Chile’s history spans from the ancient native cultures, who lived mostly as nomads and farmers, to the Inca invasion in the north, a century before the Spanish colonization in 1541. Chile became independent in 1810, after a long war linked to other South American struggles, and defeated the Spanish in 1818. Chile expanded its northern borders by winning the War of the Pacific (1879-83) against Peru and Bolivia. The Chilean state gained control over the Mapuche Indigenous lands in the central and southern regions by the 1880s. Chile experienced various democratic governments from 1891 to 1973, until a military coup overthrew the Marxist president Salvador ALLENDE in 1973. General Augusto PINOCHET ruled until 1990, when democracy was restored. Economic reforms since the 1980s have led to stable growth, reduced poverty, and strengthened democracy. Chile has assumed more regional and international leadership roles as a stable and democratic nation. Chile has 18,549,457 population, moreover Chile owns natural resources such as copper, timber, iron ore, nitrates, precious metals, molybdenum, hydropower. Chile is a republic managed by presidential system which its capital is Santiago and President Gabriel is the country’s head of goverment also chief of state.

Chile has signed several important international agreements with UNESCO to protect and emphasize the value of cultural heritage. As a beginning Chile accepted the UNESCO World Heritage Convention on 20 February 1980 and currently has 6 sites listed. Chile had its first site included on the list at the 19th session of World Heritage Committee, held in Germany, 1995. At that session, the Rapa Nui National Park was inscribed on the list. Altough here are some of these agreements that they accapted: 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict: This convention aims to safeguard cultural assets during armed conflicts. 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property: This agreement focuses on preventing the illegal trade of cultural artifacts. 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage: One of UNESCO’s most renowned conventions, it aims to preserve world heritage sites. 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage: This treaty focuses on safeguarding intangible cultural expressions such as traditional knowledge, rituals, and crafts.These agreements have contributed to Chile’s efforts in cultural heritage preservation and have promoted sustainable cultural richness through international collaboration. Furthermore Chile owns seven properties inscribed on the world heritage list. Theese are: Churches of Chiloé, Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso, Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works, Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System, Rapa Nui National Park, Settlement and Artificial Mummification of the Chinchorro Culture in the Arica and Parinacota Region, Sewell Mining Town. In addition there are some datas between UNESCO and Chili, Chili owns 1 Mandate to the World Heritage Committee, 38 State of Conservation Reports, 12 International assistance requests Approved, 409,703 International assistance Total Amount Approved (USD)

As Chile, we acknowledge UNESCO for its efforts in preserving world heritage, and we have signed agreements in alignment with UNESCO’s mission. We also expect other countries to adopt a similar approach. However, the crucial aspect lies in translating these agreements from paper into practical actions within social and cultural contexts. World cultural sites and regions should be recognized as autonomous spaces by all nations, ensuring their protection from conflicts and hazardous weapons. Only through such measures can we effectively preserve the traces of historical and socio-cultural legacies worldwide. It is imperative that all countries demonstrate their commitment to UNESCO.