease and supplemental agreement complies with the foregoing provisions relating to such transaction.

Limitation on Liens

Nothing contained in the notes in any way restricts or prevents CODELCO or any Restricted Subsidiary (as defined below) from incurring any indebtedness; provided that neither CODELCO nor any Restricted Subsidiary will (a) issue, assume or guarantee any indebtedness for money borrowed (“Debt”) if such Debt is secured by a lien upon, or (b) directly or indirectly secure any outstanding Debt by a lien upon, any Principal Property (as defined below) or upon any shares of stock of, or indebtedness of, any Restricted Subsidiary, now owned or hereafter acquired, without effectively providing that the notes shall be secured equally and ratably

with such Debt, except that the foregoing restrictions shall not apply to (i) liens on any Principal Property acquired, constructed or improved after the Issue Date of the notes to secure or provide for the payment of the purchase price or cost of construction or improvements (including costs such as increased costs due to escalation, interest during construction and similar costs) thereof incurred after the date of the issuance of the notes, or existing liens on property acquired, *provided* such liens shall not apply to any property theretofore owned by CODELCO or any Restricted Subsidiary other than theretofore unimproved real property, (ii) liens on any Principal Property or shares of stock or indebtedness acquired from a corporation merged with or into CODELCO or a Restricted Subsidiary, (iii) liens to secure Debt of a Restricted Subsidiary to CODELCO or another Subsidiary, (iv) the sale or other transfer of any interest in property of the character commonly referred to as a “production payment”, (v) liens over any property at the time of acquisition of such property by CODELCO or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries which lien was not (or is not) created in connection with such acquisition, (vi) liens in existence on the date of the offering of the notes, (vii) liens on deposits to secure, or any lien otherwise securing, the performance of bids, statutory obligations, surety bonds, appeal bonds, performance bonds and other obligations of a like nature incurred in the ordinary course of business, (viii) liens created on any property to secure Debt incurred in connection with the financing of such property, the repayment of which Debt is to be made from the revenues arising out of, or other proceeds of realization from, such property, with recourse to those revenues and proceeds and other property used in connection with, or forming the subject matter of, such property, but without recourse to any other property of CODELCO or any Restricted Subsidiary and (ix) any extension, renewal or replacement (or successive extensions, renewals or replacements), in whole or in part, of any lien referred to in the foregoing clauses (i) to (iii) or (v), (vi) and (viii), inclusive of any Debt secured thereby, *provided* that the principal amount of Debt so secured thereby shall not exceed the principal amount of Debt so secured at the time of such extension, renewal or replacement and that such extension, renewal or replacement lien shall be limited to all or part of the property which secured the lien extended, renewed or replaced (plus improvements on or additions to such property). Notwithstanding the foregoing, CODELCO and one or more Restricted Subsidiaries may issue, assume or guarantee Debt secured by liens which would otherwise be subject to the foregoing restrictions in an aggregate principal amount which, together with the aggregate outstanding principal amount of all other Debt of CODELCO and its Restricted Subsidiaries which would otherwise be subject to the foregoing restrictions (not including Debt permitted to be secured under clauses (i) through (ix) above) and the aggregate value of the sale and lease-back transactions described under “—Limitation on Sale and Lease-Back Transactions” below (other than sale and lease-back transactions the proceeds of which have been applied as provided in clause (b) under “—Limitation on Sale and Lease-Back Transactions” below), does not at the time of issuance, assumption or guarantee thereof exceed 20% of Consolidated Net Tangible Assets. “Consolidated Net Tangible Assets” is defined as the total of all assets (including revaluations thereof as a result of commercial appraisals, price level restatement or otherwise) appearing on the consolidated balance sheet of CODELCO and its Subsidiaries prepared in accordance with Chilean GAAP as of the then most recent date filed by CODELCO with the Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros in Chile, but excluding goodwill, trade names, trademarks, patents, unamortized debt discount and all other like intangible assets (which term shall not be construed to include such revaluations), less the aggregate of the current liabilities of CODELCO and its Subsidiaries appearing on such balance sheet. The term “Principal Property” means any mineral property, concentrator, smelter, refinery or rod mill located within the Republic of Chile, of CODELCO or any Subsidiary except any such property, plant or facility which the Board of Directors by resolution declares is not of material importance to the total business conducted by CODELCO and its Subsidiaries as an entity. The term “Subsidiary” means any corporation more than 50% of the outstanding voting stock of which is owned, directly or indirectly, by CODELCO and of which CODELCO has the power to direct the management. The term “Restricted Subsidiary” means (a) any Subsidiary which owns, directly or indirectly, any Principal Property and (b) any Subsidiary which owns, directly or indirectly, any stock or debt of a Restricted Subsidiary.

Limitation on Sale and Lease-Back Transactions

The notes provide that neither CODELCO nor any Restricted Subsidiary will enter into any arrangement with any person (other than CODELCO or a Restricted Subsidiary), or to which any such person is a party,

providing for the leasing to CODELCO or a Restricted Subsidiary for a period of more than three years of any property or assets which has been or is to be sold or transferred by CODELCO or such Restricted Subsidiary to such person or to any person (other than CODELCO or a Restricted Subsidiary) to which funds have been or are to be advanced by such person on the security of the leased property or assets unless either (a) CODELCO or such Restricted Subsidiary would be entitled, pursuant to the provisions described under “—Limitation on Liens” above, to incur Debt in a principal amount equal to or exceeding the value of such sale and lease-back transaction, secured by a lien on the property or assets to be leased, without equally and ratably securing the notes, or (b) CODELCO, during or immediately after the expiration of six months after the effective date of such transaction (whether made by CODELCO or a Restricted Subsidiary), applies to the voluntary retirement of indebtedness of CODELCO (including the notes) maturing by its terms more than one year after the original creation thereof (“Funded Debt”) an amount equal to the value of such transaction, less an amount equal to the sum of (i) the principal amount of notes delivered, within six months after the effective date of such arrangement, to the Fiscal Agent for retirement and cancellation and (ii) the principal amount of other Funded Debt voluntarily retired by CODELCO within such six-month period, in each case excluding retirements of notes and other Funded Debt as a result of conversions or pursuant to mandatory sinking fund or mandatory prepayment provisions or by payment at maturity.

Payment of Additional Amounts

All payments under the notes by CODELCO will be made without deduction or withholding for or on account of any present or future taxes, assessments, duties or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed or levied by or on behalf of the Republic of Chile or any political subdivision or territory or possession thereof or therein (the “Taxing Jurisdiction”) unless the withholding or deduction of such taxes, assessments, duties or governmental charges is required by law or regulation or by the official interpretation thereof. In that event, CODELCO will pay to each Holder of a note such additional amounts (“Additional Amounts”) as may be necessary in order that each net payment on such note after such deduction or withholding will not be less than the amount provided for in such note to be then due and payable; *provided, however*, that the foregoing obligation to pay Additional Amounts will not apply to:

(a) any tax, assessment, duty or other governmental charge that would not have been imposed but for (i) the existence of any present or former connection between the Holder or the beneficial owner of the note (or between a fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, member or shareholder of, or possessor of a power over, such Holder or beneficial owner, if such Holder or beneficial owner is an estate, trust, partnership or corporation) and the Taxing Jurisdiction imposing such tax, assessment, duty or other governmental charge, other than the mere receipt of payments in respect of a note or the holding or ownership of a note or beneficial interest therein; or (ii) the presentation of a note (where presentation is required) for payment on a date more than 30 days after the date on which such payment became due and payable or the date on which payment thereof is duly provided for, whichever occurs later;

(b) any estate, inheritance, gift, sales, transfer, personal property or similar tax, assessment, duty or other governmental charge;

(c) any tax, assessment, duty or other governmental charge that is payable other than by withholding from payments of (or in respect of) principal of, or any interest on, the notes;

(d) any tax, assessment, duty or other governmental charge that would not have been imposed but for the failure to comply with certification, information or other reporting requirements concerning the nationality, residence or identity of the Holder or beneficial owner of the note, if compliance is required by statute or by regulation of the Taxing Jurisdiction as a precondition to relief or exemption from the tax, assessment, duty or other governmental charge and proper notice has been sent to the Holder or beneficial owner; or

(e) any combination of items (a), (b), (c) and (d) above.

Nor shall Additional Amounts be paid with respect to any payment of the principal of or any interest on any note to any Holder or beneficial owner that is a fiduciary or partnership or other than the sole beneficial owner

of such note to the extent such payment would be required by the laws of the Taxing Jurisdiction to be included in the income for tax purposes of a beneficiary or settlor with respect to such fiduciary or a member of such partnership or a beneficial owner who would not have been entitled to such Additional Amounts had it been a Holder of such note. If CODELCO pays Additional Amounts in respect of the Chilean withholding tax on payments of interest or premium, if any, made by CODELCO in respect of the notes to a Foreign Holder (as defined in “Taxation”) assessed at a rate of 4.0%, any refunds of such withholding tax will be for the account of CODELCO.

Tax Redemption

The notes may be redeemed at the election of CODELCO, in whole, but not in part, by the giving of notice as provided in “—Notices” below, at a price equal to the outstanding principal amount thereof, together with any Additional Amounts and accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date, if, as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws (or any regulations or rulings promulgated thereunder) of the Republic of Chile or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein, or any change in the official application, administration or interpretation of such laws, regulations or rulings in such jurisdiction, CODELCO has or will become obligated to pay Additional Amounts on the notes in excess of the Additional Amounts that would be payable were payments of interest on the notes subject to 4.0% withholding (“Excess Additional Amounts”), if such change or amendment is announced or becomes effective on or after the date of original issuance of the notes and such obligation cannot be avoided by CODELCO taking reasonable measures available to it; *provided, however*, that no such notice of redemption shall be given earlier than 60 days prior to the earliest date on which CODELCO would be obligated to pay such Excess Additional Amounts, were a payment in respect of the notes then due. Prior to the giving of notice of redemption of such notes, CODELCO will deliver to the Fiscal Agent an officers’ certificate and a written opinion of recognized Chilean counsel independent of CODELCO to the effect that all governmental approvals necessary for CODELCO to effect such redemption, if any, have been or at the time of redemption will be obtained and in full force and effect and that CODELCO is entitled to effect such a redemption, and setting forth in reasonable detail the circumstances giving rise to such right of redemption. See “Taxation—Chilean Taxation”.

Defeasance

CODELCO may discharge its obligation to comply with the covenants specified above under “—Consolidation, Merger, Conveyance, Sale or Lease”, “—Limitation on Liens” and “—Limitation on Sale and Lease-Back Transactions” by depositing funds or obligations issued by the United States in an amount sufficient to provide for the timely payment of principal, interest and all other amounts due under the notes with the Fiscal Agent, acting as trustee for such purposes and by satisfying certain other conditions, including delivery to the Fiscal Agent of an opinion of independent tax counsel of recognized standing to the effect that U.S. Holders (as defined in “Taxation”) will not recognize income, gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of such deposit and defeasance and will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the same amount and in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such deposit and defeasance had not occurred.

Events of Default

An Event of Default with respect to the notes is defined in the Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement as being: default for 30 days in payment of any interest on the notes; default in payment of principal of the notes; default in the performance, or breach, of any covenant or warranty or obligation of CODELCO in the notes and continuance of such default or breach for a period of 60 days after written notice is given to CODELCO by the holders of at least 33⅓% in aggregate principal amount of the notes; default under any bond, debenture, note or other evidence of indebtedness for money borrowed, or under any mortgage, indenture or instrument under which there may be issued or by which there may be secured or evidenced any indebtedness for money borrowed by CODELCO or any Subsidiary, whether such indebtedness now exists or shall hereafter be created, in an aggregate principal amount exceeding U.S.\$50 million (or its equivalent in any other currency or currencies) which default (i) shall constitute the failure to pay any portion of the

principal of such indebtedness when due and payable, whether at maturity, upon redemption or acceleration or otherwise, or (ii) shall have resulted in such indebtedness becoming or being declared due and payable prior to the date on which it would otherwise become due and payable, in either case, if such default shall continue for more than 30 Business Days and within such 30 Business Days the time for payment of such amount has not been expressly extended (provided that if such default under such indenture or instrument shall be remedied or cured by CODELCO or waived by the holders of such indebtedness, then the event of default with respect to the notes shall be deemed likewise to have been remedied, cured or waived); and certain events of bankruptcy or insolvency of CODELCO or any Significant Subsidiary. “Significant Subsidiary” is defined in the notes as a Subsidiary, the total assets of which exceed 10% of the total assets of CODELCO and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis as of the end of the most recently completed year.

Each note will provide that if any Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing, the holder of such note may declare the principal of such note, together with unpaid accrued interest thereon, if any, to the date of repayment, to be due and payable by notice to CODELCO.

Notices

Notices to holders of notes will be given by mail to the addresses of such holders as they appear in the Security Register and will be published in a daily newspaper in circulation in Luxembourg. Notwithstanding, any notices relating to the delisting of the notes as described under “General Information—Listing” will be published in authorized newspapers. For purposes of such notices, authorized newspapers will be *The Wall Street Journal*, the *Financial Times* and the *d’Wort*. CODELCO will be deemed to have given this notice on the date of each publication or, if published more than once, on the date of the first publication.

Amendments

The Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement may be amended by CODELCO without the consent of the holders of the notes in certain limited circumstances therein provided. The notes may be amended by CODELCO without the consent of the holders of notes for the purpose of correcting any manifest error. The Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement may otherwise be amended, and the rights and obligations of CODELCO and the rights of the holders of notes under the notes may be modified, with the consent of holders of more than 66⅔% in principal amount of the notes outstanding, except that the consent of all holders of notes will be required: to change the definition of Interest Payment Date; to reduce the principal amount of or the interest rate on any Note; to change the obligation to pay Additional Amounts or the option to redeem the notes (see “—Payment of Additional Amounts”, and “—Tax Redemption”); to change the place of payment where, or the coin or currency in which, interest is payable; to impair the right of holders of notes to institute suit for the enforcement of payments of interest; to reduce the percentage amount of notes outstanding the consent of whose holders is required in order to amend the notes or the Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement; and to modify the provisions of the notes or the Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement governing the amendment of the notes or the Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement.

Governing Law; Submission to Jurisdiction; Sovereign Immunity

The notes will be governed by, and will be construed and interpreted in accordance with, the law of the State of New York. The notes will provide that CODELCO will maintain at all times during the life of the notes an office or agent in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, upon whom process may be served in any action arising out of or based on the notes which may be instituted in the Supreme Court of the State of New York or the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, in either case in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, by any holder of a Note, and CODELCO will expressly accept the jurisdiction of any such court.

To the extent that CODELCO may be entitled, in any jurisdiction in which judicial proceedings may at any time be commenced with respect to the notes, to claim for itself or its revenues or assets any immunity from suit, jurisdiction, attachment in aid or execution of a judgment or prior to a judgment, execution of a judgment or any other legal process with respect to its obligations under the notes, and to the extent that in

any such jurisdiction there may be attributed to CODELCO such an immunity (whether or not claimed), CODELCO will irrevocably agree not to claim and will irrevocably waive such immunity to the maximum extent permitted by law.

Article 226 of the Mining Code of Chile prohibits the attachment and judicial sale of a debtor's mining concessions and installations and other goods permanently dedicated to exploration or extraction of minerals relating to those mining concessions, except with respect to mortgages. However, a debtor may consent to such attachment and sale, provided that the consent is given in the same judicial proceeding in which the attachment and sale is sought. The general waiver of immunity by CODELCO in the notes will not be effective with respect to immunity under Article 226. In addition, pursuant to the Chilean Constitution, mining concessions corresponding to mining deposits exploited by CODELCO upon its creation in 1976 cannot be subject to attachment nor to any act of disposition by CODELCO.

Further Issues of Notes

Without the consent of the holders, CODELCO may create and issue additional notes with terms and conditions that are the same (or the same except as to scheduled interest payments prior to the time of issue of the additional notes) as the terms and conditions of an outstanding series of notes, including the notes. CODELCO may consolidate the additional notes to form a single series with an outstanding series of notes, including the notes.

Additional notes may be issued with original issue discount for U.S. federal income tax purposes ("OID"). Purchasers of notes after the date of any further issue will not be able to differentiate between notes sold as part of the further issue and previously sold notes. Therefore, purchasers of notes after a further issue may be required to accrue OID for U.S. federal income tax purposes with respect to their notes. This may affect the price of outstanding note at the time of a further issue. Because of the possible application of the U.S. federal income tax rules regarding OID to a further issue of notes, purchasers are advised to consult their own tax advisors prior to purchasing such notes.

TAXATION

General

The following is a summary of certain Chilean tax and U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of notes. The summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase notes, nor does the summary describe any tax consequences arising under the laws of any national, state, or local taxing jurisdiction other than the United States and Chile.

This summary is based on the tax laws of Chile and the United States as in effect on the date of this offering memorandum, as well as regulations, rulings and decisions of Chile and the United States available on or before such date and now in effect. All of the foregoing are subject to change, which change could apply retroactively and could affect the continued validity of this summary.

Prospective purchasers of the notes should consult their own tax advisors as to the Chilean, United States or other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the notes, including, in particular, the application to their particular situations of the tax considerations discussed below, as well as the application of state, local, foreign or other tax.

There currently is no tax treaty between the United States and Chile.

Chilean Taxation

The following is a general summary of the material consequences under Chilean tax law, as currently in effect, of an investment in the notes made by a “Foreign Holder”. Foreign Holder means either: (i) in the case of an individual, a person who is not a resident in Chile (for purposes of Chilean taxation, an individual holder is resident in Chile if he or she has resided in Chile for more than six months in one calendar year, or a total of more than six months in two consecutive years); or (ii) in the case of a legal entity, a legal entity that is not organized under the laws of Chile, unless the notes are assigned to a branch or a permanent establishment of such entity in Chile.

Under Chile’s income tax law (the “Income Tax Law”), payments of interest or premium, if any, made by CODELCO in respect of the notes to a Foreign Holder will generally be subject to a Chilean withholding tax assessed at a rate of 4.0% (the “Chilean Interest Withholding Tax”).

As described above, CODELCO has agreed, subject to specific exceptions and limitations, to pay to the holders of notes Additional Amounts in respect of the Chilean Interest Withholding Tax in order that the interest or premium, if any, the Foreign Holder receives, net of the Chilean Interest Withholding Tax, equals the amount which would have been received by such Foreign Holder in the absence of such withholding. See “Description of Notes—Payment of Additional Amounts”.

Under existing Chilean law and regulations, a Foreign Holder will not be subject to any Chilean taxes in respect of payments of principal made by CODELCO with respect to the notes.

The Income Tax Law establishes that a Foreign Holder is subject to income tax on his Chilean source income. For this purpose, Chilean source income means earnings from activities performed in Chile or from the sale or disposition of, or other transactions in connection with, assets or goods located in Chile. Therefore, any capital gains realized on the sale or other disposition by a Foreign Holder of the notes generally will not be subject to any Chilean taxes provided that such sales or other dispositions are made outside of Chile to a Foreign Holder (except that any premium payable on redemption of the notes will be treated as interest and subject to the Chilean Interest Withholding Tax, as described above).

A Foreign Holder will not be liable for estate, gift, inheritance or similar taxes with respect to its holdings unless notes held by a Foreign Holder are either located in Chile at the time of such Foreign Holder’s death, or, if the notes are not located in Chile at the time of a Foreign Holder’s death, if such notes were purchased or acquired with monies obtained from Chilean sources.

The issuance of the notes is subject to a 1.608% stamp tax, which will be payable by CODELCO.

If the stamp tax is not paid when due, Chile's Income Tax Law imposes a penalty of up to three times the amount of the tax plus interest, which will also be payable by CODELCO. In addition, until such tax (and any penalty) is paid, Chilean courts would not enforce any action brought with respect to the notes.

United States Taxation

This summary of U.S. federal income tax considerations deals principally with U.S. Holders (as defined below) that will hold notes as capital assets and whose functional currency is the U.S. dollar. It does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a particular investor's decision to purchase notes and generally does not address the tax treatment of U.S. Holders that may be subject to special tax rules, such as banks, tax-exempt entities, insurance companies, dealers in securities, partnerships or other entities classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes or persons that will hold notes as part of an integrated investment (including a "straddle") consisting of the notes and one or more other positions, nor does it address the tax treatment of U.S. Holders that do not acquire notes as part of the initial distribution at the notes' "issue price", which will equal the first price to the public (not including bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers) at which a substantial amount of the notes is sold for money. As used in this section "—United States Taxation", the term "U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of a Note that is a citizen or resident of the United States or a U.S. domestic corporation or that otherwise will be subject to U.S. federal income taxation on its income irrespective of its source.

U.S. Treasury Circular 230 Notice. The tax discussions contained in this offering memorandum were written to support the promotion or marketing of the transactions or matters addressed in this offering memorandum. These discussions were not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, for the purpose of avoiding U.S. tax penalties. Investors should consult their own tax advisers in determining the tax consequences to them of purchasing, owning, and disposing of the Notes, including the application in their particular circumstances of the U.S. tax considerations discussed below, as well as the application of state, local, foreign, or other tax laws and possible changes in tax laws.

Taxation of Interest and Additional Amounts. The gross amount of interest and Additional Amounts (i.e., without reduction for Chilean Interest Withholding Tax at the applicable rate) will be taxable to a U.S. Holder as ordinary interest income in respect of the notes at the time it accrues or is received in accordance with the holder's method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Chilean Interest Withholding Tax is a foreign income tax eligible (i) for credit against such U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, subject to generally applicable limitations and conditions, or (ii) at the election of such U.S. Holder, for deduction in computing such U.S. Holder's taxable income. Interest and Additional Amounts will constitute income from sources without the United States for foreign tax credit purposes. Such income generally will constitute "passive income" or, in the case of certain U.S. Holders, "financial services income". Under recent legislation, in the case of certain U.S. Holders, "financial services income" will be treated as "general category income" for tax years beginning after December 31, 2006.

The calculation of foreign tax credits and, in the case of a U.S. Holder that elects to deduct foreign taxes, the availability of such deduction, involves the application of rules that depend on a U.S. Holder's particular circumstances. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of foreign tax credits and the treatment of Additional Amounts.

A holder that is, with respect to the United States, a foreign corporation, estate or trust or a nonresident alien individual (a "Non-U.S. Holder") generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on interest income or Additional Amounts earned in respect of the notes, unless such income is effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business in the United States.

Taxation of Dispositions. Gain or loss realized by a U.S. Holder on the sale, redemption or other disposition of notes generally will be capital gain or loss. Capital gain realized by an individual U.S. Holder

with respect to property held for more than one year is generally taxed at a lower rate than ordinary income or short-term capital gain. The deduction of capital losses is subject to limitations.

A Non-U.S. Holder will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on gain realized on the sale or other disposition of notes unless (i) such gain is effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business in the United States or (ii) in the case of gain realized by an individual Non-U.S. Holder, such Non-U.S. Holder is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the sale and certain other conditions are met.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

A U.S. Holder may, under certain circumstances, be subject to “backup withholding” with respect to certain payments to such U.S. Holder, unless such holder (i) is a corporation or comes within certain other exempt categories, and demonstrates this fact when so required, or (ii) provides a correct taxpayer identification number, certifies that it is not subject to backup withholding and otherwise complies with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. Any amount withheld under these rules will be creditable against the U.S. Holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability. While Non-U.S. Holders generally are exempt from backup withholding, a Non-U.S. Holder may, in certain circumstances, be required to comply with certain information and identification procedures in order to prove entitlement to this exemption. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a holder will be allowed as a credit against such holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle such holder to a refund, provided that the required information is furnished to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. Information returns may be filed with the Internal Revenue Service in connection with payments on the notes and proceeds from a sale or other disposition of the notes, unless the holder is eligible for an exemption and demonstrates this fact when so required.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in the Purchase Agreement dated the date hereof, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., HSBC Securities (USA) Inc., Mitsubishi UFJ Securities International plc and BNP Paribas Securities Corp. (together, the “Initial Purchasers”) have severally agreed to purchase, and CODELCO has agreed to sell to them, severally, the respective principal amount of notes set forth opposite their names below:

<u>Initial Purchasers</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	\$237,500,000
HSBC Securities (USA) Inc.	237,500,000
Mitsubishi UFJ Securities International plc.	12,500,000
BNP Paribas Securities Corp.	12,500,000
Total	<u><u>\$500,000,000</u></u>

The Purchase Agreement provides that the obligations of the Initial Purchasers to pay for and accept delivery of the notes are subject to the approval of certain legal matters by their counsel and to certain other conditions. The Initial Purchasers are committed to take and pay for all of the notes offered hereby if any are taken.

The Purchase Agreement provides that CODELCO will indemnify the Initial Purchasers against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

The notes will constitute a new class of securities with no established trading market. CODELCO does not intend to list the notes on any exchange other than the Luxembourg Stock Exchange or to admit the notes for trading in any exchange other than the Euro MTF Market. The Initial Purchasers have advised CODELCO that they currently intend to make a market in the notes. However, they are not obligated to do so and any market-making activities with respect to the notes may be discontinued at any time without notice. Accordingly, CODELCO cannot give any assurance as to the liquidity of, or the trading market for, the notes.

In connection with this offering, on behalf of the Initial Purchasers, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. or HSBC Securities (USA) Inc., or any person acting for either of them, may over-allot or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail for a limited period after the issue date. However, there is no obligation for Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. or HSBC Securities (USA) Inc. or any person acting for either of them, to do this. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time, and must be brought to an end after a limited period.

CODELCO has been advised by the Initial Purchasers that the Initial Purchasers propose to resell the notes initially at the price set forth on the cover page hereof (a) within the United States to QIBs in reliance on Rule 144A under the Securities Act and (b) outside the United States to certain persons in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act. See “Transfer Restrictions”. After the initial offering, the offering price and other selling terms of the notes may from time to time be varied by the Initial Purchasers.

The notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except as described in the immediately preceding paragraph. For a description of certain restrictions on resale or transfer, see “Transfer Restrictions”.

In connection with sales outside the United States, the Initial Purchasers have agreed that except for sales described in the second preceding paragraph, they will not offer, sell or deliver the notes to, or for the account of, U.S. persons (i) as part of their distribution at any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the closing date, and they will send to each dealer to whom they sell such notes during such period a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons. Resales of the notes are restricted as described below under “Transfer Restrictions”.

In addition, until 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the closing date, an offer or sale of the notes within the United States by a dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with Rule 144A under the Securities Act or pursuant to another valid exemption therefrom.

As used herein, the terms “United States” and “U.S. person” have the meaning given to them in Regulation S under the Securities Act.

We expect to deliver the notes on or about October 24, 2006.

Mitsubishi UFJ Securities International plc is not an SEC-registered broker-dealer, and therefore shall not make sales of any notes in the United States or to U.S. persons except in compliance with applicable U.S. laws and regulations, including the rules of the National Association of Securities Dealers.

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a Relevant Member State), each Initial Purchaser has represented and agreed that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the Relevant Implementation Date) it has not made and will not make an offer of the Notes to the public in that Relevant Member State prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to the Notes which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, all in accordance with the Prospectus Directive, except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of Notes to the public in that Relevant Member State at any time:

- (a) to legal entities which are authorized or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorized or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities;
- (b) to any legal entity which has two or more of (1) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year; (2) a total balance sheet of more than €43,000,000 and (3) an annual net turnover of more than €50,000,000, as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts; or
- (c) in any other circumstances which do not require the publication by the Issuer of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “offer of Notes to the public” in relation to any Notes in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the Notes, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State and the expression Prospectus Directive means Directive 2003/71/EC and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State.

The EEA selling restriction is in addition to any other selling restrictions set out below.

Each Initial Purchaser has represented and agreed that:

- it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of the notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer; and
- it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

For the purpose of items (a) and (c) of the aforementioned EEA selling restriction, each underwriter has further represented and agreed that:

- (i) no Notes have been offered or sold and will be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, to the public in France except to permitted investors (“Permitted Investors”) consisting of persons licensed to provide the investment service of portfolio management for the account of third parties, qualified investors (investisseurs qualifiés) acting for their own account and/or corporate investors meeting one of

the four criteria provided in Article 1 of Decree N° 2004-1019 of September 28, 2004 and belonging to a “limited circle of investors” (*cercle restreint d’investisseurs*) acting for their own account with “qualified investors” and “limited circle of investors” having the meaning ascribed to them in Article L. 411-2 of the French Code Monétaire et Financier and applicable regulations thereunder; and the direct or indirect resale to the public in France of any Note acquired by any Permitted Investors may be made only as provided by Articles L. 412-1 and L. 621-8 of the French Code Monétaire et Financier and applicable regulations thereunder;

(ii) none of this offering memorandum or any other materials related to the global offering or information contained therein relating to the Notes has been released, issued or distributed to the public in France except to qualified investors (*investisseurs qualifiés*) and/or to a limited circle of investors (*cercle restreint d’investisseurs*) mentioned above.

Each initial purchaser has acknowledged and agreed that the offering of the Notes has not been cleared by the Italian Securities Exchange Commission (*Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa*, the “CONSOB”) pursuant to Italian securities legislation and, accordingly, has represented and agreed that the Notes may not and will not be offered, sold or delivered, nor may or will copies of the offering memorandum or any other documents relating to the Notes or the global offering be distributed in Italy other than to professional investors (*operatori qualificati*), as defined in Article 31, paragraph 2 of CONSOB Regulation No. 11522 of July 1, 1998, as amended (“Regulation No. 11522”).

Each initial purchaser has represented and agreed that any offer, sale or delivery of the Notes or distribution of copies of the offering memorandum or any other document relating to the Notes or the global offering in Italy may and will be effected in accordance with all Italian securities, tax, exchange control and other applicable laws and regulations, and, in particular, will be: (i) made by an investment firm, bank or financial intermediary permitted to conduct such activities in Italy in accordance with the Legislative Decree No. 385 of September 1, 1993, as amended, or the Italian Banking Law, Legislative Decree No. 58 of February 24, 1998, as amended, Regulation No. 11522, and any other applicable laws and regulations; (ii) in compliance with Article 129 of the Italian Banking Law and the implementing guidelines of the Bank of Italy; and (iii) in compliance with any other applicable notification requirement or limitation which may be imposed by CONSOB or the Bank of Italy.

Any investor purchasing the Notes in the global offering is solely responsible for ensuring that any offer or resale of the Notes it purchased in the global offering occurs in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

This offering memorandum and the information contained herein are intended only for the use of its recipient and are not to be distributed to any third-party resident or located in Italy for any reason. No person resident or located in Italy other than the original recipients of this document may rely on it or its content.

The Notes may be offered in Switzerland only on the basis of a non-public offering. This offering memorandum does not constitute an issuance prospectus according to articles 652a or 1156 of the Swiss Federal Code of Obligations or a listing prospectus according to article 32 of the Listing Rules of the Swiss exchange. The Notes may not be offered or distributed on a professional basis in or from Switzerland and neither this offering memorandum nor any other offering material relating to the Notes may be publicly issued in connection with any such offer or distribution. The Notes have not been and will not be approved by any Swiss regulatory authority. In particular, the Notes are not and will not be registered with or supervised by the Swiss Federal Banking Commission, and investors may not claim protection under the Swiss Investment Fund Act.

Each Initial Purchaser has represented and agreed that:

- it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell in Hong Kong, by means of any document, any notes other than (i) to persons whose ordinary business is to buy or sell shares or debentures, whether as principal or agent; or (ii) to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong and any rules made under that Ordinance; or (iii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a “prospectus” as defined in the Companies

Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance; and

- it has not issued or had in its possession for the purposes of issue, and will not issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the notes, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance.

Each Initial Purchaser has represented and agreed that this offering memorandum has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this offering memorandum and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the notes may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the notes be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to the public or any member of the public in Singapore other than (1) to an institutional investor specified in Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the “SFA”), (2) to a sophisticated investor, and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (3) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

The Initial Purchasers or their affiliates may from time to time provide investment banking and general financing and banking services to CODELCO. In addition, the Initial Purchasers and certain of their affiliates are lenders to CODELCO.

TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS

The notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority in any jurisdiction and may not be offered or sold in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except that notes may be offered or sold to (i) QIBs in reliance upon the exemption from the registration requirement of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A and (ii) persons other than U.S. persons as such term is defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act (“Foreign Purchasers”) in offshore transactions in reliance upon Regulation S.

