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Mobilité au CHILI (S7 - 2023)

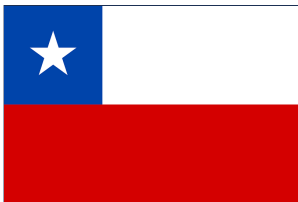




# Context of the country

- **Population** : 19 million inhabitants and the third of them living in the capital, Santiago
- **Money** : Chilean pesos
- **Current president** : Gabriel BORIC
- **Area** : 756 626km<sup>2</sup>, it is the narrowest and longest country in the world which means a large diversity of landscapes and climates
- **Jet lag** : From 4h to 6h

• **Flag** :





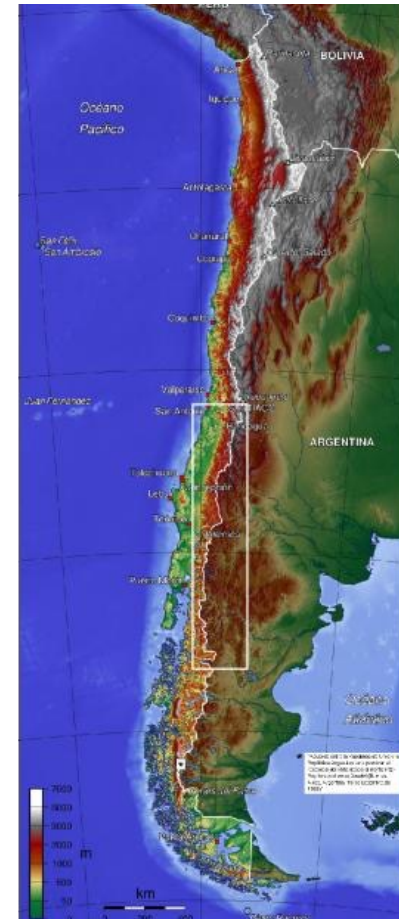
# Un país con una única geografía

El país se compone de varias zonas iconicas, como el estrecho de Magallanes, por ejemplo.

También, este soberano de muchas islas del océano pacífico cuya isla de Pascua (también conocida como Rapa Nui). El país se reivindica incluso soberano de una parte de la Antártida

Por el punto de vista sísmico, hay muchos volcanes (más de 2000) a lo largo del país, eso es porque es una zona de contacto entre dos placas tectónicas, lo que lo convierte en uno de los países más sísmicos del mundo. *We experienced the sensation of an earthquake during our stay, I had never experienced it before, and we quickly realized that it was harmless for the people of Chile*

En cuanto a los recursos del país, hay mucho en el suelo (por ejemplo, Chile es el primer productor de cobre del mundo), hay muchas minas en el norte del país (*lo que puede crear paisajes tristes a veces*), pero esta riqueza es codiciada por varios países especialmente por la China, lo que ayuda al país a estar uno de los más ricos de América Latina.



# A complex policy



Chile is one of the most developed, wealthy, and stable countries in Latin America. However, its functioning is based on big inequalities. This has notably caused numerous sometimes very violent protests by Chilean citizens recently. Indeed, the social crisis of 2019 was a real problem, triggered by the price of public transportation, leaving lasting marks. For example, 1% of Chileans hold 26% of the national GDP.

Personally, I have not felt so much these inequalities little within the capital itself. However, we have observed many neighborhoods on the outskirts of Santiago that seemed completely disadvantaged, some comparable to slums, which struck me.

Chile is also a country that has recovered from the recent dictatorship established by Pinochet on September 11, 1973, which lasted 17 long years. I had a particular interest in this history before going there, and I learned a lot about those years of terror. Thousands of people were detained, tortured, many of whom are still sought after today.

Finally, in this historical context, I also became interested in Chile's history through its years under Spanish rule, which ended on February 12, 1818. This explains the sometimes striking resemblance between European countries and Chile, as well as the national language, which remains Spanish.

The crisis facing Argentina, Chile's neighbor, has also been a subject of absolute interest for me. Understanding what is happening has reinforced my convictions in terms of my career path. Indeed, I have always been interested in economics, and this has strengthened my plan to pursue a double degree with ICN Business School offered by ENSGSI.

To conclude, I have learned a lot amount culturally and politically that has left a lasting impression on me and has made this experience a deeply ingrained learning.





