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I. INTRODUCTION: A FOREIGN POLICY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

Presentation by the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs

Chile's foreign policy: continuity and change

We are living in times of profound transformation in the international system. The global context that has accompanied the recent development of Chile's foreign policy is characterised by the gradual weakening of the international order adopted at the end of the Second World War, growing rivalry among major powers, the fragmentation of multilateral consensus, and the cross-cutting impact of challenges such as the climate crisis, the technological revolution, and migratory flows. This is an environment marked by high levels of uncertainty, which requires States to pursue an active, coherent foreign policy grounded in solid principles that guide their international action in accordance with their fundamental values and interests.

Foreign policy reflects, to some extent, a country's internal political and economic realities, but it also fulfils an essential adaptive function in the face of an international environment in constant change. The trajectory of Chilean foreign policy, over its two centuries of existence, demonstrates the country's capacity to structure external action in line with its real capabilities and its strategic outlook. This experience has enabled Chile to consolidate itself as a responsible actor, with a serious and respected international presence.

This character as a State policy is also underpinned by democratic institutions and practices that transcend successive governments. The National Congress, through the discussion and approval of international treaties, deliberation on the major guidelines of foreign policy, and mechanisms of oversight and accountability, contributes to providing legitimacy, continuity, and broad-based support to our international action. This is complemented by sustained efforts to strengthen coordination mechanisms among the branches of the State, so that the country's external projection reflects broad and lasting consensus.

At the same time, the complexity of the global agenda has made more intensive and systematic inter-ministerial work indispensable,

articulating the work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with sectoral public policies. This is reflected, for example, in the development of our strategy on critical minerals and their value chains, closely linked to the energy transition and sustainable productive development; in climate and environmental diplomacy, including the protection of biodiversity, the oceans, and the Antarctica; in the promotion of an agenda on science, technology, knowledge, and innovation, with particular attention to artificial intelligence; in the development of a space and aerospace policy; in the promotion of educational, scientific, and cultural cooperation; as well as in the participation in international forums on security and defence. These examples point to a broader reality: foreign policy is now built as a coherent effort of the State as a whole, and not solely of a government or a particular ministry, which reinforces its continuity and credibility before the international community.

By its nature, foreign policy is a public policy. However, its character tends to transcend governmental cycles. It is usually conceived as a State policy, guided by principles that enjoy broad consensus and that provide continuity and coherence to the country's international projection. Among these principles are the defence of territorial integrity, the promotion of national unity, the fostering of trade and investment, the protection of Chilean citizens abroad, as well as adherence to the fundamental norms and values of the international order.

In this volatile environment, Chile has demonstrated that it is a predictable, responsible, and reliable actor within the international community. This reputation is not accidental, but rather the result of a foreign policy anchored in clear principles sustained over time. The unwavering defence of human rights, commitment to international law, the strengthening of multilateralism, the promotion of democracy, and the pursuit of peaceful resolutions to conflicts have been the pillars of our action abroad. This is evidenced by Chile's stance in the face of international crises, such as the firm condemnation of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the denunciation of systematic human rights violations under the dictatorship of Venezuela, and our clear position regarding the war crimes committed in Palestine and Israel.

In the economic sphere, Chile has promoted international economic integration, projecting certainty, openness, and predictable rules. Our country has promoted next-generation trade agreements, has actively supported the multilateral trading system, and has offered solid legal and institutional guarantees to attract foreign investment. This coherence between principles and practices has strengthened our reputation as a reliable partner.

A key pillar of our international strategy has been the diversification of our political and commercial relations, with the aim of strengthening our relative autonomy and avoiding excessive dependence on a single actor. This orientation has been essential to safeguarding national interests in a fragmented and competitive global scenario. Chile has been able to avoid dominant interpretations that associate foreign policy with automatic alignments or decisions imposed by international contingencies. On the contrary, it has developed a pragmatic and realistic foreign policy, guided by principles but also by a strategic reading of the context and of our effective capabilities.

Since the return to democracy in 1990, Chile has consolidated itself as an actor that combines a multilateral vocation, respect for international law, and regulated trade openness. This trajectory has been possible thanks to the professionalism of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has been able to align institutional capacities and citizens' expectations with the country's objectives, as well as a mature understanding of the balances and challenges of foreign policy.

On this basis, the government of President Gabriel Boric has deepened a foreign policy anchored in principles, with emphasis on the respect for international law, the defence of human rights, the promotion of open, fair, and rules-based trade, and a firm commitment to the international environmental agenda. This vision has sought to position Chile as a country with a global vocation, projecting itself to the world from a model of society that is more inclusive, sustainable, and democratic.

In line with emerging global challenges and the values that guide its action, new dimensions have been incorporated into our foreign poli-

cy. First and foremost, the adoption of a feminist foreign policy stands out, aimed at promoting gender equality, women's rights, and their effective participation in all spheres of international life. A robust environmental dimension has also been developed, recognising the triple planetary crisis—climate change, loss of biodiversity, and pollution—as one of the structural axes of our external projection. Closely linked to this approach, Chile's ocean and Antarctic policy has been strengthened, reaffirming our commitment to the protection of global common asset and the sustainable use of marine ecosystems. These priorities have been articulated with active participation in multilateral forums, both global and regional, grounded in the conviction that growing power asymmetries require an active defence of multilateralism as a guiding principle of the international order.

This combination of continuity and change reflects a deep conviction: Chile must project itself to the world with its own voice, with clarity of principles and a strong will to contribute to global governance from a progressive, sustainable, and democratic perspective. At a time when the international balance of power is being redefined and the rules of the multilateral system are being reconfigured, our foreign policy is placed at the service of a national project oriented towards progress with greater social cohesion, sustainability, and justice.

This book sets out the delivery of Chile's foreign policy during the government of President Boric, in a period marked by the transition towards a new international order still under construction. It is a policy that has sought to adapt, with realism and openness, to the new conditions of the global environment, without exclusions, promoting dialogue and addressing shared challenges with strategic purpose. It also bears witness to the effort to consolidate a modern diplomacy, with a global vocation and rooted in democratic principles, which honours the legacy of our diplomatic tradition and, at the same time, opens new pathways to project the country into the 21st century on solid institutional foundations.

Alberto van Klaveren
Minister of Foreign Affairs





Chile, a reliable country in the face of an international order in transition

Chile's foreign policy does not develop in a vacuum. It is inevitably shaped by the transformations of the international environment in which it operates. Over the past four years, the world has gone through a period of profound tensions, redefinitions, and disruptions that reflect a change of cycle. We are living through a period of transition characterised by uncertainty, volatility, and growing unpredictability. The liberal order that emerged after the Second World War shows increasing signs of erosion, without any alternative having yet consolidated to replace it.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022 constituted a turning point. It did not only mark the return of inter-State armed conflict in Europe, but also accelerated global geopolitical polarisation, further weakening pre-existing multilateral frameworks. This conflict, which can be traced back to 2014, when Russia annexed the Crimean Peninsula and the autonomous city of Sevastopol, exposed the fragility of international norms and the growing dissociation between the west and broad sectors of the global south, whose responses to Russian aggression did not necessarily align with Euro-Atlantic positions.

In parallel, the strategic competition between the United States and China has consolidated, permeating multiple dimensions: technological, commercial, and security-related. This rivalry has translated into increasing fragmentation of global trade, reciprocal restrictions on access to critical technologies such as semiconductors or artificial intelligence, and the construction of digital, energy, and financial spheres of influence. Added to this is the instrumentalization of supply chains as a tool of power. Global interdependence, once seen as a guarantee of stability, has become a terrain of dispute.

The current international system is moving towards a multipolar, complex, and highly fluid configuration. Although the United States and China—alongside the European Union in the economic sphere—remain central actors, intermediate powers such as India and Brazil have gained prominence, exercising growing influence through more pragmatic and flexible approaches. Cross-cutting coalitions, ad hoc mechanisms, and bilateral agreements have progressively replaced large multilateral frameworks.

At the global level, other structural trends have also deepened. The climate crisis has become more evident and unavoidable. The effects of extreme phenomena, such as those associated with global warming or the El Niño phenomenon, have particularly affected countries in Latin America, demanding a faster and more inclusive ecological transition. At the same time, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic—although formally overcome—left lasting lessons regarding the fragility of the international health order, the vulnerabilities of value chains, and the urgency of strengthening national capacities in the face of future global crises.

We are in the midst of an accelerated technological transformation driven by the convergence of artificial intelligence, biotechnology, clean energies, 5G networks, and automation. This so-called “fourth industrial revolution” has reconfigured power dynamics and the strategic factors of development. Within this new paradigm, access to critical minerals such as lithium, cobalt, and rare earths has become central. The security of these supply chains is no longer conceived merely as an economic matter, but as an issue of sovereignty, defence, and international stability.

Latin America has been directly affected by these changes. On the one hand, its geoeconomic position has been revalued due to the abundance of strategic resources essential for the energy and digital transition. On the other hand, the region continues to face structural challenges such as low growth, inequality, informality, political fragmentation, and the weakening of democratic institutions. Added to this is the rising pressure of transnational organised crime, which has expanded its territorial presence, economic capacity, and political influence in several countries.

In short, in the face of a highly complex and restrictive scenario, Chile has faced the challenge of navigating turbulent waters without losing its course, in a pragmatic and sober manner, always guided by principles and interests that shape a State foreign policy.



A State Foreign Policy: The role of the National Congress and the importance of interministerial work

In the conception of foreign policy as a State policy, the role of the National Congress is fundamental, as it brings together the diverse political expressions that define a governmental cycle. The National Congress, through the discussion and approval of international treaties, deliberation on the phenomena and challenges that arise in the context of foreign policy, the exercise of its oversight powers, and also through parliamentary diplomacy, becomes part of the consensus that shapes Chile's foreign policy as a State policy. Cooperation between the Executive and Legislative branches is what makes it possible to strengthen Chile's international presence while, at the same time, safeguarding national rights and interests.

During this period, the National Congress has approved more than sixty international treaties, both bilateral and multilateral, relating to a wide range of matters such as defence, culture, investment and international trade, protection of the environment and the oceans, human rights, and international legal cooperation, among others.

In this regard, the legislative work of this Ministry has ensured continuity with Chile's foreign policy tradition, while also focusing on the major challenges currently facing the international community in general, and our country in particular.

In the economic sphere, particular note should be made regarding the approval by the National Congress of the agreements that enabled Chile's reincorporation as a member country of the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF); the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); the Advanced Framework Agreement and the Interim Trade Agreement with the European Union; the Convention Double

to Avoid Double Taxation and Prevent Tax Evasion in relation to Income and Wealth Taxes with the United States; and the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement with the United Arab Emirates.

In the area of environmental and ocean protection, particular importance attaches to the approval of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, also known as the Escazú Agreement; and the Agreement on Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ).

Finally, the National Congress approved a number of treaties that will make it possible to enhance the effectiveness and improve the efficiency of the fight against transnational organised crime, through international legal cooperation agreements, among which the extradition treaties with Colombia, Argentina, and Brazil stand out, as well as the European Convention on Extradition.

In an increasingly complex global scenario, issues such as the protection of the environment and the oceans, critical minerals, the fight against transnational organised crime, the development of green hydrogen, or cooperation in astronomy, among others, require the participation and collaboration of multiple ministries and State bodies. In this context, interministerial collaboration and coordination are indispensable tools for addressing, from multiple perspectives, the challenges and opportunities posed by issues that go beyond the remit of any single ministry.

II. AXES OF FOREIGN POLICY (2022-2026)

1. Values and principles: respect for international law, democracy and human rights, multilateralism, and the responsibility to cooperate

A. Defence of democracy and human rights

• Chile's leadership in the defence of democracy and human rights

In a complex international scenario, marked by rapid change, Chile has pursued a foreign policy that combines the historical principles that have guided it with the necessary emphasis to respond to new and growing challenges. Under the leadership of President Gabriel Boric, the country has, during this period, strengthened the promotion and defence of democracy and human rights as a central pillar and a distinctive hallmark of its foreign policy.

Chile has maintained an active presence in multilateral forums, defending fundamental rights in the face of crises such as those in Venezuela, Nicaragua, Ukraine, and Gaza, promoting peaceful solutions and providing humanitarian assistance. With a forward-looking approach, grounded in the respect for international law and the defence of human rights, the country seeks to continue contributing as a global actor that is coherent and committed to a more fair, democratic, and solidary international order.

• The Israeli–Palestinian conflict

Faithful to its diplomatic tradition and to the principles that guide its foreign policy, Chile has expressed its concern over the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip. The country has consistently advocated for a peaceful and negotiated solution to the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, based on the co-existence of two States, enabling both peoples to live in peace and security within internationally recognised borders.

During the government of President Boric, the country unequivocally condemned the attacks perpetrated by Hamas, demanding the immediate release of the hostages and expressing solidarity with the victims. At the same time, it has repeatedly affirmed that legitimate self-defence can never justify collective punishment, the systematic destruction of civilian infrastructure, or the denial of humanitarian as-

sistance. For this reason, Chile has called for an immediate ceasefire, underscoring the need to protect the civilian population and the obligation to respect international humanitarian law.

This position has been expressed consistently in multilateral forums, where Chile has advocated for strict compliance with international law and the protection of human dignity. As a concrete expression of this commitment, between October 2023 and January 2025, the country channelled humanitarian aid funds to Gaza through United Nations agencies—UNRWA, UNFPA, and UNESCO—with a focus on supporting women, adolescents, and girls affected by the conflict.

In an international system whose foundations are being eroded by unilateral action and the use of force, Chile projects itself as a reliable, principled actor: it reaffirms multilateralism and the primacy of international law, unequivocally condemns human rights violations, and channels effective assistance to the most affected populations. In doing so, it demonstrates a commitment to peace, justice, and human dignity, and contributes—through coherence and leadership—to the construction of a more fair, peaceful, and rules-based world order.

• The dictatorship in Venezuela

Chile has reaffirmed its commitment to democracy and to the universal promotion and protection of human rights, clearly and consistently condemning all violations, regardless of where or in what context they occur.