Each purchaser of the notes that is not a Foreign Purchaser will be deemed to:

(1) represent that it is purchasing the notes for its own account or an account with respect to which it exercises sole investment discretion and that it and any such account is a QIB and is aware that the sale to it is being made in reliance on Rule 144A;

(2) acknowledge that the notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority in any jurisdiction and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except as set forth below;

(3) agree that if it should resell or otherwise transfer the securities, it will do so only pursuant to an applicable exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act, in each case in accordance with all applicable securities laws of the states of the United States or any other applicable jurisdiction;

(4) agree that it will deliver to each person to whom it transfers notes notice of any restrictions on transfer of such notes; and

(5) acknowledge that CODELCO, the Fiscal Agent, the Initial Purchasers and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgments, representations and agreements. If it is acquiring any notes for the account of one or more QIBs, it represents that it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and that it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgments, representations and agreements on behalf of each such account.

Each 144A Global Note will bear the following legend:

THIS NOTE HAS NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “**SECURITIES ACT**”) OR ANY STATE SECURITIES LAW. NEITHER THIS NOTE NOR ANY INTEREST OR PARTICIPATION HEREIN MAY BE OFFERED, SOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, U.S. PERSONS EXCEPT AS SET FORTH IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE. BY ITS ACQUISITION HEREOF, THE HOLDER (1) REPRESENTS THAT (A) IT AND ANY ACCOUNT FOR WHICH IT IS ACTING IS A “**QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER**” (AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (“**RULE 144A**”)) AND THAT IT EXERCISES SOLE INVESTMENT DISCRETION WITH RESPECT TO EACH SUCH ACCOUNT OR (B) IT IS A NON-U.S. PERSON OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF (OR AN ACCOUNT SATISFYING THE REQUIREMENTS OF PARAGRAPH (k)(2)(i) OF RULE 902 UNDER REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (2) AGREES THAT IT WILL NOT, PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION OF THE HOLDING PERIOD APPLICABLE TO SALES OF THE NOTES EVIDENCED HEREBY UNDER RULE 144(k) UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (OR ANY SUCCESSOR PROVISION), OFFER, SELL, PLEDGE OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER SUCH NOTES EXCEPT IN EACH CASE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OTHER APPLICABLE JURISDICTION AND ONLY (A) TO THE ISSUER OR A SUBSIDIARY THEREOF, (B) PURSUANT TO AN EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (C) SO LONG AS THIS NOTE IS ELIGIBLE FOR RESALE PURSUANT TO RULE 144A, TO A PERSON WHOM THE SELLER REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A PURCHASING FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER

TO WHOM NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE RESALE, PLEDGE OR OTHER TRANSFER IS BEING MADE IN RELIANCE ON RULE 144A, (D) IN AN OFFSHORE TRANSACTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR (E) PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION PROVIDED BY RULE 144 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (IF APPLICABLE). PRIOR TO THE REGISTRATION OF ANY TRANSFER IN ACCORDANCE WITH (E) ABOVE, THE COMPANY RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REQUIRE THE DELIVERY OF SUCH LEGAL OPINIONS, CERTIFICATIONS OR OTHER EVIDENCE AS MAY REASONABLY BE REQUIRED IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THAT THE PROPOSED TRANSFER IS BEING MADE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE SECURITIES ACT AND APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS. NO REPRESENTATION IS MADE AS TO THE AVAILABILITY OF ANY RULE 144 EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT. THIS NOTE IS SUBJECT TO THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER SET FORTH IN THE FISCAL AND PAYING AGENCY AGREEMENT REFERRED TO ON THE REVERSE HEREOF.

Each purchaser of notes that is a Foreign Purchaser will be deemed to:

(1) represent that it is purchasing the notes for its own account or an account for which it exercises sole investment discretion and that it and any such account is a Foreign Purchaser that is outside the United States and acknowledge that the notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority in any jurisdiction and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except as set forth below;

(2) agree that if it should resell or otherwise transfer the notes prior to the expiration of a restricted period (defined as 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the closing date with respect to the notes), it will do so only (a)(i) outside the United States in compliance with Rule 904 under the Securities Act or (ii) to a QIB in compliance with Rule 144A, and (b) in accordance with all applicable securities laws of the states of the United States or any other applicable jurisdiction.

Each Regulation S Global Note will bear the following legend:

THIS SECURITY HAS NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “SECURITIES ACT”), OR WITH ANY SECURITIES REGULATORY AGENCY IN ANY JURISDICTION, AND, ACCORDINGLY, MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, U.S. PERSONS, EXCEPT PURSUANT TO AN EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR IN A TRANSACTION NOT SUBJECT TO THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT. THIS SECURITY IS SUBJECT TO THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER SET FORTH IN THE FISCAL AND PAYING AGENCY AGREEMENT REFERRED TO ON THE REVERSE HEREOF. PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION OF A RESTRICTED PERIOD ENDING ON DECEMBER 4, 2006 OR SUCH LATER DATE AS THE COMPANY MAY NOTIFY TO THE FISCAL AGENT, THIS SECURITY, OR ANY BENEFICIAL INTEREST HEREIN, MAY NOT BE RESOLD OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED EXCEPT (A)(1) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES IN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 904 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR (2) TO A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT IN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 144A, AND (B) IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF THE STATES OF THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OTHER APPLICABLE JURISDICTION.

The transfer or exchange of a beneficial interest in a Regulation S Global Note for a beneficial interest in a 144A Global Note during the restricted period may be made only upon receipt by the Fiscal Agent of a duly completed Rule 144A Certificate, as defined in the Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement. Such Rule 144A Certificate will no longer be required after the expiration of the restricted period. The transfer or exchange of a beneficial interest in a 144A Global Note for a beneficial interest in a Regulation S Global Note may be

made only upon receipt by the Fiscal Agent of a duly completed Regulation S Certificate, as defined in the Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement.

For so long as the notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, if the notes are ever issued in certificated form:

- Certificated Notes will be delivered by the fiscal agent as described in this offering memorandum and at the offices of the Luxembourg paying agent;
- holders of Notes in certificated form will be able to transfer or exchange their Notes at the offices of the Luxembourg transfer agent; and
- Certificated Notes may be presented and surrendered at the offices of the Luxembourg paying agent for payment of interest and/or, at maturity, principal.

Any resale or other transfer, or attempted resale of other transfer, made other than in compliance with the above stated restrictions shall not be recognized by us.

For further discussion of the requirements (including the presentation of transfer certificates) under the Indenture to effect exchanges or transfers of interests in Global Notes, see “Description of Notes—Global Notes; Book-Entry Form”.

We have prepared this offering memorandum solely for use in connection with the offer and sale of the notes outside the United States, for the private placement of the notes in the United States and for the listing of the notes on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. We and the Initial Purchasers reserve the right to reject any offer to purchase, in whole or in part, for any reason, or to sell less than the amount of notes offered pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act. This offering memorandum does not constitute an offer to any person in the United States other than any QIB under the Securities Act to whom an offer has been made directly by the Initial Purchasers or an affiliate of the initial purchasers.

Each purchaser of notes must comply with all applicable laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers or sells notes or possesses or distributes this offering memorandum or any part of it and must obtain any consent, approval or permission required by it for the purchase, offer or sale by it of notes under the laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction to which it is subject or in which it makes such purchases, offers or resales, and neither the company nor the Initial Purchasers shall have any responsibility therefor.

VALIDITY OF THE NOTES

The validity of the notes will be passed upon for CODELCO by Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP, New York, New York, United States counsel for CODELCO, and by Carey y Cía. Ltda., Chilean Counsel to CODELCO, and for the Initial Purchasers by Davis Polk & Wardwell, United States counsel for the Initial Purchasers, and by Philippi, Yrarrázaval, Pulido & Brunner Ltda., Chilean counsel for the Initial Purchasers. Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP may rely without independent investigation as to all matters of Chilean law on Carey y Cía. Ltda., and Davis Polk & Wardwell may rely without independent investigation as to all matters of Chilean law on Philippi, Yrarrázaval, Pulido & Brunner Ltda.

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

The Consolidated Financial Statements of CODELCO as of December 31, 2004 and 2005 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005 except for the subsidiaries Codelco Kupferhandel GMBH and its subsidiary and Chile Copper Ltd. and its subsidiary and equity-method investees Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda., Electroandina S.A. and its subsidiaries, Inversiones Mejillones S.A., Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra, and Alliance Copper Ltd., included in this Offering Memorandum, have been audited by Deloitte and Touche, Sociedad de Auditores y Consultores Ltda., independent auditors as stated in their report appearing herein (which report expresses an unqualified opinion and includes an explanatory paragraph referring to the convenience of the translation of the financial statements into English).

The financial statements of the subsidiaries Codelco Kupferhandel GMBH and its subsidiary and Chile Copper Ltd. and its subsidiary as of December 31, 2004 and 2005 and for the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005 (neither of which are presented separately herein) have been audited by Ernst & Young AG (Germany) and Ernst & Young LLP (United Kingdom), respectively, independent auditors and member firms of Ernst & Young Global, as set forth in their reports thereon not presented separately herein. The financial statements as of December 31, 2004 and 2005 and for the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005 of the equity-method investees (none of which are presented separately herein), Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda., Electroandina S.A. and its subsidiaries, Inversiones Mejillones S.A., and Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra, have been audited by Ernst & Young Servicios Profesionales de Auditoría y Asesoría Limitada, independent auditors and a member firm of Ernst & Young Global and those of Alliance Copper Ltd. have been audited by KPMG Channel Island Limited, independent auditors, as set forth in their respective reports thereon, not presented separately herein. As previously indicated, all of the foregoing firms are independent auditors.

With respect to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements of CODELCO as of and for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2006, except for the subsidiaries Codelco Kupferhandel GMBH and its subsidiary and Chile Copper Ltd. and its subsidiary and equity-method investees Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda., Electroandina S.A. and its subsidiaries, Inversiones Mejillones S.A., Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra, and Alliance Copper Ltda. and for the equity-method investee Copper Partner Investment Company Ltd. as of and for the six-month period ended June 30, 2006, which are included herein (the report on which includes an explanatory paragraph referring to the convenience translation of the financial statements into English), Deloitte has applied limited procedures in accordance with professional standards in Chile for a review of such information. However, as stated in their report appearing elsewhere herein, they did not audit and they do not express an opinion on the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements. Accordingly, the degree of reliance on their report on such information should be restricted in light of the limited nature of the review procedures applied.

The Unaudited Interim Financial Statements of the subsidiaries Codelco Kupferhandel GMBH and its subsidiary and Chile Copper Ltd. and its subsidiary as of and for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2006 (neither of which are presented separately herein) have been reviewed by Ernst & Young AG (Germany) and Ernst & Young LLP (United Kingdom), respectively. The financial statements as of and for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2006 of the equity-method investees (none of which are presented separately herein); Electroandina S.A. and its subsidiaries, Inversiones Mejillones S.A., Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda. and until June 30, 2005 of Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra and for the six month period ended

June 30, 2006 of the equity-method investee Copper Partner Investment Company Ltd. have been reviewed by Ernst & Young Ltda, Alliance Copper Ltd. has been reviewed by KPMG-Jersey and the financial statements as of and for the six-month period ended June 30, 2006 of the equity-method investee Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra has been reviewed by Pricewaterhouse Coopers.

GLOSSARY OF CERTAIN MINING TERMS

Andesite: A fine-grained volcanic rock, usually dark grey in color, with an average composition of 50-60% sulphur dioxide).

Anode Copper: Blister copper that has undergone further refinement to remove impurities. In an anode furnace, the blister copper is blown with air and a hydrocarbon redundant to upgrade its purity to approximately 99.5% copper. It is then cast into keystone-shaped slabs that are shipped to an electrolytic refinery.

Blister Copper: Copper that has been cast after passing through a converter. Blister copper is approximately 99.0% copper and takes its name from the “blisters” that form on the surface during cooling.

Breccia: A rock conglomerate made up of highly angular coarse fragments.

Calcopyrite: A combination of copper and iron sulfide with a metallic yellow-gold color, containing 34.7% copper, 30% iron and 26% sulfur.

Cathode: Copper produced by an electrochemical refining process that has been melted and cast into cakes, billets, wire bars or rods usually weighing approximately 90kg.

Concentration: The process by which crushed and ground ore is separated into metal concentrates and reject material through processes such as flotation. Concentrates are shipped to a smelter for further processing.

Concentrator: A plant where concentration takes place.

Converter: A plant that conducts a principal phase of the smelting process, blowing oxygen-enriched air through, molten metal, causing oxidation and the removal of sulfur and other impurities. In the case of copper, the product of this process is blister copper.

Copper Concentrate: A product of the concentrator usually containing 25% to 30% copper. It is the raw feed material for smelting.

Copper Grade: The concentration of copper in a given volume of rock, usually expressed as a percentage.

Crushing and Grinding: The processes by which ore is broken into small pieces to prepare it for further processing.

Dacite: A fine-grained volcanic rock similar in composition to andesite but containing a greater abundance of quartz crystals that are frequently visible to the naked eye.

Development: Activities related to the building of infrastructure and the stripping and opening of mineral deposits, commencing when economically recoverable reserves can reasonably be estimated to exist and generally continuing until commercial production begins.

Diorite: A dark, coarsely crystalline igneous rock, similar in composition to granite that is composed principally of silica, alumina, calcium and iron.

Electrolytic Refining: Electrochemical refining of copper anodes. Copper anodes are placed between layers of refined copper sheets in a tank through which an acid copper sulfate solution is circulated. A low voltage current is introduced, causing the transfer of copper from the anodes to the pure copper sheets, and producing 99.98% copper cathodes. Impurities, often containing precious metals, settle to the bottom of the tank.

Electrowinning: The process of directly recovering copper from solution by the action of electric currents.

Exploration: Activities associated with ascertaining the existence, location, extent or quality of a mineral deposit.

Fine Copper: 99.99% pure copper obtained through metallurgical processes.

Flotation: A process of copper concentrate production in which mineral particles attach themselves to the bubbles in an oily froth and rise to the surface, where they are skimmed off. This process is used primarily for the concentration of sulfide ores.

Flux: A high grade silica, which reacts with iron oxides formed during smelting and converting stages to create a molten slag.

Grade A Copper: Electrolytic copper, in the form of cathodes, that (i) is at least 99.99% pure, (ii) meets the LME's highest standards for copper quality, and (iii) is named in the LME-approved list of brands of Grade A copper.

Identified Reserves: Proven and probable reserves, as well as inferred reserves.

Indicated Resources: Resources about which CODELCO's knowledge is substantial but less extensive than its knowledge of Measured Resources.

Inferred Resources: Resources about which CODELCO's knowledge is only indirect.

Intrusion: A geologic processes in which magmatic material flows to the earth's surface through pre-existing rocks.

Leached Capping: An abundant mass of iron oxide concentrated in the upper zones of a porphyry copper deposit.

Leaching: The process of extracting a soluble metallic compound from an ore by selectively dissolving it in a suitable solvent.

Matte: A high density liquid that is produced during the concentrate fusion stage of the pyro-metallurgical process.

Matte Sulfide: A high density liquid containing copper and iron sulfides that is produced of the concentrate fusion stage of the pyro-metallurgical process.

Measured Resources: Resources about which CODELCO's knowledge is both extensive and direct.

Mill: A machine used to grind ore to the consistency of powder or (in wet grinding) slurry.

Milling: A treatment process in which ore is ground into a fine powder.

Mine: Mines are the source of mineral-bearing material found near the surface or deep in the ground.

Mineral Deposit or Mineralized Material: A mineralized underground body that has been probed by a sufficient number of closely-spaced drill holes and/or underground sampling measurements to support an estimate of sufficient tonnage and ore grade to warrant further exploration or development. Mineral deposits or mineralized materials do not qualify as commercially minable ore reserves (*i.e.*, probable reserves or proven reserves), as prescribed under standards of the U.S. Bureau of Mines Circular No. 831 of 1980, until a final and comprehensive economic, technical, and legal feasibility study based upon the test results has been concluded.

Mineralization: A deposit of rock containing one or more minerals for which the economics of recovery have not yet been established.

Molybdenum: a metallic element, grayish in color, that resembles chromium and tungsten in many properties, and is used especially in strengthening and hardening steel.

Ore: A mineral or aggregate of minerals from which metal can be economically mined or extracted.

Ore Grade: The average amount of metal expressed as a percentage or in ounces per ton.

Ore Deposit: Category including all Resources and Reserves.

Ounces: Unit of weight. A troy ounce equals 31,103 grams or 1.097 avoirdupois ounces.

Outokumpu Flash Furnace: Pyro-metallurgical technology used to smelt copper concentrate.

Overburden: The alluvium and rock that must be removed in order to expose an ore deposit.

Oxide Ore: Metalliferous minerals altered by weathering, surface waters, and their conversion, partly or wholly, into oxides, carbonates, or sulfates.

Pierce Smith Converter: Horizontal furnace to remove impurities from white metal by oxidation.

Porphyry: Rock with siliceous minerals and fine-medium grained size.

Porphyry-type Ore Body: Deposit of porphyric rocks with economic mineralization.

Probable Reserves: Reserves about which CODELCO's knowledge is substantial but less extensive than its knowledge of Proven Reserves.

Proven Reserves: Reserves about which CODELCO's knowledge is both extensive and direct. Quantities of Proven Reserves are computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings or drill holes, and grade and quality are computed from the results of detailed sampling. Sites for inspection, sampling and measurement of Proven Reserves are spaced so closely together, and the geologic character of the ore is so well defined, that its size, shape, depth and mineral content are well established.

Reclamation: The process of restoring mined land to a condition established by applicable law. Reclamation standards vary widely, but usually address issues of ground and surface water, topsoil, final slope gradients, overburden and revegetation.

Refining: The purification of crude metallic substances.

Reserves: Ore deposits for which CODELCO has established a business development plan.

Resources: Ore deposits for which CODELCO has not yet established a business development plan.

Reverberatory Furnace: A furnace with a shallow hearth and a ceiling that reflects flames toward the hearth or radiates heat toward the surface of the charge.

Rod Mill: A large rotating cylinder in which metal rods are used for grinding ore.

Smelting: A pyro-metallurgical process in which metal is separated by fusion from those impurities with which it may be chemically combined or physically mixed.

Solvent Extraction: A method of separating one or more substances from a chemical solution by treatment with a suitable organic solvent.

Subvertical: Amount of waste material removed during mining per ton of ore extracted in a near-vertical spatial orientation.

Sulfide Ore: Ore characterized by the inclusion of metal in the crystal structure of a sulfide mineral.

Tabular: Having a near-rectangular geometric configuration close to a rectangular shape.

Tailings: Finely ground rock from which valuable minerals have been extracted by concentration.

Teniente Converter: A horizontal rotary furnace into which matte, concentrates and flux are placed, and through which oxygen-rich air is blown to provide sufficient heat to smelt the concentrates. Off-gases are captured and transported to the acid plant.

Teniente Modified Converter: An advanced pyro-metallurgical technology used to smelt copper concentrate.

Ton: A unit of weight. One metric ton equals 2,204.6 pounds. One short ton equals 2,000 pounds. Unless otherwise specified in this document, "tons" refers to metric tons.

Tourmaline: A dark-green hydrosilicate that exist in altered rock zones in some ore deposits.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Authorization

The Ministry of Finance of Chile authorized the issuance of the notes by Resolution No. 16 dated October 16, 2006.

CODELCO's Board of Directors authorized the issuance of the notes in session No. 9 on September 28, 2006 by means of Agreement No. 31/2006. CODELCO has obtained all other consents and authorizations necessary under Chilean law for the issuance of the notes.

Litigation

CODELCO is not involved in any litigation or arbitration proceeding which is material in the context of the issuance of the notes. CODELCO is not aware of any material litigation or arbitration proceeding that is pending or threatened.

Clearing

CODELCO has applied to have the notes accepted into DTC's book-entry settlement system. The notes have been accepted for clearance through the clearing systems of Euroclear System and Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme*. The securities codes are:

	<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>ISIN Number</u>	<u>Common Code</u>
Rule 144A Global Note	21987BAL2	US21987BAL27	027281176
Regulation S Global Note	P3143NAH7	USP3143NAH72	027281168

Listing

CODELCO has applied to list the notes on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and to admit the notes for trading on the Euro MTF Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, in accordance with its rules and regulations. As long as the notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, you may receive free of charge copies of the following documents at the offices of the listing agent or the Luxembourg paying and transfer agents on any business day:

- this offering memorandum;
- the fiscal agency agreement attaching the forms of the notes;
- CODELCO's semi-annual Interim Consolidated Financial Statements;
- CODELCO's statutory documents;
- English translations of the Official Letter; and
- the most recent annual report of CODELCO for 2005 (and all future annual reports when they become available).

All such documents will be made available in English.

The notes have been issued in registered, book-entry form through the facilities of DTC, and will be issued in certificated form only under the limited circumstances described in this offering memorandum.

CODELCO has initially appointed Deutsche Bank Luxembourg SA to serve as its Luxembourg paying agent and transfer agent. You can contact the listing agent and the Luxembourg paying agent and transfer agent at the addresses listed on the inside back cover of this offering memorandum. CODELCO will maintain a paying agent and transfer agent in Luxembourg so long as the notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Any change in the Luxembourg paying or transfer agent will be communicated to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and through publication in a daily newspaper in Luxembourg.

CODELCO has applied to list the notes on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and to admit the notes for trading on the Euro MTF Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange in accordance with its rules and regulations. The notes are not yet listed. If any European or national legislation is implemented or takes effect in Luxembourg in a manner that would require us to publish or produce financial statements according to accounting principles or standards that are different from Chilean GAAP, or that would otherwise impose requirements on us that CODELCO, in its discretion determines are impracticable or unduly burdensome, CODELCO may de-list the notes. In these circumstances, there can be no assurance that CODELCO would obtain an alternative admission to listing, trading and/or quotation for the notes by another listing authority, exchange and/or system within or outside the European Union. For information regarding the notice requirements associated with any delisting decision, see “Description of Notes—Notices”.

Financial Statements

There has been no material adverse change in CODELCO’s financial condition since the date of the last audited financial statements.

CODELCO does not prepare unconsolidated financial statements.

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

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US\$	—	United States dollars
ThUS\$	—	Thousands of United States dollars
UF	—	The UF is a Chilean inflation-indexed, peso-denominated monetary unit that is set daily in advance based on the previous month's inflation
Ch\$	—	Chilean pesos
ThCh\$	—	Thousands of Chilean pesos



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INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REVIEW REPORT

To the Chairman and Members of the Board of
Directors of Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile

1. We have reviewed the accompanying interim consolidated balances sheets of Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile ("the Company") and subsidiaries as of June 30, 2005 and 2006, and the related interim consolidated statements of income and cash flows for the six-month periods then ended. These interim financial statements (including the related notes) are the responsibility of the management of Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile. We have not reviewed the June 30, 2005 and 2006 interim financial statements of certain investees and subsidiaries. Those interim financial statements were reviewed by other accountants, whose review reports have been furnished to us and our review report, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for such investees and subsidiaries, is based solely on the review reports of such other accountants. At June 30, 2005 and 2006, the direct and indirect investment of the Company in such investees combined with the total assets of such subsidiaries represent 7.3% and 9.9% of total consolidated assets of the Company respectively the Company's share total consolidated assets, and the net equity in earnings of these investees in 2005 and 2006 combined with the total sales of these subsidiaries in those periods represent 7.3% and 9.1% respectively of the total consolidated sales of the Company.
2. We conducted our reviews in accordance with auditing standards established in Chile for a review of interim financial information. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures to financial data and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Chile, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, these financial statements have not been audited and therefore we do not express such an opinion.
3. Based on our review and the reports of other accountants, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the interim consolidated financial statements referred to above for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Chile.
4. The accompanying financial statements have been translated into English for the convenience of readers outside of Chile.

August 4, 2006
Santiago, Chile

Una firma miembro de
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AS OF JUNE 30, 2005 AND 2006
(In thousands of U.S. dollars—ThUS\$)

	Notes	<u>2005</u> ThUS\$	<u>2006</u> ThUS\$
ASSETS			
CURRENT:			
Cash and banks		27,174	67,942
Time deposits		300,397	486,882
Marketable securities		1,721	398
Trade receivables, net	4	766,647	1,744,221
Notes receivable	4	3,531	12,612
Other receivables, net		115,982	137,975
Due from related companies	5c.1	41,642	14,150
Inventories, net	6	966,001	1,286,480
Income taxes recoverable		64,598	76,939
Prepaid expenses		28,231	12,501
Deferred taxes	7d	69,729	162,040
Other current assets		<u>5,147</u>	<u>17,719</u>
Total current assets		<u>2,390,800</u>	<u>4,019,859</u>
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:			
Land	8a	55,701	54,950
Buildings and infrastructure	8a	6,616,863	7,097,712
Machinery and equipment	8a	6,333,308	6,745,527
Other plant and equipment	8a	91,580	102,387
Technical appraisal revaluation	8e	369,004	368,900
Accumulated depreciation	8b	<u>(7,388,194)</u>	<u>(7,978,237)</u>
Net property, plant and equipment		<u>6,078,262</u>	<u>6,391,239</u>
OTHER ASSETS:			
Investments in related companies		628,820	1,065,820
Investments in other companies		3,443	3,311
Goodwill	10	27,341	24,957
Long-term receivables		140,338	158,047
Due from related companies		45,400	55,441
Intangibles		17,612	23,209
Accumulated amortization intangibles		(1,148)	(6,742)
Other assets		<u>432,660</u>	<u>529,133</u>
Total other assets		<u>1,294,466</u>	<u>1,853,176</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>9,763,528</u></u>	<u><u>12,264,274</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AS OF JUNE 30, 2005 AND 2006—(Continued)
(In thousands of U.S. dollars—ThUS\$)

	Notes	<u>2005</u> ThUS\$	<u>2006</u> ThUS\$
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Banks and financial institutions:			
Current	12	374,872	67,016
Current portion of long-term debt	12	4,783	307,570
Current portion of bonds payable		20,822	30,425
Dividends payable		163,479	420,692
Accounts payable		443,999	565,148
Notes payable		499	14
Miscellaneous payables		57,479	208,051
Due to related companies	5c.2	52,401	105,091
Accruals	15	301,264	431,163
Withholdings		81,662	109,947
Income taxes payable		151,866	807,069
Deferred income		3,177	2,519
Other current liabilities		<u>2,281</u>	<u>26,282</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>1,658,584</u>	<u>3,080,987</u>
LONG TERM LIABILITIES:			
Due to banks and financial institutions		900,000	600,000
Bonds payable	14	2,154,921	2,702,716
Notes payable		88,616	83,710
Miscellaneous payables		88,815	96,679
Due to related companies			510,275
Accruals	15	802,163	1,030,695
Deferred taxes	7d	1,108,688	658,779
Other long-term liabilities		<u>58,365</u>	<u>84,163</u>
Total long-term liabilities		<u>5,201,568</u>	<u>5,767,017</u>
MINORITY INTEREST		<u>2,315</u>	<u>2,501</u>
EQUITY:			
Paid-in capital	18	1,524,423	1,524,423
Other reserves	18	1,321,102	1,333,401
Net income for the period	18	807,178	1,691,423
Profit distributions to the Chilean Treasury	18	<u>(751,642)</u>	<u>(1,135,478)</u>
Total net equity		<u>2,901,061</u>	<u>3,413,769</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		<u><u>9,763,528</u></u>	<u><u>12,264,274</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

**INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2005 AND 2006**

(In thousands of U.S. dollars—ThUS\$)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2005</u> <u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>2006</u> <u>ThUS\$</u>
SALES		4,752,302	8,020,626
COST OF SALES		<u>(2,171,836)</u>	<u>(3,165,009)</u>
GROSS PROFIT		2,580,466	4,855,617
ADMINISTRATIVE AND SELLING EXPENSES		<u>(128,289)</u>	<u>(152,934)</u>
OPERATING INCOME		<u>2,452,177</u>	<u>4,702,683</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSES):			
Interest income		7,871	19,859
Equity in income of related companies		46,946	201,739
Other income	19a	74,823	74,628
Equity in losses of related companies		<u>(4,272)</u>	<u>(9,529)</u>
Amortization of goodwill	10	<u>(230)</u>	<u>(588)</u>
Interest expense		<u>(84,795)</u>	<u>(115,906)</u>
Other expense	19b	<u>(634,356)</u>	<u>(918,740)</u>
Price-level restatement	20	<u>(27)</u>	<u>(122)</u>
Foreign exchange differences	21	<u>11,004</u>	<u>55,184</u>
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES, NET		<u>(583,036)</u>	<u>(693,475)</u>
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND MINORITY INTEREST		1,869,141	4,009,208
INCOME TAXES	7e	<u>(1,067,909)</u>	<u>(2,318,383)</u>
INCOME BEFORE MINORITY INTEREST		801,232	1,690,825
MINORITY INTEREST	17	<u>5,946</u>	<u>598</u>
NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		<u>807,178</u>	<u>1,691,423</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

**INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2005 AND 2006**

(In thousands of U.S. dollars—ThUS\$)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2005</u> <u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>2006</u> <u>ThUS\$</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income for the period		807,178	1,691,423
Gain on sale of assets		(1,395)	(1,377)
Charges (credits) to income which do not represent cash flows:			
Depreciation	8c	213,037	258,600
Amortization	8c	80,934	128,016
Write-offs and accruals		126,031	(179,965)
Equity in income of related companies		(46,946)	(201,739)
Equity in losses of related companies		4,272	9,529
Amortization of goodwill	10	230	588
Price-level restatement	20	27	122
Foreign exchange differences	21	(11,004)	(55,184)
Other credits to income which do not represent cash flows		(48,597)	(35,245)
Minority interest	17	(5,946)	(598)
(Increase) decrease in assets which affect operating cash flows:			
Trade receivables		(103,103)	(581,906)
Inventories		(212,370)	(265,880)
Other assets		37,565	(24,428)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities which affect operating cash flows:			
Accounts payable related to operations		48,342	670,548
Interest payable		21,059	18,146
Income tax payable		151,515	647,792
Value added tax and other similar taxes payable, net		74,311	106,155
Net cash provided by operating activities		<u>1,135,140</u>	<u>2,184,597</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Loans obtained		350,000	150,000
Bonds issued		229,652	—
Other financing activities		32,870	—
Profit distributions to the Chilean Treasury		(696,022)	(1,203,752)
Loan repayments		<u>(28,600)</u>	<u>(163,900)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(112,100)</u>	<u>(1,217,652)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		—	391
Proceeds from sales of other investments		—	1,420
Other investment income		60,932	36,747
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(965,939)	(518,551)
Investment in related companies		(1,274)	(120,293)
Collection from related companies		(1,550)	(11,950)
Other investment disbursements		<u>(40,945)</u>	<u>(17,129)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(948,776)</u>	<u>(629,365)</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		74,264	337,580
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		<u>255,028</u>	<u>217,642</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD		<u><u>329,292</u></u>	<u><u>555,222</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands of U.S. dollars—ThUS\$)

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile, Codelco—Chile (“Codelco” or the “Company”) is registered in the Securities Registry N°785 of the Chilean Superintendency of Securities and Insurance (“Superintendency”). The Company is subject to the regulation of the Superintendency.

The Company was formed as stipulated by Law Decree (D.L.) N°1350 of 1976. Codelco is a state-owned mining, industrial and commercial company, which is a separate legal entity with its own equity. Codelco currently carries out its mining business through Codelco Norte (made up of the following Divisions: Chuquicamata and Radomiro Tomic), Salvador, Andina, El Teniente, Ventanas Divisions. The Ventanas Division was created on May 1, 2005 when Fundación y Refinería Las Ventanas was acquired from Empresa Nacional de Minería (ENAMI). The Company also carries out similar activities on other mining deposits in association with third parties.

Codelco’s financial activities are conducted following a budgeting system that is composed of an Operations Budget, an Investment Budget and a Debt Amortization Budget.

