

Quiñenco sells its stake in OHCH to the BSCH consortium following the sale of Banco Central Hispanoamericano to BSCH.

Shortly thereafter, Quiñenco acquires 51.2% of Banco de A. Edwards and an 8% interest in Banco de Chile, redefining its presence in the financial services sector.

In the telecom sector, Quiñenco acquires a 14.3% stake in Entel and sells its 66% stake in VTR Hipercable to UIH Latin America.

Quiñenco creates LQ Inversiones Financieras, an investment vehicle for its holdings in the financial services sector.



1957

Forestal Quiñenco S.A. initiates its operations, exploiting eucalyptus forests and making wooden supports for coal mines.

1960's

Lucchetti S.A. and Colcura Forestal S.A. become part of Forestal Quiñenco.

1970's

Quiñenco further diversifies by acquiring Hoteles Carretera.



1980's

Throughout the decade of the 80's, Quiñenco continues with its diversification strategy. It starts out by investing in the financial sector by acquiring shares in Banco O'Higgins and Banco de Santiago. It then acquires a majority share in Madeco. It then acquires a German group Schörghuber, Quiñenco acquires a majority share in Compañía Cervecerías Unidas (CCU), and in the telecommunications sector, a controlling stake in VTR.

1993

In order to fortify its presence in the financial services sector, Quiñenco forms a partnership with Banco Central Hispanoamericano, creating the OHCH group.

1999

2001

Quiñenco gains control of Banco de Chile through the acquisition of 52.7% of the voting rights. In other businesses, Quiñenco sells an 8% stake in Entel and divests its 39.4% interest in Playa Laguna, a tourist resort located on the Adriatic coast in Croatia.

2000

2002

On the first day of the year, the merger between Banco de Chile and Banco Edwards becomes effective, creating the largest bank in Chile at that time.

Quiñenco joins forces with Heineken, one of the largest brewers in the world, in IRSA, the controlling entity of CCU. Quiñenco begins to move out of the hotel industry by selling the emblematic Hotel Carrera of Santiago to the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Relations.



2003

Quiñenco divests 100% of its interest in Lucchetti Chile and acquires Calaf, a cookie and candy manufacturer, in a joint venture with CCU. Quiñenco breaks into the retail sector by acquiring an 11.41% interest in Almacenes Paris.

2004

Quiñenco realizes important gains by selling its interest in Almacenes Paris to Cencosud in a public tender offer. Quiñenco completes its exit from the hotel industry by divesting Hotel Araucano in Concepción.

2005

Group companies show a solid performance in 2006 in terms of sales and profits, contributing to a 9.4% increase in Quiñenco's earnings for the year.

2006

1995

With the objective of strengthening VTR's telecom business, Quiñenco enters into a strategic alliance with SBC Communications, Inc. 1995 also marks the year in which Quiñenco gains a controlling interest in Banco de Santiago through the OHCH partnership.



1996

The Luksic Group reorganizes, and Quiñenco becomes the holding company for investments in the financial services and industrial sectors and Antofagasta Holding, for the mining and railway sector investments.

1997

Quiñenco raises US\$279 million in a public share offering on the New York and Santiago stock exchanges. Quiñenco's interest in Startel, a leader in mobile telephony, is sold to CTC.

1998

VTR divests its long-distance telephony business by selling VTR Larga Distancia. In a joint venture with the Spanish construction company, Ferrovial Inmobiliaria, Quiñenco ventures into real estate development through its investment in Habitaria.