Faithful to its multilateral vocation, and during its period of membership (2023–2025) in the United Nations Human Rights Council, the country has followed the situation in Venezuela with particular attention. It is part of the Core Group that presents resolutions on that country, promoting initiatives aimed at making visible and addressing the serious violations of fundamental rights. This stance reflects the active and constructive role that Chile plays in the defence of democratic values and human dignity at the global level.

However, there are significant limitations. Following the electoral

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Gaza is a global crisis because it is a crisis of humanity. And in this chamber, and among those listening to us in their homes, in their delegations, in their respective countries, we are all, precisely, human beings. Therefore, when children lie beneath the rubble, there is a genuine pain in our homeland, in Chile; and I know it is shared by the vast majority of countries around the world.”

President of the Republic, Gabriel Boric,
at the United Nations General Assembly
(23rd September 2025).

fraud of 2024 denounced by the government of President Boric, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela severed relations with Chile on 30th January 2025, ordered the expulsion of accredited Chilean diplomatic officials, and subsequently suspended Chile's consular services in Caracas and Puerto Ordaz. Chile considers that, however profound the differences may be, the space for dialogue that diplomatic relations provide is essential in international relations. Always in accordance with respect for international law and the norms that protect human rights, the country will continue to seek the restoration of democratic order in Venezuela.

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The truth is that we aspire for a process of opening to take place at some point, a process of democratic transition, but obviously at this moment we observe, with considerable disappointment, that the conditions are not in place.”

Minister Alberto van Klaveren

• United Nations Human Rights Council

Chile's election as a member of the United Nations Human Rights Council for the 2023–2025 period, with the highest regional vote, confirmed the international community's recognition of its sustained commitment to the promotion and protection of fundamental rights. In the exercise of this mandate, the country has played an active role in situations requiring urgent attention, such as those in Nicaragua and Venezuela, and has promoted a comprehensive approach that links human rights with gender equality, environmental sustainability, and the ethical use of new technologies.

Chile has also advanced initiatives aimed at protecting groups in situations of vulnerability, particularly women, girls, and LGBTQI+ persons, as well as the incorporation of a human rights approach into corporate due diligence and efforts to fight transnational organised crime. In continuity with this work, on 14th October 2025 the United Nations General Assembly re-elected Chile as a member of the Human Rights Council for the 2026–2028 period, reaffirming its commitment to the promotion of multilateralism, equality, and the defence of human rights at the global level.

• International Court of Justice and International Criminal Court

In the field of international jurisdiction, Chile has participated actively in cases that go beyond bilateral interests and are aimed at the defence of essential norms of the international order. Its intervention before the International Court of Justice in the case brought by South Africa against Israel concerning the application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide in the Gaza Strip, as well as its participation in the hearings on the legal consequences of Israeli policies in the occupied Palestinian territories, reflect a clear political decision to uphold international law as a legitimate instrument for the settlement of disputes and the protection of vulnerable populations. Similarly, the referral, together with Costa Rica, Spain, France, Luxembourg, and Mexico, to the International Criminal Court regarding systematic violations of the rights of women and girls in Afghanistan underscores Chile's capacity to join diplomatic alliances in defence of universal causes. This referral adds to previous referrals concerning systematic human rights violations in Venezuela and Ukraine, which have been maintained. It also includes the referral, together with Mexico, to the International Criminal Court regarding the situation in Palestine, with the aim of strengthening the investigation into alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in Gaza, the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and Israel.

These actions, once again, position the country as an actor unequivocally committed to international law and human rights. In an international context marked by the rollback of fundamental norms and the weakening of multilateralism, the government of President Boric has opted for a coherent and committed stance. This position has strengthened Chile's image as a reliable country, with its own voice and a willingness to defend the principles that underpin the international order.

• Milestones in the international human rights system

Chile has maintained permanent and committed cooperation with the universal human rights system. It has continued its work in the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, promoting joint initiatives with other States and supporting key resolutions, including resolution 79/179 (2024) on the moratorium on the use of the death penalty, and resolution 78/187 (2023) on the rights of the child.

In addition, the country has engaged in dialogue with various bodies of the system, including the Committees on the Rights of the Child, Human Rights, and the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. In recent years, it has submitted periodic reports to the Committee against Torture, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimi-

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This act of inauguration of the Inter-American Court is a valuable opportunity to reiterate the commitment of the Chilean State to the work of the Tribunal. Respect for and compliance with its judgements are a central task in demonstrating that commitment.”

Minister Alberto van Klaveren

nation, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. These consistent and transparent engagements reaffirm Chile's commitment to multilateralism and to the promotion and protection of human rights at the global level.

During the period, Chile has maintained an open invitation policy to the Special Procedures of the United Nations Human Rights Council, enabling the conduct of various official visits. These instances demonstrate the country's willingness to submit itself to international scrutiny and to strengthen its global standards in this field. Notable among them are visits by Special Rapporteurs on the environment, torture, judicial independence, health, and freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

These efforts reflect a deep conviction: human rights not only constitute an essential pillar of Chile's foreign policy but are also a central element in sustaining the legitimacy and effectiveness of the multilateral system. Their respect and promotion, as fundamental principles, contribute to conflict prevention, the strengthening of international governance, and the projection of a rules-based order. By placing this commitment at the heart of its external action, Chile reinforces its credibility as a reliable partner, capable of aligning values and diplomatic action in the construction of more fair, inclusive, and democratic societies, both within and beyond its borders.

- **Inter-American system**

Between 2022 and 2026, Chile has deepened its commitment to the Inter-American human rights system, strengthening its cooperation with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (Court IDH). During this period, the country has reaffirmed its willingness to comply with its international obligations, promoting a foreign policy grounded in respect for human rights, multilateral cooperation, and the progressive development of international law in the region.

A notable milestone during these years was the holding of the 157th regular session of the Court IDH in Santiago. On that occasion, public hearings of significant regional impact were held, and tribute was paid to the distinguished Chilean jurist Eduardo Vio Grossi, who served as a judge of the Inter-American Court between 2010 and 2021 and participated in the drafting of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, contributing to the strengthening of democratic values in the region.

Chile, together with Colombia, submitted a request for an advisory opinion before the IACHR to clarify the obligations of States Parties to the American Convention in the face of the climate emergency. This action, unprecedented in the region, marked a milestone in Latin American environmental diplomacy, by promoting the progressive development of international law and consolidating principles such as environmental justice, intergenerational equity, and the protection of vulnerable groups. In May 2025, the Court determined, on the basis of the best available scientific evidence, that the planet is facing a climate emergency caused by the accelerated increase in global temperature due to multiple anthropogenic factors. This conclusion validates the relevance of the initiative promoted by Chile and reinforces the direction of its international action in this area, aimed at placing the climate crisis at the centre of the global agenda, strengthening multilateral cooperation, and promoting solutions based on science, equity, and the effective protection of human rights.

In the contentious sphere, Chile has adopted significant measures to strengthen compliance with its international human rights obligations. The reform of Supreme Decree No. 67 of 2024 established an institutional basis for coordinated State action, while accession to the Inter-American SIMORE and progress in Simore Plus Chile have improved traceability and accountability with regard to compliance with judgements and recommendations. Likewise, during the period, a significant reduction was achieved in the backlog of petitions and cases before the IACHR, which made it possible to substantially decrease the number of requests pending admissibility and merits review, allowing for the projection of a timely procedural response by 2026.

- **Memory and human rights in foreign policy: commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the coup d'état; international cooperation on historical memory and access to justice**

Chile's foreign policy has incorporated historical memory and transitional justice as fundamental pillars of its commitment to human rights since the return to democracy in 1990. Under the leadership of President Gabriel Boric, multiple initiatives have been promoted to strengthen collective memory and democratic values, including, in 2023, more than 200 activities organised in Chile and abroad to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the coup d'état.

Among the commemorative events, particular prominence was given to the main ceremony held on 11th September 2023 in Plaza de la Constitución, led by the President of the Republic and attended by relatives of the victims, human rights organisations, national authorities, and the Heads of Government of Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico, Uruguay, and Portugal. This initiative reaffirmed, before the international community, Chile's commitment to democracy, justice, and memory.

At the multilateral level, Chile successfully promoted a resolution commemorating the 50th anniversary of the coup d'état, unanimously adopted by the Organization of American States (OAS), which reaffirmed the commitment to representative democracy, social justice, human rights, and fundamental freedoms. Likewise, on 22nd September 2023, a commemorative plaque was unveiled in honour of former President Salvador Allende, officially designating the main entrance of the headquarters of the OAS General Secretariat with his name.

Furthermore, in coordination with the German Government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs played a key role in the process that enabled the presidential decision to expropriate part of the site where Villa Baviera (former Colonia Dignidad) is located. In addition, through its network of embassies and consulates, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs supported initiatives such as the Plan de Búsqueda (Search Plan) and the collection of international archives relating to the 1973 coup d'état, in collaboration with the Museo de la Memoria y los Derechos Humanos (Museum of Memory and Human Rights).

Through these actions, Chile's foreign policy reaffirms its commitment to a diplomacy with memory, oriented towards the unrestricted defence of human rights and the preservation of truth as the foundation for justice and reconciliation.

• Freedom of the press

As an expression of its commitment to multilateralism and cooperation, Chile has assumed an active role in various coalitions aimed at the promotion and protection of human rights. Its participation in initiatives such as the Media Freedom Coalition and the Freedom Online Coalition has contributed to strengthening international coordination on key issues for democracy and freedom of expression.

In 2024, Chile organised the commemoration of the 31st anniversary of World Press Freedom Day, an event that highlighted the essential role of the media as pillars of democracy, institutional transparency, and the plurality of voices in contemporary societies.



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Together, we have learned to value democracy in absolute terms, because outside it there is no possible freedom or dignity, and we will continue to insist tirelessly that the problems of democracy can always be solved and resolved with more democracy, and that a coup d'état or the violation of the human rights of those who think differently is never justifiable.”

President of the Republic, Gabriel Boric



The Minister participated in the tribute in which the main entrance of the OAS building is named after Salvador Allende



Central commemorative ceremony marking the 50th anniversary of the Coup d'état

- **Democracy Always: leadership and coherence in the defence of multilateralism**

In July 2025, Santiago hosted the High-Level Meeting “Democracy Always”, led by President Gabriel Boric and attended by the Heads of State and Government of Brazil, Colombia, Spain, and Uruguay. The meeting gave continuity to the initiative “In Defence of Democracy, Fighting Extremism”, launched in 2024 at the UN General Assembly, and reaffirmed the collective commitment to multilateralism and the need for coordinated action to address the structural causes that weaken democratic institutions. Holding this meeting in Santiago underscored Chile’s leadership in promoting democratic values at both regional and global levels, in line with the enduring principles of its foreign policy.

The second edition of the event “In Defence of Democracy, Fighting Extremism”, took place in September 2025 in New York, during the session of the UN General Assembly. On that occasion, three priority areas were addressed: the strengthening of multilateralism and democracies, the reduction of inequalities, and responses to disinformation and the challenges posed by emerging technologies. In his address, President Boric presented proposals aimed at renewing the multilateral system and consolidating this global network. A forthcoming meeting will be held in Spain in 2026.

B. Defence of multilateralism and peace

In an international context marked by conflicts, humanitarian crises, and the erosion of the rules-based order, Chile has reaffirmed its commitment to multilateralism as a guiding principle for the promotion of peace, the peaceful settlement of disputes, and the defence of international law. This commitment is rooted both in Chile’s diplomatic tradition and in the conviction that global challenges require cooperation and political coordination in an interdependent world.

Over these four years, Chile’s foreign policy has demonstrated its vocation for peace, its adherence to international law, and its placing of human dignity at the centre of its action. These principles are not merely declaratory; they have translated into clear positioning and concrete responses to global crises. Both at the multilateral level and through humanitarian action, Chile has sought to act coherently and has taken on an active role in defending the fundamental values it shares with the international community.

The position adopted by Chile with regard to the war in Ukraine and its active participation in international forums concerning the situation in Palestine clearly reflect the coherence between principles and action.



Chile assumes the Presidency of the United Nations Economic and Social Council

DEMOCRACIA SIEMPRE



“Democracy Always”: High-level meeting convenes Presidents at La Moneda Palace to advance global cooperation and social justice.



Gabriel Boric, President of the Republic, takes part in the Peace Summit on Ukraine

- ### Chile's position in multilateral forums regarding the war in Ukraine and the Palestinian question

With regard to the war in Ukraine, Chile has maintained a clear and consistent position condemning Russian aggression, supporting Ukraine's territorial integrity, and demanding respect for the Charter of the United Nations. Since 2022, it has systematically supported United Nations General Assembly resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Russian troops and condemning attacks against civilians and critical infrastructure. In June 2024, President Gabriel Boric participated in the Summit for Peace in Ukraine held in Switzerland, where he advocated for a victim-centred approach, humanitarian assistance, mine clearance, and the protection of civilian infrastructure. Subsequently, in October 2024, Minister van Klaveren, took part in the Ministerial Conference on the Human Dimension of Ukraine's Peace Formula, co-organised by Canada, Norway, and Ukraine, which aimed to reach a shared vision to follow up on the agreements of the Summit for Peace in Ukraine, particularly in the design of a plan for the release of prisoners of war and the return of detained civilians and displaced children. Through the Chile Fund Against Hunger and Poverty, the country has made contributions to support the Ukrainian population affected by the conflict.

With regard to the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, Chile has maintained an active and coherent position in defence of international law and peace. It submitted written and oral arguments before the International Court of Justice in the advisory proceedings on the

legal consequences arising from Israel's policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, as well as on Israel's obligations with respect to the presence and activities of the United Nations, other international organisations, and third States in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and in relation to that territory. It also intervened in the contentious case concerning the "Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide in the Gaza Strip". In all these instances, the Chilean State insisted on strict compliance with international humanitarian law and respect for human rights.

On the humanitarian front, following the terrorist attack by Hamas on 7th October 2023, Chile organised evacuation flights for Chilean nationals and citizens of other Latin American countries from Israel. Chile has also participated in the evacuation of Palestinian men and women from the Gaza Strip and West Bank, reaffirming its commitment to the protection of the civilian population and the pursuit of a just and lasting peace. It has clearly expressed the urgency of bringing the conflict to an end and has consistently promoted the two-State solution as the only viable path to guarantee security and rights for both parties. In this regard, the Minister of Foreign Affairs participated in June 2024 in the International Conference "Call to Action: Urgent Humanitarian Response for Gaza" in Amman, Jordan, and in July 2025 in the International High-Level Conference for the Peaceful Settlement of the Question of Palestine and the Implementation of the Two-State Solution, co-organised by France and Saudi Arabia, under the auspices of the United Nations in New York.