The Company’s tax policy is regulated by D.L. N°1350 and 2398.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED

a. Accounting periods—These interim consolidated financial statements reflect the financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of June 30, 2005 and 2006, and the results of their operations and cash flows for the six-month periods then ended.

b. Basis of preparation—The interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles issued by the Chilean Institute of Accountants, and regulations of the Superintendency. Should there be any discrepancy between the above mentioned principles and regulations, the regulations of the Superintendency will prevail over accounting principles generally accepted in Chile.

c. Reporting currency—In accordance with Article 26 of D.L. N°1350, the Company’s records are kept in United States dollars.

d. Basis of consolidation—In accordance with the regulations of the Superintendency and Technical Bulletins issued by the Chilean Institute of Accountants, the interim consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries include the assets, liabilities, results of operations, and cash flows of the Company and the following subsidiaries:

Entity	As of June 30, Equity Investment			
	2005	2006		
	Total %	Direct %	Indirect %	Total %
Chile Copper Limited—England	100.0000	99.9900	0.0100	100.0000
Codelco Group USA Inc.—United States	100.0000	99.9900	0.0100	100.0000
Codelco International Limited—Bermudas	100.0000	99.9900	0.0100	100.0000
Codelco Küpferhandel GMHB—Germany	100.0000	99.9900	0.0100	100.0000
Codelco Services Limited—England	100.0000	—	100.0000	100.0000
Metall Agentur GMBH—Germany	100.0000	—	100.0000	100.0000
Codelco Metals Inc.—United States	100.0000	—	100.0000	100.0000
Codelco Technologies Ltd.—Bermudas	100.0000	—	100.0000	100.0000
Codelco do Brasil Mineracao S.A.—Brazil	100.0000	—	100.0000	100.0000

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(In thousands of U.S. dollars—ThUS\$)

<u>Entity</u>	As of June 30, Equity Investment			
	2005	2006		
	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
	%	%	%	%
Cooper Technology Investment Inc.—United States	100.0000	—	100.0000	100.0000
Semi Solid Metal Investors LLC.—United States	100.0000	—	100.0000	100.0000
Mineracao Vale do Curaca—Brazil	23.9500	—	51.0000	51.0000
Compañía Minera Picacho SCM	100.0000	99.9900	0.0100	100.0000
Compañía Contractual Minera Los Andes	100.0000	99.9700	0.0300	100.0000
Isapre Chuquicamata Limitada	98.3000	98.7000	—	98.7000
Elaboradora de Cobre Chilena Limitada.	100.0000	99.0000	1.0000	100.0000
Asociación Garantizadora de Pensiones	96.6900	96.6900	—	96.6900
Isapre San Lorenzo Limitada.	99.9500	99.9500	—	99.9500
Isapre Río Blanco Limitada.	99.9901	99.9900	0.0001	99.9901
CMS—Chile Sistema y Equipos Mineros S.A.	100.0000	99.9900	0.0100	100.0000
Ejecutora Proyecto Hospital del Cobre Calama	100.0000	99.9900	0.0100	100.0000
Complejo Portuario Mejillones S.A.	100.0000	99.9000	0.1000	100.0000
Instituto de Innovación en Minería y Metalurgia S.A.	99.9300	99.9300	—	99.9300
Santiago de Río Grande S.A.	100.0000	99.9800	0.0200	100.0000
Biosigma S.A.	66.6700	66.6700	0.0000	66.6700
Exploraciones Mineras Andinas S.A.	100.0000	99.900	0.1000	100.0000
Clínica Río Blanco S.A.	100.0000	99.000	1.0000	100.0000
Corporación del Cobre (USA) Inc.—United States	100.0000	—	100.0000	100.0000
Mining Information Communication and Monitoring S.A.	—	66.0000	—	66.0000

The interim consolidated financial statements take into account the elimination of inter-company balances, significant inter-company transactions and unrealized gains and losses between the consolidated companies, including foreign and local subsidiaries. The participation of minority investors in consolidated subsidiaries have been presented as minority interest in the interim consolidated financial statements.

Although Codelco directly and indirectly owns 66.75% of Electroandina S.A. and Inversiones Mejillones S.A., the Company does not have control nor the management of these entities and, therefore, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Chile, the conditions required to consolidate these subsidiaries are not met and they have, therefore, been accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(In thousands of U.S. dollars—ThUS\$)

- Electroandina S.A.

Codelco directly owns 34.8% of Electroandina S.A. and also an indirect ownership interest through Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda., in which Codelco has an ownership interest of 49% and its strategic partner Tractebel Andino S.A. has an interest of 51%. Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda. owns 65.2% of the shares of Electroandina S.A.

- Inversiones Mejillones S.A.

Codelco directly owns 34.8% of Inversiones Mejillones S.A. and also an indirect ownership interest through Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda., in which Codelco has a 49% interest and its strategic partner Tractebel Andino S.A. has an interest of 51%. Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda. owns 65.2% of the shares of Inversiones Mejillones S.A.

e. Constant currency restatement—The interim financial statements of the Chilean subsidiaries, which keep their accounting records in Chilean pesos, have been price-level restated to recognize the effects of the variation in the currency's purchasing power during in net income each period. In line with this, restatements for inflation have been determined using the variations in the Consumer Price Index reported by the Chilean Institute of Statistics. The variations reported by the aforementioned institute for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2006 were 1.0% and 1.1%, respectively.

f. Basis of conversion—The Company's assets and liabilities in Chilean pesos, mainly composed of cash, accounts receivable, investments in companies in Chile, accounts payable and accruals, have been expressed in United States dollars at the observed exchange rate at each period-end of Ch\$579,00 per US dollar as of June 30, 2005 and Ch\$539,44 per US dollar as of June 30, 2006.

UF-Denominated Assets and Liabilities

At June 30, 2005 and 2006, assets and liabilities denominated in UF (an inflation index-linked unit used in Chile) have been translated using the US\$/UF rates effective on the closing dates of the financial statements (2005: US\$30.20596; 2006: US\$33.64860).

The Company's income and expenses in Chilean pesos have been translated into US dollars at the observed exchange rate on the date in which each transaction was recorded in the accounting records.

Foreign exchange differences are debited or credited to income, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles issued by the Chilean Institute of Accountants and regulations of the Superintendency.

The average exchange rates for the period from January 1 to June 30, 2005 and 2006 were Ch\$580.01 per US dollar and Ch\$526.80 per US dollar, respectively.

Chilean Subsidiaries

Assets and liabilities and income statement accounts in Chilean pesos as of June 30, 2005 and 2006 have been translated into US dollars at the exchange rates on those dates (Ch\$579.00 per US dollar in 2005 and Ch\$539.44 per US dollar in 2006).

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(In thousands of U.S. dollars—ThUS\$)

Foreign subsidiaries

As of June 30, 2005 and 2006, the interim financial statements of foreign subsidiaries have been translated from their respective foreign currencies into US dollars using the exchange rates as of the respective period-end, as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
	US\$	US\$
Pound Sterling—UK	1.75051	1.84843
Euro	1.21036	1.27894
Mexican peso	0.09308	0.08817

g. Time deposits—Time deposits are recorded at cost plus accrued interest at each period-end.

h. Marketable securities—Marketable securities include mutual fund units and certain defined marketable securities stated at the lower of cost or market value.

i. Inventories—Inventories are valued at cost, which does not exceed their net realizable value. Cost has been determined using the following criteria:

- Finished products and products in process

Following the full-cost absorption method, finished products and products in process are valued at average production cost. Production costs include depreciation of property, plant and equipment and indirect expenses.

- Materials in warehouse

Materials in warehouse are valued at acquisition cost.

The Company calculates an obsolescence provision depending on the length of time in stock of materials experiencing slow turnover.

- Materials in transit

Materials in transit are valued at cost incurred.

j. Allowance for doubtful accounts—The Company records an allowance for doubtful accounts based on Management's experience and analysis, as well as the aging of the balances.

k. Property, plant and equipment—Property, plant and equipment are valued at historical cost as increased in corresponding assets and equity by technical appraisals performed by The American Appraisal Co. during 1982 to 1984, net of accumulated depreciation.

Construction in progress includes the amounts invested in property, plant and equipment under construction and in mining development projects.

Codelco does not capitalize interest.

l. Depreciation—Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated on the book values of property, plant and equipment, including the revaluation mentioned in Note 2(k) above, using the straight-line method, over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(In thousands of U.S. dollars—ThUS\$)

m. Exploration, mine development and mine operating costs and expenses

- Deposit exploration and drilling expenses

Deposit exploration and drilling expenses are incurred in the identification of mineral deposits and the determination of their possible commercial viability and are charged to income as incurred.

- Mine pre-operating and development costs (property, plan and equipment)

Costs incurred during the development phase of projects up to the production stage are capitalized and amortized under production unit method over the estimated period of future mineral production. These costs include extraction of waste material, constructing the mine's infrastructure and other work carried out prior to the production phase.

- Expenses of developing existing mines

These expenses are incurred for the purpose of maintaining the production volumes from deposits and are charged to income as incurred.

- Costs of delineating new deposit areas of exploitation and of mining operations (property, plant and equipment)

These costs are recorded in property, plant and equipment and are amortized under production unit method to income over the period during which the benefits are obtained.

n. Leased assets—Property, plant and equipment recorded under finance leasing contracts are recorded as other plant and equipment. These leased assets have been valued at their current value applying the implicit interest rate in the contracts and are depreciated using the straight-line method over on the useful lives of the assets. The Company does not legally own these assets until it exercises the respective purchase options.

o. Investments in related companies—Investments in Chilean and foreign related companies, identified as permanent, are valued using the equity method in accordance with a Technical Bulletins issued by the Chilean Institute of Accountants. Equity method investments in domestic companies, which are accounted for in Chilean pesos are expressed in US dollars at the period-end exchange rate. The differences that arise and are unrelated to the recognition of income are recognized in the item Other reserves in Equity. In applying the equity method, investments in foreign subsidiaries are expressed in US dollars.

Unrealized gains related to investments in related companies are credited to income at the same rate as the amortization of the transferred assets or mine production, as applicable.

p. Investments in other companies—The item Investments in other companies represents the value of other shares that the Company acquired for its operations but has not significant influence in their operations. These are recorded at cost, which does not exceed market value.

q. Intangibles—Intangibles are recorded at the amount of the disbursements made and are amortized in accordance with Technical Bulletin N°55 issued by the Chilean Institute of Accountants.

r. Income tax and deferred income taxes—Include taxes an first category taxable income and the specific mining activity tax according to D.L. 824 and the D.L. 2398 at a 40% tax rate.

The Company recognizes the effects of deferred income taxes arising from temporary differences, in accordance with the Technical Bulletins issued by the Chilean Institute of Accountants and the regulations of the Superintendency.

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(In thousands of U.S. dollars—ThUS\$)

s. Severance indemnities and other long-term benefits—The Company has an agreement with its employees for the payment of severance indemnities. It is the Company's policy to provide for the total currently accrued obligation at nominal value.

Following its cost-reduction programs promoting the use of modern technology, the Company has established personnel severance programs, with benefits that encourage retirement, for which the necessary provisions are made when the employee commits to his/her retirement.

t. Revenue recognition—Revenue is recognized at the time of shipment or delivery in conformity with contractual agreements and is subject to variations in contents and/or the sales price at the transaction settlement date. A provision is made for estimated decreases in sales values on unsettled operations at the end of the period based on the information available as of the date the financial statements are prepared. Sales within Chile are recorded in accordance with Chilean regulations.

According to the note related to the contracts for price-fixing operations, in order to protect its commercial operations, the Company carries out operations in future markets and records the effects of these hedging transactions at the settlement date of the contracts. These results are added or deducted from sales, as they form part of the commercial policy.

u. Derivatives contracts—The Company's derivative contracts are entered into based on the following hedging policies:

- Hedging policies for exchange rates and interest rates.

The Company contracts exchange rate hedge transactions to cover exchange rate variations between the US dollar and the other currencies its transactions are made in.

The Company has also contracted interest rate hedge transactions to cover fluctuations of interest rates for future obligations denominated in US dollars.

The results of the exchange rate hedging contracts are recorded as of the date of maturity or settlement of the respective contracts, in conformity with Technical Bulletin N°57 issued by the Chilean Institute of Accountants.

The results of the hedging contracts for interest rates for future liabilities are amortized over the term of those liabilities.

- Hedging operations, which have to be approved by the Board of Directors, in metal futures markets are carried out in order to protect the Company from risks inherent to the fluctuation of the price of metals. The hedging policy seeks to protect the expected cash flows from sales by fixing the prices for a portion of future production. With the transactions that are carried out, the Company takes advantage of the opportunities provided by the market, with the expectation that this will result in a reduced possibility of risk for the Company. In accordance with the provisions of Technical Bulletin N°57 of the Chilean Institute of Accountants, the results of these hedging transactions are recorded at the settlement date of the hedging operations, as part of the sales revenue of the products. In other words, the Company conducts these futures operations in order to adjust the sales contracts and the price of future production to the commercial policy. The settlement of these operations coincides with the accounting for corresponding transactions and, therefore, when sales commitments are fulfilled, the results of sales contracts and future contracts are offset.

Hedging operations carried out by the Company are not of a speculative nature.

v. Computer software—The costs associated with computer systems developed using the Company's own human resources and materials are charged to income in the period in which they are incurred.

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(In thousands of U.S. dollars—ThUS\$)

In accordance with Circular N°981 dated December 28, 1990 of the Superintendency computer systems acquired by the Company are capitalized at acquisition cost plus all related costs, and are amortized over a period not exceeding four years.

w. Research and development expenses—Research and development expenses are charged to income as incurred.

x. Statement of cash flows—Cash and cash equivalents includes unrestricted cash and bank balances, time deposits maturing within 90 days and financial instruments classified as short-term marketable securities, in accordance with Technical Bulletins issued by the Chilean Institute of Accountants and the regulations of the Superintendency.

The Company has recognized cash flows from operating, investing or financing activities as required by Technical Bulletins issued by the Chilean Institute of Accountants and the regulations of the Superintendency.

y. Bonds—Bonds are presented at outstanding principal plus accrued interest at each period-end. The discount or premium on bond issuance is capitalized as deferred expenses and the premium is capitalized as a deferred income, and both are, amortized using the straight-line method over the term of the bonds and is classified in the item Other under Other Assets (discount) or in the item Other Long-Term Liabilities under Long-Term Liabilities (premium), respectively.

z. Environmental exit costs—The Company has established a policy of accruing for future environmental exit costs, which mainly relate to tailing dams, which, subsequent to the end of their useful lives, continue to incur expenses. This policy allows for the recording of costs of a mine's environmental exit costs during its exploitation stage.

aa. Law N° 13,196—Law N° 13,196 requires the payment of a 10% contribution to the Chilean Government on the export value of copper production and related by-products. The amount is included in the item Other Expenses in the interim statements of income.

ab. Cost of sales—The cost of sales includes direct and indirect costs and depreciation and amortization related to the production process.

ac. Bond issuance cost—Bond issuance cost is charged to results for the period, as is established in Circular N° 1,370 dated January 30, 1998 issued by the Superintendency.

ad. Goodwill—Goodwill is determined using the purchase method in accordance with Technical Bulletin N°72 of the Chilean Institute of Accountants. Goodwill is amortized to income in the period in which the benefits are obtained.

ae. Reclassifications—Certain 2005 figures have been reclassified to be comparative with 2006 figures.

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

From January 1, 2006, the Company has recorded in income the amount capitalized for collective bargaining bonuses of ThUS\$11,991, net of deferred taxes.

At June 30, 2006, there were no other changes in accounting policies and criteria described in Note 2, compared to accounting policies in the prior period.

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(In thousands of U.S. dollars—ThUS\$)

4. CURRENT AND LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES

Current and long-term trade receivable, notes and other receivables and related allowances for doubtful accounts as of each June 30, 2005 and 2006 are as follows:

	Current						Long-term	
	Less than 90 days		90 days to 1 year		Total			
	2005 ThUS\$	2006 ThUS\$	2005 ThUS\$	2006 ThUS\$	2005 ThUS\$	2006 ThUS\$	2005 ThUS\$	2006 ThUS\$
Trade receivables	768,647	1,746,221	—	—	768,647	1,746,221	—	—
Allowance for doubtful accounts	—	—	—	—	(2,000)	(2,000)	—	—
Total					<u>766,647</u>	<u>1,744,221</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Notes receivable	3,531	12,612	—	—	<u>3,531</u>	<u>12,612</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Other receivables	26,376	28,475	93,517	113,645	119,893	142,120	140,338	158,047
Allowance for doubtful accounts	—	—	—	—	(3,911)	(4,145)	—	—
Total					<u>115,982</u>	<u>137,975</u>	<u>140,338</u>	<u>158,047</u>

Current and long-term accounts receivable, notes and other receivables by geographical segment as of June 30, 2005 and 2006 are as follows:

Country / Region	As of June 30,			
	2005		2006	
	ThUS\$	%	ThUS\$	%
Chile	374,301	36.46	601,262	29.29
Europe and Africa	285,492	27.81	650,996	31.71
Asia	252,907	24.64	552,856	26.93
North America	104,570	10.19	180,531	8.79
Rest of South America	9,228	0.90	67,210	3.27
Total	<u>1,026,498</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>2,052,855</u>	<u>100.00</u>

5. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED COMPANIES

a. Related party transactions

Codelco Chile's Board of Directors has established the policy according to which business with individuals related to the Company should be conducted. This has been monitored by Management since December 1, 1995 through Corporate Regulation N° 18 and its related administrative procedures.

Accordingly, Codelco cannot enter into agreements or acts in which one or more Directors, its Executive Presidents, members of the Divisional Board of Directors, Vice Presidents, Corporate Internal Auditor, Divisional Chief Executive Officers and senior supervisory personnel, including their spouses, children and other relatives, through the second degree of blood relationship, have direct personal interests, whether they are represented by third parties or they act as representatives of another person, without prior authorization as set forth in the above mentioned Policy and Regulation, and by the Board of Directors, when required by Law or the Corporation's by-Laws.

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This prohibition also includes those companies (subsidiaries and equity—method investees), in which such individuals are involved through ownership or management, whether directly or through representation by other natural persons or legal entities, or individuals who have ownership or management in those companies.

For purposes of this regulation, second and third hierarchical level positions in the Divisions, and Managers and Assistant Managers in the Parent Company are considered as senior supervisory positions.

In accordance with the policy established by the Board of Directors and its related regulation, those transactions affecting the Directors, its Executive president, Vice presidents, Corporate Internal Auditor, the members of the Divisional Boards of Directors and Divisional Chief Executive Officers should be approved by this Board.

Pursuant to this regulation, during the first six months of 2005 and 2006 Codelco-Chile's Board of Directors became aware of agreements with companies and individuals for the total amounts indicated below, which were to be performed under the terms specified by each agreement.

<u>Company Name</u>	<u>Nature of the Relationship</u>	<u>June 30,</u>	
		<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
		<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Alquimia Ingenieros S.A.	Executive's ex-spouse	—	488
CIMM Tecnologías y Servicios S.A.	Executive	—	261
Sebastián Sánchez Arenas	Executive's son	—	8
Cristián Aguilera Alcayata.	Executive's son	11	15
Juan Costella Montt	Employee's brother	—	915
Industrial Support Company Ltda.	Employee's relative	301	—
Ingeniería, Construcción y Servicios S.A.	Employee's relative	792	1,700

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b. Directors' Remuneration

During the first semester 2005 and 2006, the members of the Board of Directors have received the following amounts as per diems, remunerations and fees:

b.1 Directors' Per Diems

	June 30, For the Six Month Period Ended	
	2005	2006
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
José Alfonso Dulanto Rencoret	8	3
Nicolás Eyzaguirre Guzmán	8	3
Patricio Meller Bock	21	8
Jorge Navarrete Martínez	21	8
Ricardo Ortega Perrier	20	8
Bismarck Robles Guzmán	21	8
René Valdenegro Oyaneder	21	8
Karen Poniachik Pollack	—	3
Andrés Velasco Brañes	—	3
Nicolás Majluf Sapag	—	12
Jorge Bande Bruck	—	12
Eduardo Gordon Valcarcel	—	12
Jorge Candia Díaz	—	12
Raimundo Espinoza Concha	—	12

b.2 Remuneration

	June 30, For the Six Month Period Ended	
	2005	2006
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Bismarck Robles Guzmán	28	7
René Valdenegro Oyaneder	45	14
Jorge Candia Díaz	—	24
Raimundo Espinoza Concha	—	9

b.3 Fees

	June 30, For the Six Month Period Ended	
	2005	2006
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Jorge Navarrete Martínez	30	12

c. Operations with Codelco investees

The Company also has commercial and financial transaction, that are necessary for its activities, with entities on which it has a participation in equity. The former refer to the purchase and sale of products or

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services, at market prices, and financial operations such as loans in current accounts which are subject to price level restatements and interest under the agreed-upon contract conditions.

The main transactions are the following:

c.1 Notes and accounts receivable from related companies:

<u>Company name</u>	As of June 30,			
	Current		Long-term	
	2005 ThUS\$	2006 ThUS\$	2005 ThUS\$	2006 ThUS\$
Minera Pecobre S.A. de C.V.	414	429	—	—
Alliance Copper Limited	—	—	—	6,470
Copper Partners Investment Company Ltd.	—	9,729	—	—
Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra.	39,971	1,544	—	—
Electroandina S.A.	413	589	45,400	45,400
Agua de la Falda S.A.	—	11	—	—
CMS Tecnología S.A.	—	—	—	3,571
Fundición Talleres S.A.	844	1,848	—	—
Total	<u>41,642</u>	<u>14,150</u>	<u>45,400</u>	<u>55,441</u>

c.2 Notes and accounts payable to related companies:

<u>Company name</u>	As of June 30,			
	Current		Long-term	
	2005 ThUS\$	2006 ThUS\$	2005 ThUS\$	2006 ThUS\$
Copper Partners Investment Company Ltd.	—	36,667	—	510,275
Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra	31,825	48,476	—	—
Electroandina S.A.	17,523	17,043	—	—
CMS Tecnología S.A.	—	974	—	—
Fundición Talleres S.A.	3,053	1,931	—	—
Total	<u>52,401</u>	<u>105,091</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>510,275</u>

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c.3 Transactions—An analysis of the major transactions with related companies is as follows:

Company name	Relationship	Description of the Transaction	As of June 30,			
			2005		2006	
			Amount	Effect on Income Gain (Loss)	Amount	Effect on Income Gain (Loss)
			ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Minera Pecobre S.A. de C.V.	Investee	Capital contribution	1,274	—	1,515	—
Copper Partners Investment Company Ltd.	Investee	Capital contribution	—	—	110,000	—
		Cash advance	—	—	550,000	—
		Sale of products	—	—	19,457	19,457
Electroandina S.A.	Investee	Purchase of electricity	76,134	(76,134)	78,317	(78,317)
		Gas supply	4,144	(4,144)	2,510	(2,510)
		Interest income	862	862	1,494	1,494
S.C. Minera El Abra	Investee	Purchase of products	148,669	(148,669)	298,146	(298,146)
		Sale of products	10,044	10,044	13,850	13,850
		Interest income	700	700	—	—
		Sales of services	2,331	2,331	420	420
		Commissions earned	—	—	107	107
Fundición Talleres S.A.	Investee	Purchase of materials	6,923	(6,923)	8,137	(8,137)
		Sales of services	1,146	1,146	1,117	(1,117)
Agua de la Falda S.A.	Investee	Sales of services	—	—	15	15
Sociedad Geotérmica del Norte S.A.	Investee	Capital contribution	—	—	190	—
C.M.S. Tecnología S.A.	Investee	Purchase of services	13,908	(13,908)	—	—
		Sales of services	50	50	—	—
Sociedad Contractual Minera Purén	Investee	Capital contribution	—	—	8,771	—

d. Other information—As at June 30, 2006, the account payable to the investee Copper Partners Investment Company Ltd., corresponds to the cash advance (US\$550 million) received as part of the commercial agreement with Minmetals (Note 23b).

6. INVENTORIES

The breakdown of inventories is as follows:

	As of June 30,	
	2005	2006
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Finished products	459,625	592,537
Work in progress	337,347	568,360
Materials in warehouse and others, net	169,029	125,583
Total	966,001	1,286,480

The value of inventories is presented net of the obsolescence allowance for materials in warehouse of ThUS\$34,402 and ThUS\$48,856 as of June 30, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

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At June 30, 2006, finished products are presented net of unrealized profits of ThUS\$72,942, corresponding to purchase and sale operations to investees, which in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Chile, have to be reduced from the transactions that originated them.

7. INCOME AND DEFERRED TAXES

a. Deferred tax:

Deferred taxes calculated under the criteria in Note 2 (r) represent a net liability of ThUS\$1,038,959 and ThUS\$496,739 as of June 30, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

b. Income tax:

As of June 30, 2005 and 2006, the provisions for first category income tax required by D.L. N°2,398 amounted to ThUS\$1,061,617 and ThUS\$2,500,710, respectively, and are shown net of estimated monthly payments of taxes and of other tax credits in the Income taxes recoverable classified as Current assets in 2005 and in the Income taxes payable classified as Current liabilities in 2006.

For the subsidiaries, the income tax provisions amounted to ThUS\$89 in 2005 and ThUS\$173 in 2006 and are shown in Income tax payable net of estimated monthly tax payments and other tax credits.

c. Tax Law 20026

On June 16, 2005, Income Tax Law D.L. 824 was modified by Law 20,026, establishing a progressive tax rate on mining activity operating margins in Chile (5% for companies with annual sales over 50,000 metric tons of equivalent copper), which will be applied as of January 2006. In October 2005, the Chilean Internal Revenue Service issued a regulation regarding the Law.

At June 30, 2006, ThUS\$221,145 has been recorded in the tax provision for the year, under specific tax on mining activities. This tax is applied to the net sales of the Company's own products from January 1, 2006.

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d. Deferred taxes:

	As of June 30,					
	2005			2006		
	Asset		Liability	Asset		Liability
	Current	Long-term	Long-term	Current	Long-term	Long-term
<u>Temporary differences</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>	
Allowance for doubtful accounts . . .	—	2,269	—	—	3,503	—
Deferred income	—	—	—	70,778	311,758	—
Vacation accrual	39,588	—	—	44,528	—	—
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	—	—	1,335,377	—	—	1,372,249
Leased assets	—	1,505	—	—	2,769	—
Other accruals	28,051	10,032	—	650	72,248	—
Obsolescence provisions	—	19,551	—	—	27,848	—
Contingencies accruals	—	13,577	—	—	36,256	—
Environmental exit costs provision . .	—	40,956	—	—	63,432	—
Hedging of bonds	—	17,393	18,063	—	32,809	8,453
Collective bargaining bonus capitalized	—	—	29,681	—	—	—
Unrealized gains with related parties	—	104,594	—	41,582	84,785	—
Domestic and foreign bonds costs . .	—	—	10,280	—	—	15,102
Special retired employees plan accrual	2,090	22,165	—	4,502	24,678	—
Health program accrual	—	52,671	—	—	76,939	—
Total	<u>69,729</u>	<u>284,713</u>	<u>1,393,401</u>	<u>162,040</u>	<u>737,025</u>	<u>1,395,804</u>

e. Income tax expense:

<u>Item</u>	Six-Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2005	2006
	<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Current tax expense	(1,061,528)	(2,722,028)
Deferred tax expense	(6,381)	403,645
Total	<u>(1,067,909)</u>	<u>(2,318,383)</u>

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8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The composition of property, plant and equipment is as follows:

a. Property, plant and equipment, gross

	As of June 30,	
	2005 ThUS\$	2006 ThUS\$
Land		
Land	55,477	54,629
Mining rights	224	321
Subtotal	<u>55,701</u>	<u>54,950</u>
Buildings and infrastructure		
Infrastructure	1,819,396	1,858,378
Buildings	2,040,327	2,086,787
Housing	129,311	129,299
Construction in progress	835,763	827,961
Development of mines and mining operations	1,668,451	2,072,041
Forestation and forest development	944	944
Buildings and infrastructure of subsidiaries	<u>122,671</u>	<u>122,302</u>
Subtotal	<u>6,616,863</u>	<u>7,097,712</u>
Machinery and equipment		
Machinery and equipment	5,612,498	5,988,487
Transport equipment	675,834	719,482
Furniture and fixtures	26,550	25,688
Machinery and equipment of subsidiaries	<u>18,426</u>	<u>11,870</u>
Subtotal	<u>6,333,308</u>	<u>6,745,527</u>
Other plant and equipment		
Leased assets	90,999	101,281
Other assets of subsidiaries	581	1,106
Subtotal	<u>91,580</u>	<u>102,387</u>
Technical appraisal revaluation	<u>369,004</u>	<u>368,900</u>
Total gross property, plant and equipment	<u>13,466,456</u>	<u>14,369,476</u>

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b. Accumulated depreciation

	As of June 30,	
	2005	2006
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Buildings and infrastructure		
Infrastructure	1,428,741	1,481,433
Buildings	1,373,426	1,438,948
Housing	164,043	165,072
Development of mines and mining operations	643,105	824,630
Subtotal	<u>3,609,315</u>	<u>3,910,083</u>
Machinery and equipment		
Machinery and equipment	3,318,831	3,553,335
Transport equipment	414,743	460,690
Furniture and fixtures	24,872	24,343
Subtotal	<u>3,758,446</u>	<u>4,038,368</u>
Other plant and equipment		
Leased buildings and infrastructure	4,658	10,888
Leased machinery and equipment	—	519
Accumulated depreciation—subsidiaries	<u>15,775</u>	<u>18,379</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>7,388,194</u>	<u>7,978,237</u>

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c. Depreciation for the period

	Six-Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2005	2006
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Buildings and infrastructure		
Infrastructure	29,165	31,865
Buildings	37,365	40,022
Housing	607	489
Development of mines and mining operations	<u>65,860</u>	<u>111,564</u>
Subtotal	<u>132,997</u>	<u>183,940</u>
Machinery and equipment		
Machinery and equipment	118,337	151,042
Transport equipment	25,169	28,798
Furniture and fixtures	<u>130</u>	<u>164</u>
Subtotal	<u>143,636</u>	<u>180,004</u>
Other plant and equipment		
Leased buildings and infrastructure	1,711	3,130
Leased machinery and equipment	<u>—</u>	<u>423</u>
Depreciation and amortization of subsidiaries	<u>552</u>	<u>2,667</u>
Total depreciation and amortization for the period	<u><u>278,344</u></u>	<u><u>370,164</u></u>

d. Additional information

d.1 As a result of acquisition of Fundición y Refinería Las Ventanas, from Enami, property, plant and equipment increased as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Land	24,588
Infrastructure	28,574
Building	49,056
Construction in progress	160
Machinery and equipment	<u>277,732</u>
Total	<u><u>380,110</u></u>

d.2 The Company has deducted ThCh\$46,791 from its assets for those mining sectors of the Salvador Division that will have to be shut down and has presented them in Other non-operating expenses in 2005.

d.3 On January 9, 2006, the Board of Directors of Codelco approved the Gaby Project, which involves the exploitation of 584 million tons with a total investment of US\$898 million. The Project extends for 23 months starting in February 2006.

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e. Technical appraisal revaluation

As of June 30, 2005 Technical Appraisal Revaluation				
	Property, Plant and Equipment, Gross	Accumulated Depreciation	Depreciation for the Period	Property, Plant and Equipment, Net
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Buildings	111,102	(105,304)	(1,298)	5,798
Transport equipment	850	(753)	(4)	97
Housing	44,666	(42,986)	(246)	1,680
Machinery	10,560	(10,025)	(117)	535
Furniture and fixtures	19	(19)	—	—
Infrastructure	<u>201,807</u>	<u>(181,184)</u>	<u>(1,345)</u>	<u>20,623</u>
Total	<u>369,004</u>	<u>(340,271)</u>	<u>(3,010)</u>	<u>28,733</u>

As of June 30, 2006 Technical Appraisal Revaluation				
	Property, Plant and Equipment, Gross	Accumulated Depreciation	Depreciation for the Period	Property, Plant and Equipment, Net
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Buildings	111,102	(106,484)	(1,097)	4,618
Transport equipment	850	(757)	(3)	93
Housing	44,655	(43,219)	(138)	1,436
Machinery	10,560	(10,130)	(103)	430
Furniture and fixtures	19	(19)	—	—
Infrastructure	<u>201,714</u>	<u>(182,373)</u>	<u>(1,207)</u>	<u>19,341</u>
Total	<u>368,900</u>	<u>(342,982)</u>	<u>(2,548)</u>	<u>25,918</u>

f. Other plant and equipment

Other plant and equipment includes assets acquired under capital leases as follows:

		As of June 30,	
		2005	2006
		ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Assets:			
Buildings and infrastructure		<u>67,149</u>	<u>92,137</u>
Machinery and equipment		<u>23,850</u>	<u>9,144</u>
Accumulated depreciation:			
Buildings and infrastructure		<u>4,658</u>	<u>10,888</u>
Machinery and equipment		<u>—</u>	<u>519</u>

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Additional information

Assets acquired under capital leases have the following characteristics: Financial leases are expressed in UF at an average annual interest rate of 7.92% with amortization periods of up to 300 months and are shown in Miscellaneous payables, according to their maturity date.

9. INVESTMENTS IN RELATED COMPANIES

Investments in foreign companies:

In general, the Company's foreign subsidiaries facilitate its marketing activity in foreign markets.

The Company has not assumed any liabilities from instruments to hedge its foreign investments.

Additional information:

Information about non-consolidated companies is as follows:

- Agua de la Falda S.A.

In 1996, Agua de la Falda S.A. was formed by Codelco (49%) and Minera Homestake (51%).

