Country/Region	Prior art
Chile	 Everything disclosed or made available to the public by publication in tangible form, sale or marketing or use, or in any other mannel before the filing date (priority date) The content of Chilean patent and utility model applications with an earlier filing date (priority date) made available to the public on or after that date
Art. 33	Article 33 An invention is considered new if there is no prior art. Prior art includes anything disclosed or made available to the public anywhere in the world by publication in tangible form, sale or marketing or use, or in any other manner, before the date of filing in Chill or of claiming priority under Article 34. Prior art shall also include the content of Chilean patent and utility model applications, as originally filed, where the filing date is earlied than the date mentioned in the previous paragraph and they were published on or after that date.
Country/Region	Novelty
Chile	Inventions are not considered prior art. Prior art comprises everything disclosed or made available to the public by publication in tangible form, sale or marketing or use, or in any other manner, before the filing date (priority date), and the content of Chilean patent and utilit model applications with an earlier filing date (priority date) made available to the public on or after that date.
Art.33	Same
Country/Region	Inventive Step (Obviousness)
Chile	The invention is neither obvious to a person of average skill in the art nor obviously derived from the state of the art. The state of the art consists of everything disclosed or made available to the public by publication in tangible form, sale or marketing or use, or in any other manner, before the filing date (priority date), and the content of Chilean patent and utility model applications with an earlier filing date (priority date) made available to the public on or after that date.
Art. 35	Article 35 An invention is considered inventive where it is not obvious from the prior art for a person with average skills in the technical field concerned.
Country/Region	Grace period

Chile	
	Disclosure not to be taken into account in determining novelty if it occurred within the six months preceding the filing date as a result of: (1) practices, experiments or construction of machinery or apparatus by the applicant (2) display of the invention at an official or officially recognized exhibition by the applicant or his predecessor in title (3) abuse and unfair practices in relation to the applicant or his predecessor in title
Art. 42	Article 42 Disclosures made within the 12 months preceding the filing date shall not be considered in assessing the novelty of an invention and determining whether it constitutes an inventive step if the public disclosure: (a) was made or authorized by or originated with the patent applicant, or (b) was made for the purpose or as a result of illegal acts or unfair practices directed against the applicant or assignee.
Country/Region	Sufficiency of disclosure
Chile	The description shall be sufficiently clear and complete for an expert to carry out the invention without need for any other information.
Art. 43 <i>bis</i> , para. 3	The summary shall be used solely for technical purposes and shall not be considered for any other purpose, even in establishing the extent of the protection sought. Claims shall specify the object for which protection is sought. They must be clear, concise and based on the specification. The specification must be sufficiently clear and complete that an expert or specialist in the field could reproduce the invention without the need for additional background information.
Country/Region	Exclusions from patentable subject matter
Chile	 Discoveries, scientific theories and mathematical methods Plants and animals except microorganisms. Plant varieties. Essentially biological processes for the production of plants and animals, except microbiological processes Economic, financial, easily verified trade and taxation systems, methods, principles or plans Rules for performing mental or intellectual activities or playing games Surgical, therapeutic and diagnostic methods for treating humans or animals Any part of a living being as it exists in nature, biological processes and biological materials existing in nature, including genomes and germplasma. (Nevertheless, where a biological material or product derived directly such a material meets the patentability requirements and is described adequately and where its industrial applicability is described in the application, it is eligible for patent protection.) Inventions that are unlawful or pose a threat to public order, state security, morality or decency New uses of articles, objects or elements and changes of shape, dimensions, proportions or materials which do not involve an essential alteration or solve a technical problem

Art. 37	The following shall not be considered inventions and shall not be eligible for patent protection under this Act:
	(a) Discoveries, scientific theories and mathematical methods
	(b) Plants and animals, except microorganisms, that meet the usual patentability requirements. Plant varieties shall enjoy protection only
	as provided in the Law on the Rights of Breeders of New Varieties of Plants (No. 19.342). Essentially biological processes for the
	production of plants and animals other than microbiological processes are also excluded from patentability. For those purposes, a
	process is essentially biological if it consists entirely of natural phenomena such as crossing or selection
	(c) Economic, financial, trade, business or easily verified and monitored systems, methods, principles or plans and those referring to purely mental or intellectual activities or to games
	(d) Methods for the treatment of humans or animals by surgery or therapy, as well as diagnostic methods; this provision shall not apply to products for use in any of these methods.
	(e) New uses or changes in the shape, dimensions, proportions or materials of known articles, objects or elements that are used for
	specific purposes. Without prejudice to the foregoing, new uses of known articles, objects or elements may be considered inventions
	eligible for protection if the use solves a technical problem for which there was no equivalent prior solution, if it meets the criteria set ou
	in Article 32 and if the aforementioned solution to the technical problem requires a change in the dimensions, proportions or materials o
	the known article, object or element. The new use for which a patent is requested shall be documented by experimental evidence in the patent application.
	(f) Parts of living beings as found in nature, natural biological processes and biological material found in nature or capable of isolation
	therefrom, including genome or germplasm. However, processes that use one or more of the aforementioned biological materials and
	products obtained directly from them are eligible for protection, provided that they meet the criteria set out in Article 32 of this Act, that
	the biological material is described in sufficient detail and that their industrial applications are expressly mentioned in the patent
	application.
	Inventions the prevention of the commercial exploitation of which is necessary to protect ordre public, state security, morals and
Art. 38	decency, the health or life of people or animals, or to preserve plants or the environment, provided that the exclusion is not made for the
/	sole reason that a legal or administrative provision prohibiting or regulating that exploitation exists, are not eligible for patent protection.
Country/Region	Exceptions to and limitations on rights
Obile	
Chile	1. Commercial acts by third parties who lawfully obtained a product that was legally marketed in any country by or with consent of the
	patent -holder
	2. Non-voluntary licenses
Art. 49, para. 5	"Patenting an invention does not grant the right to prevent third parties from marketing the patented product if they have acquired it
	lawfully once it has been legally marketed in any country by the patent-holder or by a third party with the patent-holder's consent.
	Patenting an invention does not grant the right to prevent third parties from importing, exporting, manufacturing or producing the patent-
	protected material for the purpose of registering or receiving authorization for a pharmaceutical product from the health authorities. The
	foregoing does not grant the right to market such products without the patent-holder's authorization."