- **Chile within the United Nations system**

Within the United Nations system, Chile has oriented its action towards fundamental values such as democracy, human rights, gender equality, and sustainable development, promoting decisions that combine national interest with global well-being. Chile's election to preside over the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) during the 2023–2024 period made it possible to advance an agenda that linked global challenges with social demands, placing particular emphasis on the reform of the international financial architecture, the governance of artificial intelligence, and the promotion of care systems.

In response to the emerging challenges of the 21st century, Chile supported the negotiations and signing of the Pact for the Future at the Summit of the Future in 2024, aimed at strengthening global cooperation on issues as relevant as international peace and security, the fight against climate change, sustainable development, digital cooperation, human rights, youth, future generations, global governance, and gender equality. Chile's participation in this process reaffirms its role as a responsible actor, committed to building a future with more just, resilient, and inclusive societies.

During the same summit, the Global Digital Compact was adopted, focusing on reducing digital gaps and improving international governance of artificial intelligence, as well as the Declaration on Future Generations, reaffirming intergenerational solidarity and commitment to

sustainability. These initiatives reflect Chile's commitment to present and future generations, strengthening ethical and inclusive global governance aimed at a more equitable, secure world that respects human dignity.

Likewise, Chile co-chaired the SDG4 High-Level Steering Committee and participated in specialised bodies such as the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, highlighting priority issues for the country such as inclusive education, trade rules that provide predictability for exporting SMEs, and human rights standards, thereby consolidating itself as an independent voice capable of building bridges in an increasingly polarised international system.

- **Candidacy of Michelle Bachelet for the UN Secretary-General**

During the United Nations General Assembly in New York in September 2025, President Gabriel Boric announced that Chile would nominate former President Michelle Bachelet as a candidate for the United Nations Secretary-General. Accompanied by the Minister Alberto van Klaveren, the President highlighted Bachelet's international career and her alignment with the organisation's values as elements that could contribute to revitalising the credibility, effectiveness, and purpose of the institution.



Chile's Participation in Multilateral Organizations



2023-2025

United Nations
Human Rights
Council



2022-2028

United Nations
Commission on
International Trade Law

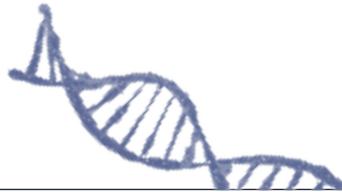


2024-2025

International Maritime
Organization Executive
Council

2024-2027

United Nations
Commission on
Narcotic Drugs



2022-2025

Pan American
Health Organization
Governing Council

2022-2025

International Civil Aviation
Organization Council



2025-2027

UNESCO International
Programme for the
Development of
Communication



2024-2026

World Food
Programme

2024-2027

UNESCO Convention on the
Protection and Promotion
of the Diversity of Cultural
Expressions



Chile's representation in multilateral organisations and positions



Patricia Pérez

Elected Judge of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (2022–2027).



Claudio Grossman

Re-elected member of the United Nations International Law Commission (2023–2027).



Hernán Quezada

Re-elected member of the United Nations Human Rights Committee (2023–2026).



Claudio Troncoso

Elected member of the OAS Inter-American Juridical Committee (2025–2027).



Alberto Coddou

Elected expert to the Working Group for the Analysis of National Reports under the Protocol of San Salvador.



Andrés Rebolledo

Elected Executive Secretary of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) (2023–2025).



**María Cecilia
Cáceres**

Elected member of the
OAS Administrative
Tribunal
(2023–2028).



Gonzalo Yáñez

Re-elected member
of the Commission
on the Limits of the
Continental Shelf
(2023–2028).



María Ignacia Vial

Elected member of the
Governing Council of
International Institute for
the Unification of Private
Law (UNIDROIT)
(2024–2028).



Jorge Contesse

Elected member of the UN
Committee against Torture
(2024–2027)



Jaime Tramón

Elected member of the
Transitional Committee of the
Loss and Damage Fund
(2023–2025).



Rodrigo Paillalef

Elected member of the
UN Permanent Forum on
Indigenous Issues
(2023–2025) and re-
elected for the 2026–
2028 term.



Francisco Berguño

Elected Executive
Secretary of the Antarctic
Treaty Secretariat
(2025–2029).



Patsilí Toledo

Elected member of
the Committee on
the Elimination of
Discrimination against
Women
(2025–2028).

“
The development of a feminist foreign policy will be a distinctive hallmark and a cutting-edge element of our diplomacy”.

Minister Antonia Urrejola

• **Social rights and global well-being**

Consistent with a people-centred foreign policy, Chile has maintained a firm commitment to the Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), consolidating its multilateral action in key areas such as work, health, education, care, and food. From the presidency of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization (ILO) between 2022 and 2023, the country promoted decent work, social protection, gender equality, and the recognition of care as a fundamental right. In parallel, it has advocated for a fairer global economic system, calling for development financing that enables the reduction of structural inequalities.

In the field of global health, Chile has played a prominent role within the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). It was elected as a member of the WHO Executive Board for the 2024–2027 period and of the PAHO Executive Committee for 2023–2025, with broad regional support. The country also played a significant role in the negotiation of the WHO Pandemic Treaty, a new international instrument on preparedness and response to future health crises, advocating for a binding agreement that guarantees equitable access to vaccines, medicines, and diagnostics for all countries, and not just for the most developed.

In education, Chile supported resolutions at UNESCO and at the United Nations General Assembly to ensure resilient systems in crisis contexts. In addition, in coordination with the FAO, the Committee on World Food Security, and the G20, it promoted integrated approaches to food security and climate action, contributing to sustainable agri-food systems.

This agenda reflects national priorities —decent employment, care systems, and a robust health system— which require global rules in order to thrive. Chile has demonstrated that advancing fair multilateral standards is a concrete condition for a productive transition with labour dignity, inclusion, and social justice.

• **Candidacies: Chilean presence in multilateral bodies**

During this period, Chile has strengthened its technical and political presence within the multilateral system through key elections, both of the State officials and of Chilean professionals. This strategy has sought to project the country’s voice on priority issues such as human rights, gender equality, sustainable development, and digital governance.

Among the most significant institutional milestones is the presidency of Ambassador Paula Narváez of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) during the 2023–2024 period, as well as Chile’s election to relevant United Nations bodies.

Particular note should be made of the election of Minister Antonia Orellana as Vice-President of the Inter-American Commission of Women for the 2022–2025 period. In parallel, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs promoted the candidacies of jurists, diplomats, academics, and social leaders whose technical expertise has strengthened Chile’s influence in the codification of international law and in treaty monitoring. A notable example is the re-election of Claudio Grossman, by a wide majority, to the United Nations International Law Commission for the 2023–2027 period. These appointments consolidate a diplomacy focused on gender and intercultural equity and oriented towards results, with growing influence in the development of global norms and standards.



Política Exterior Feminista



Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents the Feminist Foreign Policy

C. Feminist foreign policy and gender equality

Chile's adoption of a feminist foreign policy (FFP) represents one of the most significant milestones in the international action of the government of President Gabriel Boric. Inspired by the principles of equality, inclusion, and justice, and grounded in a commitment to human rights and democracy, this policy goes beyond merely complying with international standards on gender equality. Rather, it represents a shift in the way in which the Chilean State conceives and exercises its role in the world.

In a global environment marked by fragmentation, inequality, and multiple crises, the FFP seeks to place the voices, experiences, and needs of women, girls, and diverse identities at the centre of foreign policy action. With an intersectional perspective, this policy promotes a cross-cutting agenda that spans global governance, regional integration, bilateral relations, trade policy, international cooperation, consular assistance, and the institutional framework within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In March 2022, the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs officially announced the adoption of the FFP. Following a year of inter-institutional work, the document defining its principles and guidelines was presented in June 2023. In March 2024, the Action Plan 2024–2025 was launched. This consolidated a multisectoral process involving civil society, academia, and various State institutions. In the last year of government, the authorities carried out an implementation review of the FFP, marking a milestone in its evaluation and future projection.

Through this policy, Chile joins a growing group of countries that understand gender equality not as a sectoral issue, but as a guiding principle for guaranteeing peace, sustainable development, and human rights. Ultimately, it represents progress towards a 21st century diplomacy: inclusive, rights-based, and conscious of its role in building a more just international order.

- **Cross-cutting challenges: articulation, institutionalisation, and representation**

Advancing towards the incorporation of a gender perspective required addressing structural and cross-cutting challenges that have historically limited the full inclusion of these rights. In this process, three axes have guided institutional efforts: the articulation of the foreign policy agenda, institutional strengthening, and the expansion of women's representation across all areas of Chilean foreign policy.

The adoption of the FFP and its Action Plan made it possible to align the efforts of different areas within the Ministry and to establish coordination mechanisms with other State actors, particularly with the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality. At the same time, spaces for

dialogue with civil society were opened.

Every transformation requires structures capable of sustaining it over time. For this reason, another fundamental axis of this process was the creation of a Gender Affairs Division in August 2025. For the first time, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had a team exclusively dedicated to mainstreaming the gender perspective across all its dimensions.

This institutional effort received concrete validation: in September 2025, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was awarded the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Gender Equality Seal, Gold Category, becoming the first institution in the Chilean public sector to achieve this distinction. This recognition not only evidenced the sustained commitment of the Ministry to gender equality, but also the effective implementation of internal management mechanisms capable of sustaining this transformation over time.

Significant progress has also been made in terms of representation, both in leadership positions and within the diplomatic service. While representation remains one of the most visible outstanding challenges, notable advances have nevertheless been achieved. The increase in the number of women ambassadors in the foreign service is not incidental: it is the result of a deliberate policy aimed at making leadership visible and valued. That, in 2025, both Undersecretariats of the Ministry are led by women, and that 41% of leadership positions are held by women, reflects a profound internal shift within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Nonetheless, challenges persist, such as increasing the proportion of women in the diplomatic corps, which currently stands at 32%, its highest level on record.

These three challenges—articulation, institutionalisation, and representation—are processes in constant construction, requiring political will, technical capacity, and sustained commitment to equity. The feminist foreign policy now being built is an invitation to reassess our diplomacy, structures, and priorities, grounded in the conviction that a more just foreign policy is also one that is more effective, more coherent, and more humane.

- **Multilateralism with a gender perspective**

At the multilateral level, Chile has clearly projected its commitment to gender equality and to the rights of women, girls, and diverse identities. From its participation in the United Nations to the Inter-American and regional systems, the gender perspective has been present in debates, resolutions, high-level forums, and in the shaping of international agendas.

At the Inter-American level, Chile assumed the presidency of the Belém do Pará Convention Conference of States Parties for the 2023–2025 period, in which the country was represented by Antonia Orellana, Minister of Women and Gender Equality. In addition, the



“
It is very difficult, or even impossible, to think of 21st century democracy without gender equality, which involves more than 50% of the population. What we seek is to strengthen and make visible that feminist agenda in order to consolidate important advances achieved in recent years.”

Gloria de la Fuente, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs

country organised the IX Conference of the Parties of the Follow-up Mechanism to the Convention (MESECVI), held in Santiago between 10th and 12th June 2024.

Within the United Nations system, Chile's initiatives under its FFP have been reflected in the drafting and promotion of resolutions and in joint statements issued in specialised forums. In this context, the country has contributed to positioning issues such as care systems, digital violence, the protection of women human rights defenders, and equality in international trade.

The country has also been active across a wide range of multilateral bodies. From the United Nations Human Rights Council to the World Trade Organization, as well as UNHCR, IOM, UNESCO, and CELAC, Chile has promoted gender-focused initiatives in defence of women's rights and their participation in areas such as trade, migration, diplomacy, and communication.

To strengthen its multilateral engagement, between 2022 and 2025 Chile participated in various coalitions linked to feminist foreign policy. Notable among these are the Group of Countries with Feminist Foreign Policy (Geneva and New York), the Women, Peace and

Security Agenda Impact Group (Resolution 1325), the International Gender Champions network, the Group of Friends of the Mandate of the Independent Expert on sexual orientation and gender identity, the Group of Friends of Women in Nuclear (Vienna), and the Working Group on Reporting and Transparency of the Arms Trade Treaty.

The promotion of women's representation in international bodies has also been a priority. Of the five candidacies in which Chile was elected, three were represented by women: Dr Patsilí Toledo was elected to the CEDAW for the 2025–2028 period; Dr María Ignacia Vial was elected, for the 2024–2028 period, as a member of the Governing Council of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law. This is the first time Chile has been represented on this body. In turn, Claudia Barattini was elected within the International Organization of Italo-Latin American Cooperation.

On 2nd September 2025, the Government of Chile presented the Third National Action Plan for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. Twenty-five years after the adoption of the Resolution, the new plan seeks to integrate a gender perspective into State action related to peace, security, disaster prevention, and emergency response, both



DIÁLOGOS PARA POLÍTICA EXTERIOR FEMINISTA

CIUDAD CIVIL

de octubre de 2022

First meeting between the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and
civil society on the Feminist
Foreign Policy



The Ministry of Foreign Affairs receives the Gold Seal for Gender Equality from UNDP



The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents Chile's Feminist Foreign Policy and reinforces its international commitment to human rights

nationally and internationally. During the ceremony, the Minister Alberto van Klaveren, underscored that this instrument reflects the commitment of the Chilean State to multilateralism and the defence of human rights.

In October 2025, Chile participated in the Global Women Leaders' Meeting held in Beijing, commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Beijing Platform for Action, one of the most significant milestones in global gender equality. The Chilean delegation included the Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, Gloria de la Fuente; the Undersecretary of Women and Gender Equality, Claudia Donaire; and former President Michelle Bachelet.

Under the theme "A Shared Future: A New and Accelerated Process for the Comprehensive Development of Women", the meeting brought together delegations from various countries and United Nations agencies. In her address, Undersecretary de la Fuente highlighted the historical significance of the conference held in Beijing three decades earlier, noting that it was there that the world recognised that the rights of women and girls are universal human rights. She also underscored the progress achieved by Chile since then, such as the creation of the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality, advances towards parity, and the implementation of a feminist foreign policy.