The company's business objective is the exploration and exploitation of gold and other ore deposits in the Third Region of Chile.

In 2004, Codelco-Chile did not participate in Agua de La Falda S.A.'s capital increase, reducing its interest from 49% to 43%.

- Minera Pecobre S.A. de C.V.

Minera Pecobre S.A. de C.V. is a Mexican company formed by the Mexican company Minas Peñoles S.A. de C.V. and Codelco, with shareholdings of 51% and 49%, respectively.

The company's line of business is the exploration of copper and by-products in mining area concessions in the state of Sonora, Mexico. Through other mining companies, the company also explores, processes and disposes of ore found in the mining areas.

- Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda. and Electroandina S.A.

Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda. is a holding company in which Suez Energy Andino S.A. has a 51% interest and Codelco a 49% interest.

The main business of Electroandina S.A., a publicly-traded company, is the generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy in the Second Region of Chile. Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda. holds 65.2% and Codelco holds 34.8%. The main assets of Electroandina S.A. were acquired from the Company's former Tocopilla Division.

- Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra

Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra was formed in 1994 by Codelco Chile (49%) and Cyprus El Abra Company (51%), with Cyprus Amax Minerals Company as a guarantor, both linked to the Phelps Dodge mining consortium, to develop and exploit the El Abra deposit.

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Codelco's investment in the project consisted of the contribution of a number of mining properties. The financing agreements for the project became effective on June 15, 1995 and include the following obligations during the term of the agreements:

- a) A long-term trading agreement with Codelco Services Ltd. for a portion of the production of El Abra.
 - b) The commitment from the partners to maintain majority ownership of the property of Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra.
 - c) A pledge on the ownership rights of Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra in favor of the lending institutions.
- Inversiones Mejillones S.A.

Inversiones Mejillones S.A. was formed on March 20, 2002, with direct ownership of 34.8% by Codelco Chile and 65.2% by Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda. Codelco owns 49% of the capital of Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda.

Inversiones Mejillones S.A. was formed with the objectives of acquiring 82.34% of the shares of Empresa Eléctrica del Norte S.A. (Edelnor), rescheduling its financial obligations and coordinating the operations between Electroandina S.A. (of which Codelco and Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda. are partners) and Edelnor.

- Sociedad Contractual Minera Purén

Sociedad Contractual Minera Purén was formed on September 23, 2003 by Codelco and Compañía Minera Mantos de Oro, with shareholdings of 35% and 65%, respectively.

The Company's objective is the exploration, prospecting, research, development and exploitation of mining projects.

- Fundición Talleres S.A.

Fundición Talleres S.A. was formed on October 1, 2003 by Codelco and Elaboradora de Cobre Chilena Ltda. On October 23, 2003, Fundición Talleres S.A. acquired, from the Talleres División of Codelco, machinery and other operational assets at a book value of ThCh\$8,066,432 (ThUS\$12,560). On January 23, 2004, Codelco sold 60% of its ownership to Compañía Electro Metalúrgica S.A., generating a loss of ThUS\$2,744, which was charged to 2004 results.

Its purpose is the manufacture of steel fittings and spare parts.

- CMS Tecnología S.A.

CMS Tecnología S.A.'s objective is to manufacture, sell, maintain and distribute mining machinery, equipment and spares.

On October 4, 2005, Codelco sold to ABB Chile S.A. 70% of its ownership in CMS Tecnología S.A. for ThUS\$7,000, resulting in a gain of ThUS\$832.

- Geotérmica del Norte S.A.

Geotérmica del Norte S.A. is a closely held company, whose objective is the exploration and exploitation of geothermal deposits located between the First and Third Regions of Chile and the sale of all products and by-products derived directly or indirectly from the aforementioned activities. In March 2006, the Company sold 45.1% of its ownership to Enel Latin America (Chile) S.A. reducing its ownership to 5%. The selling price of the shares was ThUS\$1,215 resulting in a loss of ThUS\$12.

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- Alliance Copper Ltd., Quadrem International Limited and Copper Partners Investment Company Ltd.

Through both Codelco International and its subsidiary Codelco Technologies Limited, Codelco has entered into investments with Billiton in Alliance Copper Limited for the use of modern technology in mining operations. In addition, Codelco made investments through Codelco International Limited in Quadrem International Holdings Limited, a global company created by 18 of the most significant global mining companies to operate in an electronic market, in which companies may buy and sell goods and services.

In March 2006, Codelco through its subsidiary Codelco International Ltd., signed an agreement with Minmetals for the creation of Copper Partners Investment Company Ltd, which is equally owned by both parties.

Contributions to paid in capital of related companies

During the periods January 1 to June 30, 2005 and 2006, Codelco made capital contributions in cash or by capitalizing accounts receivables for ThCh\$1,274 and ThCh\$120,476 respectively, as follow:

	<u>2005</u> ThUS\$	<u>2006</u> ThUS\$
Assets:		
Minera Pecobre S.A. C.V.	1,274	1,515
Sociedad Contractual Minera Purén	—	8,771
Geotérmica del Norte S.A.	—	190
Copper Partners Investment Company Ltd.	—	110,000

The capital contributions were recorded at book value in accordance with Technical Bulletin N°72 issued by the Chilean Institute of Accountants.

Additional information on unrealized gains:

The Company has recorded unrealized gains on the contribution of mining properties, property, plant and equipment and ownership rights. The most significant transactions are detailed as follows:

- Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra

The Company contributed mining rights to Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra in 1994. The gain is recognized based on the depletion of Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra. At June 30, 2005 and 2006, gains of ThUS\$10,282 and ThUS\$8,009, respectively, were recognized.

- Electroandina S.A.

There is an unrealized gain on the contribution of fixed assets in 1996. The gain was recognized over ten years through 2006. At June 30, 2005 and 2006, gains of ThUS\$9,079 and ThUS\$3,026, respectively, were recognized.

- Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda.

There is an unrealized gain on the initial contribution of ownership rights in 1996. The gain was recognized over ten years through 2006. At June 30, 2005 and 2006, gains of ThUS\$3,266 and ThUS\$1,089, respectively, were recognized.

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The details relating to investments in related companies are as follow:

Company	Number of Shares	Percentage Owned		As of June 30,					
				Equity in Income (loss)		Unrealized Gain		Book Value of the Investment	
		2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
		%	%	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Agua de La Falda S. A.	17,052	43.00	43.00	(565)	(192)	—	—	4,177	4,035
Minera Pécobre S.A. de C. V.	481,794	49.00	49.00	(1,242)	(1,220)	—	—	1,123	1,431
Electroandina S.A.	126,319,895	34.80	34.80	(1,479)	(643)	12,106	—	111,447	121,477
Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda.	—	49.00	49.00	2,180	3,639	4,354	—	167,425	180,145
S.C. Minera El Abra	49,000	49.00	49.00	37,393	186,467	167,038	148,746	251,295	536,380
Inversiones Mejillones S.A.	18,671	34.80	34.80	7,211	4,609	—	—	63,374	74,567
Quadrem International Holdings Ltd.	1,319,797	6.00	6.00	—	—	—	—	706	706
Fundición Talleres S.A.	426,429	40.00	40.00	162	359	—	—	7,713	9,878
Soc. Contractual Minera Purén	350	35.00	35.00	(1)	(490)	—	—	950	8,600
Alliance Copper Ltd.	36,600,000	50.00	50.00	(985)	(6,973)	5,000	5,000	20,610	10,395
CMS Tecnología.	603,044	58.96	30.00	—	33	—	—	—	1,441
Cooper Partners Investment Company Ltd.	—	—	50.00	—	6,632	—	—	—	116,631
Sociedad Geotérmica del Norte S.A.	210,116,752	50.00	5.00	—	(11)	—	—	—	134
Total				<u>42,674</u>	<u>192,210</u>	<u>188,498</u>	<u>153,746</u>	<u>628,820</u>	<u>1,065,820</u>

10. GOODWILL

Law No. 19,993 dated December 17, 2004 authorized Empresa Nacional de Minería (ENAMI) to sell real estate, equipment, laboratory equipment, furniture and vehicles, rights and licenses and other movable goods and intangible goods, represented by the industrial mining metallurgical complex called Fundición y Refinería Las Ventanas.

The acquisition by the company was completed on May 1, 2005 for ThUS\$389,226 plus VAT for ThUS\$2,501 on taxable fixed assets. The transaction mainly consisted in the acquisition of the assets of the industrial complex and certain liabilities related to the industrial complex's employee benefits.

The following is a summary:

- a) Property, plant and equipment ThUS\$380,110
- b) Materials in warehouse ThUS\$4,020
- c) VAT (property, plant and equipment) ThUS\$2,501
- d) Employee's current accounts ThUS\$10,161
- e) Recognition of severance indemnity provision ThUS\$29,427
- f) Recognition of vacation provision ThUS\$2,076

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This transaction generated goodwill, which is amortized over 20 years, the estimated period of return on the investment.

<u>Company name</u>	As of June 30,			
	2005		2006	
	Amortization in Goodwill	Goodwill	Amortization in Goodwill	Goodwill
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Fundición y Refinería Las Ventanas	230	27,341	588	24,957

11. OTHER ASSETS

At June 30, 2005 and 2006, other assets are as follows (net values):

	As of June 30,	
	2005	2006
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Interest rate hedging (1)	31,690	14,830
Deferred collective bargaining bonus expense (2)	52,072	—
Complementary activities (3)	42,393	28,189
Discount on issues of bonds (4)	18,035	26,495
Nueva Calama integration project (5)	216,900	346,312
Hedging—exchange rates (6)	46,919	94,714
Other	24,651	18,593
Total other assets	<u>432,660</u>	<u>529,133</u>

-
- (1) Corresponds to payments made for variations in interest rate hedging operations related to bond obligations, which are amortized using the straight-line method over the terms of the respective obligations up to September 2008.
- (2) Corresponds to the bonus for completion of collective bargaining, which is amortized over the term of each collective bargaining agreement. As mentioned in Note 3 to the financial statements, from January 1, 2006, payments for said concepts have been charged to income.
- (3) Corresponds to disbursements related to improvements to tailing dams and hydro and geological activities, which are amortized over a maximum period of 6 years, depending on the related activity.
- (4) Corresponds to bond discount on issuances made in Chile and United States. These are deferred (capitalized) expense and amortized using the straight-line method over the term of the bonds to the maturity dates (2012, 2013, 2014 and 2035).
- (5) Corresponds to expenses incurred in moving the camp from Chuquicamata to Calama City due to the development of the mine, the extension of waste tips and the improvement of the environmental conditions in the camp.
- (6) Corresponds to the net account receivable in connection with exchange rate hedging contracts entered into to protect the Company against the future variation of the US\$/UF rate applicable to the UF denominated bonds.

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12. CURRENT LIABILITIES DUE TO BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

a. Current obligations

<u>Bank or financial institution</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>As of June 30,</u>	
		<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
		<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya	US\$	50,263	—
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones (SPOT)	US\$	2,000	3,000
Wachovia Bank National A.	US\$	60,338	—
Banco de Chile	US\$	43,225	—
Banco de Chile (SPOT)	US\$	—	1,000
Dresdner Bank	Euros	5,510	25,526
Thrinkavs & Burmard	Euros	2,360	11,958
SCH Overseas Bank Inc.	US\$	201,176	—
Deutsche Bank	US\$	—	2,000
Scotiabank (SPOT)	US\$	—	4,100
Corpbanca.	US\$	—	4,000
BBVA—BHIF	US\$	—	4,000
Banco Santander (SPOT)	US\$	2,000	8,003
Bank Boston (SPOT)	US\$	4,000	—
JP Morgan Chase Bank (SPOT)	US\$	4,000	—
Others	US\$	—	3,429
Total		<u>374,872</u>	<u>67,016</u>
Principal outstanding		<u>372,870</u>	<u>67,016</u>
Annual average interest rate	US\$	<u>3.37%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
Annual average interest rate	Euros	<u>2.82%</u>	<u>3.60%</u>
Percentage of obligations in US dollars		<u>98%</u>	<u>44%</u>
Percentage of obligations in Euros		<u>2%</u>	<u>56%</u>

Additional information

US dollar (SPOT) sales operations, maturing within no more than 48 hours, are presented in Short-term liabilities with banks and financial institutions.

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b. Current portion of long-term obligations

<u>Bank or financial institution</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>As of June 30,</u>	
		<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
		<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Citibank N.A.	US\$	4,524	307,183
The Bank of Tokyo—Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	US\$	259	387
Total		<u>4,783</u>	<u>307,570</u>
Principal outstanding	US\$	<u>4,783</u>	<u>300,000</u>
Annual average interest rate	US\$	<u>3.58%</u>	<u>5.50%</u>
Percentage of obligations in US dollars		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

13. BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS LONG-TERM

These obligations accrue interest at variable rates based on Libor.

			As of June 30, 2006			
Bank or financial institution	Currency	As of June 30, 2005	Years to Maturity		Total	Annual Average Interest Rate
			After 2 Year but Within 3 Years	After 3 Years but Within 5 Years		
		ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	
Citibank N.A	US\$	600,000	300,000	—	300,000	4.94
The Bank of Tokyo—Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	US\$	<u>300,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>300,000</u>	5.80
Total		<u>900,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>600,000</u>	
Percentage of obligations in US dollars.		100%			100%	

14. CURRENT AND LONG-TERM BONDS PAYABLE

On May 4, 1999, the Company issued and placed bonds in the North American market, under Regulation 144-A and Regulation S, for a nominal amount of ThUS\$300,000. These bonds mature in a single installment on May 1, 2009, at an interest rate of 7.375% per annum with interest paid semi-annually.

On November 18, 2002, the Company issued and placed bonds in the Chilean market, under the regulations of the Superintendency. These bonds were issued for a nominal amount of UF7,000,000, of a single denominated A Series, and are represented by 70,000 certificates of UF 100 each. These bonds are repayable in a single installment on September 1, 2012, at an interest rate of 4.0% per annum with interest paid semi-annually.

On November 30, 2002, the Company issued and placed bonds in the North American market, under Regulation 144-A and Regulation S, for a nominal amount of ThUS\$435,000. These bonds mature in a single installment on November 30, 2012, at an interest rate of 6.375% per annum with interest paid semi-annually.

On October 15, 2003, the Company issued and placed bonds in the North American market, under Regulation 144-A and Regulation S, for a nominal amount of ThUS\$500,000. These bonds are repayable in a single installment on October 15, 2013, at an interest rate of 5.5% per annum with interest paid semi-annually.

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On October 15, 2004 the Company issued and placed bonds in the North American market, under Regulation 144-A and Regulation S, for a nominal amount of ThUS\$500,000. These bonds are repayable in a single installment on October 15, 2014 at an interest rate of 4.75% per annum with interest paid semi-annually.

On May 10, 2005 the Company issued and placed bonds in the Chilean market, under the regulations of the Superintendency. These bonds were issued for a nominal amount of UF 6,900,000 of a single denominated B series, and are represented by 6,900 certificates of UF 1,000 each. These bonds are repayable in a single installment on April 1, 2025 at an interest rate of 3.29% per annum with interest paid semi-annually.

On September 21, 2005 the Company issued and placed bonds in the North American market, under Regulation 144 A and Regulation S, for a nominal amount of ThUS\$500,000. These bonds mature in a single installment on September 21, 2035. At an interest rate of 5.6250% per annum with interest paid semi-annually.

<u>Instrument</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u> %	<u>Interest Date/ Maturity Date</u>	<u>As of June 30,</u>	
				<u>Par Value</u>	
				<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
				<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Bond interest payable 144-A and Reg S	US\$	7.375	Semi-annually	3,547	3,808
Bond interest payable Series A	UF	4.000	Semi-annually	2,777	3,092
Bond interest payable 144-A and Reg S	US\$	6.375	Semi-annually	2,336	2,637
Bond interest payable 144-A and Reg S	US\$	5.500	Semi-annually	5,786	5,786
Bond interest payable 144-A and Reg S	US\$	4.750	Semi-annually	4,997	4,997
Bond interest payable Series B	UF	3.290	Semi-annually	1,379	2,309
Bond interest payable 144-A and Reg S	US\$	5.625	Semi-annually	—	7,796
Total				<u>20,822</u>	<u>30,425</u>

<u>Instrument</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u> %	<u>Interest Date/ Maturity Date</u>	<u>As of June 30,</u>	
				<u>Par Value</u>	
				<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
				<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Long-term bond 144-A and Reg S	US\$	7.375	May-1-2009	300,000	300,000
Long-term bond Series A	UF	4.000	Sep-1-2012	211,471	235,541
Long-term bond 144-A and Reg S	US\$	6.375	Nov-30-2012	435,000	435,000
Long-term bond 144-A and Reg S	US\$	5.500	Nov-15-2013	500,000	500,000
Long-term bond 144-A and Reg S	US\$	4.750	Nov-15-2014	500,000	500,000
Long-term bond Series B	UF	3.290	Apr-01-2025	208,450	232,175
Long-term bond 144-A and Reg S	US\$	5.265	Sep-21-2035	—	500,000
Total				<u>2,154,921</u>	<u>2,702,716</u>

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15. ACCRUALS

The composition of current and long-term accruals is as follows:

<u>Item</u>	As of June 30,			
	Current		Long-term	
	2005 ThUS\$	2006 ThUS\$	2005 ThUS\$	2006 ThUS\$
Interest rate—hedging	1,100	—	—	—
Cost of sales—miscellaneous(1)	4,488	40,990	—	—
Operating costs—miscellaneous(2)	15,969	6,851	—	—
Other employee benefits—collective bargaining	4,902	2,377	—	—
Severance indemnity	30,731	34,623	582,039	684,865
Export tax (Law N° 13,196)	90,373	182,074	—	—
Profit sharing bonus	—	16,653	—	—
Payroll(3)	52,678	57,888	—	—
Vacations	70,625	78,640	—	—
Miscellaneous	26,731	3,168	3,050	2,981
Early retirement program(4)	3,667	7,899	38,885	43,295
Environmental exit costs(5)	—	—	71,852	111,284
Contingencies	—	—	15,820	55,667
Health programs(6)	—	—	90,517	132,603
Total	<u>301,264</u>	<u>431,163</u>	<u>802,163</u>	<u>1,030,695</u>

- (1) Corresponds to a provision related to cost of sales, including freight expenses, loading, and unloading not invoiced as of the end of the period.
- (2) Corresponds to provision for customs duties, freight charges on purchases, and electricity, among others.
- (3) Corresponds to benefits granted to the Company's employees which are accrued as of the closing date of these financial statements, including Christmas and Independence Day bonuses, other bonuses, legal employee bonuses and other benefits.
- (4) Corresponds to benefits granted to the Company's employees under early retirement programs for those who have agreed to retire, under these plans.
- (5) Corresponds to the policy established by the Company with respect to the provision of future environmental exit costs of mines, which principally relate to the tailing dams.
- (6) Corresponds to a provision made in order to cover Company's commitments for contributions to health plans as agreed upon with employees and former employees. The accrual considers an annual discount rate of 8.5% over 10 years.

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16. SEVERANCE INDEMNITIES

The changes in the accrual for severance indemnities are summarized as follows:

	As of June 30,			
	Current		Long-term	
	2005 ThUS\$	2006 ThUS\$	2005 ThUS\$	2006 ThUS\$
Balance as of January 1	31,785	35,661	600,871	696,033
Payments made	(51,226)	(15,726)	—	—
Provision for the period (including effects of variations in exchange rates)	(1,004)	—	32,344	3,520
Transfer to current	51,176	14,688	(51,176)	(14,688)
Total	<u>30,731</u>	<u>34,623</u>	<u>582,039</u>	<u>684,865</u>

17. MINORITY INTEREST

The detail of minority interest included in liabilities and net income is as follows:

Companies	As of June 30,			
	2005		2006	
	Liabilities ThUS\$	Net Income (loss) ThUS\$	Liabilities ThUS\$	Net Income (loss) ThUS\$
Asociación Garantizadora de Pensiones	23	1	22	1
Biosigma S.A.	1,047	394	1,738	888
Inst. de Innov. en Min. y Metalurgia S.A.	2	—	2	—
Isapre Chuquicamata Ltda.	39	(1)	43	(1)
Isapre Río Blanco Ltda.	2	—	1	—
Mineracao Vale Do Curaca	(17)	5,548	(323)	(291)
Micomio S.A.	—	—	1,018	1
Sociedad Elab. de Cobre Chilena Ltda.	1,219	4	—	—
Total	<u>2,315</u>	<u>5,946</u>	<u>2,501</u>	<u>598</u>

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18. EQUITY

- a) The Company was formed by D.L. N°1,350 of 1976, which establishes that all net income earned by the Company goes to the benefit of the Chilean Government after deducting amounts that, by a charge to net earnings for each period, must be maintained in Other Reserves as established in Article Six of the same D.L. N°1,350, and must be included in the proposal made by the Board of Directors to the Ministry of Mining and the Ministry of Finance.

On January 9, 2006, the Board of Directors agreed to request the Ministries of Mining and Finance to create a reserve from 2006 income for an amount equivalent to payments made for additional and income taxes, and Codelco paid taxes in advance, as a result of the collection of advances from customers amounting to ThUS\$550,000 derived from the commercial agreement with Minmetals. The Board also requested to transfer to the Chilean Treasury on an annual basis from December 2006 of an amount equivalent to one fifteenth of the total prepaid taxes, ThUS\$313,500, and to charge it to the reserve.

The composition of Other Reserves as of June 30, 2006 is as follows:

<u>Detail</u>	<u>Activity For the Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2006</u>	<u>Accumulated as of June 30, 2006</u>
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Allocation of net income (Exempt Decree Ministry of Mining and Treasury Department)	9,257	636,483
Cumulative translation adjustment—subsidiaries	(1,244)	37,251
Reserve for housing programs	—	35,100
Technical appraisal revaluation reserve—D.L. N°3,648	—	624,567
Total.	<u>8,011</u>	<u>1,333,401</u>

- b) At June 30, 2006, the Company recognized profit distributions to the Chilean Treasury for ThUS\$1,135,478, charged to income for the period, which reduces equity. At June 30, 2006, amounts to be paid to the Chilean Treasury are presented in current liabilities, in Dividends payable.

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- c) As of June 30, 2005 and 2006, the composition of the cumulative translation adjustment in Other reserves, which corresponds to the investments in subsidiaries and investees whose currency is other than the United States dollars, is as follows:

	June 30, 2005			June 30, 2006		
	Initial Balance ThUS\$	Period ThUS\$	Accumulated ThUS\$	Initial Balance ThUS\$	Period ThUS\$	Accumulated ThUS\$
Hospital del Cobre S. A.	(4)	(1)	(5)	2	—	2
Instituto de Innovación en Minería y Metalurgia S.A.	632	(80)	552	1,063	(157)	906
Compañía Contractual Minera Los Andes	(522)	3	(519)	(538)	11	(527)
CMS Chile S.A.	(2,812)	106	(2,706)	(3,385)	143	(3,242)
CMS Tecnología S.A.	(813)	(88)	(901)	(315)	(60)	(375)
Electroandina S.A.(2)	15,327	—	15,327	15,327	—	15,327
Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda.(2)	18,684	—	18,684	18,684	—	18,684
Complejo Portuario Mejillones S.A.(1) . . .	(853)	—	(853)	(853)	—	(853)
Santiago de Río Grande S.A.C	1	(1)	—	4	(1)	3
Sociedad Elaboradora de Cobre	(197)	(21)	(218)	(106)	(47)	(153)
Yabricoya SCM	(37)	—	(37)	(37)	37	—
Asociación Garantizadora de Pensiones . . .	(116)	(23)	(139)	(54)	(38)	(92)
Isapre Chuquicamata Ltda.	467	(54)	413	756	(104)	652
Isapre San Lorenzo Ltda.	152	(18)	134	250	(44)	206
Isapre Río Blanco Ltda.	121	(43)	78	354	(80)	274
Compañía Minera Picacho	(37)	(3)	(40)	(24)	(6)	(30)
Geotérmica del Norte S.A.	(515)	(30)	(545)	(353)	(29)	(382)
Biosigma S.A.	476	30	506	1,348	62	1,410
Inversiones Mejillones S.A.(2)	2,655	—	2,655	2,655	—	2,655
Fundición Talleres S.A.	1,664	(185)	1,479	2,658	171	2,829
SCM Minera Purén	225	(23)	202	452	(952)	(500)
Exportaciones Mineras Andinas S.A.	21	(4)	17	42	(8)	34
Clínica Río Blanco Ltda.	200	(78)	122	565	(140)	425
Micomio S.A.	—	—	—	—	(2)	(2)
Total	<u>34,719</u>	<u>(513)</u>	<u>34,206</u>	<u>38,495</u>	<u>(1,244)</u>	<u>37,251</u>

- (1) Effective January 1, 2003, the subsidiary Complejo Portuario Mejillones S.A., was authorized to keep its accounting records in US dollars.
- (2) Effective January 1, 2004, the investees Electroandina S.A., Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda. and Inversiones Mejillones S.A. keep their accounting records in US dollars.

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d) Changes in equity are as follows:

	As of June 30, 2005				As of June 30, 2006			
	Paid-in Capital	Other Reserves	Profit Distributions	Net Income for the Period	Paid-in Capital	Other Reserves	Profit Distributions	Net Income for the Period
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Beginning balance—January 1	1,524,423	1,312,568	(1,099,217)	1,134,173	1,524,423	1,325,390	1,688,388	1,779,609
Transfer of prior year net income	—	9,047	1,099,217	(1,134,173)	—	9,255	(1,688,388)	(1,779,609)
Net changes in equity in subsidiaries and affiliated companies	—	(513)	—	—	—	(1,244)	—	—
Net income for the period	—	—	—	807,178	—	—	—	1,691,423
Interim distributions	—	—	(751,642)	—	—	—	(1,135,478)	—
Total	<u>1,524,423</u>	<u>1,321,102</u>	<u>(751,642)</u>	<u>807,178</u>	<u>1,524,423</u>	<u>1,333,401</u>	<u>(1,135,478)</u>	<u>1,691,423</u>

19. NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

Non-operating income and expenses are as follows:

a. Non-operating income

	Six-Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2005 ThUS\$	2006 ThUS\$
Fines on suppliers	527	7,101
Other income	33,852	27,355
Sale of bid contract terms	201	95
Miscellaneous sales	6,909	16,400
Sales of services	6,995	7,780
Sales of property, plant and equipment	1,395	1,377
Realized gain on contributions to companies	22,628	12,125
Administration—Satop	<u>2,316</u>	<u>2,395</u>
Total	<u>74,823</u>	<u>74,628</u>

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b. Non-operating expenses

	Six-Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2005	2006
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Export tax (Law N° 13196)	370,541	615,187
Pre-investment expense	26,039	31,126
Other personnel expense	3,251	4,942
Severance indemnities expense	14,001	19,674
Contingency accrual	7,000	55,406
Retirement plans expense	48,482	8,376
Cost of sales—services	4,403	4,874
Cost of sales—miscellaneous.	2,334	2,576
Other expenses	35,159	88,151
Write-offs of obsolete property, plant and equipment	5,965	3,353
Losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,479	21,855
Health programs	53,100	20,563
Administration—Satep	4,342	4,015
Ex-Division Talleres expense.	899	567
Ex-Division Tocopilla expense	241	223
Materials inventory	36	228
Non-recoverable value added tax	548	695
Bond issue expense.	303	24
Enviromental exit costs	<u>56,233</u>	<u>36,905</u>
Total	<u>634,356</u>	<u>918,740</u>

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20. PRICE-LEVEL RESTATEMENT

The composition of price-level restatement (charged) credited to the statements of income is as follows:

	Six-Months Period Ended June 30,	
	2005 ThUS\$	2006 ThUS\$
Property, plant and equipment	105	73
Other non-monetary assets	72	5
Expense and cost accounts	(219)	15
Total net credits (charges)—assets	(42)	93
Other liabilities	26	(125)
Non-monetary liabilities	(222)	(62)
Income accounts	211	(28)
Total net credits (charges)—liabilities	15	(215)
Loss from price-level restatement	(27)	(122)

21. FOREIGN EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES

The (charge) credit to income for foreign exchange differences is as follows:

Assets (Charges) / Credits	Currency	Six-Month Period Ended June 30,	
		2005 ThUS\$	2006 ThUS\$
Cash and banks	Ch\$	(257)	2,218
Trade receivables	Ch\$	(4,909)	6,187
Other receivables	Ch\$	133	174
Other current assets	Ch\$	(3,332)	(24,324)
Investments in related companies	Mexican peso	86	(57)
Long-term receivables	Ch\$	(4,796)	(3,722)
Other	Ch\$	(6,198)	36
Total net charges		(19,273)	(19,488)
Liabilities (Charges)/Credits			
Accounts payable	Ch\$	5,755	27,754
Other payables	Ch\$	(158)	(249)
Other current liabilities	Ch\$	1,456	1,871
Other long-term liabilities	Ch\$	23,224	45,296
Total net credits		30,277	74,672
Total		11,004	55,184

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22. EXPENSES OF ISSUANCE AND PLACEMENT OF BONDS

Expenses incurred in the issuance and placement of bonds in 2005 and 2006, as detailed in Note 14, were charged to 2005 and 2006 results for ThUS\$4,467 and ThUS\$699, respectively.

The discount on the placement of bonds is capitalized as a deferred expense and is included in Others under Other Assets and is amortized using the straight-line method over the term of the bonds (2012, 2013, 2014 and 2035). As indicated in Note 11, as of June 30, 2005 and 2006, the balance of this item amounts to ThUS\$18,035 and ThUS\$26,495, respectively, while the amortization for the period was ThUS\$431 and ThUS\$5, respectively.

The premium from the bond placements is included in Other long-term liabilities and is amortized using the straight-line method over the term of the bonds (2025). At June 30, 2005 and 2006, this amounted to ThUS\$22,964 and ThUS\$24,287, respectively.

23. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The detail of supplemental information to the interim consolidated statements of cash flows is as follows:

	Six-Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2005	2006
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
<u>Other investment income</u>		
Recovery of loans granted to employees and others	<u>60,932</u>	<u>36,747</u>

24. DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS

As mentioned in Note 2 u), the Company has exchange rate hedge operations to mitigate the risk of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rate, interest rate and changes in selling prices, as follows:

a. Interest rate hedge

At June 30, 2006, the Company has contracts in place to fix the interest rate fluctuations of US dollar—denominated bank loans for ThUS\$300,000. Deferred payments under these contracts amounted to ThUS\$14,830 (ThUS\$31,690 at June 30, 2005), which are shown in Others under Other Assets (Note 11) and amortized over the term of the respective liabilities, from July 2006 to September 2008. A positive exposure of ThUS\$10,440 has been determined as of June 30, 2006.

b. Exchange rate hedge

The Company has exchange rate hedge contracts for ThUS\$373,001, which mature in August 2012 and April 2025. At June 30, 2006, these contracts show a positive exposure of ThUS\$35,819. The net account receivable for said contracts amounts of ThUS\$94,714 (ThUS\$46,919 in 2005), is classified in Others under Other Assets (Note 11). In addition, costs arising from said contracts for ThUS\$57,560 (ThUS\$30,515 in 2005), are recorded in Other long-term liabilities and amortized over the term of the respective liabilities.

c. Contracts for pricing operations

In order to protect its cash flows, the Company carries out operations in futures markets recording the results of these hedging transactions at the maturity date of the contracts. As part of the commercial policy, said results are added to or deducted from sales. The addition or deduction is due to the fact that sales include

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the positive or negative effect of market prices. At June 30, 2006, said operations generated a net lower income of ThUS\$64,556, which is detailed as follows:

c.1 Commercial operations of outstanding copper contracts

In accordance with the policy of cash flow hedge and adjustment to its commercial policy, from January to June 2006, the Company has carried out operations in futures market, which represent 246,650 metric tons of fine copper. These hedging operations are part of the commercial policy of the Company and mature until June 2007.

The outstanding contracts at June 30, 2006 show a positive exposure of ThUS\$51,025, whose final result could only be known at the maturity date of said operations, after the compensation between the hedging operations and the income from the sale of hedged products.

The operations that ended between January 1 and June 30, 2006 generated a net positive effect on income of ThUS\$40,632, which is deducted from the amounts paid for purchase contracts and are added to the amounts received for the contracts for sales of products involved in said pricing operations (ThUS\$8,580 for purchases and ThUS\$32,052 for sales).

c.2 Commercial operations for outstanding gold and silver contracts

At June 30, 2006, the Company has silver pricing hedging operations for 964,800 troy ounces. These hedging operations mature until March 2007.

At that date, the positive exposure amounted to ThUS\$272.