# Universidad de Santiago de Chile

[https://www.instagram.com/leind\\_usach/](https://www.instagram.com/leind_usach/)



The university of Santiago de Chile is the biggest public university in Chile, it is localized near to “Estacion central” at the heart of the city. ( not to be confused with Universidad de Chile)

The industrial engineering department is partnered with the university of Lorraine, which means lots of teachers have studied in France and speak a little French (it has been very helpful when we have faced complicated situations, but it remains important being comfortable with Spanish to handle them).

Indeed, the lessons are exclusively in Spanish and very less people speak English, thus it is very important to be able to understand and speak well the language of the country.

The campus is very large, which changes a lot from ENSGSI and allows to discover another student lifestyle with its advantages and disadvantages.

I liked the fact that the University is very big with lots of devices, people, vegetation, it is a place which seems out of the town. Still, I think evolve in a tiny school like ENSGSI allows more social links with people.

# El español Chileno

Es importante saber que el español Chileno es muy complejo y complicado de entender, puede parecer como una otra lengua para turistas. Por ejemplo, cuando fuimos en Argentina, incluso los argentinos nos preguntaban cómo hacíamos para entender lo que decían. Por ejemplo, hablan en tercera persona del plural tiene el lugar de la segunda porque esta formulación no existe aquí.

Estoy contenta porque mi progresión en español fue significativa durante esta estancia, el hecho de tener amigos chilenos realmente me ayudó a practicar diariamente incluso después de la movilidad y pudieron confirmarme mis progresos en el fair y a medida que la estancia.

Aprender español me convirtió en una persona trilingüe (en un nivel más o menos alto), y fue un shock para mí ver que hablar inglés a veces se volvía más complicado que antes. En efecto, algunas palabras me llegan ahora más rápidamente en español que en inglés, lo que puede crear confusión y una mezcla de lenguas sin que nos demos cuenta cuando nos expresamos.

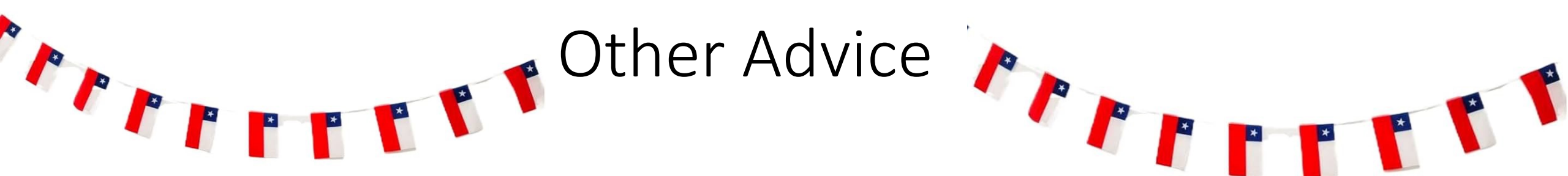




# Administrative advice

- Apply for your VISA as soon as possible (to do on the Chilean government website so everything in Spanish, it's not that easy)
- Be aware of what to do to get your grant
- Declare your phone on the government website
- Don't forget to make your identity card at the beginning of your mobility
- Have some cash on you when arriving in case or for taxi (watch out for scams, take official taxi, uber or cabify)





# Other Advice

- Make a notebook that you fill every day or almost with your experiences, photos etc... (it is my best memory of my mobility)
- Live in a shared apartment if you come alone
- Search for roommates on Facebook or Comparto Depto
- Always VISIT if you are there because sometimes bad surprises
- Learn about the economic and political situation of the country before coming (but in general the situation of Chile is quite stable)
- Get out of your comfort zone and explore the maximum
- Having savings before coming because not many scholarships and traveling within Chile is more expensive than in border countries like Peru or Argentina



# What mobility brought to me ?

- My ability to adapt to different environments.
- My non-verbal communication and ability to work with people from other cultures : It was very hard to work in a group at the beginning and I realized that non-verbal communication was very important when we don't manage the language well. It was very difficult and frustrating to speak with a group because I could only understand when a person was speaking to me especially. But I developed gradually little skills to be useful despite my difficulty to participate in debates.
- My independence and autonomy (housing, finance, administrative papers, travel, etc.)
- My contacts and knowledge of different ways of working in different countries
- The knowledge of myself : I learned more than ever to know myself and to work on my person during this trip. For example, the relaxed side of Chileans taught me to manage my stress and to relativize by knowing how to classify situations that need stress or not