- **Mainstreaming gender equality in bilateral relations**

The mainstreaming of gender equality within Chilean foreign policy has entailed a shift in the way the country builds its bilateral relations. During the government of President Gabriel Boric, this approach became a structuring axis of Chile's external engagement with other countries. The signing of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with various countries on gender-related matters was promoted. These were complemented by letters of intent and joint declarations that demonstrate a shared political will to advance towards more fair and inclusive foreign relations.

- **International economic relations and a gender perspective**

During the government of President Gabriel Boric, efforts have continued to incorporate gender chapters into trade agreements, positioning Chile as a benchmark in this field.

This strategy seeks to transform the global economy so as to make it fairer, more inclusive, and more sustainable.

Gender chapters constitute a concrete tool to address the inequalities that have limited women's participation in the economy. By establishing specific commitments and mechanisms for bilateral and multilateral cooperation, these chapters promote the development of

public policies that foster women's economic autonomy and their integration into international trade. In this way, Chile advances towards a development model that articulates economic growth with social justice and gender equality.

Chile has also promoted the incorporation of a gender perspective into investment agreements, particularly in dispute settlement mechanisms. This dimension, traditionally less explored, represents a significant step forward in the democratisation of highly technical and decisive spaces. A landmark example was the modernisation of the Agreement on the Promotion and Protection of Investments with Switzerland, which incorporated parity criteria in the composition of arbitral tribunals. This decision responds to a persistent reality: nearly 90% of those serving on such tribunals are men. Likewise, with Colombia, a Joint Understanding on the Representation of Women in Investment and Trade Arbitral Tribunals was signed.

Chile has actively promoted the expansion of the Inclusive Trade Action Group / Global Trade and Gender Agreement, incorporating Costa Rica and Ecuador (2023), Australia and Brazil (2024), as well as Colombia, Peru, and Argentina. This experience has also been shared in forums such as the WTO, APEC, and the Pacific Alliance.

The leadership exercised by Chile in multilateral spaces has been widely recognised. In 2024, the World Trade Organization awarded Chile the International Prize for Gender Equality in Trade, a distinction that validates the policies promoted as innovative, results-oriented, and with significant impact. Within APEC, Chile assumed the Vice-Chair of the Small and Medium Enterprises Group in 2024 and its Chairmanship in 2025, while the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality leads the Women and the Economy Group in the same forum, with facilitation by the Undersecretariat for International Economic Affairs.

Within the Pacific Alliance, Chile has coordinated the Gender Technical Group, where the development of a manual was promoted to facilitate the participation of rural and Indigenous women in international markets. Also noteworthy are the paragraphs proposed by Chile in the Declaration of the 13th WTO Ministerial Conference, held in Abu Dhabi, referring to the economic empowerment of women and the increased participation of MiPyMEs (micro, small and medium-sized enterprises) in international trade.

Advances in consular matters

One of the areas in which the FFP has had the greatest impact is consular action. Chilean citizens abroad have begun to receive specialised assistance that is sensitive to gender-related issues. In this process, one of the strategic axes has been to mainstream this approach across all consular action, particularly in assistance to Chilean nationals abroad, with an emphasis on women and LGBTIQ+ persons who are victims of gender-based violence. To this end, protocols, manuals, and procedural guidelines were developed to guide consular action in sensitive situations, including domestic violence against women in all their diversities, irregular adoptions, human trafficking, and requests for legal gender marker change.

In particular, consular assistance to Chilean women facing situations of violence has been strengthened. The consular network has assumed the commitment to move towards a model of assistance that promotes gender equality, respects diversity, and consolidates consulates as spaces of protection and support for all persons.

This progress has been made possible through the project “Mejoramiento de la atención consular a mujeres chilenas en todas sus diversidades víctimas de violencia de género en el exterior”

(Improvement of Consular Assistance to Chilean Women in All Their Diversities Who Are Victims of Gender-Based Violence Abroad), financed through the Gender Mainstreaming Fund of the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality. The initiative included a diagnostic report on consular assistance, the development of the Protocol for Consular Assistance to Women Victims of Gender-Based Violence Abroad, and the incorporation of a professional psychosocial team to address cases.

This new model of assistance has made it possible to provide specialised consular services, including initial reception, psychosocial support, legal guidance, and sustained assistance for women in situations of violence.

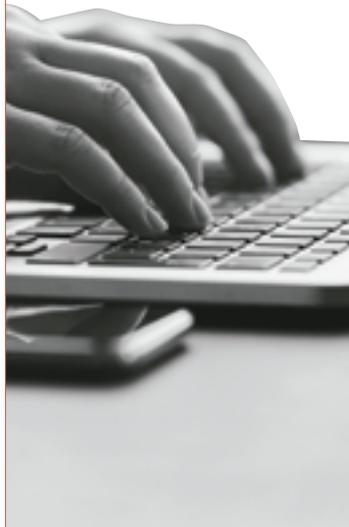
The project also envisaged the creation of a Support Network for Chilean Women in All Their Diversities Abroad, the collection of legal information and protection networks in countries of residence, the establishment of safe spaces within consulates, and the implementation of technological tools to strengthen this work.

One of the most significant milestones was the drafting and distribution of the Protocol on the Handling of Gender-Based Violence Cases throughout the entire consular network.

Technological tools of the Project “Improving Consular Assistance for Chilean Women in All Their Diversities Who Are Victims of Gender-Based Violence Abroad”

Microsite consuladocontigo.gob.cl

Available since November 2024. Provides information on what gender-based violence is, how it manifests, and the types of support that Chilean consulates can provide.



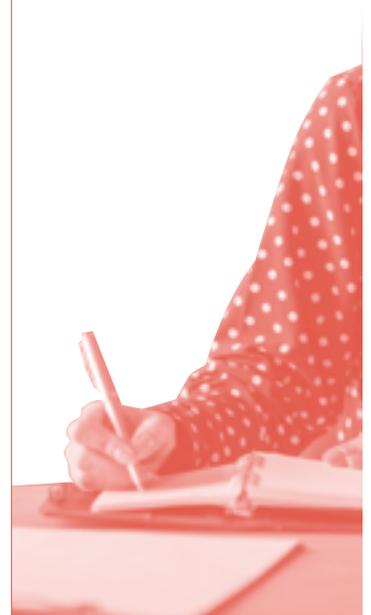
“Voy Contigo” Mobile App

Uses geolocation to identify the user’s location and displays contact details for nearby consulates and local support networks (police, institutions, and assistance centres). Allows users to send alerts to three emergency contacts.



“CONI” Virtual Assistant

Available 24/7. Provides immediate guidance to Chilean women facing gender-based violence abroad.



• **International cooperation**

The Chilean Agency for International Development Cooperation (Agencia Chilena de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo, AGCID) deepened the incorporation of a gender perspective through its Strategy 2023–2026, which provides for its application across all phases of the project management cycle and in human capital training.

Chile directed its international cooperation towards addressing the needs of women, girls, and adolescents in humanitarian crisis situations. As mentioned in this chapter, in January 2024 and again in 2025, the country allocated resources to Gaza through the Chile Fund Against Hunger and Poverty, channelled via the United Nations Population Fund.

In the field of human capital training, in 2024, 55% of the scholarships awarded by AGCID were granted to women, reflecting a selection criterion that incorporates a gender perspective. Likewise, within the framework of the Pacific Alliance programme, 56% of the 50 mobility scholarships were awarded to women, particularly at undergraduate level. These scholarships were distributed among 22 Chilean institutions and benefited students from Colombia, Mexico, and Peru.

• **Lessons learned, resilience, and the path travelled**

The formal adoption of the feminist foreign policy constituted a milestone that reinforces the State's commitment to equality and non-discrimination, elevating these principles to the level of a policy of State. Nevertheless, challenges remain. Among these is the need for greater articulation, the consolidation of information systems with indicators, and the promotion of participatory processes that allow for the sustained integration of the voices of women's organisations, academia, and civil society.

Between 2022 and 2026, the FFP enabled Chile to cross traditional boundaries, build alliances, and bring previously marginal issues to the centre of international negotiations. This approach not only responds to the demands of the present but also anticipates the debates of the future: digitalisation, climate change, migration, artificial intelligence, and international security can only be addressed through an inclusive and cross-cutting perspective.

Female Chilean Ambassadors



Marta
Bonet



Patricia
Araya



Paula
Narváez



Tamara
Villanueva



Ximena
Fuentes Torrijo



Andrea
Droppelmann



Annemarie
Duncker



Aylin
Joo



Beatriz
de la Fuente



Carla
Serazzi



Carola
Muñoz



Claudia
Fuentes Julio



Constanza
Figueroa



Gloria
Navarrete



Inés
Ruz Zañartu



Magdalena
Atria



Manahi
Pakarati



Margarita
Portuguez



Belén
Sapag



Camila
Márquez



María Soledad
Morales



Marina
Teitelboim



Nazly
Bernal



Patricia
Esquenazi



Sofía
Boza

2. Neighbouring countries and Latin America

A. Relations with neighbouring countries

During this period, relations with neighbouring countries have occupied a central place in Chile's foreign policy. Engagement with Argentina, Peru, and Bolivia was developed on the basis of mutual trust, dialogue, and cooperation, with diplomatic action focused on building closer and more effective ties.

With conviction and a forward-looking vision, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs continued to promote a proactive neighbourhood policy, characterised by high-level political dialogue and the pursuit of shared solutions to common challenges. In a complex regional environment marked by political diversity, Chile opted for constructive dialogue and for strengthening its links with neighbouring countries. This policy also sought to project a more united Latin American voice, capable of jointly addressing present and future challenges on the global stage.

• Argentina

Under the government of President Gabriel Boric, Chile and Argentina have maintained a bilateral relationship characterised by economic complementarity, territorial integration, and cooperation across multiple areas. This relationship, grounded in a long-standing tradition of fraternity and a shared vision of development, has been consolidated through more than thirty bilateral mechanisms, positioning Argentina as a strategic partner for Chile.

The modernisation of border crossings, such as Paso Cristo Redentor, and progress in road and rail infrastructure have facilitated the movement of goods and people and enabled new routes of regional connectivity.

The commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship in 2024 became an opportunity to project a forward-looking agenda. Beyond recalling a key milestone for both nations, the anniversary made it possible to renew the foundations of

a modern and dynamic cooperation, based on trust and on a shared commitment to building a more coordinated and resilient region.

The Chilean community residing in Argentina —the largest Chilean community abroad— was also a priority on the bilateral agenda during President Boric's term. Both governments promoted measures to expand access to fundamental rights, developing initiatives in education, labour mobility, and social security. These concrete actions reflected a diplomacy centred on people's well-being and on the protection of Chilean citizens abroad.

In Antarctic affairs, Chile and Argentina consolidated their leadership in promoting marine protected areas. This cooperation, institutionalised through the Binational Commission on Antarctic Affairs in 2022, proposes the creation of a marine protected area between the western Antarctic Peninsula and the southern Scotia Arc. This initiative, fundamental for the conservation of krill and the Antarctic ecosystem, conveys a clear message: both countries are committed to environmental preservation and to upholding the Antarctic Treaty regime.

Defence cooperation, a key dimension of the bilateral relationship, has been strengthened through combined exercises between the armed forces of both countries, increasing interoperability and response capabilities in the face of emergencies and natural disasters.

With regard to security cooperation, in December 2023 Chile and Argentina signed a Bilateral Extradition Treaty, strengthening joint efforts to fight various forms of criminality, including organised crime.

In the private sector, one of the most significant milestones was the completion, in August 2024, by the company GasAndes of the shipment of the first trillion cubic feet of natural gas from Argentina, reaffirming the complementarity between the energy matrices of both countries.



Minister Alberto van Klaveren, meets with his Argentine counterpart, Diana Mondino



Minister van Klaveren attends the commemorative ceremony marking the 40th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship at the Vatican

The relationship between Chile and Argentina is, in essence, a State-to-State relationship, strategic in nature and with historical projection, transcending political cycles and sustained by the convergence of shared interests, values, and challenges. Over the past four years, this relationship has undergone a process of strengthening and consolidation, grounded in mutual trust, respect for institutional frameworks, and a long-term vision. Chile has continued to deepen this partnership, projecting it as a pillar of stability, shared development, and regional coordination—fundamental elements for integration and cooperation in South America.

- **Bolivia**

Chilean diplomacy initiated a new phase in relations with Bolivia, based on trust and the strengthening of political and technical dialogue. The conclusion of proceedings before the International Court of Justice in 2018 and 2022 opened a new chapter in the bilateral relationship, grounded in interdependence and shared interests. During this period, cooperation in trade, border integration, and security was strengthened, with a clear political will to advance a pragmatic agenda of mutual benefit.

One of the most significant milestones was the reactivation of the Border and Integration Committee, which facilitated progress in trade, migration management, and security at border crossings. This

was complemented by the reactivation of the Joint Boundary Commission—which had not met since 1997—and the creation, in 2024, of the Binational Working Group on Transboundary Water Resources, clear expressions of a renewed commitment to technical and political dialogue.

During this period, several bilateral cooperation mechanisms were resumed, including the Joint Commission on Narcotics and Related Offences (2023), the Chile–Bolivia Business Council (2023), and the Administrative Commission of the Economic Complementation Agreement (2024). These instances have enabled more effective coordination on economic and sectoral issues.

Border security and stability were identified as shared political priorities. In 2023 and 2024, agreements promoted by the Ministry of the Interior, with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were signed to address vehicle theft and smuggling, prevent and investigate human trafficking, and strengthen coordination and joint cooperation to combat organised crime. The Inter-Institutional Agreement on Migration Cooperation and its Additional Protocol, the Cooperation Agreement to Strengthen Actions against Smuggling, and the Inter-Institutional Agreement on Neighbourhood Border Transit represented concrete progress in connectivity and quality of life for border communities.



Gabriel Boric, President of the Republic, attends the inauguration of the President of Bolivia, Rodrigo Paz Pereira

The bilateral agenda also incorporated new approaches, such as migration, inclusive development, and economic integration. Active work has been carried out within the Administrative Commission of Economic Complementation Agreement No. 22, with a view to implementing a more comprehensive trade policy that better reflects contemporary challenges.