The operations that ended between January 1 and June 30, 2006 generated a negative effect on income of ThUS\$299, which is deducted from the amounts received for the contracts for sale of products involved in said pricing operations.

c.3 Operations based on future production

In order to protect its future cash flows by guaranteeing levels of selling prices of project production, futures operations related to said projects have been carried out for MTF1,178,246. These hedging contracts mature until March 2013.

Outstanding futures operations at June 30, 2006 show a negative exposure of ThUS\$2,583,024, whose final result could only be known at the maturity date of said contracts, compensating their effects with the sale of the hedged products.

The futures that operations ended between January 1 and June 30, 2006, related to the sold production related to said projects, generated a lower income of ThUS\$104,889, which is the result of the compensation between the hedging operation and revenues arising from the contracts for the sale of products involved in said pricing operations. As part of the Company's commercial policy, the said results reduced sales.

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As of June 30, 2006 the detail is as follows:

Type of Contract	Description of Contracts						Financial Statements			
	Contract Amount	Maturity or Expiry	Specific Item	Position Purchase/Sale	Transaction Hedged Name	Amount	Amount of Transaction Hedged	Asset/Liability Name	Amount	Effect in Results
	ThUS\$					ThUS\$			ThUS\$	Realized ThUS\$ Unrealized ThUS\$
FU	628	June 2007	Copper	S	Sale contracts	246,650	197,100	Long term assets	51,025	51,025
FU	861,656	March 2012	Copper	S	Production (MTF)	338,925	338,925	Long term liabilities	1,074,223	(1,074,223)
FU	2,137,615	March 2013	Copper	S	Production (MTF)	699,996	699,996	Long term liabilities	1,202,387	(1,202,387)
FU	484,571	September 2011	Copper	S	Production (MTF)	139,325	139,325	Long term liabilities	306,414	(306,414)
FU	0	March 2007	Silver	S	Sale contracts (MOZT)	965	772	Long term liabilities	272	272
S	300,000	July 2008	Interest rate	S	Interest rate—hedging	300,000	300,000	Other assets	10,440	10,440
S	208,519	April 2025	UF	S	Foreign exchange hedge	208,519	232,175	Long term liabilities	18,188	18,188
S	164,482	August 2012	UF	S	Foreign exchange hedge	164,482	235,541	Other assets	17,631	17,631

MOZT: Thousands of troy ounces

MTF: Thousands of metric tons of copper

FU: Future

S. Sales

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Lawsuits

Codelco is involved in various pending legal actions initiated by, or against, the Company which result from the inherent nature of the industry in which the Company operates. In general, these lawsuits are from civil, tax, labor and mining actions, all of which are related to the Company's operating activities.

In the opinion of the Company's management and legal advisors, these lawsuits do not represent significant unrecorded loss contingencies. In addition, with respect to all such lawsuits, the Company defends its rights and uses all the legal resources available.

Below is a summary of the most significant lawsuits to which Codelco is a party:

- Tax lawsuits: There are several tax assessments issued by the Chilean Internal Revenue Service for which the Company has presented its corresponding objections.
- Labor lawsuit: Labor lawsuit initiated by employees of Andina Division against the Company in relation to professional diseases (silicosis).
- Arbitration lawsuit: The Company has a discrepancy with Colbún S.A. related to the electricity supply contract signed on September 7, 2001, which is the process of resolution by the arbiter.
- Mining Lawsuits: The Company has been involved, and will probably continue to be involved, as a defendant and plaintiff in a number of proceedings, through which it seeks to protect certain mining concessions already established or in the process of being established. Currently these proceedings have no determined amounts and do not significantly affect Codelco's financial position.

Other commitments

- In July 2005, the Board of Directors of the Company was informed of the Salvador mineral situation; and therefore Management initiated activities in order to close the oxide line by 2008 at the latest and the sulfide line by 2011 at the latest.

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On September 5, 2005, the Board of Directors approved the 2006 exploration plan, which includes the closing of oxide and sulfide mining operations in 2008 and 2011 respectively, as well as the transition plan for that period.

During the second half of 2005, and in accordance with the evaluated impact of this decision, and the mine closure plan, corresponding provisions were recorded.

Additionally, at December 31, 2005, the Company wrote-off assets related to the activities that will have to be closed.

- b) On May 31, 2005, Codelco through its subsidiary Codelco International Ltd., signed an agreement with Minmetals to create a company, Partners Investment Company Ltd., which is equally owned by both parties. They also agreed on the terms of a 15-year sales agreement for cathodes for the investee and a purchase agreement with Minmetals from the Company for the same term and requiring monthly shipment for 836,250 metric tons in total. Each shipment will be paid by the purchaser at a price composed of a fixed and a variable component, which will depend on the current price of the copper at the time of shipment.

On the other hand, Codelco has granted Minmetals an option to acquire, at market price, a minority ownership in a company that will exploit the Gaby mineral deposit, subject to the conditions that Codelco establishes to go forward with said initiative.

During the first quarter of 2006, based on agreed financial conditions, the financing contracts with the China Development Bank were signed, allowing Copper Partners Investment Company Ltd. to make the US\$550 million payment in March 2006 to Codelco.

At June 30, 2006, the contract is in operation and the monthly shipments have already begun as of June 2006.

On December 20, 2005, the Board of Directors decided to contract price hedging transactions for the equivalent of 27,850 tons and fixed the hedging criteria for the first five years of the contract.

According to the abovementioned agreement of the Board of Directors and the agreements with Minmetals, Codelco contracted hedge transactions for 139,325 tons (including the abovementioned tons), on behalf of the joint venture, which were completed during January and February 2006.

The agreement with Minmetals was reported as a significant event to the Superintendency on February 22, 2006 and explanatory additional communications dated February 27 and March 7, 2006.

- c) Law No. 19,993, dated December 17, 2004, that authorized the purchase of the assets of Fundición y Refinería Las Ventanas from ENAMI, establishes that the Company should guarantee the necessary smelting and refining capacity, with no restrictions or limitations, for the treatment of products of the small and medium size mining industry that ENAMI sends, or any other that both parties agreed to.
- d) Following its cost-reduction programs through the use of modern technologies, the Company has established early severance programs for its personnel that qualifies for retirement, with benefits that encourage retirement, for which obligations are recognized as a provision when the employee commits to his/her retirement.
- e) Codelco, through its subsidiary Codelco Technologies, and Billiton Jersey Limited participate 50% each in Alliance Copper Limited Agency in Chile to develop a feasibility study for the design, construction, set up and operation of a prototype innovative technology plant in the Chuquicamata district, for the purpose of industrial scale testing of biolixiviation of complex copper concentrates. In August 2005, an agreement was reached with Billiton Jersey Limited, which establishes an extension

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of the innovation and technology testing period, and includes an option for the purchase of the shares of Alliance Copper Limited Agency in Chile, from Billiton Jersey Limited.

Additional information

In connection with the financial liabilities incurred by the investee Copper Partners Investment Company Ltd. with the China Development Bank, Codelco Chile and Codelco International Ltd. must fulfill certain covenants mainly referred to providing financial information. Additionally, Codelco Chile has to maintain its ownership of 51% in Codelco International Ltd.

In accordance with the Sponsor Agreement dated March 8, 2006, the subsidiary Codelco International Ltd. agreed to transfer its rights held in Copper Partners Investment Company Ltd. as collateral security in favor of China Development Bank.

The Company has no financial restrictions or covenants associated with obligations with banks and financial institutions or with the public.

Direct guarantees

<u>Creditor</u>	<u>Debtor</u>	<u>Type of Guarantee</u>	<u>Outstanding Payments</u>	
			<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
			<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Tesorería General de la República	Codelco Chile	Customs duties	17,659	659
Tesorería General de la República	Codelco Chile	Use of tax credit	1,465	111
Other	Codelco Chile	Guarantee notes	41,009	40,996

26. GUARANTEES OBTAINED FROM THIRD PARTIES

The Company has received a number of guarantees that mainly cover obligations of suppliers and contractors related to various development projects. Considering the large number of guarantees received as of June 30, 2005 and 2006 and the many suppliers and contractors involved, the amounts covered are presented by Division as follows:

	<u>As of June 30,</u>	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
	<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Division:		
Andina	7,056	14,697
Codelco Norte	54,343	54,357
Head Office	73,291	44,913
Salvador	22,819	127
El Teniente	79,608	103,257
Fundición Ventanas	588	1,027
Total	<u>237,705</u>	<u>318,378</u>

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27. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN LOCAL AND FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Assets and liabilities by currency are as follows:

a. Assets

<u>Item</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>As of June 30,</u>	
		<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
		<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Cash and banks	Ch\$	(5,803)	4,047
Cash and banks	US\$	3,217	3,782
Cash and banks	Pounds Sterling	7,501	226
Cash and banks	Euro	22,259	59,887
Time deposits	Ch\$	5,159	5,553
Time deposits	US\$	295,238	481,329
Marketable securities	US\$	509	397
Marketable securities	Ch\$	1,212	1
Trade accounts receivable	Ch\$	5,614	600
Trade accounts receivable	US\$	703,895	1,569,005
Trade accounts receivable	Pounds Sterling	26,175	16,628
Trade accounts receivable	Euro	30,963	157,988
Notes receivable	Ch\$	81	382
Notes receivable	Euro	3,450	12,230
Other receivables	Ch\$	76,210	78,131
Other receivables	US\$	38,669	58,919
Other receivables	Pounds Sterling	90	100
Other receivables	Euro	1,013	825
Due from related companies	US\$	41,642	14,150
Inventories	US\$	925,603	1,209,034
Inventories	Euro	28,457	60,375
Inventories	Ch\$	2,199	165
Inventories	Pounds Sterling	9,742	16,906
Recoverable taxes	Ch\$	62,559	73,567
Recoverable taxes	US\$	1,440	2,590
Recoverable taxes	Euro	599	782
Prepaid expenses	Pounds Sterling	1,405	—
Prepaid expenses	Ch\$	871	325
Prepaid expenses	US\$	25,955	12,176
Other current assets	US\$	5,102	13,271
Other current assets	Ch\$	45	4,448
Deferred taxes	US\$	69,280	161,871
Deferred taxes	Ch\$	449	169
Fixed assets—net	US\$	6,048,460	6,379,647
Fixed assets—net	Ch\$	16,656	11,578

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<u>Item</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>As of June 30,</u>	
		<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
		<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Fixed assets—net	Euro	5	6
Fixed assets—net	Pounds Sterling	5	8
Investments in related companies	Ch\$	8,663	121,314
Investments in related companies	US\$	619,034	916,333
Investments in related companies	Mexican pesos	1,123	1,431
Investments in related companies	Euro	—	24,544
Investments in related companies	Pounds Sterling	—	2,198
Investments in other companies	Ch\$	473	180
Investments in other companies	Euro	2,970	3,131
Goodwill	US\$	27,341	24,957
Long-term receivables	Ch\$	91,377	92,822
Long-term receivables	US\$	48,961	65,225
Due from related companies	US\$	45,400	55,441
Intangibles	US\$	17,544	23,136
Intangibles	Ch\$	68	73
Amortization of intangibles	Ch\$	(1,148)	(6,742)
Other assets	US\$	442,677	523,324
Other assets	Ch\$	3,119	5,809
Total assets		<u>9,763,528</u>	<u>12,264,274</u>
	Ch\$	268,952	399,164
	US\$	9,358,819	11,507,845
	Pounds Sterling	44,918	36,064
	Euro	89,716	319,770
	Mexican pesos	1,123	1,431
Total assets		<u><u>9,763,528</u></u>	<u><u>12,264,274</u></u>

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b. Current liabilities

Item	Currency	As of June 30,							
		Up to 90 days				90 days to 1 year			
		2005		2006		2005		2006	
		Amount	Average Annual Interest Rate	Amount	Average Annual Interest Rate	Amount	Average Annual Interest Rate	Amount	Average Annual Interest Rate
		ThUS\$	%	ThUS\$	%	ThUS\$	%	ThUS\$	%
Banks and financial Institutions	US\$	367,002	3.37	26,103	—	—	—	—	—
Banks and financial Institutions—current	Euros	7,870	—	40,913	3.60	—	—	—	—
Banks and financial Institutions	US\$	4,783	3.58	307,570	5.50	—	—	—	—
Bonds	US\$	16,666	5.83	25,024	5.78	—	—	—	—
	UF	4,156	3.65	5,401	3.69	—	—	—	—
Dividends payable	US\$	163,479	—	420,692	—	—	—	—	—
Accounts payable	Ch\$	273,264	—	302,138	—	—	—	—	—
Accounts payable	US\$	119,961	—	202,884	—	—	—	—	—
Accounts payable	Pounds Sterling	42,244	—	49,785	—	—	—	—	—
Accounts payable	Euro	8,530	—	10,341	—	—	—	—	—
Notes payable	Ch\$	499	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Other payables	Ch\$	19,129	—	11,154	—	—	—	—	—
Other payables	US\$	38,315	—	196,897	—	—	—	—	—
Other payables	Euro	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Due to related companies	US\$	52,401	—	105,091	—	—	—	—	—
Accruals	Ch\$	254,620	—	197,569	—	—	—	—	—
Accruals	US\$	45,957	—	231,224	—	—	—	—	—
Accruals	Euro	687	—	2,370	—	—	—	—	—
Withholdings	Ch\$	44,676	—	73,630	—	—	—	—	—
Withholdings	US\$	34,239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withholdings	Euro	2,747	—	36,317	—	—	—	—	—
Income taxes	Ch\$	162	—	268	—	—	—	—	—
Income taxes	US\$	151,680	—	806,762	—	—	—	—	—
Income taxes	Pounds Sterling	24	—	39	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred income	US\$	2,767	—	1,669	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred income	Pounds Sterling	410	—	850	—	—	—	—	—
Other current liabilities	Ch\$	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other current liabilities	US\$	2,275	—	26,282	—	—	—	—	—
Total current liabilities		<u>1,658,584</u>		<u>3,080,987</u>		<u>—</u>		<u>—</u>	
	US\$	968,033	—	2,386,515	—	—	—	—	—
	Ch\$	592,356	—	584,773	—	—	—	—	—
	UF	4,156	—	5,401	—	—	—	—	—
	Euro	51,361	—	53,624	—	—	—	—	—
	Pounds Sterling	42,678	—	50,674	—	—	—	—	—
Total current liabilities		<u>1,658,584</u>		<u>3,080,987</u>		<u>—</u>		<u>—</u>	

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c. Long-term liabilities

June 30, 2005:	Currency	1 to 3 Years		3 to 5 Years		5 to 10 Years	
		Amount	Average Annual Interest Rate	Amount	Average Annual Interest Rate	Amount	Average Annual Interest Rate
		ThUS\$	%	ThUS\$	%	ThUS\$	%
Banks and financial institutions	US\$	300,000	3.82	600,000	3.47	—	—
Bonds	US\$	—	—	—	—	1,735,000	5.83
Bonds	UF	—	—	—	—	419,921	3.65
Notes payable	US\$	87,902	—	—	—	—	—
Notes payable	Ch\$	714	—	—	—	—	—
Other payables	US\$	88,698	—	—	—	—	—
Other payables	Ch\$	117	—	—	—	—	—
Accruals	Ch\$	711,411	—	—	—	—	—
Accruals	US\$	90,752	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred taxes	US\$	1,108,688	—	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities	US\$	57,242	—	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities	Ch\$	1,123	—	—	—	—	—
Total long-term liabilities		<u>2,446,647</u>		<u>600,000</u>		<u>2,154,921</u>	
	US\$	1,733,280		600,000		1,735,000	
	UF	—		—		419,921	
	Ch\$	<u>713,367</u>		—		—	
Total long-term liabilities		<u><u>2,446,647</u></u>		<u><u>600,000</u></u>		<u><u>2,154,921</u></u>	

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(In thousands of U.S. dollars—ThUS\$)

June 30, 2006:	Currency	1 to 3 Years		3 to 5 Years		5 to 10 Years		Over 10 Years	
		Amount	Average	Amount	Average	Amount	Average	Amount	Average
			Annual Interest Rate		Annual Interest Rate		Annual Interest Rate		Annual Interest Rate
		ThUS\$	%	ThUS\$	%	ThUS\$	%	ThUS\$	%
Banks and financial institutions	US\$	600,000	3.82	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonds	US\$	300,000	7.38	—	—	1,435,000	5.54	500,000	5.63
Bonds	UF	—	—	—	—	235,541	4.00	232,175	3.29
Note payable	Ch\$	714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notes payable	US\$	82,996	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Related companies	US\$	510,275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accruals	Ch\$	816,170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accruals	US\$	214,525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred taxes	US\$	658,779	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities	US\$	80,654	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notes payable	Ch\$	3,509	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous payable	US\$	96,679	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total long-term liabilities		<u>3,364,301</u>		<u>—</u>		<u>1,670,541</u>		<u>732,175</u>	
	US\$	2,543,908		—		1,435,000		500,000	
	UF	—		—		235,541		232,175	
	Ch\$	<u>820,393</u>		<u>—</u>		<u>—</u>		<u>—</u>	
Total long-term liabilities		<u>3,364,301</u>		<u>—</u>		<u>1,670,541</u>		<u>732,175</u>	

28. SANCTIONS

Codelco, its Directors and Management have not been subject to sanctions applied by the Superintendency or other administrative authorities.

29. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 1, 2006, Daniel Barría Iroumé was appointed Corporate Vice-President of Shared Services.

On July 23, 2006, a rockslide took place in the cave of the transfer area of the M-1 Crusher system of Chuquicamata Mine of Codelco's Norte Division. Said slide will generate a production loss due to the lower crushing capacity in the sulphide production line, which could reach a maximum of MTF960 per day. It should be noted that there are insurance policies that could mitigate the eventual losses.

On July 24, 2006, Mr. Luis Mualin Selume was appointed General Auditor of the Company and will assume the position on August 24, 2006.

On July 26, the arbitration proceedings between Codelco Chile and Colbún S.A. were terminated, resulting in a liability for Codelco for the payment of power consumption made between April 1, 2004 and June 30, 2006, regarding the Contract for Electric Power Supply entered into in September 2001. A liability was recorded at June 30, 2006.

With respect to the agreement entered into with Billiton Jersey Limited (Note 23 e) on July 27, 2006, the Board of Directors agreed to exercise the call option for the shares of Alliance Copper Limited (ACL) and the financing of the ACL closure costs.

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(In thousands of U.S. dollars—ThUS\$)

In exempt resolution No. 317 dated August 1, 2006, the Company received a sanction of censure from the Superintendency for an infringement penalized by Article 44 of the Chilean Company Law 18,046.

Company Management has no knowledge of other significant events of a financial or any other nature which occurred between June 30, 2006 and the date of the issue of these financial statements (August 4, 2006), which might affect them.

30. ENVIRONMENT

The practice of exploration and recognition of new resources which are environmentally sustainable has been a significant concern for the Company. Consequently, since 1998 the Company has defined its environmental commitments, which are controlled through an environmental management system for explorations that has been improved over time to conform to the worldwide standard ISO 14001, which has assisted in geology, geochemical, geophysical and sounding work directed towards exploration of mineral resources both in Chile and abroad.

At June 30, 2006, Codelco Norte, formed by the ex-Chuquicamata and Radomiro Tomic Divisions, Andina, Salvador and El Teniente Divisions and the Head Office have received the ISO 14001 certification.

As of June 30, 2004 and 2005, in accordance with this policy, the Company has made investments related to environmental issues of ThUS\$12,510 and ThUS\$11,022, respectively.

31. MINING SITES

The Company's productive activities are conducted in its Divisions; Codelco Norte, (Chuquicamata and Radomiro Tomic), Salvador, Andina, Ventanas and El Teniente. These Divisions operate with independent administrative departments which report to the Chief Executive Officer. The characteristics of each Division are as follows:

Chuquicamata

Type of deposit:	Open pit mine
Operation:	Since 1915
Location:	Calama, Chile's Second Region
Products:	SX-EW copper cathodes and copper concentrate.

Radomiro Tomic

Type of deposit:	Open pit mine
Operation:	Since 1997
Location:	Calama, Chile's Second Region
Products:	SX-EW copper cathodes.

Salvador

Type of deposit:	Underground mine
Operation:	Since 1926
Location:	Salvador, Chile's Third Region
Products:	SX-EW copper cathodes and copper concentrate.

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(In thousands of U.S. dollars—ThUS\$)

Andina

Type of deposit: Underground mine and open pit mine
Operation: Since 1970
Location: Los Andes, Chile's Fifth Region
Products: Copper concentrate.

El Teniente

Type of deposit: Underground mine
Operation: Since 1905
Location: Rancagua, Chile's Sixth Region
Products: Blister and copper anodes.

Ventanas

Type of activities: Smelting and refining capacity
Operation: Since 2005
Location: Puchuncavi, Chile's Fifth Region

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

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US\$	—	United States dollars
ThUS\$	—	Thousands of United States dollars
UF	—	The UF is a Chilean inflation-indexed, peso-denominated monetary unit that is set daily in advance based on the previous month's inflation
Ch\$	—	Chilean pesos
ThCh\$	—	Thousands of Chilean pesos



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors of
Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile (the "Company") and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2004 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income and cash flows for the each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005. These financial statements (including the related notes) are the responsibility of the management of Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We have not audited the financial statements at December 31, 2004 and 2005, of certain investees and subsidiaries. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors, whose reports have been furnished to us and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for such investees and subsidiaries, is based solely on the reports of such other auditors. At December 31, 2004 and 2005, the direct and indirect investment of the Company in such investees combined with the total assets of such subsidiaries represent 6.8% and 7.5% of total consolidated assets of the Company, respectively. The Company's share in net income of these investees in 2003, 2004 and 2005 combined with the total sales of these subsidiaries represent 12.1%, 8.2% and 7.1%, respectively, of the total consolidated sales of the Company.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Chile. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of the other auditors, such 2004 and 2005 consolidated financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial position of Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2004 and 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Chile.

The accompanying financial statements have been translated into English for the convenience of readers outside of Chile.

February 10, 2006
Santiago, Chile

Una firma miembro de
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2005
(In thousands of U.S. dollars—ThUS\$)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2004</u> ThUS\$	<u>2005</u> ThUS\$
ASSETS			
CURRENT:			
Cash and banks		10,786	15,526
Time deposits		243,761	201,720
Marketable securities		481	396
Trade receivables, net	4	663,544	1,162,315
Notes receivable	4	3,868	5,098
Other receivables, net		129,042	158,974
Due from related companies	5c.1	5,188	3,214
Inventories, net	6	753,631	1,020,600
Income taxes recoverable		134,807	89,183
Prepaid expenses		12,384	6,815
Deferred taxes	7d	78,090	108,515
Other current assets		<u>3,042</u>	<u>22,500</u>
Total current assets		<u>2,038,624</u>	<u>2,794,856</u>
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:			
Land	8a	31,433	54,962
Buildings and infrastructure	8a	6,269,722	7,055,175
Machinery and equipment	8a	5,970,762	6,477,183
Other plant and equipment	8a	54,632	99,525
Technical appraisal revaluation	8e	370,926	368,901
Accumulated depreciation	8b	<u>(7,180,639)</u>	<u>(7,670,833)</u>
Net property, plant and equipment		<u>5,516,836</u>	<u>6,384,913</u>
OTHER ASSETS:			
Investments in related companies	9	559,774	723,369
Investments in other companies		3,780	3,093
Goodwill	10	—	25,628
Long-term receivables		165,552	162,058
Due from related companies		82,612	55,387
Intangibles		17,911	23,703
Accumulated amortization		(495)	(1,812)
Other assets		<u>448,772</u>	<u>567,853</u>
Total other assets		<u>1,277,906</u>	<u>1,559,279</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>8,833,366</u></u>	<u><u>10,739,048</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2005—(Continued)
(In thousands of U.S. dollars — ThUS\$)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2004</u> ThUS\$	<u>2005</u> ThUS\$
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Banks and financial institutions:			
Current	12	43,600	46,162
Current portion of long-term debt	12	2,099	306,381
Current portion of bonds payable		19,764	30,740
Dividends payable		81,950	407,000
Accounts payable		379,040	566,236
Notes payable		1,329	1,899
Miscellaneous payables		61,006	103,190
Due to related companies	5c.2	40,607	80,114
Accruals	15	316,466	382,557
Withholdings		80,979	98,043
Income taxes payable		347	146,004
Deferred income		2,506	26,920
Other current liabilities		918	4,810
Total current liabilities		<u>1,030,611</u>	<u>2,200,056</u>
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:			
Due to banks and financial institutions		900,000	600,000
Bonds payable	14	1,951,529	2,722,512
Notes payable		91,825	85,948
Miscellaneous payables		57,749	101,095
Accruals	15	793,833	994,180
Deferred taxes	7d	1,110,668	1,008,553
Other long-term liabilities		23,461	82,561
Total long-term liabilities		<u>4,929,065</u>	<u>5,594,939</u>
MINORITY INTEREST	17	<u>1,743</u>	<u>3,019</u>
EQUITY:			
Paid-in capital	18	1,524,423	1,524,423
Other reserves	18	1,312,568	1,325,390
Net income for the year	18	1,134,173	1,779,609
Profit distributions to the Chilean Treasury	18	<u>(1,099,217)</u>	<u>(1,688,388)</u>
Total net equity		<u>2,871,947</u>	<u>2,941,034</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		<u><u>8,833,366</u></u>	<u><u>10,739,048</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR EACH OF THE THREE YEARS IN THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005
(In thousands of U.S. dollars—ThUS\$)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2003</u> ThUS\$	<u>2004</u> ThUS\$	<u>2005</u> ThUS\$
SALES		3,781,786	8,203,661	10,490,573
COST OF SALES		<u>(2,781,209)</u>	<u>(4,484,556)</u>	<u>(4,801,086)</u>
GROSS PROFIT		1,000,577	3,719,105	5,689,487
ADMINISTRATIVE AND SELLING EXPENSES		<u>(196,933)</u>	<u>(207,492)</u>	<u>(261,779)</u>
OPERATING INCOME		<u>803,644</u>	<u>3,511,613</u>	<u>5,427,708</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSES):				
Interest income		8,738	13,106	22,361
Equity in income of related companies		66,407	107,272	110,032
Other income	19a	101,442	206,832	121,391
Equity in losses of related companies		(7,136)	(20,139)	(10,514)
Amortization of goodwill	10	—	—	(810)
Interest expense		(105,842)	(142,765)	(189,208)
Other expenses	19b	(435,850)	(913,305)	(1,301,595)
Price-level restatement	20	(240)	(298)	(240)
Foreign exchange differences	21	<u>(73,508)</u>	<u>(59,633)</u>	<u>(107,910)</u>
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES, NET		<u>(445,989)</u>	<u>(808,930)</u>	<u>(1,356,493)</u>
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND MINORITY INTEREST		357,655	2,702,683	4,071,215
INCOME TAXES	7e	<u>(269,331)</u>	<u>(1,568,997)</u>	<u>(2,295,331)</u>
INCOME BEFORE MINORITY INTEREST		88,324	1,133,686	1,775,884
MINORITY INTEREST	17	<u>906</u>	<u>487</u>	<u>3,725</u>
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>89,230</u>	<u>1,134,173</u>	<u>1,779,609</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR EACH OF THE THREE YEARS IN THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005
(In thousands of U.S. dollars—ThUS\$)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2003</u> <u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>2004</u> <u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>2005</u> <u>ThUS\$</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Net income for the year		89,230	1,134,173	1,779,609
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		(2,178)	(76,649)	(3,638)
Gain on sale of investments		—	—	(832)
Charges (credits) to income which do not represent cash flows:				
Depreciation	8c	375,453	424,885	457,642
Amortization	8c	87,680	129,529	166,720
Write-offs and accruals		233,505	279,862	144,635
Equity in income of related companies		(66,407)	(107,272)	(110,032)
Equity in losses of related companies		7,136	20,139	10,514
Amortization of goodwill	10	—	—	810
Price-level restatement	20	240	298	240
Foreign exchange differences	21	73,508	59,633	107,910
Other credits to income which do not represent cash flows		(44,980)	(52,582)	(111,733)
Minority interest	17	(906)	(487)	(3,725)
(Increase) decrease in assets which affect operating cash flows:				
Trade receivables		(128,901)	(309,422)	(498,771)
Inventories		(384,529)	125,477	(266,969)
Other assets		(209,779)	191,564	(43,083)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities which affect operating cash flows:				
Accounts payable related to operations		81,756	56,957	161,285
Interest payable		7,333	(8,539)	9,163
Income tax payable		(13)	(2)	158,926
Value added tax and other similar taxes payable, net		26,142	106,474	446,129
Net cash provided by operating activities		<u>144,290</u>	<u>1,974,038</u>	<u>2,404,800</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Loans obtained		1,272,000	340,000	390,000
Bonds issued		500,000	490,660	718,737
Other financing activities		—	6,788	7,870
Profit distributions to the Chilean Treasury		(50,000)	(1,002,643)	(1,389,247)
Loan repayments		<u>(1,022,000)</u>	<u>(777,700)</u>	<u>(393,600)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		<u>700,000</u>	<u>(942,895)</u>	<u>(666,240)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		1,033	76,936	44
Proceeds from sales of permanent investments		—	—	7,000
Proceeds from sales of other investments		3,728	7,203	—
Collection from related companies		—	—	34,300
Payments received from employee loans and others	23	56,909	37,267	87,111
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(894,997)	(893,145)	(1,844,681)
Investments in related companies		(22,723)	(8,318)	(4,098)
Investments in financial instruments		—	—	(3,080)
Loans granted to related companies		—	(1,601)	(12,170)
Other investment disbursements		(81,975)	(54,301)	(39,572)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		<u>(938,025)</u>	<u>(835,959)</u>	<u>(1,775,946)</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH				
EQUIVALENTS		(93,735)	195,184	(37,386)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		<u>153,579</u>	<u>59,844</u>	<u>255,028</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		<u><u>59,844</u></u>	<u><u>255,028</u></u>	<u><u>217,642</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands of US dollars—ThUS\$)

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile, Codelco—Chile (“Codelco” or the “Company”) is registered in the Securities Registry N° 785 of the Chilean Superintendency of Securities and Insurance (“Superintendency”). The Company is subject to the regulation of the Superintendency.

The Company was formed as stipulated by Law Decree (D.L.) N° 1350 of 1976. Codelco is a state-owned mining, industrial and commercial company, which is a separate legal entity with its own equity. Codelco currently carries out its mining business through Codelco Norte (made up of the following Divisions: Chuquicamata and Radomiro Tomic), Salvador, Andina, El Teniente and Ventanas Divisions. Ventanas Division was formed on May 1, 2005, through the purchase of Fundición y Refinería Las Ventanas from ENAMI. Also, on May 31, 2004, Codelco closed down the activities of the Talleres Division, which operated metalworking workshops. The Company also carries out similar activities on other mining deposits in association with third parties.

As is established in D.L. N° 1350, Codelco’s financial activities are conducted using a budgeting system that is composed of an Operations Budget, an Investment Budget and a Debt Amortization Budget.