Chile's participation as guest of honour at the Santa Cruz de la Sierra International Book Fair illustrated the renewed climate of rapprochement and the shared willingness to strengthen ties between both societies. This gesture, together with the reactivation of dialogue mechanisms that had been suspended for years, reflects a shared disposition to build a more dynamic common agenda aligned with the needs of both peoples.

• Perú

Over the past four years, relations between Chile and Peru have been strengthened on a solid foundation of mutual cooperation, political trust, and strategic convergence. Through bilateral mechanisms such as the Binational Cabinet and the Border Integration and Development Committee (CIDF), both countries promoted trade, infrastructure, and development in their border areas. Among the advances achieved, particular note should be made of public investment in improvements to border infrastructure, such as enabling uninterrupted operation —24 hours a day, seven days a

week—of the Paso de Chacalluta, with the aim of facilitating the movement of people. These efforts translated into tangible benefits for citizens and were the result of stable and sustained political dialogue during the government of President Gabriel Boric.

The link between Chile and Peru is one of the oldest in the history of the country's foreign policy. On the occasion of the commemoration of the bicentennial of diplomatic relations in 2022, and as a symbol of this historic relationship, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of both countries, Antonia Urrejola and César Landa, visited Machu Picchu, where they unveiled a plaque in honour of Pablo Neruda, evoking the cultural, literary, and emotional ties that unite both peoples.

That same year, the Presidential Meeting and IV Binational Cabinet made it possible to redefine joint priorities through the Santiago Declaration, which established the Chilean–Peruvian Friendship Day and created the Bilateral Foresight Council. This roadmap placed at its core values such as democracy, human rights, gender equality, and cooperation in culture, science, and technology. The VII and VIII Meetings of the Permanent Committee for Political Consultation and Coordination (2+2), held in 2022 and 2023 respectively, also confirmed the willingness to move towards a diplomacy aimed at strengthening State capacities and democratic governance.



Gloria de la Fuente, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, attends the closing session of the Border and Integration Committee



First Meeting of the Chile–Bolivia Binational Working Group on Transboundary Water Resources (TWR)



Consular matters occupied a prominent place on the agenda, given the significant presence of Chilean communities in Peru and Peruvian communities in Chile. The reopening of the consulate in the city of Arequipa during this period responded to this reality, with the aim of supporting Chilean residents and visitors, as well as Peruvians and foreign nationals interested in travelling to Chile for work, academic, or tourism purposes. This decision strengthened the country's institutional presence in a key region of southern Peru.

Territorial integration, for its part, constituted a priority line of work during this period. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Border Integration and Development Committee, promoted the implementation of a simplified migration system designed to optimise migration control at the shared border and facilitate the mobility of people. At the same time, with the aim of advancing the demarcation of the international boundary, sessions of the Permanent Joint Boundary Commission were held, including its second extraordinary meeting in November 2024, as a sign of both countries' commitment to responsible and cooperative management of border matters.

In the area of security and organised crime, the holding of the first bilateral security meeting in December 2023 made it possible to establish initial guidelines for coordinated work and the exchange of strategic information. This line of action was further deepened during the poli-

tical consultations of 2025. The XVI Meeting of the Joint Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held in July 2024, added new commitments to the Annual Operational Plan 2024–2025, strengthening cooperation in the control of drugs and psychotropic substances as part of a shared, preventive-oriented approach to regional security.

These initiatives reflect the solidity and future projection of the ties between the two countries, as well as a dynamic, comprehensive, and constantly evolving relationship. The convergence of interests and principles has made it possible to consolidate mutual trust, reflected both at the bilateral level and in regional and multilateral forums.

B. South American countries: Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Ecuador, Colombia

Just as priority attention to neighbouring countries constitutes a core axis of Chilean foreign policy, so too does the strengthening of ties with South America's nearby countries. Chile has deepened its diplomatic relations and promoted spaces for regional coordination, with the aim of fostering integration and projecting a more united Latin American voice, capable of jointly addressing the challenges of the present and future on the global stage.



Minister van Klaveren meets with his Peruvian counterpart, Ana Cecilia Gervasi, within the framework of the 2+2 mechanism



Chilean and Peruvian Ministers of Foreign Affairs commemorate 200 years of bilateral relations in Machu Picchu



Gabriel Boric, President of the Republic,
receives the President of Brazil,
Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, on a State Visit

- **Brazil**

Relations between Chile and Brazil entered a new phase of projection under the government of President Gabriel Boric. This period has been marked by a convergence of shared principles and values: a democratic vocation, respect for human rights, adherence to international law, the defence of multilateralism, and the promotion of regional coordination. The President participated in the inauguration ceremony of his counterpart Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva in January 2023, on which occasion they held a bilateral meeting aimed at revitalising ties between the two countries.

Since then, political dialogue has intensified. The holding of the 2+2 mechanism in November 2023, which brought together senior authorities from the foreign affairs and defence sectors of both countries, reflected a shared understanding of the challenges of security, defence, and democratic governance in South America. The State Visit of President Lula da Silva to Chile in August 2024 marked another key moment in the bilateral agenda. The President travelled with a delegation composed of 14 ministers and more than 250 business leaders. During the visit, nineteen agreements were signed in priority areas such as agriculture, health, science and technology, trade, cybersecurity, care policies, the fight against hunger, energy cooperation, and mining. In recognition of the historic nature of the bilateral relationship, the Chilean–Brazilian Friendship Day was also established, to be celebrated on 22nd April.

The State Visit of President Gabriel Boric to Brazil in April 2025 marked a further milestone in this phase of deepening relations. During the visit, agreements were signed in areas such as science, energy, agriculture, security, gender, fisheries, trade, and support for SMEs, while progress was also made on joint projects as significant as the Bioceanic Road Corridor, which will link Campo Grande in Brazil with the ports of Chile’s Norte Grande. Through these commitments, progress was made towards a broad cooperation agenda aimed at strengthening bilateral integration and projecting its impact across the region.

President Lula da Silva’s invitation to Chile to participate in the G20 Summit, the BRICS Summit, and COP 30, as well as his visit to Chile to take part in the “Democracy Always” meeting and his participation in the two events on this matter held during the United Nations General Assemblies of 2024 and 2025, are emblematic of the high level of dialogue achieved between both governments.

President Gabriel Boric highlights the State Visit to Brazil alongside President Lula:

“
In a scenario of uncertainty, it is more relevant than ever to reaffirm our ties.”



At present, relations between Chile and Brazil are in a phase of sustained strengthening, underpinned by a broad, dynamic, and forward-looking agenda. The agreements signed and the fluid political and economic exchanges have consolidated a strategic partnership with significant potential in areas such as sustainability, innovation, regional integration, and inclusive development. This cooperation also reflects the deep convergence of principles and priorities shared by both countries, which has translated into joint action in global forums and South American coordination mechanisms, where they have prioritised more equitable international governance, democratic stability, and sustainable growth.

- **Colombia**

During this period, the partnership between Chile and Colombia has been significantly strengthened thanks to the commitment of both countries to deepen their ties, enrich the shared agenda, and adapt it to contemporary challenges. On 7th August 2022, President Gabriel Boric attended the Presidential Inauguration Ceremony at which President Gustavo Petro took office. On 9th January 2023, President Boric received his Colombian counterpart at Palacio de La Moneda on the occasion of the first State Visit of his term, held to commemorate the 200th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Chile has consistently supported the pursuit of peace in Colombia. During this period, it assumed took on the role of guarantor country in the peace talks between the Government of Colombia and the National Liberation Army. This role reaffirms Chile's vocation to promote peaceful means of conflict resolution, transitional justice, and the advancement of human rights in Latin America. As part of this process, a ceasefire agreement was reached in Havana in June 2023 which, although it expired in 2024, represented at the time a significant step forward for regional stability.

Chile and Colombia have sought to give greater depth to their bilateral relationship through the modernisation of dialogue mechanisms. In December 2024, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Alberto van Klaveren and Luis Gilberto Murillo, signed a memorandum of unders-

tanding updating the Strategic Partnership Council, with the aim of promoting a broader shared agenda in areas such as cooperation, the economy, culture, education, migration, and consular affairs.

- **Ecuador**

Chile and Ecuador have consolidated a renewed phase in their bilateral relationship, characterised by political dialogue, growing economic integration, and strategic cooperation in regional security. The signing of a memorandum of understanding in 2024, which established a permanent mechanism for political dialogue, has made it possible to significantly strengthen institutional channels for coordination and mutual cooperation.

Economic dynamism has been another fundamental pillar of this renewed partnership. The entry into force of the Trade Integration Agreement (ACE No. 75) in 2022 significantly boosted bilateral trade and facilitated new Chilean investments in key sectors of the Ecuadorian economy, such as mining, port infrastructure, and air transport. High-level visits have further reinforced this positive dynamic. The official visit of President Guillermo Lasso to Chile in 2022, as well as the visit of the Chilean Minister of Justice to Ecuador in 2023, contributed to diversifying and deepening the bilateral agenda.

- **Paraguay**

Chile and Paraguay have forged a relationship based on cooperation, trade, and regional coordination, consolidating themselves as strategic partners in South America. During this period, reciprocal presidential visits took place, reflecting the positive state of the bilateral relationship. In 2023, marking the 180th anniversary of diplomatic relations, President Santiago Peña paid an official visit to Chile, during which both countries signed a memorandum of understanding on the Simore Plus platform, strengthening cooperation in the field of human rights.

This same spirit of rapprochement was reaffirmed during the official visit of President Gabriel Boric to Paraguay, on which occasion he led



a business forum highlighting the dynamism of bilateral economic exchange, and also engaged in high-level dialogue on the Bioceanic Road Corridor.

Trade has likewise been a central pillar of the relationship, with the entry into force, in February 2024, of the Chile–Paraguay Trade Agreement, incorporated within the Economic Complementation Agreement No. 35 Chile–Mercosur. This instrument modernises the bilateral relationship through next-generation rules, promoting more agile, inclusive, and sustainable trade.

- **Uruguay**

Chile and Uruguay have infused renewed dynamism into their relationship and cooperation upon commemorating, in 2023, the 180th anniversary of their diplomatic relations—a milestone reflecting the solidity of a bond built on permanent dialogue, active cooperation, and a deep affinity in essential values such as democracy, sustainable development, and human rights. Both countries have also been pioneers in incorporating innovative approaches into their trade agreements, mainstreaming gender perspectives, environmental protection, and support for small and medium-sized enterprises, thereby projecting a modern, inclusive, and future-oriented bilateral agenda.

During this period, President Luis Lacalle Pou visited Chile in 2023 to participate in the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the coup d'état, and President Gabriel Boric attended the Presidential Inaugura-

tion Ceremony at which President Yamandú Orsi took office in 2025.

C. Deepening relations with our region: spaces for coordination

In an interconnected world, where local challenges have regional repercussions, Chile has opted to revitalise spaces for political coordination as a response to shared challenges.

Over the past four years, the Chilean Government has maintained active participation in multiple regional coordination forums, such as the OAS, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), the Andean Community—of which Chile is an Associate State—the Ibero-American Summit, the Summit of the Americas, and the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR). To this may be added notable contributions in various instances, which have translated into significant impacts at the regional level.

Particularly noteworthy have been its contributions within the framework of the Brazilian Consensus and the Pacific Alliance, spaces in which Chile has promoted a collaborative, results-oriented approach focused on the well-being of people. Additionally, in the economic and trade sphere, the country has decisively promoted the development of the Bioceanic Road Corridor, which seeks to connect southern Brazil with ports in northern Chile, with the aim of boosting connectivity and development in South America; and electrical interconnection with the Andean Community through Peru, with the objective of further diversifying the country's energy matrix.



Presidential Inauguration
in Uruguay

• **Brasilia Consensus**

One of the priorities of Chile's foreign policy has been to foster closer ties among South American countries, advancing towards the construction of a space for political coordination based on a flexible integration approach that allows for addressing the region's main democratic challenges. Under this premise, in January 2024 Chile assumed the rotating presidency of the Brasilia Consensus, created in 2023, reaffirming its commitment to regional integration.

During its pro tempore presidency, Chile promoted an agenda focused on three priority areas: combating transnational organised crime, migration, and disaster risk management. At the same time, it continued initiatives previously promoted by Brazil, such as the Infrastructure and Transport Network and the strengthening of the health sector, in addition to other key areas including education, energy, and migration.

Moreover, during its presidency in 2024, important meetings were held in Chile, including the first meeting of Ministers and senior authorities for Public Security and Organised Crime, and the second meeting of national senior authorities on Integrated Disaster Risk

Management of the Brasilia Consensus. Two political statements were also agreed upon: a declaration rejecting the violence perpetrated by groups linked to organised crime in Ecuador, and a statement expressing solidarity with the Government of President Luis Arce Catacora condemning the attempted coup d'état in Bolivia.

At the request of subsequent pro tempore presidencies, Chile currently maintains the Technical Coordination of the Working Group on Natural Disaster Management of the Brasilia Consensus, demonstrating its ongoing commitment to the region in areas aligned with its expertise.

• **Pacific Alliance**

With the aim of strengthening regional cooperation and promoting more inclusive and sustainable economic integration, Chile has exercised decisive leadership within the Pacific Alliance in recent years. In 2023, the country played a key role in overcoming the impasse generated by the transfer of the pro tempore presidency between Mexico and Peru. In order to prevent the paralysis of the mechanism, Chile temporarily assumed said presidency in June of that year, which made it possible to reactivate the work plans of the various technical groups, committees, and subcommittees. As a result of this management, institutional continuity was preserved and, in August, the official transfer of the presidency to Peru was completed, thereby ensuring the continuity and operability of the bloc.

In line with its commitment to this integration mechanism, Chile once again assumed the pro tempore presidency in March 2024. Among the main achievements during its tenure were the creation of the Youth Technical Group, as well as significant progress in the roadmaps for the Regional Digital Market, entrepreneurship promotion, and the strengthening of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises.



Chile organises a meeting to strengthen regional efforts to combat organised crime



Chile hands over the rotating presidency of the Brasilia Consensus to Colombia



Chile assumes the pro tempore Presidency of the Pacific Alliance in June 2023

In addition, high-level meetings aimed at reducing social gaps were held, such as the First Ministerial Meeting on Social Development and Inclusion and the Second Ministerial Meeting on the Empowerment and Economic Autonomy of Women, which enabled the exchange of experiences and best practices regarding care systems as a central axis for strengthening women's economic autonomy.

The conclusion of Chile's pro tempore presidency was marked by a major milestone: the approval of Costa Rica's request for accession as a full member of the Pacific Alliance, during the meeting of the Alliance's Council of Ministers held in December 2024. Faithful to its vocation for regional integration, Chile has reaffirmed its commitment to a more inclusive, resilient Pacific Alliance oriented towards generating concrete benefits for its citizens, consolidating its role as a proactive and constructive actor in strengthening regional cooperation and integration frameworks.

• Bioceanic Road Corridor

Continental connectivity is an indispensable condition for advancing towards greater South American integration.

The Bioceanic Road Corridor is a strategic infrastructure project aimed at articulating and enhancing South American economies for the direct benefit of their societies.

Chile has actively supported this initiative, convinced that its implementation will stimulate intra-regional trade, reduce logistics costs, and expand the international commercial integration of the participating countries. The project envisages a land route of more than 2,400 kilometres, crossing Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, and Chile, representing a concrete opportunity to overcome historical connectivity gaps in the Southern Cone.

The corridor is projected as a tool to strengthen trade links, shorten export transit times, and develop logistics capabilities along its entire length. A central component of this strategy is the positioning of the ports of northern Chile as a logistics platform towards the Asia-Pacific, with the aim of contributing to more balanced territorial development.

In April 2025, the Action Plan of the High-Level Commission of the Bioceanic Road Corridor was launched. This plan sets out an ambitious roadmap, with relevant measures in areas such as enabling infrastructure, border security, port logistics, intergovernmental coordination, as well as opportunities for business and private investment. The objective is to move towards effective integration that goes beyond rhetoric, enabling the alignment of public and private efforts to foster sustainable economic growth and strengthen South America's strategic positioning.



Chile concludes its pro tempore Presidency of the Pacific Alliance with the approval of Costa Rica's accession

D. Regional cooperation

In recent years, Chile has actively promoted regional integration, fostering cooperation and political coordination in regional and subregional forums, with the aim of addressing shared challenges and advancing towards sustainable and equitable development.

• OAS

Chile has reaffirmed its commitment to multilateralism and democratic principles through constructive participation in the OAS. It has promoted the institutional strengthening of the organisation and encouraged collective responses to priority challenges, such as the protection of human rights, the rule of law, and social cohesion.

During the 52nd General Assembly, held in Lima, Chile, together with Colombia, promoted and secured the adoption of a resolution on the human rights situation in Nicaragua, reaffirming its defence of democracy and human dignity.

In 2024, Chile assumed the presidency of the Voluntary Group for Follow-up on the Inter-American Democratic Charter, positioning itself as a relevant actor in the promotion of democratic principles and respect for fundamental rights. In addition, Chile contributed actively to debates on the situation in Venezuela. In January 2025, along with 13 other Member States, a declaration was signed rejecting the presidential inauguration of Nicolás Maduro, on the grounds that it lacked democratic legitimacy and verifiable guarantees of electoral integrity.

• CELAC

Chile has participated actively in meetings of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), both at Summits of Heads of State and Government and at meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, as well as at gatherings of national coordinators and technical-sectoral meetings across various areas.

The country played a prominent role at the III EU–CELAC Summit, supporting efforts to revitalise the bi-regional agenda on the basis of shared principles and values, and at the IV Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the China–CELAC Forum, held in Beijing, an instance that constitutes a strategic platform for advancing towards a more inclusive and sustainable cooperation between both regions. Presidents of Chile, Brazil, and Colombia participated in this meeting.

• Cartagena+40 Process

In 2024, Chile assumed leadership of the Cartagena+40 Process, a regional initiative supported by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which stems from the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees of 1984 and complements the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. This process constitutes the principal regional mechanism for the comprehensive and solidarity-based protection of refugees, internally displaced persons, and stateless persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, strengthening legal and humanitarian frameworks to address forced displacement.

Under the principle of the responsibility to cooperate, Chile led the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Cartagena Declaration and promoted the adoption of the Action Plan 2024–2034 in Santiago.

• Escazú Agreement

Chile reaffirmed its commitment to regional environmental governance through its accession to the Escazú Agreement in 2022, thereby consolidating its support for the principles of access to information, public participation, and justice in environmental matters. Accordingly, it has participated actively in the Conferences of the Parties to this instrument, notably at the second session held in Buenos Aires in April 2023, where it presented the Implementation Plan of the Escazú Agreement, aimed at ensuring effective, inclusive, and transparent implementation of the treaty at the national level.

At that conference, Chile assumed a leading role with the election of the national Guillermo Acuña as a member of the Committee to Support Implementation and Compliance, constituting recognition of the country's commitment to strengthening regional environmental institutional frameworks and promoting a multilateral agenda grounded in human rights and sustainable development.

• Protocol of San Salvador

In line with the importance that Chile attaches to economic, social, and cultural rights, its permanent mission to the OAS formally deposited the instrument of ratification of the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in these matters, known as the Protocol of San Salvador, with the General Secretariat of the organisation. Chile also presented the candidacy of the attorney and human rights expert Alberto Coddou McManus, who was appointed Independent Expert of the Working Group of the Protocol in December 2022.

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From Chile, in these turbulent times, we come to reaffirm our deep conviction that free and fair trade, for the benefit of our peoples, is the path to the progress and development of nations. We come to reaffirm that multilateralism, dialogue, and not unilateral impositions, are the way to address the challenges facing humanity.”

President of the Republic, Gabriel Boric,
at the China–CELAC Forum in Beijing.

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Over these 40 years, the Cartagena Process has promoted cooperation and shared responsibility to address the protection and integration needs of those forced to flee. This joint effort has made it possible to strengthen our asylum and internal displacement systems, ensuring appropriate reception for refugees, stateless persons, and displaced people, even in contexts of crisis.”

Minister Alberto van Klaveren







President Gabriel Boric visits Guatemala City to attend the inauguration of President Bernardo Arévalo

E. Strengthening ties with Central America and the Caribbean

Over the past four years, and under the leadership of President Gabriel Boric, Chile has decisively strengthened its ties with Central America and the Caribbean, renewing its commitment to the region through a cooperation agenda focused on sustainable development, regional integration, and the promotion of democracy. In seeking to address global challenges in a context of change and uncertainty, Chile has affirmed its position as a reliable partner in areas such as politics, trade, and education, jointly addressing challenges related to security, migration, climate change, and the promotion of fair and inclusive trade.

In the economic and trade sphere, relations between Chile and Central America are underpinned by the Free Trade Agreement with Central America and the respective bilateral protocols with each of its countries. Along the same lines, a Partial Scope Agreement was signed with Trinidad and Tobago in April 2025, constituting the first economic and trade treaty signed by Chile with an economy of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). This agreement strengthens a strategy of rapprochement with the English-speaking Caribbean and advances the diversification of markets.

One of the main guiding principles of the administration has been the promotion of regional integration and cooperation. Chile has sought to deepen relations with countries such as Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama, through its participation in regional forums such as the Central American Integration System. In this context, particular note should be made of President Gabriel Boric's decision to attend the presidential inauguration ceremony in Guatemala on 14th January 2024, when Bernardo Arévalo took office. His presence represented a clear signal of support for the strengthening of democracy in Guatemala and of Chile's willingness to reinforce relations with Central America.

Chile has also demonstrated its commitment to promoting greater representation of Caribbean countries in multilateral forums. The country supported the candidacy of Albert Ramdin, Surinamese Minister of Foreign Affairs, who became the first Caribbean national to assume the position of Secretary General of the Organisation of American States for the 2025–2030 term.

Finally, Chile maintains its willingness to share knowledge and experience in order to foster progress for the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean. During this period, cooperation programmes with Cuba, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic were renewed, focusing on health, sustainable development, and food security, with a clear priority on strengthening local capacity to respond to the most urgent needs of their respective populations.

3. Diversification and strengthening of alliances

A. Chile and its projection towards the Asia–Pacific

During this period, Chile has strengthened its presence in the Asia–Pacific through the consolidation of agreements, market diversification, and the projection of stability, reliability, and openness. The region is the epicentre of 21st century economic growth: with rapidly expanding markets, innovative technologies, and unprecedented dynamism, it offers significant opportunities for Chile. Chilean foreign policy has recognised that national development depends to a large extent on its ability to integrate efficiently into the commercial and diplomatic circuits of the Asia–Pacific. This approach has also incorporated an interest in ties with the islands of the South Pacific, with which Chile shares cultural proximity through Rapa Nui.

The link between Chile and the Asia–Pacific is no longer a project in development, but rather a consolidated reality. Over the past four years, the strategy of engagement with the region has produced concrete results, through agreements that have boosted the economy, generated new opportunities for Chilean companies, and positioned the country as a benchmark in trade diplomacy.

Chilean foreign policy towards this region is structured around two main pillars: the promotion of multilateralism and economic diversification. These guidelines have informed the processes of negotiating and upgrading trade agreements with Asian economies, as well as strengthening Chile’s participation in the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). Along the same lines, Chile has positioned itself as a relevant actor in forums such as APEC, fostering constructive dialogue with countries including China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and nations of Southeast Asia. With regard to India, given its relevance as a strategic market for export diversification, Chile has set as an objective the consolidation of a long-term political and commercial relationship. In this way, economic diversification has been crucial to expanding the export



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How to establish clear rules in international trade and avoid the protectionist tendencies that sometimes emerge. And, on the other hand, how to ensure that the benefits of international trade reach more people, especially small and medium-sized enterprises or businesses led by women.”

Minister at the APEC Leaders' Summit 2024



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The key lies in ensuring that APEC engages and works more closely with other organisations and regions.”

President of the Republic, Gabriel Boric, at APEC 2024

offering beyond raw materials, incorporating technological products, innovation, and specialised services, thereby positioning Chile as a strategic partner in future-oriented sectors.

This success is the result of coordinated action by different stakeholders, including specialised entities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which, together with the private sector, have worked jointly to strengthen Chile's presence in the Asia–Pacific. Domestic companies have been able to capitalise effectively on existing trade agreements, with notable advances in sectors such as wine, food technology, and renewable energies. At the same time, academia and innovation centres have made a significant contribution through knowledge exchange and the development of joint programmes with Asian universities, particularly in areas such as artificial intelligence, biotechnology, and clean energy.

• **Chile and China: comprehensive strategic partnership**

Over the past four years, the relationship between Chile and China has been reaffirmed as one of the strategic priorities of Chilean foreign policy. Historically centred on robust trade exchanges, this relationship has evolved towards a broader and more comprehensive agenda, incorporating technological innovation, cultural cooperation, and high-level political dialogue.

China, Chile's main trading partner, accounts for more than 36% of national exports. The deepening of the free trade agreement has reaffirmed Chile's position as a reliable supplier of strategic resources—such as copper and lithium—while at the same time strengthening the insertion of agri-food products such as wine, cherries, and salmon into the Chinese market. These advances have contributed to diversifying the export offering, while also posing the challenge of reducing long-term trade dependence through the opening of new markets and the increase of value added in national products.

Chile Week China has become a key tool for projecting the country's image, promoting the export offering, and strengthening links with authorities and strategic actors in the Chinese private sector. At its seventh edition in 2022, the official opening of ProChile's new trade office in Chengdu was announced, expanding institutional presence in a region of growing economic dynamism. The tenth edition, held in 2025, reaffirmed the strategic nature of the event and its role as a platform for diversifying the bilateral agenda, promoting emerging sectors, and deepening Chile's insertion into the Chinese market. In parallel, meetings of the Chile–China Joint Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation have continued to constitute a fundamental space for addressing challenges and opportunities in bilateral trade.

These instances have made it possible to expand opportunities for the Chilean export sector and diversify the exchange matrix, thereby

reinforcing the projection of a long-term relationship based on complementarity and mutual benefit.

At the same time, the educational and cultural dimension has gained increasing relevance, as evidenced by the growth in academic exchanges, scholarship programmes, and university cooperation, which have contributed to strengthening human capital and fostering cultural rapprochement between both countries.

During this four-year period, significant bilateral meetings also took place between President Gabriel Boric and President Xi Jinping: the first, at APEC 2022 in Thailand; the second, during President Boric's State Visit to China in October 2023; the third, at APEC 2024, held in Peru; and the fourth, during the official visit to Beijing in May 2025.

The 2023 State Visit aimed to strengthen bilateral ties, promote new investments, and expand scientific, cultural, and commercial exchange. During his stay, the President held multiple meetings and participated in various public activities. The itinerary began in Chengdu, where he led the inauguration of Chile Week China, and continued in Beijing with participation in the Third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, an initiative aimed at strengthening physical and digital connectivity. Thirteen cooperation agreements were signed to modernise the bilateral agenda, including memoranda of understanding on economic development, Antarctic cooperation, and investment in the digital economy.

In 2025, on the occasion of the Fourth China–CELAC Forum, the President undertook an official visit to China, during which he held a further meeting with President Xi Jinping. On that occasion, shared priorities such as the expansion of bilateral trade, the promotion of investment, and cooperation in clean energy, technological innovation, connectivity, and infrastructure were addressed. The agenda included participation in the Chile–China Business Forum, as well as the signing of five agreements, among which those aimed at expanding agri-food exports to the Chinese market stood out, reinforcing the strategic projection of the bilateral relationship.

• **Japan**

The relationship between Chile and Japan is one of the most solid and long-standing in the Asia–Pacific. Based on mutual respect, cooperation, and a shared vision, it has consolidated itself as a model of bilateral engagement that benefits both nations. Over the past four years, this partnership has deepened its scope, moving beyond trade towards technological innovation, investment in clean energy, and growing collaboration in the educational, cultural, and disaster prevention fields. Cooperation in astronomy, defence, mining, and science and technology has also stood out, strengthened by the signing, in 2023, of the Agreement on Cooperation in Science, Technology and Innovation.