The Company’s tax policy is regulated by D.L. N° 1350 and 2398.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED

a. Accounting periods—These consolidated financial statements reflect the financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2004 and 2005, and the results of their operations and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005.

b. Basis of preparation—The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles issued by the Chilean Institute of Accountants, and regulations of the Superintendency. Should there be any discrepancy between the above mentioned principles and regulations, the regulations of the Superintendency will prevail over accounting principles generally accepted in Chile.

c. Reporting currency—In accordance with Article 26 of D.L. N° 1350, the Company’s records are kept in United States dollars.

d. Basis of consolidation—In accordance with the regulations of the Superintendency and Technical Bulletins issued by the Chilean Institute of Accountants, the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries include the assets, liabilities, results of operations, and cash flows of the Company and the following subsidiaries:

Entity	As of December 31, Equity Investment				
	2003	2004	2005		
	Total	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Chile Copper Limited—England	100.0000	100.0000	99.9900	0.0100	100.0000
Codelco Group USA Inc.—United States	100.0000	100.0000	99.9900	0.0100	100.0000
Codelco International Limited—Bermuda	100.0000	100.0000	99.9900	0.0100	100.0000
Codelco Küpperhandel GMBH—Germany	100.0000	100.0000	99.9900	0.0100	100.0000
Codelco Services Limited—England	100.0000	100.0000	—	100.0000	100.0000
Metall Agentur GMBH—Germany	100.0000	100.0000	—	100.0000	100.0000
Codelco Metals Inc.—United States	100.0000	100.0000	—	100.0000	100.0000
Codelco Technologies Ltd.—Bermuda	100.0000	100.0000	—	100.0000	100.0000
Codelco do Brasil Mineracao S.A.—Brazil	100.0000	100.0000	—	100.0000	100.0000

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(In thousands of US dollars—ThUS\$)

<u>Entity</u>	As of December 31, Equity Investment				
	2003	2004	2005		
	Total	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Compañía Minera Picacho SCM	100.0000	100.0000	99.9900	0.0100	100.0000
Compañía Contractual Minera Los Andes	100.0000	100.0000	99.9700	0.0300	100.0000
Isapre Chuquicamata Limitada	98.3000	98.3000	98.3000	—	98.3000
Elaboradora de Cobre Chilena Limitada	100.0000	100.0000	99.0000	1.0000	100.0000
Asociación Garantizadora de Pensiones	96.6900	96.6900	96.6900	—	96.6900
Isapre San Lorenzo Limitada	99.9500	99.9500	99.9500	—	99.9500
Isapre Río Blanco Limitada	99.9901	99.9901	99.9900	0.0001	99.9901
CMS—Chile Sistema y Equipos Mineros S.A. . .	100.0000	100.0000	99.9900	0.0100	100.0000
Ejecutora Proyecto Hospital del Cobre Calama . .	100.0000	100.0000	99.9900	0.0100	100.0000
Complejo Portuario Mejillones S.A.	100.0000	100.0000	99.9000	0.1000	100.0000
Instituto de Innovación en Minería y Metalúrgica S.A.	99.9300	99.9300	99.9300	—	99.9300
Santiago de Río Grande S.A.	100.0000	100.0000	99.9800	0.0200	100.0000
Sociedad Geotérmica del Norte S.A.	50.0100	50.0100	50.0100	—	50.0100
Biosigma S.A.	66.6700	66.6700	66.6700	—	66.6700
Exploraciones Mineras Andinas S.A.	—	100.0000	99.9000	0.1000	100.0000
Clínica Río Blanco S.A.	—	100.0000	99,0000	1.0000	100.0000
Cooper Technology Investment Inc.—United States	—	—	—	100.0000	100.0000
Semisolid Metal Investor Llc.—United States . . .	—	—	—	100.0000	100.0000
Corporación del Cobre (USA) Inc.—United States	—	100.0000	—	100.0000	100.0000
Mineracao Vale do Curaca—Brazil	—	—	—	51.0000	51.0000

The consolidated financial statements take into account the elimination of intercompany balances, significant intercompany transactions and unrealized gains and losses between the consolidated companies, including foreign and local subsidiaries. The participation of minority investors in consolidated subsidiaries has been presented as minority interest in the consolidated financial statements.

Although Codelco directly and indirectly owns 66.75% of Electroandina S.A. and Inversiones Mejillones S.A., the Company does not have control nor the management of these entities and, therefore, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Chile, the conditions required to consolidate these subsidiaries are not met and they have, therefore, been accounted for using the equity method of accounting .

The participations are:

- Electroandina S.A.

Codelco directly owns 34.8% of Electroandina S.A. and also an indirect ownership interest through Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda., in which Codelco has an ownership interest of 49% and its strategic partner Tractebel Andino S.A. has an interest of 51%. Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda. owns 65.2% of the shares of Electroandina S.A.

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• Inversiones Mejillones S.A.

Codelco directly owns 34.8% of Inversiones Mejillones S.A. and also an indirect ownership interest through Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda., in which Codelco has a 49% interest and its strategic partner Tractebel Andino S.A. has an interest of 51%. Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda. owns 65.2% of the shares of Inversiones Mejillones S.A.

e. Constant currency restatement—The financial statements of the Chilean subsidiaries, which keep their accounting records in Chilean pesos, have been price-level restated to recognize the effects of the variation in the currency's purchasing power during in net income each year. In line with this, restatements for inflation have been determined using the variations in the Consumer Price Index reported by the Chilean Institute of Statistics. The variations reported by the aforementioned institute for each of the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005 were 1.0%, 2.5% and 3.6%, respectively.

f. Basis of conversion—The Company's assets and liabilities in Chilean pesos, mainly composed of cash, accounts receivable, investments in companies in Chile, accounts payable and accruals, have been expressed in United States dollars at the observed exchange rate at each year-end of Ch\$593.80 per US dollar as of December 31, 2003, Ch\$557.40 per US dollar as of December 31, 2004 and Ch\$512.50 per US dollar as of December 31, 2005.

UF-Denominated Assets and Liabilities

At December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, assets and liabilities denominated in UF (an inflation index-linked unit used in Chile) have been translated using the US\$/UF rates effective on the closing dates of the financial statements (2003: US\$28.49; 2004: US\$31.07; 2005: US\$35.07).

The Company's income and expenses in Chilean pesos have been translated into US dollars at the observed exchange rate on the date on which each transaction was recorded in the accounting records.

Foreign exchange differences are debited or credited to income, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles issued by the Chilean Institute of Accountants and regulations of the Superintendency.

The average exchange rates in the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005 were Ch\$691.54, Ch\$609.41 and Ch\$559.68 per US dollar, respectively.

Chilean Subsidiaries

Assets and liabilities and income statement accounts in Chilean pesos as of December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005 have been translated into US dollars at the exchange rates on those dates, (Ch\$593.80 per US dollar in 2003, Ch\$557.40 per US dollar in 2004 and Ch\$512.50 per US dollar in 2005).

Foreign subsidiaries

As of December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries have been translated from their respective foreign currencies into US dollars using the exchange rates as of the respective year-end, as follows:

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
	US\$	US\$	US\$
Pound Sterling—UK	1.77873	1.92567	1.71792
Euro	1.25455	1.36370	1.18259
Mexican peso	0.08909	0.08937	0.09241

g. Time deposits—Time deposits are recorded at cost plus accrued interest at each year-end.

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h. Marketable securities—Marketable securities include mutual fund units and certain defined marketable securities stated at the lower of cost or market value.

i. Inventories—Inventories are valued at cost, which does not exceed their net realizable value. Cost has been determined using the following criteria:

- Finished products and products in process

Following the full-cost absorption method, finished products and products in process are valued at average production cost. Production costs include depreciation of property, plant and equipment and indirect expenses.

- Materials in warehouse

Materials in warehouse are valued at acquisition cost.

The Company calculates an obsolescence provision depending on the length of time in stock of materials experiencing slow turnover.

- Materials in transit

Materials in transit are valued at cost incurred.

j. Allowance for doubtful accounts—The Company records an allowance for doubtful accounts based on Management's experience and analysis, as well as the aging of the balances.

k. Property, plant and equipment—Property, plant and equipment are valued at historical cost as increased in corresponding assets and equity by technical appraisals performed by The American Appraisal Co. during 1982 to 1984, net of accumulated depreciation.

Construction in progress includes the amounts invested in property, plant and equipment under construction and in mining development projects.

Codelco does not capitalize interest.

l. Depreciation—Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated on the book values of property, plant and equipment, including the revaluation mentioned in Note 2(k) above, using the straight-line method, over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

m. Exploration, mine development and mine operating costs and expenses

- Deposit exploration and drilling expenses

Deposit exploration and drilling expenses are incurred in the identification of mineral deposits and the determination of their possible commercial viability and are charged to income as incurred.

- Mine pre-operating and development costs (property, plant and equipment)

Costs incurred during the development phase of projects up to the production stage are capitalized and amortized under production unit method over the estimated period of future mineral production. These costs include extraction of waste material, constructing the mine's infrastructure and other work carried out prior to the production phase.

- Expenses of developing existing mines

These expenses are incurred for the purpose of maintaining the production volumes from deposits and are charged to income as incurred.

- Costs of delineating new deposit areas of exploitation and of mining operations (property, plant and equipment)

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These costs are recorded in property, plant and equipment and are amortized under production on unit method to income over the period during which the benefits are obtained.

n. Leased assets—Property, plant and equipment under finance leasing contracts are recorded as other plant and equipment. These leased assets have been valued at their present value applying the implicit interest rate in the contracts and are depreciated using the straight-line method over on the useful lives of the assets. The Company does not legally own these assets until it exercises the respective purchase options.

o. Investments in related companies—Investments in Chilean and foreign related companies, identified as permanent, are valued using the equity method in accordance with a Technical Bulletins issued by the Chilean Institute of Accountants. Equity method investments in domestic companies, which are accounted for in Chilean pesos are expressed in US dollars at the year-end exchange rate. The differences that arise and are unrelated to the recognition of income are recognized in the item Other reserves in Equity. In applying the equity method, investments in foreign subsidiaries are expressed in US dollars.

Unrealized gains related to investments in related companies are credited to income at the same rate as the amortization of the transferred assets or mine production, as applicable.

p. Investments in other companies—The item Investments in other companies represents the value of other shares that the Company has acquired for its operations but has not significant influence in their operations. These are recorded at cost, which does not exceed market value.

q. Intangibles—Intangibles are recorded at the amount of the disbursements made and are amortized in accordance with Technical Bulletin N°55 issued by the Chilean Institute of Accountants.

r. Income tax and deferred income taxes—Include taxes on first category taxable income and the specific mining activity tax according to D.L. 824 and the D.L. 2398 at a 40% tax rate.

The Company recognizes the effects of deferred income taxes arising from temporary differences, in accordance with the Technical Bulletins issued by the Chilean Institute of Accountants and the regulations of the Superintendency.

s. Severance indemnities and other long-term benefits—The Company has an agreement with its employees for the payment of severance indemnities. It is the Company's policy to provide for the total currently accrued obligation at nominal value.

Following its cost-reduction programs promoting the use of modern technology, the Company has established personnel severance programs, with benefits that encourage retirement, for which the necessary provisions are made when the employee commits to his/her retirement.

t. Revenue recognition—Revenue is recognized at the time of shipment or delivery in conformity with contractual agreements and is subject to variations in contents and/or the sales price at the transaction settlement date. A provision is made for estimated decreases in sales values on unsettled operations at the end of the period based on the information available as of the date the financial statements are prepared. Sales within Chile are recorded in accordance with Chilean regulations.

u. Derivative contracts—The Company's derivatives contracts are entered into based on the following hedging policies:

- Hedging operations, which have to be approved by the Board of Directors, in metal futures markets are carried out in order to protect the Company from risks inherent to the fluctuation of the price of metals. The hedging policy seeks to protect the expected cash flows from sales by fixing the prices for a portion of future production. With the transactions that are carried out, the Company takes advantage of the opportunities provided by the market, with the expectation that this will result in a reduced possibility of risk for the Company. In accordance with the provisions of Technical Bulletin N°57 of

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the Chilean Institute of Accountants, the results of these hedging transactions are recorded at the settlement date of the hedging operations, as part of the sales revenue of the products. In other words, the Company conducts these futures operations in order to adjust the sales contracts and the price of future production to the commercial policy. The settlement of these operations coincides with the accounting for corresponding transactions and, therefore, when sales commitments are fulfilled, the results of sales contracts and future contracts are offset.

- Hedging policies for exchange rates and interest rates.

The Company contracts exchange rate hedge transactions to cover exchange rate variations between the US dollar and the other currencies its transactions are made in.

The Company has also contracted interest rate hedge transactions to cover fluctuation of interest rates for future obligations denominated in US dollars.

The results of the exchange rate hedging contracts are recorded as of the date of maturity or settlement of the respective contracts, in conformity with Technical Bulletin N°57 issued by the Chilean Institute of Accountants.

The results of the hedging contracts for interest rates for future liabilities are amortized over the term of those liabilities.

Hedging operations carried out by the Company are not of a speculative nature.

v. Computer software—The costs associated with computer systems developed using the Company's own human resources and materials are charged to income in the period in which they are incurred.

In accordance with Circular N°981 dated December 28, 1990 of the Superintendency, computer systems acquired by the Company are capitalized at acquisition cost plus all related costs, and are amortized over a period not exceeding four years.

w. Research and development expenses—Research and development expenses are charged to income as incurred.

x. Statement of cash flows—Cash and cash equivalents includes unrestricted cash and bank balances, time deposits maturing within 90 days and financial instruments classified as short-term marketable securities, in accordance with Technical Bulletins issued by the Chilean Institute of Accountants and the regulations of the Superintendency.

The Company has recognized cash flows from operating, investing or financing activities as required by Technical Bulletins issued by the Chilean Institute of Accountants and the regulations of the Superintendency.

y. Bonds—Bonds are presented at outstanding principal plus accrued interest at each period-end. The discount or premium on bond issuance is capitalized as deferred expenses and the premium is capitalized as a deferred income, and both are amortized using the straight-line method over the term of the bonds and is classified in the item Other under Other Assets (discount) or in the item Other Long-Term Liabilities under Long-Term Liabilities (premium), respectively.

z. Environmental exit costs—The Company has established a policy of accruing for future environmental exit costs, which mainly relate to tailing dams, which, subsequent to the end of their useful lives, continue to incur expenses. This policy allows for the recording of costs of a mine's environmental exit costs during its exploitation stage.

aa. Law N°13,196—Law N°13,196 requires the payment of a 10% contribution to the Chilean Government on the export value of copper production and related by-products. The amount is included in the item Other Expenses in the statements of income.

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ab. Cost of sales—The cost of sales includes direct and indirect costs and depreciation and amortization related to the production process.

ac. Bond issuance cost—Bond issuance cost is charged to results for the year, as is established in Circular N° 1,370 dated January 30, 1998 issued by the Superintendency.

ad. Goodwill—Goodwill is determined using the purchase method in accordance with Technical Bulletin N° 72 of the Chilean Institute of Accountants. Goodwill is amortized to income in the period in which the benefits are obtained.

ae. Operations with repurchase and resale agreement—Purchases of financial instruments with resale and repurchase agreements are recorded at cost plus accrued interest and indexation at the year-end in accordance with the clauses of the respective contracts and are presented in Other current assets.

af. Reclassifications—Certain 2003 and 2004 figures have been reclassified to be comparative with 2005 figures.

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

As of January 1, 2004, the Chilean Institute of Accountants issued Technical Bulletin N° 72 (Note 9) which is applicable to new investments in related companies from that date forward.

From January 1 to December 31, 2005, there were no changes in accounting policies and accounting criteria described in Note 2, compared to accounting policies in the prior year.

4. CURRENT AND LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES

Current and long-term trade receivables, notes and other receivables and related allowances for doubtful accounts as of each December 31, 2004 and 2005 are as follows:

	Current						Long-term	
	Less Than 90 Days		90 Days to 1 Year		Total		2004	2005
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005		
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Trade receivables	663,844	1,164,315			663,844	1,164,315	—	—
Allowance for doubtful accounts . . .	—	—	—	—	(300)	(2,000)	—	—
Total.	—	—	—	—	663,544	1,162,315	—	—
Notes receivable	3,868	5,098	—	—	3,868	5,098	—	—
Other receivables	29,238	38,100	103,666	125,374	132,904	163,474	165,552	—
Allowance for doubtful accounts . . .	—	—	—	—	(3,862)	(4,500)	—	—
Total.					129,042	158,974	165,552	162,058

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Current and long-term accounts receivable, notes and other receivables by geographical segment as of December 31, 2004 and 2005 are as follows:

<u>Country/Region</u>	<u>As of December 31,</u>			
	<u>2004</u>		<u>2005</u>	
	<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>%</u>
Chile	388,948	40.43	470,397	31.60
Europe and Africa	226,828	23.58	481,644	32.36
Asia	279,585	29.06	395,946	26.60
North America	58,491	6.08	125,701	8.45
Rest of South America	8,154	0.85	14,757	0.99
Total	<u>962,006</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>1,488,445</u>	<u>100</u>

5. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED COMPANIES

a. Related party transactions

Codelco Chile's Board of Directors has established the policy according to which business with individuals related to the Company should be conducted. This has been monitored by Management since December 1, 1995 through Corporate Regulation N°18 and its related administrative procedures.

Accordingly, Codelco cannot enter into agreements or acts in which one or more Directors, its Executive President, members of the Divisional Board of Directors, Vice Presidents, Corporate Internal Auditor, Divisional Chief Executive Officers and senior supervisory personnel, including their spouses, children and other relatives, up to the second degree of blood relationship, have direct personal interests, whether they are represented by third parties or they act as representatives of another person, without prior authorization as set forth in the above mentioned Policy and Regulation, and by the Board of Directors, when required by Law or the Company's by laws.

This prohibition also includes those companies (subsidiaries and equity-method investees), in which such individuals are involved through ownership or management, whether directly or through representation by other natural persons or legal entities, or individuals who have ownership or management in those companies.

For purposes of this regulation, second and third hierarchical level positions in the Divisions, and Managers and Assistant Managers in the Parent Company are considered as senior supervisory positions.

In accordance with the policy established by the Board of Directors and its related regulation, those transactions affecting the Directors, its Executive President, Vice Presidents, Corporate Internal Auditor, the members of the Divisional Boards of Directors and Divisional Chief Executive Officers should be approved by this Board.

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Pursuant to this regulation, during 2004 and 2005, Codelco-Chile's Board of Directors became aware of agreements with companies and individuals for the total amounts indicated below, which were to be performed under the terms specified by each agreement.

<u>Company name</u>	<u>Nature of relationship</u>	<u>December, 31</u>	
		<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
		<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Bosh S.A.	Executive's spouse	47	2,385
Alquimia S.A.	Executive's children	17	—
PSITEC Servicios Psicológicos Ltda.	Executive's daughter	9	—
Fabiola Ximena Alvarez Gómez	Executive's daughter	32	—
Cristian Aguilera Alcayaga	Executive's son	—	11
Industrial Support Company Ltda.	Executive's participation	—	301
Ingenieros Insitu S.A.	Executive's daughter	—	792
Marticorena & Cía. Ltda.	Codelco employee	—	41
Giovanna Riveri Cerón	Employee's sister	—	33
Gestra S.A.	Executive's spouse	—	10
Comunicaciones Bitelco Ltda.	Relative of an employee	—	20
Ana Mejías Liberona.	Employee's daughter	—	2
Manuel Araneda Catex	Relative of an executive	6	—
Mario Cabezas Leighton	Executive's son	48	—
Transbosch Ltda.	Executive's spouse	—	44

b. Directors' Remuneration

During 2004 and 2005, the members of the Board of Directors have received the following amounts as per diems, remunerations and fees:

b.1 Directors' Per Diems

<u>Name</u>	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
	<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
José Alfonso Dulanto Rencoret	14	17
Nicolás Eyzaguirre Guzmán	13	16
Patricio Meller Bock.	34	44
Jorge Navarrete Martínez.	34	44
Ricardo Ortega Perrier.	35	43
Bismarck Robles Guzmán	28	44
René Valdenegro Oyaneder	28	44

b.2 Remuneration

<u>Name</u>	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
	<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Bismarck Robles Guzmán	50	54
René Valdenegro Oyaneder	48	75

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b.3 Fees

<u>Name</u>	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
	<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Jorge Navarrete Martínez.	57	64

c. Operations with Codelco investees

The Company also has commercial and financial transactions, that are necessary for its activities, with entities in which it has a participation in equity. The former refer to the purchase and sale of products or services, at market prices, and financial operations such as loans in current accounts which are subject to price level restatements and interest under the agreed-upon contract conditions.

The main transactions are the following:

c.1 Notes and accounts receivable from related companies:

<u>Company name</u>	<u>As of December 31,</u>			
	<u>Current</u>		<u>Long-term</u>	
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
	<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Minera Pecobre S.A. de C.V.	94	20	—	—
Alliance Copper Limited	—	—	—	3,300
Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra	3,363	—	37,212	—
Electroandina S.A.	257	469	45,400	45,433
Agua de la Falda S.A.	17	—	—	—
CMS Tecnología S.A.	—	—	—	2,682
Fundición Talleres S.A.	1,457	2,725	—	—
Sociedad Contractual Minera Purén	—	—	—	3,972
Total	<u>5,188</u>	<u>3,214</u>	<u>82,612</u>	<u>55,387</u>

c.2 Notes and accounts payable to related companies:

<u>Company name</u>	<u>As of December 31,</u>			
	<u>Current</u>		<u>Long-term</u>	
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
	<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra	21,123	48,691	—	—
Electroandina S.A.	16,840	27,199	—	—
CMS Tecnología S.A.	—	1,389	—	—
Fundición Talleres S.A.	<u>2,644</u>	<u>2,835</u>	—	—
Total	<u>40,607</u>	<u>80,114</u>	—	—

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c.3 Transactions—An analysis of the major transactions with related companies is as follows:

Company name	Relationship	Description of the Transaction	December 31,					
			2003		2004		2005	
			Amount	Effect on Income Gain (loss)	Amount	Effect on Income Gain (loss)	Amount	Effect on Income Gain (loss)
			ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Minera Pecobre S.A. de C.V. . . .	Investee	Other expenses	49	(49)	94	(94)	—	—
		Capital contribution	2,638	0	2,548	—	2,548	—
Sociedad Contractual Minera Purén	Investee	Capital contribution	—	—	918	—	—	—
		Loans	—	—	—	—	3,880	—
S.C. Minera El Abra.	Investee	Purchases of products	177,106	(177,106)	252,398	(252,398)	334,831	(334,831)
		Sale of products	42,336	42,336	21,063	21,063	24,591	24,591
		Interest income	842	842	960	960	835	835
		Sale of service	3,298	3,298	—	—	—	—
		Refundable loans	—	—	—	—	34,300	—
Electroandina S.A.	Investee	Purchase of electricity	141,002	(141,002)	139,719	(139,719)	156,649	(156,649)
		Gas provision	0	0	7,376	(7,376)	8,522	(8,522)
		Interest income	1,267	1,267	1,133	1,133	2,163	2,163
Agua de La Falda S.A.	Investee	Sale of services	234	234	44	44	56	56
CMS Tecnología S.A.	Investee	Purchases of services	—	—	28,567	(28,567)	34,715	(34,715)
		Sale of services	—	—	154	154	187	187
		Capital contribution	—	—	5,333	—	—	—
Fundición Talleres S.A.	Investee	Capital contribution	204	—	2,327	—	—	—
		Other expenses	—	—	705	(705)	—	—
		Sale of services	3,620	3,620	1,443	1,443	2,575	2,575
		Purchase of materials	3,339	(3,339)	14,857	(14,857)	14,172	(14,172)
		Other income	—	—	4,505	4,505	—	—
		Sales of services	—	—	225	225	—	—
Alliance Copper Limited	Investee	Capital contribution	—	—	4,300	—	—	—

6. INVENTORIES

The breakdown of inventories is as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2004	2005
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Finished products	354,657	498,745
Work in progress	231,098	354,370
Materials in warehouse and others, net	167,876	167,485
Total	<u>753,631</u>	<u>1,020,600</u>

The value of inventories is presented net of the obsolescence allowance for materials in warehouse of ThUS\$32,236 and ThUS\$46,387 as of December 31, 2004 and 2005, respectively.

At December 31, 2005, finished products are presented net of unrealized profits of ThUS\$51,003.

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7. INCOME AND DEFERRED TAXES

a. Deferred tax:

Deferred taxes calculated under the criteria in Note 2 (r) represent a net liability of ThUS\$1,032,578 and ThUS\$900,038 as of December 31, 2004 and 2005, respectively.

b. Income tax:

As of December 31, 2004 and 2005, the provisions for first category income tax required by D.L. N°2,398 amounted to ThUS\$1,485,728 and ThUS\$2,427,650, respectively, and are shown net of estimated monthly payments of taxes and of other tax credits in the Income taxes recoverable classified as Current assets in 2004, and in the Income taxes payable classified as Current liabilities in 2005.

In the subsidiaries, the income tax provisions amounted to ThUS\$506 in 2004 and ThUS\$221 in 2005 and are shown in Income tax payable net of estimated monthly tax payments and other tax credits.

c. Tax Law 20026:

On June 16, 2005, income tax law D.L. 824 was modified by Law 20,026, establishing a progressive tax rate on mining activity operating margins in Chile (5% for companies with annual sales over 50,000 metric tons of equivalent copper) which will be applied as of January 2006. In October 2005, the Chilean Internal Revenue Service issued a regulation regarding the Law.

At December 31, 2005, ThUS\$21,363 were recorded in deferred taxes, under specific tax on mining activities. This tax will apply to net sales of the Company's own products from January 1, 2006.

d. Deferred taxes:

	As of December 31,					
	2004			2005		
	Asset		Liability	Asset		Liability
	Current	Long-term	Long-term	Current	Long-term	Long-term
Temporary differences	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Allowance for doubtful accounts	—	2,218	—	—	2,520	—
Deferred income	3,197	—	—	12,721	1,902	—
Vacation accrual	40,780	—	—	49,390	—	—
Leased assets	—	1,003	—	—	2,472	—
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	—	—	1,314,943	—	—	1,326,968
Other	28,818	12,700	—	9,165	49,898	—
Obsolescence provisions	—	18,374	—	—	26,440	—
Contingencies accruals	—	19,952	—	—	20,726	—
Environmental exit costs provision	—	37,144	—	—	51,743	—
Hedging of bonds	—	10,962	20,925	—	29,412	15,146
Collective bargaining bonus capitalized	—	—	37,139	—	—	22,206
Unrealized gains with related parties	—	118,029	—	29,072	91,696	—
Domestic and foreign bonds costs	—	—	10,902	—	—	15,828
Special retired employees plan accrual	5,295	23,016	—	8,167	25,306	—
Health programs accrual	—	29,843	—	—	69,480	—
Total	<u>78,090</u>	<u>273,241</u>	<u>1,383,909</u>	<u>108,515</u>	<u>371,595</u>	<u>1,380,148</u>

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e. Income tax expense:

<u>Item</u>	Year-Ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Current tax expense	(124,944)	(1,486,234)	(2,427,871)
Deferred tax expense	(84,921)	(41,089)	132,540
Other charges	(59,466)	(41,674)	—
Total	<u>(269,331)</u>	<u>(1,568,997)</u>	<u>(2,295,331)</u>

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The composition of property, plant and equipment is as follows:

a. Property, plant and equipment, gross

	As of December 31,	
	2004	2005
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Land		
Land	31,275	54,738
Mining rights	158	224
Subtotal	<u>31,433</u>	<u>54,962</u>
Buildings and infrastructure		
Infrastructure	1,786,974	1,873,704
Buildings	1,974,897	2,061,573
Housing	129,254	129,289
Construction in progress	693,520	908,994
Development of mines and mining operations	1,558,580	1,959,148
Forestation and forest development	944	944
Buildings and infrastructure of subsidiaries	125,553	121,523
Subtotal	<u>6,269,722</u>	<u>7,055,175</u>
Machinery and equipment		
Machinery and equipment	5,285,852	5,728,109
Transport equipment	645,677	712,352
Furniture and fixtures	26,038	25,770
Machinery and equipment of subsidiaries	13,195	10,952
Subtotal	<u>5,970,762</u>	<u>6,477,183</u>
Other plant and equipment		
Leased assets	54,632	95,139
Other assets of subsidiaries	—	4,386
Subtotal	<u>54,632</u>	<u>99,525</u>
Technical appraisal revaluation	<u>370,926</u>	<u>368,901</u>
Total gross property, plant and equipment	<u>12,697,475</u>	<u>14,055,746</u>

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
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b. Accumulated depreciation

	As of December 31,	
	2004	2005
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Buildings and infrastructure		
Infrastructure	1,395,250	1,472,641
Buildings	1,342,358	1,410,636
Housing	163,567	164,606
Development of mines and mining operations	<u>622,891</u>	<u>711,888</u>
Subtotal	<u>3,524,066</u>	<u>3,759,771</u>
Machinery and equipment		
Machinery and equipment	3,220,525	3,428,233
Transport equipment	395,625	435,015
Furniture and fixtures	<u>24,784</u>	<u>24,207</u>
Subtotal	<u>3,640,934</u>	<u>3,887,455</u>
Other plant and equipment		
Leased buildings and infrastructure	<u>2,947</u>	<u>7,853</u>
Accumulated depreciation—subsidiaries	<u>12,692</u>	<u>15,754</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u><u>7,180,639</u></u>	<u><u>7,670,833</u></u>

c. Depreciation for the year

	Year-Ended December 31		
	2003	2004	2005
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Buildings and infrastructure			
Infrastructure	62,418	63,093	60,067
Buildings	59,311	65,126	88,261
Housing	2,516	4,019	1,191
Development of mines and mining operations	<u>87,680</u>	<u>114,780</u>	<u>135,434</u>
Subtotal	<u>211,925</u>	<u>247,018</u>	<u>284,953</u>
Machinery and equipment			
Machinery and equipment	202,002	233,214	248,906
Transport equipment	46,805	51,147	52,945
Furniture and fixtures	<u>330</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>264</u>
Subtotal	<u>249,137</u>	<u>284,642</u>	<u>302,115</u>
Other plant and equipment			
Leased buildings and infrastructure	<u>430</u>	<u>2,517</u>	<u>4,907</u>
Depreciation and amortization of subsidiaries	<u>1,641</u>	<u>5,484</u>	<u>1,102</u>
Total depreciation and amortization for the year	<u><u>463,133</u></u>	<u><u>539,661</u></u>	<u><u>593,077</u></u>

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
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d. Additional information

d.1 As a result of the acquisition of Fundición y Refinería Las Ventanas, from Empresa Nacional de Minería (ENAMI), property, plant and equipment increased as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Land	24,588
Land improvements	28,574
Buildings	49,056
Construction in progress	160
Machinery and equipment	<u>277,732</u>
Total	<u>380,110</u>

d.2 The Company has already deducted ThUS\$46,791 from its assets for those mining sectors of the Salvador Division that will have to be shut down and has presented them in Other non-operating expenses.

e. Technical appraisal revaluation

As of December 31, 2004 Technical Appraisal Revaluation				
	Property, Plant and Equipment, Gross ThUS\$	Accumulated Depreciation ThUS\$	Depreciation for the Year ThUS\$	Property, Plant and Equipment, Net ThUS\$
Buildings	113,017	(105,762)	(3,641)	7,255
Transport equipment	850	(749)	(8)	101
Housing	44,666	(42,740)	(3,020)	1,926
Machinery	10,567	(9,913)	(261)	654
Furniture and fixtures	19	(19)	(1)	—
Infrastructure	<u>201,807</u>	<u>(179,839)</u>	<u>(2,856)</u>	<u>21,968</u>
Total	<u>370,926</u>	<u>(339,022)</u>	<u>(9,787)</u>	<u>31,904</u>

As of December 31, 2005 Technical Appraisal Revaluation				
	Property, Plant and Equipment, Gross ThUS\$	Accumulated Depreciation ThUS\$	Depreciation for the Year ThUS\$	Property, Plant and Equipment, Net ThUS\$
Buildings	111,102	(106,482)	(2,475)	4,620
Transport equipment	850	(757)	(8)	93
Housing	44,655	(43,219)	(489)	1,436
Machinery	10,560	(10,131)	(223)	429
Furniture and fixtures	19	(19)	—	—
Infrastructure	<u>201,715</u>	<u>(182,373)</u>	<u>(2,606)</u>	<u>19,342</u>
Total	<u>368,901</u>	<u>(342,981)</u>	<u>(5,801)</u>	<u>25,920</u>

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
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f. Other plant and equipment

Other plant and equipment includes assets acquired under capital leases as follows:

	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
	<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Assets:		
Buildings and infrastructure	<u>54,632</u>	<u>95,139</u>
Accumulated depreciation:		
Buildings and infrastructure	<u>2,947</u>	<u>7,853</u>
Additional information:		

Assets acquired under capital leases have the following characteristics: Financial leases are expressed in UF at an average annual interest rate of 7.92%, with amortization periods of up to 300 months, and are shown in Miscellaneous payables, according to their maturity date.

9. INVESTMENTS IN RELATED COMPANIES

Investments in foreign companies:

In general, the Company's foreign subsidiaries facilitate its marketing activity in foreign markets.

The Company has not assumed any liabilities from instruments to hedge its foreign investments.

Additional information:

Information about non-consolidated companies is as follows:

- Agua de la Falda S.A.

In 1996, Agua de la Falda S.A. was formed by Codelco (49%) and Minera Homestake (51%).

The company's business objective is the exploration and exploitation of gold and other ore deposits in the Third Region of Chile.

In 2004, Codelco-Chile did not participate in Agua de La Falda S.A.'s capital increase, reducing its interest from 49% to 43%.

- Minera Pecobre S.A. de C.V.

Minera Pecobre S.A. de C.V. is a Mexican company formed by the Mexican company Minas Peñoles S.A. de C.V. and Codelco, with shareholdings of 51% and 49%, respectively.

The company's line of business is the exploration of copper and by-products in mining area concessions in the state of Sonora, Mexico. Through other mining companies, the company also explores, processes and disposes of ore found in the mining areas.

- Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda. and Electroandina S.A.

Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda. is a holding company in which Inversora Eléctrica Andina S.A. (a consortium of Powerfin S.A. of Belgium, Iberdrola S.A. of Spain and Enagas S.A. of Chile) has a 51% interest and Codelco a 49% interest.

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
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The main business of Electroandina S.A., a publicly-traded company, is the generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy in the Second Region of Chile. Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda. holds 65.2% and Codelco holds 34.8%. The main assets of Electroandina S.A. were acquired from the Company's former Tocopilla Division.

- Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra

Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra was formed in 1994 by Codelco Chile (49%) and Cyprus El Abra Company (51%), with Cyprus Amax Minerals Company as a guarantor, both linked to the Phelps Dodge mining consortium, to develop and exploit the El Abra deposit.

Codelco's investment in the project consisted of the contribution of a number of mining properties. The financing agreements for the project became effective on June 15, 1995 and include the following obligations during the term of the agreements:

- a) A long-term trading agreement with Codelco Services Ltd. for a portion of the production of El Abra.
 - b) The commitment from the partners to maintain majority ownership of the property of Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra.
 - c) A pledge on the ownership rights of Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra in favor of the lending institutions.
- Inversiones Mejillones S.A.

Inversiones Mejillones S.A. was formed on March 20, 2002, with direct ownership of 34.8% by Codelco Chile and 65.2% by Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda. Codelco owns 49% of the capital of Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda.

Inversiones Mejillones S.A. was formed with the objectives of acquiring 82.34% of the shares of Empresa Eléctrica del Norte S.A. (Edelnor), rescheduling its financial obligations and coordinating the operations between Electroandina S.A. (of which Codelco and Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda. are partners) and Edelnor.

- Sociedad Contractual Minera Purén

Sociedad Contractual Minera Purén was formed on September 23, 2003 by Codelco and Compañía Minera Mantos de Oro, with shareholdings of 35% and 65%, respectively.

The Company's objective is the exploration, prospecting, research, development and exploitation of mining projects.

- Fundición Talleres S.A.

Fundición Talleres S.A. was formed on October 1, 2003 by Codelco and Elaboradora de Cobre Chilena Ltda. On October 23, 2003, Fundición Talleres S.A. acquired, from the Talleres División of Codelco, machinery and other operational assets at a book value of ThCh\$8,066,432 (ThUS\$12,560). On January 23, 2004, Codelco sold 60% of its ownership to Compañía Electro Metalúrgica S.A., resulting in a loss of ThUS\$2,744, which was charged to 2004 results.

Its purpose is the manufacture of steel fittings and spare parts.

- CMS Tecnología S.A.

CMS Tecnología S.A.'s objective is to manufacture, sell, maintain and distribute mining machinery, equipment and spares.

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
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On October 4, 2005, Codelco sold to ABB Chile S.A. 70% of its ownership in CMS Tecnología S.A. for ThUS\$7,000, resulting in a gain of ThUS\$832.

Contributions to paid in capital of related companies:

During 2004 and 2005, Codelco made capital contributions, in cash or by capitalizing accounts receivable for ThUS\$10,093 and ThUS\$4,098, respectively, as follows:

	<u>2004</u> ThUS\$	<u>2005</u> ThUS\$
Fundición Talleres S.A.	2,327	—
Sociedad Contractual Minera Purén	918	—
Minera Pecobre S.A. de C.V.	2,548	2,548
Alliance Copper Limited	4,300	1,550

The capital contributions were recorded at book value in accordance with Technical Bulletin N°72 issued by the Chilean Institute of Accountants.

Additional information on unrealized gains:

The Company has recognized unrealized gains on the contribution of mining properties, property, plant and equipment and ownership rights. The most significant transactions are detailed as follows:

- Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra

The Company contributed mining rights to Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra in 1994. The gain is recognized based on the depletion of Sociedad Contractual Minera El Abra. At December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, gains of ThUS\$20,289, ThUS\$20,104 and ThUS\$20,566, respectively, were recognized.

- Electroandina S.A.

There is an unrealized gain on the contribution of fixed assets in 1996. The gain will be recognized over ten years through 2006. At December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, a gain of ThUS\$18,159 was recognized in each year.

- Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda.

There is an unrealized gain on the initial contribution of ownership rights in 1996. The gain will be recognized over ten years through 2006. At December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, a gain of ThUS\$6,532 was recognized in each year.

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
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The detail of investments in related companies is as follows:

Company	Number of shares	Percentage Owned		As of December 31,					
				Equity in Income (Loss)		Unrealized Gain		Book Value of the Investment	
		2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
		%	%	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Agua de La Falda S.A.	17,052	43.00	43.00	(1,234)	(516)	—	—	3,621	4,227
Minera Pécobre S.A. de C.V.	481,794	49.00	49.00	(2,606)	(2,539)	—	—	1,005	1,193
Electroandina S.A.	126,319,895	34.80	34.80	(4,031)	(2,912)	21,185	3,026	103,847	119,095
Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda.	—	49.00	49.00	750	6,907	7,620	1,089	162,714	175,417
S.C. Minera El Abra	49,000	49.00	49.00	94,950	88,542	177,321	156,755	203,618	323,321
Inversiones Mejillones S.A.	18,671	34.80	34.80	11,572	13,794	—	—	56,163	69,957
Quadrem International Holdings Ltd. . .	1,319,797	6.00	6.00	—	—	—	—	1,073	706
Soc. Contractual Minera Purén	350	35.00	35.00	(1,112)	173	942	—	32	1,271
Alliance Copper Limited	36,600,000	50.00	50.00	(10,748)	(3,900)	5,000	5,000	19,965	17,367
Fundición Talleres S.A.	426,429	40.00	40.00	(408)	616	—	—	7,736	9,347
CMS Tecnología S.A.	1,185,149	30.00	58.96	—	(647)	—	—	—	1,468
Total				<u>87,133</u>	<u>95,518</u>	<u>212,068</u>	<u>165,870</u>	<u>559,774</u>	<u>723,369</u>

10. GOODWILL

Company	As of December 31			
	2004		2005	
	Amount Amortized in the period	Total Goodwill	Amount Amortized in the Period	Total Goodwill
			ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Fundición y Refinería Las Ventanas	—	—	810	25,628

Additional information

Law N° 19,993 dated December 17, 2004 authorized Empresa Nacional de Minería (ENAMI) to sell real estate, equipment, laboratory equipment, furniture and vehicles, rights and licenses and other movable goods and intangible goods, represented by the industrial mining metallurgical complex called Fundición y Refinería Las Ventanas.

The acquisition by the Company was completed on May 1, 2005 for ThUS\$389,226 plus VAT for ThUS\$2,501 on taxable fixed assets. The transaction mainly consisted in the acquisition of the assets of the industrial complex and certain liabilities related to the industrial complex's employee benefits.

The following is a summary:

- a) Property, plant and equipment ThUS\$380,110
- b) Materials in warehouse ThUS\$4,020
- c) VAT (property, plant and equipment) ThUS\$2,501
- d) Employees' current accounts ThUS\$10,161
- e) Recognition of severance indemnity provision ThUS\$29,427
- f) Recognition of vacation provision ThUS\$2,076

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This transaction generated goodwill, which is amortized over 20 years from the date of purchase. The estimated period of return on the investment is 20 years.

11. OTHER ASSETS

At December 31, 2004 and 2005, other assets are as follows (net values):

	As of December 31,	
	2004	2005
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Interest rate hedging (1)	36,710	26,572
Deferred collective bargaining bonus expense (2)	65,156	38,959
Complementary activities (3)	51,270	33,207
Discount on issue of bonds (4)	19,126	27,768
Nueva Calama integration project (5)	203,773	302,151
Hedging—exchange rates (6)	52,047	114,511
Mansa Mina pilot plan (7)	11,223	9,352
Other	<u>9,467</u>	<u>15,333</u>
Total other assets	<u>448,772</u>	<u>567,853</u>

-
- (1) Corresponds to payments made for variations in interest rate hedging operations related to bond obligations, which are amortized using the straight-line method over the terms of the respective obligations up to September 2008.
- (2) Corresponds to the bonus for completion of collective bargaining, which is amortized over the term of each collective bargaining agreement.
- (3) Corresponds to disbursements related to improvements to tailing dams and hydro and geological activities, which are amortized over a maximum period of 6 years, depending on the related activity.
- (4) Corresponds to bond discount on issuances made in Chile and United States. These are deferred (capitalized) expense and amortized using the straight-line method over the term of these bonds to the maturity dates (2012, 2013, 2014 and 2035).
- (5) Corresponds to expenses incurred in moving the camp from Chuquicamata to Calama City due to the development of the mine, the extension of waste tips and the improvement of the environmental conditions in the camp.
- (6) Corresponds to the net account receivable in connection with exchange rate hedging contracts entered into to protect the Company against the future variation of the US\$/UF rate applicable to the UF denominated bonds.
- (7) Corresponds to disbursements related to the construction of the Mansa Mina pilot plant which are amortized over 5 years.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(In thousands of US dollars—ThUS\$)

12. CURRENT LIABILITIES DUE TO BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

a. Current obligations

<u>Bank or financial institution</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
		<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
		<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Dresdner Bank	Euro	—	4,625
Trinkaus & Burkhardt	Euro	—	1,537
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	US\$	6,000	3,000
Bankboston	US\$	8,200	4,000
Banco de Chile	US\$	5,000	6,000
Deutsche Bank	US\$	7,000	9,000
Banco Santander	US\$	7,000	11,000
Scotiabank	US\$	2,000	3,000
JP Morgan Chase Bank	US\$	—	4,000
HSBC Bank Chile	US\$	4,000	—
ABN AMRO Bank (Chile)	US\$	3,000	—
Banco Internacional	US\$	1,400	—
Total		<u>43,600</u>	<u>46,162</u>
Principal outstanding	US\$	<u>43,600</u>	<u>46,162</u>
Annual average interest rate	US\$	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
Annual average interest rate	Euro	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>3.07%</u>
Percentage of obligations in US\$		<u>100%</u>	<u>86.65%</u>
Percentage of obligations in Euro		<u>0%</u>	<u>13.35%</u>

Additional information

US dollar (SPOT) sales operations, maturing within no more than 48 hours, are presented in Short-term liabilities with banks and financial institutions.

b. Current portion of long-term obligations

<u>Bank or financial institution</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
		<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
		<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
The Bank of Tokyo—Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd	US\$	225	369
Citibank N.A.	US\$	1,874	306,012
Total		<u>2,099</u>	<u>306,381</u>
Principal outstanding	US\$	<u>—</u>	<u>300,000</u>
Annual average interest rate	US\$	<u>2.71%</u>	<u>4.59%</u>
Percentage of obligations in US\$		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(In thousands of US dollars—ThUS\$)

13. BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS LONG-TERM

These obligations accrue interest at variable rates based on Libor.

		As of December 31, 2005				Annual Average Interest Rate %
Bank or Financial Institution	Currency	As of December 31, 2004	Years to maturity		Total	
			After 2 Year But Within 3 Years	After 3 Years But Within 5 Years		
		Total	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	
Citibank N.A.....	US\$	600,000	300,000	—	300,000	3.99%
The Bank of Tokyo— Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd	US\$	<u>300,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>300,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>	4.92%
Total		<u>900,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>	
Percentage of obligations in US\$		100%			100%	

14. CURRENT AND LONG-TERM BONDS PAYABLE

On May 4, 1999, the Company issued and placed bonds in the North American market, under Regulation 144-A and Regulation S, for a nominal amount of ThUS\$300,000. These bonds mature in a single installment on May 1, 2009, at an interest rate of 7.375% per annum with interest paid semi-annually.

On November 18, 2002, the Company issued and placed bonds in the Chilean market, under the regulations of the Superintendency. These bonds were issued for a nominal amount of UF 7,000,000, of a single denominated A Series, and are represented by 70,000 certificates of UF of 100 each. These bonds are repayable in a single installment on September 1, 2012, at an interest rate of 4.0% per annum with interest paid semi-annually.

On November 30, 2002, the Company issued and placed bonds in the North American market, under Regulation 144-A and Regulation S, for a nominal amount of ThUS\$435,000. These bonds mature in a single installment on November 30, 2012, at an interest rate of 6.375% per annum with interest paid semi-annually.

On October 15, 2003, the Company issued and placed bonds in the North American market, under Regulation 144-A and Regulation S, for a nominal amount of ThUS\$500,000. These bonds mature in a single installment on October 15, 2013, at an interest rate of 5.5% per annum with interest paid semi-annually.

On October 15, 2004, the Company issued and placed bonds in the North American market, under Regulation 144-A and Regulation S, for a nominal amount of ThUS\$500,000. These bonds mature in a single installment on October 15, 2014, at an interest rate of 4.750% per annum with interest paid semi-annually.

On May 10, 2005, the Company issued and placed bonds in the Chilean market, under the regulations of the Superintendency and for a nominal amount of UF 6,900,000, of a single denominated B series, and are represented by 6,900 certificates of UF 1,000 each. These bonds are repayable in a single installment on April 1, 2025, at an interest rate of 3.29% per annum with interest paid semi-annually.

On September 21, 2005, the Company issued and placed bonds in the North American market, under Regulation 144-A and Regulation S, for a nominal amount of ThUS\$500,000. These bonds mature in a single installment on September 21, 2035 at an interest rate of 5.6250% per annum with interest paid semi-annually.

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

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(In thousands of US dollars—ThUS\$)

<u>Instrument</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Interest rate %</u>	<u>Interest date/ maturity Date</u>	<u>As of December 31, Par value</u>	
				<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
				<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Current portion of bonds payable:					
Bond interest payable 144-A and Reg S.	US\$	7.375	Semi-annually	3,788	3,728
Bond interest payable series A	UF	4.000	Semi-annually	2,890	3,277
Bond interest payable 144-A and Reg S.	US\$	6.375	Semi-annually	2,438	2,451
Bond interest payable 144-A and Reg S.	US\$	5.500	Semi-annually	5,817	5,893
Bond interest payable 144-A and Reg S.	US\$	4.750	Semi-annually	4,831	5,089
Bond interest payable series B	UF	3.290	Semi-annually	—	2,420
Bond interest payable 144-A and Reg S.	US\$	5.625	Semi-annually	—	7,882
Total				<u>19,764</u>	<u>30,740</u>
Long-term bond payable:					
Long-term bond 144-A and Reg S.	US\$	7.375	May-1-2009	300,000	300,000
Long-term bond series A	UF	4.000	Sep-1-2012	216,529	245,510
Long-term bond 144-A and Reg S.	US\$	6.375	Nov-30-2012	435,000	435,000
Long-term bond 144-A and Reg S.	US\$	5.500	Nov-15-2013	500,000	500,000
Long-term bond 144-A and Reg S.	US\$	4.750	Oct-15-2014	500,000	500,000
Long-term bond series B	UF	3.290	Apr-01-2025	—	242,002
Long-term bond 144-A and Reg S.	US\$	5.625	Sep-21-2035	—	500,000
Total				<u>1,951,529</u>	<u>2,722,512</u>

15. ACCRUALS

The composition of current and long-term accruals is as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>As of December 31,</u>			
	<u>Current</u>		<u>Long-term</u>	
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
	<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Interest rate-hedging	2,149	347	—	—
Cost of sales-miscellaneous (1)	3,411	4,973	—	—
Operating costs-miscellaneous (2)	44,010	39,123	—	—
Other employee benefits-collective bargaining	1,764	2,074	—	—
Severance indemnity	31,785	35,661	600,871	696,033
Export tax (Law N° 13,196)	69,893	112,660	—	—
Profit sharing	2,421	2,512	—	—
Payroll (3)	59,602	81,429	40,378	44,396
Vacations	72,557	86,649	—	—
Miscellaneous	19,190	2,801	1,825	6,792
Early retirement program (4)	9,289	14,328	—	—
Environmental exit costs (5)	—	—	65,164	90,776
Contingencies	395	—	35,003	36,362
Health programs (6)	—	—	50,592	119,821
Total	<u>316,466</u>	<u>382,557</u>	<u>793,833</u>	<u>994,180</u>

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- (1) Corresponds to a provision related to cost of sales, including freight expenses, loading, and unloading not invoiced as of the end of the period.
- (2) Corresponds to provision for customs duties, freight charges on purchases, and electricity, among others.
- (3) Corresponds to benefits granted to the Company's employees which are accrued as of the closing date of these financial statements, including Christmas and Independence Day bonuses, other bonuses, legal employee bonuses and other benefits.
- (4) Corresponds to benefits granted to the Company's employees under early retirement programs for those who have agreed to retire, under these plans.
- (5) Corresponds to the policy established by the Company with respect to the provision of future environmental exit costs of mines, which principally relate to the tailing dams.
- (6) Corresponds to a provision made in order to cover Company's commitments for contributions to health plans as agreed upon with employees and former employees. The accrual considers an annual discount rate of 8.5% over 10 years.

16. SEVERANCE INDEMNITIES

The changes in the accrual for severance indemnities are summarized as follows:

	As of December 31,			
	Current		Long-Term	
	2004 ThUS\$	2005 ThUS\$	2004 ThUS\$	2005 ThUS\$
Balance as of January 1	29,396	31,785	453,930	600,871
Payments made	(16,908)	(59,777)	—	—
Provision for the year (including effects for variations in exchange rates)	—	—	166,238	158,815
Transfer to current liabilities	19,297	63,653	(19,297)	(63,653)
Total	<u>31,785</u>	<u>35,661</u>	<u>600,871</u>	<u>696,033</u>

17. MINORITY INTEREST

The detail of minority interest included in liabilities and net income is as follows:

Companies	As of December 31,					
	2003		2004		2005	
	Liabilities ThUS\$	Net Income ThUS\$	Liabilities ThUS\$	Net Income ThUS\$	Liabilities ThUS\$	Net Income ThUS\$
Asociación Garantizadora de Pensiones . .	24	(6)	24	1	31	—
Biosigma S.A.	823	325	425	474	1,595	1,467
CMS Chile S.A.	(1)	—	—	—	—	—
Inst. de Innovación en Minería y Metalurgia S.A.	2	—	2	—	2	—
Isapre Chuquicamata Ltda.	35	(1)	38	—	46	(1)
Isapre Río Blanco Ltda.	1	—	1	(1)	2	—
Elaboradora de Cobre Chilena Ltda.	(7)	2	—	—	—	—
Mineracao Vale Do Curaca	—	—	—	—	(58)	2,247
Sociedad Geotérmica del Norte S.A.	<u>1,158</u>	<u>586</u>	<u>1,253</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1,401</u>	<u>12</u>
Total	<u>2,035</u>	<u>906</u>	<u>1,743</u>	<u>487</u>	<u>3,019</u>	<u>3,725</u>

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
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18. EQUITY

a) The Company was formed by D.L. N°1,350 of 1976, which establishes that all net income earned by the Company goes to the benefit of the Chilean Government after deducting amounts that, by a charge to net earnings for each year, must be maintained in Other Reserves as established in Article Six of the same D.L. N°1,350, and must be included in the proposal made by the Board of Directors to the Ministry of Mining and the Ministry of Finance.

The composition of Other Reserves as of December 31, 2005 is as follows:

<u>Detail</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>Accumulated</u> <u>ThUS\$</u>
Allocation of net income (Exempt Decree Ministry of Mining and Treasury Department)	9,047	627,228
Cumulative translation adjustment—subsidiaries	3,775	38,495
Reserve for housing programs	—	35,100
Technical appraisal revaluation reserve—D.L. N°3,648	—	624,567
Total	<u>12,822</u>	<u>1,325,390</u>

b) At December 31, 2005, the Company recognized profit distributions to the Chilean Treasury for ThUS\$1,688,388, charged to 2005 income, which reduces equity. At December 31, 2005, amounts to be paid to the Chilean Treasury are presented in current liabilities, in Dividends payable.

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c) As of December 31, 2004 and 2005, the composition of the cumulative translation adjustment in Other reserves, which corresponds to the investments in subsidiaries and investees whose currency is other than the United States dollars, is as follows:

Companies	As of December 31,					
	2004			2005		
	As of January 1 ThUS\$	Year ThUS\$	Accumulated ThUS\$	As of January 1 ThUS\$	Year ThUS\$	Accumulated ThUS\$
Hospital del Cobre S.A.	(8)	4	(4)	(4)	6	2
Instituto de Innovación en Minería y Metalurgia S.A.	377	255	632	632	431	1,063
Compañía Contractual Minera Los Andes ...	(512)	(10)	(522)	(522)	(16)	(538)
CMS Chile S.A.	(2,234)	(578)	(2,812)	(2,812)	(573)	(3,385)
CMS Tecnología S.A.	(199)	(614)	(813)	(813)	498	(315)
Electroandina S.A. (2).	15,327	—	15,327	15,327	—	15,327
Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda. (2)	18,684	—	18,684	18,684	—	18,684
Complejo Portuario Mejillones S.A. (1)	(853)	—	(853)	(853)	—	(853)
Santiago de Río Grande S.A.C.	—	1	1	1	3	4
Sociedad Elaboradora de Cobre.	(170)	(27)	(197)	(197)	91	(106)
Yabricoya SCM	(37)	—	(37)	(37)	—	(37)
Asociación Garantizadora de Pensiones	(159)	43	(116)	(116)	62	(54)
Isapre Chuquicamata Ltda.	280	187	467	467	289	756
Isapre San Lorenzo Ltda.	103	49	152	152	98	250
Isapre Río Blanco Ltda.	80	42	122	122	232	354
Compañía Minera Picacho	(46)	9	(37)	(37)	13	(24)
Geotérmica del Norte S.A.	(622)	107	(515)	(515)	162	(353)
Biosigma S.A.	324	152	476	476	872	1,348
Inversiones Mejillones S.A. (a)	2,655	—	2,655	2,655	—	2,655
Fundición Talleres S.A.	710	954	1,664	1,664	994	2,658
Minera Purén SCM.	73	152	225	225	227	452
Exploraciones Mineras Andinas S.A.	—	21	21	21	21	42
Clínica Río Blanco Ltda.	—	200	200	200	365	565
Total	33,773	947	34,720	34,720	3,775	38,495

- (1) Effective January 1, 2003 the subsidiary Complejo Portuario Mejillones S.A. was authorized to keep its accounting records in US dollars.
- (2) Effective January 1, 2004, the investees Electroandina S.A., Inversiones Tocopilla Ltda. and Inversiones Mejillones S.A. keep their accounting records in US dollars.

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Changes in equity are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2004				As of December 31, 2005			
	Paid-in Capital	Other Reserves	Profits Distribution	Net Income For the Year	Paid-in Capital	Other Reserves	Profits Distribution	Net Income For the Year
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Beginning balance—January 1 . . .	1,524,423	1,302,491	(94,725)	89,230	1,524,423	1,312,568	(1,099,217)	1,134,173
Transfer of prior year income . . .	—	—	80,100	(80,100)	—	—	1,099,217	(1,099,217)
Profit distributions against prior year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(25,909)
Capitalization of reserves	—	9,130	—	(9,130)	—	9,047	—	(9,047)
Net changes in equity in subsidiaries and investees	—	947	—	—	—	3,775	—	—
Net income for the year	—	—	—	1,134,173	—	—	—	1,779,609
Interim distributions	—	—	(1,084,592)	—	—	—	(1,688,388)	—
Total	<u>1,524,423</u>	<u>1,312,568</u>	<u>(1,099,217)</u>	<u>1,134,173</u>	<u>1,524,423</u>	<u>1,325,390</u>	<u>(1,688,388)</u>	<u>1,779,609</u>

19. NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

Non-operating income and expenses are as follows:

a. Non-operating income

Item	For the Year-Ended December 31,		
	2003 ThUS\$	2004 ThUS\$	2005 ThUS\$
Gain on hedging	1,052	—	—
Fines on supplier	4,834	3,507	1,672
Realized gain on contributions to companies	44,980	44,795	45,257
Recovery of damages in lawsuit	68	—	—
Sales of property, plant and equipment	—	76,649	—
Sales of bid contract terms	189	86	230
Miscellaneous sales	5,186	4,712	9,588
Sales of services	10,131	10,398	16,199
Rent	1,888	—	—
Other income	30,122	62,406	43,495
Administration—Satap	<u>2,992</u>	<u>4,279</u>	<u>4,950</u>
Total	<u>101,442</u>	<u>206,832</u>	<u>121,391</u>

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b. Non-operating expenses

<u>Item</u>	<u>For the Year-Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2003</u> <u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>2004</u> <u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>2005</u> <u>ThUS\$</u>
Severance indemnities expense	14,770	100,569	19,198
Retirement plans expense	29,430	13,524	68,625
Loss on disposal of obsolete property	4,294	—	—
Cost of sales—miscellaneous.	4,274	12,143	7,879
Other personnel expense	5,464	8,325	6,416
Pre-investment expense	41,302	40,119	89,348
Environmental exit costs	9,712	12,868	69,500
Contingency accrual	12,000	12,821	—
Export tax (Law N° 13,196).	248,807	598,196	825,702
Losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,040	23,544	5,072
Non-recoverable value added tax	1,219	759	1,067
Mining patents expense	219	—	—
Forward contracts expense	899	—	—
Bond issue expense	1,602	430	1,262
Ex-Division Tocopilla expense	532	906	491
Ex-Division Talleres expense.	—	81	411
Cost of sales — services	4,643	6,395	7,753
Write-offs of obsolete property, plant and equipment	10,777	2,189	10,258
Materials inventory write-off	—	255	478
Health programs	—	25,075	90,958
Stamp duty	8,040	12,865	11,687
Expenses on syndicated loan	6,360	—	—
Administration—Satep expenses	6,807	8,011	8,657
Other expenses	<u>22,659</u>	<u>34,230</u>	<u>76,833</u>
Total	<u>435,850</u>	<u>913,305</u>	<u>1,301,595</u>

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20. PRICE-LEVEL RESTATEMENT

The composition of price-level restatement (charged) credited to the statements of income is as follows:

	For the Year-ended December 31,		
	2003 ThUS\$	2004 ThUS\$	2005 ThUS\$
Inventories	(247)	(5)	—
Property, plant and equipment	109	272	183
Investments in related companies	—	—	51
Current assets and other	65	—	26
Other non-monetary assets	18	14	55
Expense and cost accounts	(12)	635	(54)
Total net credits (charges)—assets	(67)	916	261
Other liabilities	(84)	(427)	(266)
Non-monetary liabilities	(117)	(195)	(304)
Income accounts	28	(592)	69
Total net charges—liabilities	(173)	(1,214)	(501)
Loss from price-level restatement	(240)	(298)	(240)

21. FOREIGN EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES

The (charge) credit to income for foreign exchange differences is as follows:

		For the Year-ended December 31,		
		2003 ThUS\$	2004 ThUS\$	2005 ThUS\$
ASSETS (Charges) / Credits				
Cash and banks	Ch\$	(530)	(2,976)	(323)
Other receivables	Ch\$	649	934	817
Trade receivables	Ch\$	1,056	2,041	(7,442)
Trade receivables	Euro	(21)	—	—
Other current assets	Ch\$	24,140	6,415	9,703
Investments in related companies	Euro	3,997	—	—
Investments in related companies	Pound sterling	187	—	—
Investments in related companies	Mexican peso	(43)	162	178
Long-term receivables	Ch\$	10,228	8,851	5,017
Other	Ch\$	9,422	7,235	407
Total net credits		49,085	22,662	8,357

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	Currency	For the Year-ended December 31,		
		2003	2004	2005
		ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
LIABILITIES (Charges) / Credits				
Accounts payable	Ch\$	(31,217)	(26,224)	(35,472)
Other payables	Ch\$	(19)	(390)	(2,063)
Other current liabilities	Ch\$	(2,515)	(5,692)	(8,333)
Other long-term liabilities	Ch\$	(2,959)	(6,123)	(13,188)
Accruals	Ch\$	<u>(85,883)</u>	<u>(43,866)</u>	<u>(57,211)</u>
Total charges		<u>(122,593)</u>	<u>(82,295)</u>	<u>(116,267)</u>
Total		<u>(73,508)</u>	<u>(59,633)</u>	<u>(107,910)</u>

22. EXPENSES OF ISSUANCE AND PLACEMENT OF BONDS

Expenses incurred in the issuance and placement of bonds in 2003, 2004 and 2005, as detailed in Note 14, were charged to results: ThUS\$9,642 in 2003, ThUS\$9,383 in 2004 and ThUS\$14,333 in 2005.

The discount on the placement of bonds is capitalized as a deferred expense and is included in Others under Other Assets and is amortized using the straight-line method over the term of the bonds (2012, 2013, 2014 and 2035). As indicated in note 11, as of December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, the balance of this item amounts to ThUS\$11.189, ThUS\$19,126 and ThUS\$27,768, respectively, while the amortization for the year was ThUS\$1.045, ThUS\$1,248 and ThUS\$482, respectively.

The premium from the bond placements is included in Other long-term liabilities and is amortized using the straight-line method over the term of the bonds (2025). At December 31, 2005, the balance of this liability amounts to ThUS\$25,988.

23. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The detail of supplemental information to the consolidated statements of cash flows is as follows:

	For the Year-ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Other investment income			
Recovery of loans granted to employees and others	38,544	37,267	87,111
Other investments	<u>18,365</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	<u>56,909</u>	<u>37,267</u>	<u>87,111</u>

24. DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS

At December 31, 2004 and 2005, the Company has contracts in place to fix the interest rates of US dollar-denominated banks loans. Deferred payments under these contracts amounted to ThUS\$36,710 in 2004 and ThUS\$26,572 in 2005, which are shown in Others under Other Assets (Note 11) and are amortized over the term of the respective liabilities, from January 2006 to September 2008.

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As of December, 2005 the detail is as follows:

Description of Contracts									Financial Statements			
Type of Derivative	Type of Contract	Contract Amount	Maturity or Expiry	Specific Item	Position Purchase/Sale	Transaction Name	Hedged Amount	Amount of Transaction Hedged	Asset/Liability Name	Amount	Effect in Results Realized	Unrealized
		ThU.S.\$								ThU.S.\$	ThU.S.\$	ThU.S.\$
FU	CCTE	2,748	July 2007	Copper	P	Copper sales contracts (MTF)	382,225	251,075	Current asset	68,510		68,510
FU	CCTE	—	March 2006	Gold	P	Copper sales contracts (OZT)	4,000	4,000	Current asset	32		32
FU	CCTE	1,073,760	March 2012	Copper	P	Production (MTF)	401,650	401,650	Current asset	294,215		(294,215)
S	CCTE	300,000	July 2008	Interest rate	S	Interest rate — hedging	300,000	300,000	Other asset	5,889		5,889
S	CCTE	208,519	April, 2025	UF	P	Exchange differences hedging	208,519	241,851	Long term liabilities	6,430		(6,430)
S	CCTE	164,482	August, 2012	UF	P	Exchange differences hedging	164,482	245,356	Other asset	26,399		26,399

OZT: Troy ounces
MTF: Metric tons of copper
FU: Future; S — Swap
P: Purchase; S: Sale

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Lawsuits

Codelco is involved in various pending legal actions initiated by, or against, the Company which result from the inherent nature of the industry in which the Company operates. In general, these lawsuits are from civil, tax, labor and mining actions, all of which are related to the Company's operating activities.

In the opinion of the Company's management and legal advisors, these lawsuits do not represent significant unrecorded loss contingencies. In addition, with respect to all such lawsuits, the Company defends its rights and uses all the legal resources available.

Below is a summary of the most significant lawsuits to which Codelco is a party:

- Tax lawsuits: There are several tax assessments issued by the Chilean Internal Revenue Service for which the Company has presented its corresponding objections.
- Labor lawsuit: Labor lawsuit against the Company initiated by 24 workers of Division Andina, related to professional diseases (silicosis).
- Arbitration lawsuit: The Company has a discrepancy with Colbún S.A. related to the electricity supply contract signed on September 7, 2001. The parties are currently in the early stages of negotiations and no determination has been made at this time.
- Mining Lawsuits: The Company has been involved, and will probably continue to be involved, as a defendant and plaintiff in a number of proceedings, through which it seeks to protect certain mining concessions already established or in the process of being established. Currently these proceedings have no determined amounts and do not significantly affect Codelco's financial position.

Other commitments

- In July, the Board of Directors of the Company was informed of the Salvador mineral situation; and therefore Management initiated activities in order to close the oxide line by 2008 at the latest and the sulfides line by 2011 at the latest.

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On September 5, 2005, the Board of Directors approved the 2006 exploration plan, which includes the closing of oxide and sulfide mining operations in 2008 and 2011 respectively, as well as the transition plan for that period.

During the second half of 2005, and in accordance with the evaluated impact of this decision, and the mine closure plan, the corresponding provisions were recorded.

Additionally, at December 31, 2005, the Company wrote-off assets related to the activities that will have to be closed.