A P R 2 0 2 5

President Gabriel Boric holds a bilateral meeting with the President of the Republic of Korea, Lee Jae-myung

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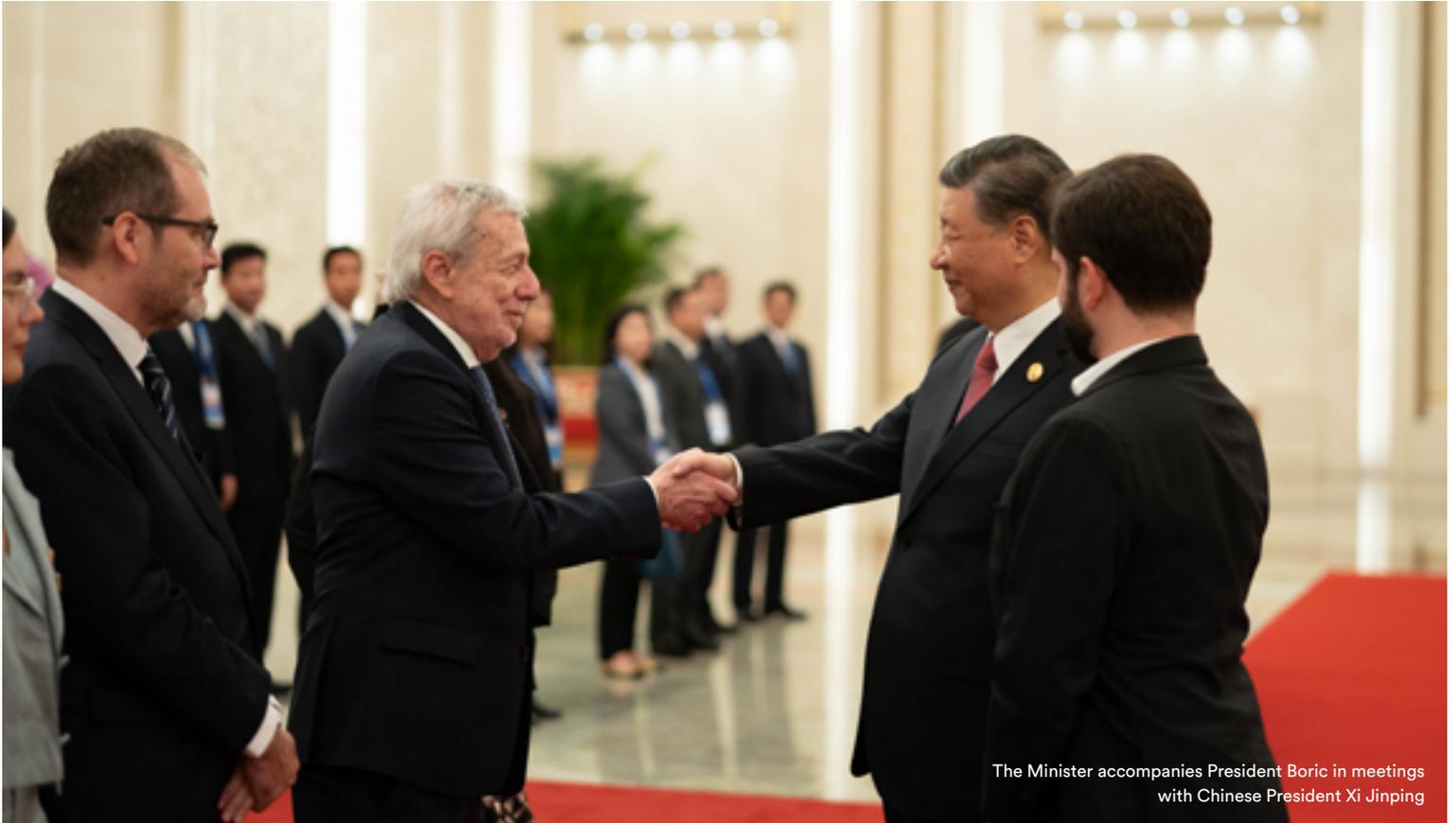
We know that Chile is recognised in China as a reliable partner in sectors such as agribusiness, seafood products, and mining, and that is why we are well positioned to strengthen our commercial relationship towards new areas, not only commercial, but also scientific, technological, innovation-related and, why not, cultural.”

President Gabriel Boric, opening
Chile Week China 2023





State Visit of President Gabriel Boric to the People's Republic of China in 2023



The Minister accompanies President Boric in meetings with Chinese President Xi Jinping

Investment and technological cooperation have become pillars of this new phase. Japanese companies have increased their presence in Chile, particularly in renewable energy and sustainable infrastructure, with a marked interest in the development of green hydrogen, an area in which Chile projects regional leadership.

At the multilateral level, Chile and Japan maintain close coordination in forums such as APEC and converge in regional initiatives such as the Pacific Alliance and the CPTPP, a key instrument for economic integration in the Asia-Pacific.

In 2023, the project “Building Resilience and Sustainable Development against Disasters for Societies in Latin America and the Caribbean”, also known as Kizuna II, implemented by Chile and Japan, defined its Action Plan 2023–2026. This plan entailed the implementation of 31 activities on issues such as forest fires, earthquakes, and tsunamis, among others. This second phase places emphasis on strengthening regional capacities for disaster risk reduction, through the implementation of training programmes, seminars, and international courses, in coordination with more than a dozen Chilean institutions and under the framework of the Japan-Chile Partnership Programme. A recent milestone of great symbolic significance was Chile’s participation in the Expo Osaka 2025, with the pavilion “Makun: The Mantle of Chile”. This global-scale event not only served as a showcase for Chile but also represented a strategic investment to strengthen our presence

in the Asia-Pacific, the most dynamic economic region of the twenty-first century. During his visit to Japan, President Gabriel Boric held a bilateral meeting with Prime Minister Shigeru Ishiba, in which they addressed issues of multilateral cooperation, trade, culture, technological innovation, and disaster risk management.

• Republic of Korea

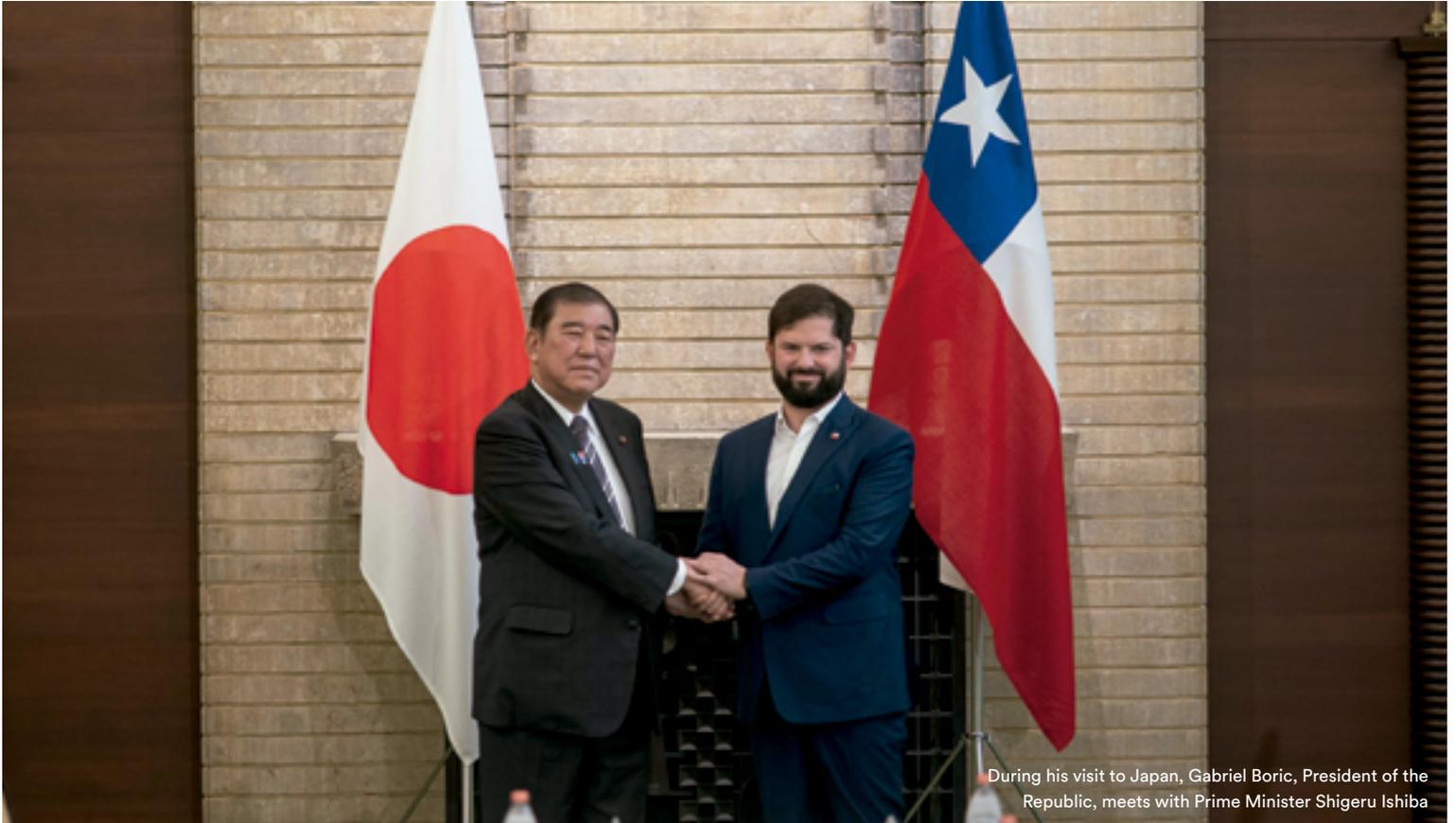
The relationship between Chile and the Republic of Korea has reached a level of maturity that goes beyond traditional trade to become a partnership with multiple dimensions. While bilateral trade remains a fundamental pillar of the relationship, cooperation in innovation, technology, education, and sustainability has gained unprecedented prominence, helping to position Chile as a key partner of the Republic of Korea in Latin America.

Chile has strengthened ties with South Korean companies and research centres in cutting-edge areas such as artificial intelligence, nanotechnology, and renewable energies. This engagement has made it possible to build bridges for knowledge transfer and the adoption of new technologies, which in turn will enhance the competitiveness of Chilean industry in high value-added sectors. Cooperation in clean energy matters has been a particularly significant milestone, with the Republic of Korea investing in green hydrogen projects in Chile—an industry with transformative potential for the country’s sustainable

“

China is our main trading partner, and bilateral exchange has grown steadily thanks to the joint efforts of public and private institutions. Through this event, which extends its reach year after year and moves towards its tenth edition in 2025, we demonstrate the sustained commitment of Chilean foreign policy and the relevance of China for our country. This approach responds both to our priorities and to the interest of the Chinese market in an offer aligned with its sustainable development objectives.”

Minister Alberto van Klaveren



During his visit to Japan, Gabriel Boric, President of the Republic, meets with Prime Minister Shigeru Ishiba

“
I understand trade as an encounter between peoples, and this is not only the exchange of goods valued in monetary terms, but also culture and the spirit of the nation.”

President of the Republic, Gabriel Boric.

development.

At the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum Leaders' Summit 2025, held in Gyeongju, Republic of Korea, it was announced that Chile will once again host APEC in 2032. During his visit to Korea, President Boric held a meeting with the President of the Republic of Korea, Lee Jae Myung, on which occasion they discussed the bilateral agenda and agreed to advance cooperation in culture and innovation.

- **India: an emerging market on Chile's agenda**

In recent years, Chile has sought to deepen its relationship with India, a country considered a priority within its foreign policy. Recognising its relevance as a strategic market for export diversification, Chile has set the objective of consolidating a long-term political and commercial relationship capable of generating mutual benefits and strengthening the international projection of both countries.

With bilateral trade already exceeding USD 3.5 billion annually, India has positioned itself as Chile's seventh largest trading partner, accounting for 2.1% of Chile's global trade in 2024. Aware that this trade relationship holds significant potential for expansion, Chile and India announced the launch of negotiations for a Comprehensive Economic



Gabriel Boric, President of the Republic, meets Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi

Partnership Agreement (CEPA) during the State Visit led by President Gabriel Boric in April 2025.

Chile has positioned itself as a reliable supplier of raw materials and agro-industrial products to the Indian market, while India has increased its exports of machinery, pharmaceutical products, and technology. However, the relationship has moved beyond the purely commercial sphere to include cooperation agreements in areas such as science, technology and innovation, defence, mining, culture, disaster management, and renewable energies, among others, reflecting the mutual interest in expanding the bilateral relationship with a long-term strategic vision.

Chile and India have promoted a collaborative agenda in high-technology areas, including artificial intelligence, digital transformation, and innovation. Indeed, during President Boric’s State Visit in 2025—the first at that level in sixteen years—activities were carried out to strengthen cooperation in this field, culminating in Chile’s accession to the Global Innovation Alliance of the State of Karnataka (Bengaluru). This has been complemented by growing interest from Indian conglomerates in investing in Chile, particularly in renewable energy.

The future of the relationship between Chile and India is projected with unprecedented dynamism, driven by the convergence of inte-

rests in key areas such as energy, technology, and sustainable trade.

- **Alliances with dynamic and emerging economies of Southeast Asia (ASEAN)**

Chile’s successful consolidation in the Asia–Pacific has also been made possible by a diversified foreign policy firmly committed to multilateralism. Active participation in mechanisms such as APEC, CPTPP, and ASEAN has strengthened Chile’s positioning as a relevant actor in both regional and global dialogue.

Over the past four years, relations between Chile and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have expanded significantly, marking a turning point in Chile’s Asia–Pacific engagement strategy. It is a bloc made up of ten countries—Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, and Cambodia—that has emerged as one of the most dynamic regions in the world, with sustained economic growth, expanding markets, and a level of regional integration that has attracted the attention of global actors.

Beyond trade, cooperation in innovation and technological development has intensified. Chile has participated in joint initiatives



Official visit to India by Minister of Foreign Affairs Alberto van Klaveren



Minister van Klaveren meets with ambassadors of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

with countries, such as Malaysia and the Philippines, to strengthen knowledge transfer in strategic sectors including digitalisation, renewable energy, and biotechnology. This exchange has enabled highly specialised Chilean companies to enter the region, generating synergies with local actors and contributing to the modernisation of Southeast Asian economies.