- b) On May 31, 2005, Codelco entered into an agreement with Minmetals to create a company, in which both companies will participate equally.

They also agreed on the terms of a 15-year sales agreement for cathodes for the joint venture and a purchase agreement with Minmetals from the Company for the same term and requiring monthly shipment for 823,250 metric ton in total. Codelco will receive a payment in advance of US\$550 million from the joint venture. Each shipment will be paid by the purchaser at a price composed of a fixed and a variable component, which will depend on the current price of the copper at the time of shipment.

On the other hand, Codelco has granted Minmetals an option to acquire, at market price, a minority ownership in a company that will exploit the Gaby mineral deposit, subject to the conditions that Codelco establishes to go forward with said initiative.

During the first quarter of 2006, based on agreed financial conditions, the financing contracts with the China Development Bank must be formalized, allowing the joint company to make the US\$550 million payment.

At the date of the December 31, 2005 financial statements, the contract is still not in operation.

Nonetheless on December 20, 2005, the Board of Directors decided to contract price hedging transactions for the equivalent of 27,850 tons in relation to this contract.

- c) Law N° 19,993, dated December 17, 2004, that authorized the purchase of the assets of Fundación y Refinería Las Ventanas from ENAMI, establishes that the Company should guarantee the necessary smelting and refining capacity, with no restrictions or limitations, for the treatment of products of the small and medium size mining industry that ENAMI sends or any other that both parties agree to.
- d) Following its cost-reduction programs through the use of modern technologies, the Company has established early severance programs for its personnel that qualify for retirement, with benefits that encourage retirement, for which obligations are recognized as a provision when the employee commits to his/her retirement.
- e) Codelco, through its subsidiary Codelco Technologies, and Billiton Jersey Limited participate 50% each in Alliance Copper Limited Agency in Chile to develop a feasibility study for the design, construction, set up and operation of a prototype innovative technology plant in the Chuquicamata district, for the purpose of industrial scale testing of bioleaching of complex copper concentrates. In August, 2005 an agreement was reached with Billiton Jersey Limited, which establishes an extension of the innovation and technology testing period, and includes an option for the purchase of the shares of Alliance Copper Limited Agency in Chile, from Billiton Jersey Limited.

Additional information

The Company has no financial restrictions or covenants associated with obligations with banks and financial institutions or with the public.

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Direct guarantees

<u>Creditor</u>	<u>Debtor</u>	<u>Type of Guarantee</u>	<u>Outstanding Payments</u>	
			<u>2004</u> <u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>2005</u> <u>ThUS\$</u>
Tesorería General de la República	Codelco Chile	Customs duties	35,434	3,321
Tesorería General de la República	Codelco Chile	Use of tax credit	2,091	354
Other	Codelco Chile	Guarantee notes	40,992	41,442

26. GUARANTEES OBTAINED FROM THIRD PARTIES

The Company has received a number of guarantees that mainly cover obligations of suppliers and contractors related to various development projects. Considering the large number of guarantees received as of December 31, 2004 and 2005 and the many suppliers and contractors involved, the amounts covered are presented by Division as follows:

	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
	<u>2004</u> <u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>2005</u> <u>ThUS\$</u>
Division:		
Andina	6,572	13,333
Codelco Norte	61,108	60,746
Head Office	32,186	91,649
Salvador	7,747	727
El Teniente	71,773	87,641
Fundición Ventanas	—	890
Total	<u>179,386</u>	<u>254,986</u>

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(In thousands of US dollars—ThUS\$)

27. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN LOCAL AND FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Assets and liabilities by currency are as follows:

a. Assets

<u>Item</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
		<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
		<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Cash and banks	Ch\$	2,065	2,573
Cash and banks	US\$	1,432	3,846
Cash and banks	Pounds Sterling	2,038	114
Cash and banks	Euro	5,251	8,993
Time deposits	Ch\$	2,757	5,493
Time deposits	US\$	241,004	168,190
Time deposits	Pounds Sterling	—	28,037
Marketable securities	US\$	—	395
Marketable securities	Ch\$	481	1
Trade accounts receivable	Ch\$	5,903	379
Trade accounts receivable	US\$	634,136	1,077,012
Trade accounts receivable	Pounds Sterling	1,920	11,440
Trade accounts receivable	Euro	21,585	73,484
Notes receivable	Euro	3,802	4,992
Notes receivable	Ch\$	66	106
Other receivables	Ch\$	87,524	107,611
Other receivables	US\$	39,748	49,911
Other receivables	Pounds Sterling	110	98
Other receivables	Euro	1,660	1,354
Due from related companies	US\$	5,188	3,214
Inventories	US\$	731,305	991,564
Inventories	Euro	20,077	28,360
Inventories	Ch\$	2,249	507
Inventories	Pounds Sterling		169
Recoverable taxes	Ch\$	58,220	81,771
Recoverable taxes	US\$	75,908	6,690
Recoverable taxes	Euro	679	722
Prepaid expenses	Pounds Sterling	610	70
Prepaid expenses	Ch\$	1,354	1,367
Prepaid expenses	US\$	10,420	5,378
Other current assets	US\$	645	20,801
Other current assets	Ch\$	2,397	1,699
Deferred taxes	Ch\$	306	294
Deferred taxes	US\$	77,784	108,221
Fixed assets — net	US\$	5,501,215	6,371,187

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(In thousands of US dollars—ThUS\$)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
		<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
		<u>ThUS\$</u>	<u>ThUS\$</u>
Fixed assets — net	Ch\$	15,611	13,718
Fixed assets — net	Pounds Sterling	10	8
Investments in related companies	Ch\$	7,768	12,086
Investments in related companies	US\$	551,001	710,090
Investments in related companies	Mexican pesos	1,005	1,193
Investments in other companies	Euro	3,347	3,093
Investments in other companies	Ch\$	433	—
Goodwill	US\$	—	25,628
Long-term receivables	Ch\$	105,518	99,981
Long-term receivables	US\$	60,034	62,077
Due from related companies	US\$	82,612	52,705
Due from related companies	Ch\$	—	2,682
Intangibles	US\$	17,911	23,622
Intangibles	Euro	—	4
Amortization of intangibles	Ch\$	—	77
Amortization of intangibles	US\$	(495)	(1,735)
Amortization of intangibles	Ch\$	—	(77)
Other assets	US\$	446,540	563,733
Other assets	Ch\$	2,232	4,120
Total assets		<u>8,833,366</u>	<u>10,739,048</u>
	Ch\$	294,884	334,388
	US\$	8,476,388	10,242,529
	Pounds Sterling	4,688	39,936
	Euro	56,401	121,002
	Mexican pesos	1,005	1,193
Total assets		<u>8,833,366</u>	<u>10,739,048</u>

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(In thousands of US dollars—ThUS\$)

b. Current liabilities

		As of December 31,							
Item	Currency	Up to 90 days				90 days to 1 year			
		2004		2005		2004		2005	
		Amount ThUS\$	Average annual interest rate %	Amount ThUS\$	Average annual interest rate %	Amount ThUS\$	Average annual interest rate %	Amount ThUS\$	Average annual interest rate %
Banks and financial Institutions . . .	US\$	43,600	—	40,162	—	430,269	1.45	—	—
Banks and financial Institutions- current	US\$	—	—	0	—	203,102	1.64	306,381	4.59
Banks and financial Institutions . . .	Euro	—	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	—
Bonds	UF	2,890	4.00	5,697	3.63	—	—	—	—
Bonds	US\$	16,874	5.83	25,043	5.78	—	—	—	—
Dividends payable	US\$	—	—	407,000	—	—	—	—	—
Accounts payable	Ch\$	258,251	—	295,595	—	—	—	—	—
Accounts payable	US\$	108,647	—	227,784	—	—	—	—	—
Accounts payable	Pounds Sterling	629	—	6,900	—	—	—	—	—
Accounts payable	Euro	11,513	—	35,957	—	—	—	—	—
Notes payable	Ch\$	1,329	—	1,899	—	—	—	—	—
Other payables	Ch\$	12,090	—	26,427	—	—	—	—	—
Other payables	US\$	130,811	—	76,705	—	—	—	—	—
Other payables	Euro	55	—	58	—	—	—	—	—
Due to related companies	US\$	40,607	—	80,114	—	—	—	—	—
Accruals	Ch\$	248,855	—	224,434	—	—	—	—	—
Accruals	US\$	67,286	—	157,271	—	—	—	—	—
Accruals	Euro	325	—	852	—	—	—	—	—
Withholdings	Ch\$	51,217	—	58,320	—	—	—	—	—
Withholdings	US\$	27,096	—	39,723	—	—	—	—	—
Withholdings	Euro	2,666	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Income taxes	Ch\$	286	—	323	—	—	—	—	—
Income taxes	US\$	57	—	141,798	—	—	—	—	—
Income taxes	Pounds Sterling	4	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Income taxes	Euro	—	—	3,869	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred income	US\$	2,278	—	25,975	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred income	Pounds Sterling	228	—	855	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred income	US\$	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—
Other current liabilities	Ch\$	9	—	40	—	—	—	—	—
Other current liabilities	US\$	909	—	4,770	—	—	—	—	—
Total current liabilities		<u>1,028,512</u>		<u>1,893,675</u>		<u>633,371</u>		<u>306,381</u>	
	US\$	438,165	—	1,226,345	—	633,371	—	306,381	—
	UF	2,890	—	5,697	—	—	—	—	—
	Ch\$	572,037	—	607,128	—	—	—	—	—
	Pounds Sterling	861	—	7,769	—	—	—	—	—
	Euro	14,559	—	46,736	—	—	—	—	—
Total current liabilities		<u>1,028,512</u>		<u>1,893,675</u>		<u>633,371</u>		<u>306,381</u>	

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(In thousands of US dollars—ThUS\$)

c. Long-term liabilities

December 31, 2004:	Currency	1 to 3 years		3 to 5 years		5 to 10 years	
		Amount	Average Annual Interest Rate	Amount	Average Annual Interest Rate	Amount	Average Annual Interest Rate
		ThUS\$	%	ThUS\$	%	ThUS\$	%
Banks and financial institutions	US\$	600,000	2.56	300,000	3.00	—	—
Bonds	US\$	—	—	—	—	1,735,000	5.83
Bonds	UF	—	—	—	—	216,529	4.00
Notes payable	US\$	90,911	—	—	—	—	—
Notes payable	Ch\$	914	—	—	—	—	—
Other payables	US\$	57,749	—	—	—	—	—
Accruals	Ch\$	696,924	—	—	—	—	—
Accruals	US\$	96,909	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred taxes	US\$	1,110,668	—	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities	US\$	22,655	—	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities	Ch\$	806	—	—	—	—	—
Total long-term liabilities		<u>2,677,536</u>		<u>300,000</u>		<u>1,951,529</u>	
	US\$	1,978,892		300,000		1,735,000	
	UF	—		—		216,529	
	Ch\$	698,644		—		—	
	Pounds sterling	—		—		—	
Total long-term liabilities		<u>2,677,536</u>		<u>300,000</u>		<u>1,951,529</u>	

December 31, 2005:	Currency	1 to 3 years		3 to 5 years		5 to 10 years		More than 10 years	
		Amount	Average Annual Interest Rate	Amount	Average Annual Interest Rate	Amount	Average Annual Interest Rate	Amount	Average Annual Interest Rate
		ThUS\$	%	ThUS\$	%	ThUS\$	%	ThUS\$	%
Banks and financial institutions	US\$	300,000	3.90	300,000	3.89	—	—	—	—
Bonds	US\$	—	—	300,000	7.375	1,435,000	5.504	500,000	5.625
Bonds	UF	—	—	—	—	245,510	4.000	242,002	3.290
Notes payable	US\$	85,948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other payables	US\$	101,095	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accruals	Ch\$	801,834	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accruals	US\$	192,346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred taxes	US\$	1,008,553	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities	Ch\$	5,074	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities	US\$	77,577	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total long-term liabilities		<u>2,572,427</u>		<u>600,000</u>		<u>1,680,510</u>		<u>742,002</u>	
	US\$	1,765,519		600,000		1,435,000		500,000	
	UF	—		—		245,510		242,002	
	Ch\$	806,908		—		—		—	
Total long-term liabilities		<u>2,572,427</u>		<u>600,000</u>		<u>1,680,510</u>		<u>742,002</u>	

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(In thousands of US dollars—ThUS\$)

28. SANCTIONS

Codelco, its Directors and Management have not been subject to sanctions applied by the Superintendency or other administrative authorities.

29. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company's Management has no knowledge of significant events of a financial or any other nature, occurring between December 31, 2005 and the date of issuance of these financial statements (February 10, 2006) which might affect them.

30. ENVIRONMENT

The practice of exploration and recognition of new resources which are environmentally sustainable has been a significant concern for the Company. Consequently, since 1998 the Company has defined its environmental commitments, which are controlled through an environmental management system for explorations that has been improved over time to conform to the worldwide standard ISO 14001, which has assisted in geology, geochemical, geophysical and sounding work directed towards exploration of mineral resources both in Chile and abroad.

At December 31, 2005, Codelco Norte, formed by the ex Chuquicamata and Radomiro Tomic Divisions, Andina, Salvador and El Teniente Divisions, and the Head Office received the ISO 14001 certification. Also, the subsidiary, Exploraciones Mineras Andinas S.A., received the ISO 14001 certification.

As of December 31, 2004 and 2005, in accordance with this policy, the Company has made investments related to environment issues of ThUS\$29,371 and ThUS\$30,883, respectively.

31. MINING SITES

The Company's productive activities are conducted in its Divisions; Codelco Norte, (Chuquicamata and Radomiro Tomic), Salvador, Andina and El Teniente. These Divisions operate with independent administrative departments which report to the Chief Executive Officer. The characteristics of each Division are as follows:

Chuquicamata

Type of deposit:	Open pit mine
Operation:	Since 1915
Location:	Calama, Chile's Second Region
Products:	SX-EW copper cathodes and copper concentrate

Radomiro Tomic

Type of deposit:	Open pit mine
Operation:	Since 1997
Location:	Calama, Chile's Second Region
Products:	SX-EW copper cathodes

CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL COBRE DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(In thousands of US dollars—ThUS\$)

Salvador

Type of deposit:	Underground mine
Operation:	Since 1926
Location:	Salvador, Chile's Third Region
Products:	SX-EW copper cathodes and copper concentrate

Andina

Type of deposit:	Underground mine and open pit mine
Operation:	Since 1970
Location:	Los Andes, Chile's Fifth Region
Products:	Copper concentrate

El Teniente

Type of deposit:	Underground mine
Operation:	Since 1905
Location:	Rancagua, Chile's Sixth Region
Products:	Blister and copper anodes.

* * * * *

PRINCIPAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CHILEAN GAAP AND U.S. GAAP

There are differences between accounting standards generally accepted in Chile (“Chilean GAAP”) and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“U.S. GAAP”). Such differences involve certain methods for measuring the amounts shown on the face of the financial statements, as well as additional footnote disclosures. A summary of what we believe to be the significant differences between Chilean GAAP and U.S. GAAP that specifically apply to the financial statements of CODELCO (or the “Company”) are discussed below. This summary is not intended to be a complete explanation of such differences, and accordingly, it is recommended that consideration be given to the respective pronouncements of the accounting profession in Chile and in the United States. Additionally, it should be noted that there are numerous differences in disclosures required by Chilean GAAP and U.S. GAAP, not all of which are addressed below.

Differences in Measurement Methods

The principal methods applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements which would result in amounts that differ from those that would have otherwise been determined under U.S. GAAP are as follows:

a) Technical Revaluation of Fixed Assets

Certain property, plant and equipment are recorded in the financial statements at cost plus adjustments determined in accordance with technical appraisals performed during 1982 through 1984 and in accordance with the special Law 18,110 and Law Decree 3.649 enacted for CODELCO in those periods. The difference between the carrying value and the revalued amount is included in equity in “Other reserves” and is subject to depreciation. Revaluation of property, plant and equipment is an accounting principle not generally accepted under U.S. GAAP. The application of U.S. GAAP would result in a decrease in property, plant and equipment, a decrease in equity, and depreciation expense.

b) Derivative Instruments

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 133, “Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities” (“SFAS No. 133”). In June 1999, the FASB issued SFAS No. 137, “Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities — Deferral of the Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 133”. In June 2000, the FASB issued SFAS No. 138, “Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133”. In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 149 “Amendment of Statement No. 133 on Derivative Instrument and Hedging Activities” (“SFAS No. 149”), which clarifies the circumstances under which a contract with an initial net investment meets the characteristic of a derivative as discussed in SFAS No. 133. In addition, SFAS No. 149 clarifies when a derivative contains a financing component that warrants special reporting in the statement of cash flows. SFAS No. 133, as amended, establishes accounting and reporting standards requiring that every derivative instrument (including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts) be recorded in the balance sheet as either an asset or liability measured at its fair value. U.S. GAAP requires that changes in the derivative instrument’s fair value be recognized currently in earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria for certain types of financial instruments are met. Special accounting for qualifying hedges may permit a derivative instrument’s gains and losses to offset related results on the hedged item in the income statement, to the extent effective, and requires that a company must formally document, designate, and assess the effectiveness of transactions that receive hedge accounting.

A description of the differences between Chilean GAAP and U.S. GAAP, by derivative contract type is included below:

- i) *Cross-currency swaps:* Under Chilean GAAP, cross-currency swaps are valued at the closing spot exchange rate with gains or losses recognized in earnings as other non-operating income or expense.

- ii) *Futures and min max option contracts:* Effects of metals derivatives contracts, entered into in order to protect the Company from risks inherent in the fluctuation of the price of metals, are recorded at contractual maturity or settlement date as a charge or credit to income from sale of products.

Under U.S. GAAP, in order to qualify for hedge accounting, strict documentation rules must be followed. A company must document its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking the hedge and must set out a basis for how it plans to assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness. As CODELCO does not have such formal documentation in place and because such documentation is not required under local accounting rules, the Company's derivatives contracts do not currently qualify for hedge accounting.

Under U.S. GAAP, derivative contracts including both cross-currency swaps and futures and min max option contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting must be booked at fair value based on the estimated forward exchange rates or metal price. The mark to market adjustment would be charged (credited) to the income statement at each period-end.

- iii) *Interest rate swaps:* Under Chilean GAAP, CODELCO recognizes gains or losses from the settlement of swaps in income. Premiums or discounts are amortized over the term of the swap.

Under U.S. GAAP, should these contracts qualify for "hedge" accounting under the documentation requirements of SFAS No. 133, these instruments would be accounted for as cash flow hedges as follows:

- (a) the mark to market adjustment associated with the portion of the financial instrument which is determined to be effective under SFAS No. 133 would be recognized through comprehensive income in equity, and,
- (b) the mark to market adjustment associated with the ineffective portion of the financial instrument would be charged (credited) to income.
- iv) *Embedded derivatives:* Current Chilean accounting rules do not consider the existence of derivative instruments embedded in other contracts and therefore they are not reflected in the financial statements. For U.S. GAAP purposes, certain implicit or explicit terms included in host contracts that affect some or all of the cash flows or the value of other exchanges required by the contract in a manner similar to a derivative instrument, must be separated from the host contract and accounted for at fair value. The Company would separately measure embedded derivatives as freestanding derivative instruments at their estimated fair values recognizing changes in such fair values based on the appropriate accounting as defined under SFAS N° 133 when they occur.
- v) *Long-term product supply contracts:* Certain long-term product supply contracts may qualify for fair value accounting under SFAS No. 133. These contracts would not be considered derivatives under Technical Bulletin 57 of Chilean GAAP. The nature and terms of the contract would be analyzed to determine the appropriate accounting for any fair value adjustments necessary under SFAS No. 133.

Applying SFAS No. 133 would alter the Company's net income and shareholder's equity.

c) *Capitalization of Interest*

Under Chilean GAAP companies may, but are not required to capitalize interest incurred for borrowings that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of "qualifying" assets, which the Company has not elected to do. Under U.S. GAAP, the capitalization of interest on qualifying assets under construction is required and is intended to be that portion of the interest cost incurred during the assets' acquisition periods that theoretically could have been avoided if expenditures for the assets had not been made.

Interest capitalized under U.S. GAAP would be included in the cost of the corresponding assets reducing interest expense. Capitalized interest is depreciated as part of the cost basis of the associated fixed asset over the assets' useful life.

d) Asset Impairment

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, under SFAS No. 144 “Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets,” a long-lived asset (asset group) must be tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. If the carrying amount is not recoverable an impairment loss shall be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of a long-lived asset (asset group) exceeds its fair value. If the undiscounted cash flows are less than carrying value, the related assets should be written down to fair value. Under Chilean GAAP, there are no specific pronouncements relating to tests that may be applied to determine the impairment of assets, other than that a write-down should be performed when there is evidence that the Company would be permanently unable to generate enough revenues to absorb all its costs, including depreciation.

e) Bond Issuance Costs

The Company expensed bond issuance costs under Chilean GAAP resulting from the bond issuances during 1999, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005. Under U.S. GAAP, such costs should be deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds under the effective interest rate method. The effect of the application of U.S. GAAP to the accompanying financial statements would be an increase in equity and an increase in net income in 1999, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 with decreases in net income for the following years until the costs are completely amortized.

f) Discount and premium on debt issuance

The Company classified the discount and premium associated with the proceeds from its debt issuances as other assets or other long-term liabilities, respectively. Under U.S. GAAP, such discount or premium would be recorded as a contra asset or liability.

g) Accrual of net income distributions

As required by the Chilean law, the Company must distribute all of its net income to the Chilean government, except for amounts approved by the Board of Directors to be capitalized. Since the payment of distributions is required by Chilean law, under U.S. GAAP, an accrual would be made to reflect the liability for net income distributions at each period-end in order to comply with this legal requirement. Under Chilean GAAP, no provision is made for this liability prior to its approval by the annual Directors meeting, which takes place subsequent to the year-end or shareholders’ meeting in the case of public corporations. The effect of the application of U.S. GAAP to the accompanying financial statements would be a decrease in equity with a corresponding increase in accrued liabilities at each period-end which results in the timing difference described above.

h) Computer software costs

Under Chilean GAAP, the Company has recognized in income costs associated with creating computer software for internal use. Under U.S. GAAP, certain costs incurred in the development stage of computer software would be capitalized. These costs would include external direct costs of materials and services and payroll and related employee costs for employees working directly on the project. The effect of the application of U.S. GAAP to the accompanying financial statements would be an increase in income and equity with a corresponding increase in property, plant and equipment in the year the software is capitalized. This is offset in the following years by decreases in income represented by the amortization of the computer software.

i) Foreign currency exchange difference

Foreign currency exchange differences arising from translation of foreign subsidiaries and foreign equity-method investments are recorded in earnings. Under U.S. GAAP such foreign currency exchange differences would have been recorded in equity on a consistent basis for all periods.

j) Investments in related companies

A company’s equity share of the effect of the adjustments from Chilean GAAP to U.S. GAAP of equity-method investees could lead to additional differences between Chilean GAAP and U.S. GAAP.

k) Constant currency restatement

Under Chilean GAAP, financial statements of subsidiaries and equity-method investees, for which the functional currency is Chilean pesos are price-level restated to recognize the effects of the variation in the currency's purchasing power during each year.

Under U.S. GAAP, the circumstances under which price-level restatement is permitted are limited and such restatement would not have been performed during the period which the included financial statements cover.

l) Consolidation Policy

Under Chilean GAAP, the requirements for consolidation of a subsidiary or equity-method investee in financial statements are based upon majority ownership or management control.

Consolidation under U.S. GAAP through the effective date of Financial Accounting Interpretation 46R "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" ("FIN 46R") for existing entities in the consolidated group was governed by Accounting Research Bulletin 51 "Consolidated Financial Statements" ("ARB 51") which required evidence of "control" of an entity prior to the application of the consolidation method of accounting. Evidence of control includes such characteristics as voting rights, veto rights, management appointments, etc. FIN 46R would have been effective for the Company for the first reporting period ending after March 15, 2004. Under FIN 46R, the identification of controlling financial interests in entities that are not related to voting interests or in which the equity investors do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support may result in consolidation of such entities by the "primary beneficiary" as defined in FIN 46R. The concept of variable interest entities does not exist under Chile GAAP.

m) Asset retirement obligations

Under Chilean GAAP, asset retirement obligations, which consist of costs of disposing of tailing dams, are recorded using the undiscounted estimated obligation value accrued over the useful life of the associated asset.

Under U.S. GAAP, an entity shall recognize the fair value of a liability as an increase in the associated asset book value for an asset retirement obligation (defined in the literature as the legal obligation associated with the retirement of the asset that a party is required to settle as the result of existing or enacted law, statute or ordinance or written or oral contract or by legal construction of a contract under the doctrine of promissory estoppel) in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. If a reasonable estimate of fair value (using the present value technique as defined) cannot be made in the period the asset retirement obligation is incurred, the liability shall be recognized when a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made.

n) Gain on Sale of Assets

Under Chilean GAAP, the Company has recorded a partial gain on the sale of property to an equity-method investee for the difference between the purchase price and the carrying value multiplied by the percentage of interest held by the minority interest and a deferred gain on the sale of property for the percentage of the difference represented by the interest CODELCO holds. The deferred gain is amortized into income over the life of the related property which amortization is offset by the depreciation of the asset recorded at the equity-method investee level. The deferred gain is recorded as a decrease in the investment book value. Under U.S. GAAP, to the extent that the gain relates to third parties' interests in the equity-method investee, this gain would be recognized in income at the time of sale of the assets. However, under U.S. GAAP, no deferred gain similar to that recorded under Chilean GAAP is recognized.

o) Lump-sum payments under union contracts

Until 2005, the Company policy was to amortize the lump-sum payments under union contracts over such contracts period. From January 1, 2006, the Company changed that policy and expensed the remaining capitalized amount from prior years. Under U.S. GAAP, all or a portion of a lump sum payment may be

deferred and appropriately amortized only when it is clear that the payment will benefit a future period in the form of a lower base wage rate than otherwise would have existed.

p) Health care benefit obligations

Under U.S. GAAP, an obligation for post-retirement benefits expected to be provided is recognized over the period of time in which the employee attains full eligibility. That accounting reflects the fact that at the full eligibility date the employee has provided all of the service necessary to earn the right to receive all of the benefits that the employee is expected to receive under the plan. The expected postretirement benefit obligation for an employee is the actuarial present value as of a particular date of the postretirement benefits expected to be paid by the employer's plan to or for the employee, the employee's beneficiaries, and any covered dependents pursuant to the terms of the plan. Measurement of the expected postretirement benefit obligation is based on the expected amount and timing of future benefits, taking into consideration the expected future cost of providing the benefits and the extent to which those costs are shared by the employer, the employee (including consideration of contributions required during the employee's active service period and ensuing retirement, deductibles, coinsurance provisions, and so forth), or others (such as through governmental programs).

The Company has recognized health care post-retirement benefits granted to some active and retired employees and members of their families, consisting in additional annual contributions to health institutions, so that those employees can achieve a minimum health plan coverage after retirement. CODELCO has recorded a liability for these post-retirement health care benefits making assumptions about the additional costs of the health plans and the expected life of the eligible employees and their beneficiaries and using a discount rate to determine the present value of this obligation. Because the U.S. GAAP standard is broader and requires specific actuarial calculations to determine the expected liability instead of the present value method used by CODELCO, differences in the application of the accounting principles would arise impacting the operating results of Company.

q) Development, exploration, evaluation and pre-operational costs

Under Chilean GAAP, development, exploration and evaluation costs are capitalized on a "successful effort" basis which differs from that defined under U.S. GAAP. Certain development costs of a project are capitalized which may not qualify for capitalization under U.S. GAAP as a final feasibility study indicating the existence of commercially recoverable reserves is the trigger point for capitalization under U.S. GAAP. Additionally, certain pre-operational costs capitalized for Chilean GAAP may be considered start-up costs for U.S. GAAP which would be expensed as incurred.

r) Costs to exit an activity

Under Chilean GAAP, there is no specific literature associated with the recognition of costs related to exit activities. From 2005, the Company has established a policy to recognize the cost of the shut-down of its Salvador Division facility, based on the best estimates of the costs of its exit plan, recognized over the remaining life of the mine.

Under U.S. GAAP, a liability for a cost associated with an exit activity is recognized and measured at its fair value in the period in which the liability is incurred.

s) Revenue recognition

Under Chilean GAAP, revenue is recognized when significant risk and rewards of ownership of the products pass to the customers.

Under U.S. GAAP, revenues may only be recognized when, among other things, the price of the product is fixed or determinable. As certain invoicing of the Company is provisionally accrued and subsequently adjusted based on market price, the Company may have a timing difference in revenue recognition under U.S. GAAP.

t) Goodwill

Under Chilean GAAP, goodwill is amortized over a maximum period of 20 years.

Under U.S. GAAP, goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment annually.

u) Moving costs

Under Chilean GAAP, there is no specific literature associated with the recognition of moving costs. The Company has capitalized the moving costs of its Calama Project and amortized them over the period during which the move will benefit a future period in the form of a higher capacity of copper production and improvement of environmental quality.

Under U.S. GAAP, moving costs are expensed as incurred.

v) Income tax

Under Chilean GAAP, interim tax expense is calculated based on the permanent and temporary differences existing at that period end.

Under U.S. GAAP, interim tax expense is accounted for using the expected effective annual tax rate.

w) Statement of cash flows

Under Chilean GAAP, lease payments are classified as cash payments resulting from investing activities.

Under U.S. GAAP, lease payments are classified as cash payments resulting from financing activities.

Additional Disclosure Requirements

The following disclosures, specific to the financial statements of CODELCO, are not generally required for presentation in the financial statements under Chilean accounting principles but are required under U.S. GAAP:

a) Financial instruments

Under U.S. GAAP, there are a number of additional disclosures required in connection with financial instruments including:

i. Fair values

The fair values of all financial instruments would be disclosed. Financial instrument fair values represent a reasonable approximation of amounts that the Company would have received or paid to counterparties as at the date of the balance sheet to unwind positions or settle debt prior to maturity.

ii. Credit risk

The financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk and the strategies employed to mitigate such risks, would be disclosed.

b) Income taxes

Under U.S. GAAP, the Company would be required to provide additional disclosure related to the amounts of Chilean versus foreign income taxes.

c) Lease commitments

Under U.S. GAAP, the total lease commitment and the minimum lease commitments for each of the next five years and the remaining amount thereafter for both operating and capital leases would be disclosed. Additionally, the Company would disclose its rent expense for the years presented in the financial statements.

d) Bank loans, other credit arrangements and related covenants

Under U.S. GAAP, the Company would be required to disclose the individual annual average interest rate, the individual year-end interest rate and the term to maturity for each class of bank loan held. Additionally,

the Company would disclose the unused portion of its available lines of credit at the balance sheet date and the cost of maintaining such credit facilities.

e) Reporting segment and geographic area information

Under U.S. GAAP, the Company would disclose reporting segment information. Specific disclosure of export sales by geographic area would also be disclosed.

f) Depreciation and amortization

Under U.S. GAAP, the Company would be required to disclose, for each specific class of assets, the specific methodology and the range of useful lives selected for the calculation of the related depreciation or amortization expense.

g) Mine closure and environmental remediation costs

Under U.S. GAAP, the Company would be required to disclose the nature of the specific environmental laws with which it must comply and the policies and procedures that the Company has implemented to ensure compliance with such laws. The nature of the pollutants, the site polluted by the Company's operations, the current year provision and expenditures for mine closure and environmental remediation would be disclosed.

h) Income statement classifications

Certain income and expense items, which under U.S. GAAP would be classified as operating costs are classified as non-operating items under Chilean GAAP.

i) Purchase commitments

Under U.S. GAAP certain disclosures are required in connection with future purchases which have been committed to in fixed amounts under contract such as the nature of the obligation and amounts payable in the succeeding years, among others.

j) Pension and post-retirement benefit obligations

Under U.S. GAAP, certain disclosures are required for pension and post-retirement benefit obligations, such as contributions, benefits paid, assumptions used in the determination of the obligation among others.

ISSUER

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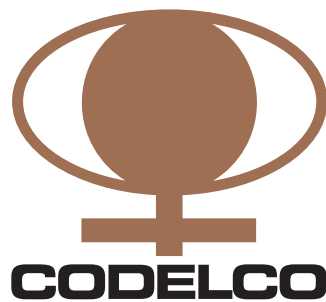
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U.S.\$500,000,000
6.15% Notes due 2036



**Corporación Nacional
del Cobre de Chile**

Offering Memorandum

October 19, 2006

Deutsche Bank Securities
Mitsubishi UFJ Securities

HSBC
BNP PARIBAS