Education and academic cooperation have also been areas of notable growth in relations between Chile and ASEAN. In recent years, there has been an increase in student exchange programmes, scholarships, and cooperation agreements between Chilean and Asian universities, allowing for a greater flow of talent and knowledge between both regions. This dynamism has been particularly evident in the technological and scientific fields, where Chilean institutions have established partnerships with innovation centres in Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand for research in areas such as artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, and sustainable development.

In the trade sphere, Chile and Singapore share a long history of joint efforts to advance an innovative trade architecture, from the origins of the CPTPP and the pioneering Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA) to more recent developments. In this regard, within the framework of APEC 2025, negotiations were launched for a Green

Economy Partnership Agreement. In addition, in April 2025, the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, Alberto van Klaveren, paid a visit to Singapore, where he pursued a working agenda that included a meeting with his Singaporean counterpart, Vivian Balakrishnan, advancing cooperation in international development and environmental matters.

- **Australia and New Zealand: allied partners in the South Pacific**

Chile has consolidated its relationship with Australia and New Zealand, based on shared interests in trade, technological innovation, education, and sustainable development. This partnership has deepened significantly through joint participation in the CPTPP, which has substantially boosted economic integration and investment.

With Australia, Chile has increased trade in key sectors such as mining, renewable energy, and the food industry. Australian companies stand out for their investment and technological transfer in mining, promoting sustainable and efficient practices. Cooperation in solar, wind, and green hydrogen projects positions Chile as a regional leader in clean energy. The distance between Australia and Chile has also been reduced by a growing number of air connections and the Cable Humboldt project, which will connect the ports of Valparaíso

and Sydney.

New Zealand, for its part, has collaborated particularly in agro-industry, facilitating the exchange of technologies to improve agricultural efficiency and production sustainability. Cooperation in the dairy and meat sectors has also enhanced Chile's competitiveness in international markets. At the same time, cooperation in Antarctic affairs has been further strengthened.

From a multilateral perspective, the three countries collaborate actively in multilateral instances such as the CPTPP, APEC, and the Pacific Alliance, promoting an agenda of fair trade, sustainable development, and coordinated climate action. This cooperation translates into the joint defence of multilateralism, shared values, and the pursuit of mechanisms to strengthen global governance. Thanks to this long-term strategic vision, relations with Australia and New Zealand will continue to grow and consolidate, positioning Chile as a key and relevant actor in the Pacific region. The three countries participate in the South Pacific Defence Ministers' Meeting, which in 2025 was held in Chile for the first time.

To further reinforce its presence in the Pacific, Chile has engaged with the Pacific Islands Forum, of which it has been a Dialogue Partner since 2021. This rapprochement responds not only to the growing strategic relevance of these nations—particularly in matters of climate change, ocean governance, and multilateral cooperation—but also recognises a cultural affinity between the people of Rapa Nui and the communities of the South Pacific islands.

B. Chile and Europe: modernisation, convergence and global projection

Since its beginnings as an independent nation, Chile has built a solid relationship with Europe. This region has been key to the country's institutional, economic, scientific, and cultural development. Ties with European nations, which span multiple dimensions, have been consolidated over the years as a pillar of Chilean foreign policy.

Chile and Europe share values and principles such as the promotion and protection of human rights, the valuing of democracy, respect for the rule of law, sustainable development, environmental protection, and the defence of multilateralism. These principles have become the foundation of effective cooperation that contributes to the construction of an international order based on mutual respect and the peaceful resolution of disputes.

“

This is a historic milestone that consolidates the lasting bond between Chile and the European Union. This agreement not only establishes new standards in trade and cooperation but also reflects a mutual commitment to values that are fundamental to us.”

Minister Alberto van Klaveren

• **Modernisation of the agreement with the European Union and the European Free Trade Association**

After two decades in force, in December 2023, Chilean authorities and the European Union signed the new Advanced Framework Agreement (AFA) and the Interim Trade Agreement (ITA), which replace the Association Agreement. This new framework for cooperation adapts bilateral relations to the challenges of the 21st century and incorporates areas such as green technology, digital governance, and innovation.

On 1st June 2025, the political pillar of the AFA entered into provisional application. For its part, the ITA, in force since February 2025, extended preferential coverage to Chilean exports, reaching 99.6% of tariff lines.

In parallel, in 2024 Chile concluded the process of modernising its agreement with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), strengthening its trade and technological integration with Europe beyond the European Union framework. The update of this agreement entailed the elimination of 100% of customs duties on industrial goods, 99% of agricultural imports from EFTA States into Chile, and 95% of customs duties on Chilean exports to EFTA States. In addition, it incorporates new chapters on trade and sustainable development, digital trade, and, for the first time, a chapter on small and medium-sized enterprises.

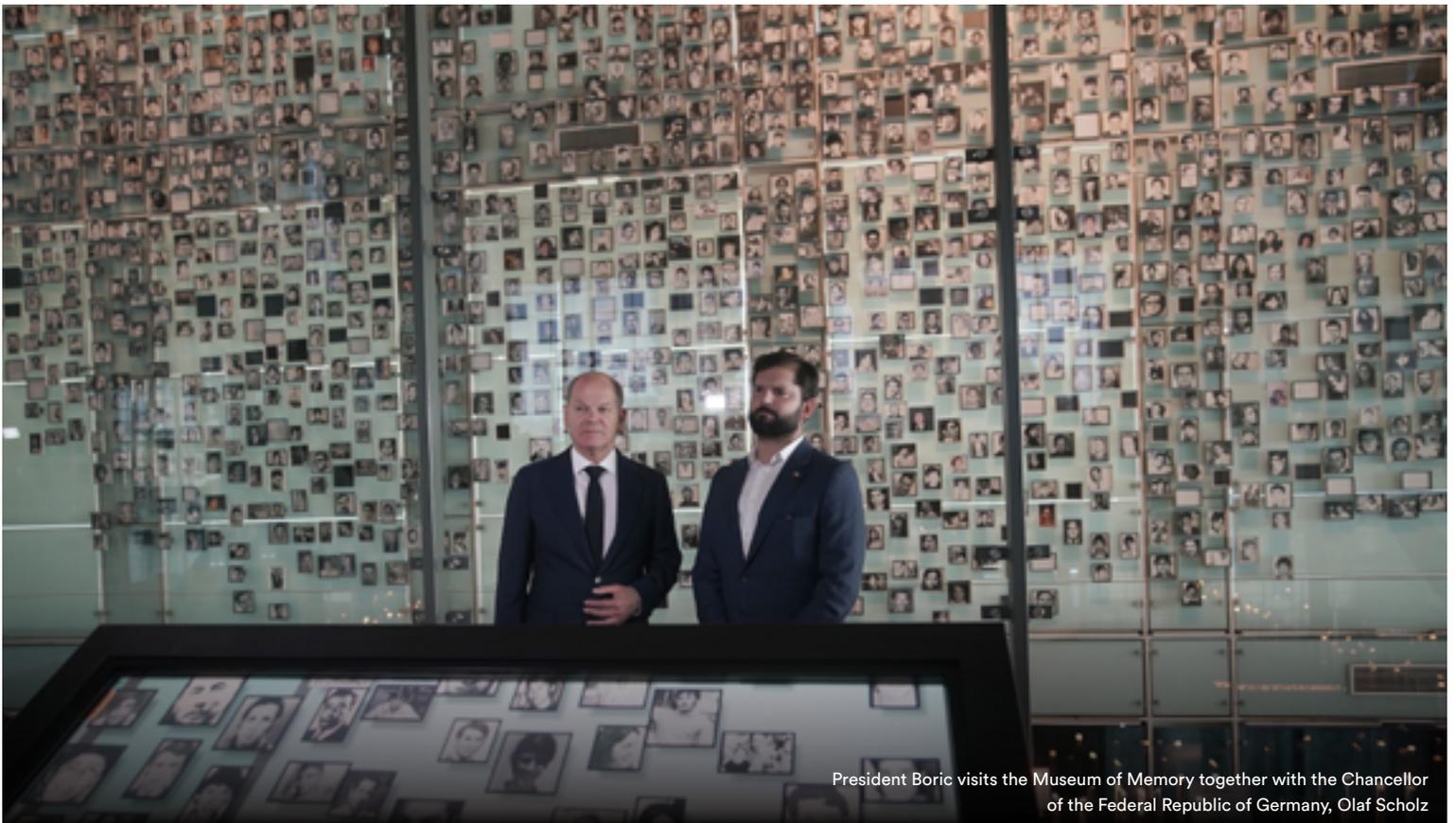
• **Scientific, energy, and technological cooperation with the European Union**

Chile has also consolidated itself as a relevant partner for Europe in matters of scientific and technological cooperation. Through the Copernicus LAC–Chile Regional Centre, Santiago became the South American hub for satellite data processing. Reintegration into the Horizon Europe programme enabled Chilean institutions to participate in cutting-edge European scientific networks, while the EU–LAC Digital Alliance promoted a people-centred digital transformation.

Astronomical cooperation between Chile and the European Union has continued to be a scientific and diplomatic success story. Chile hosts the main facilities of the European Southern Observatory (ESO), including the Extremely Large Telescope (ELT), and was selected to host the General Assembly of the International Astronomical Union in 2030, reaffirming its position as the world capital of observational astronomy.



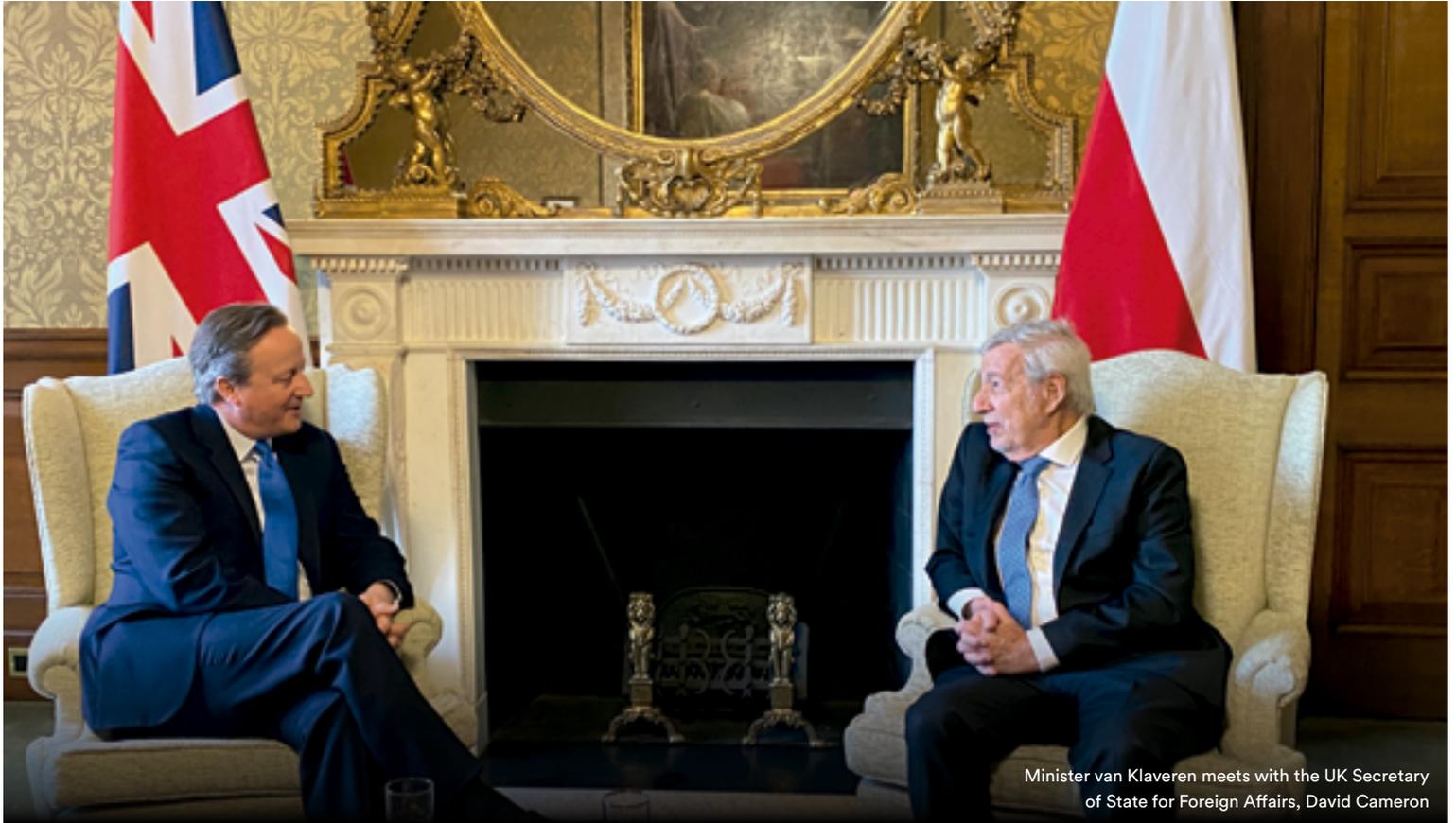
Chile and the European Union sign the Advanced Framework Agreement



President Boric visits the Museum of Memory together with the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Olaf Scholz



Emmanuel Macron, President of the French Republic, supports Valparaíso's candidacy to host the Secretariat of the BBNJ Agreement



Minister van Klaveren meets with the UK Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, David Cameron

- **Cooperation with European countries: alliances on strategic issues and with a forward-looking vision**

In terms of bilateral cooperation, Germany consolidated itself as an ally in areas such as renewable energies, scientific cooperation, critical minerals, and human rights. In January 2023, Chancellor Olaf Scholz paid an official visit to Chile, during which agreements were signed on renewable energies and the circular economy. Subsequently, in June 2024, President Gabriel Boric visited Germany, holding meetings with Chancellor Scholz, Federal President Frank-Walter Steinmeier, and the Minister-President of Bavaria, Markus Söder, and taking part in the economic forum Chile–Germany: Strategic Partners for Global Challenges. In March 2025, President Steinmeier visited Chile, highlighting the conclusion of the Chile–EU Advanced Framework Agreement, the entry into force of the Interim Trade Agreement, cooperation on lithium, and joint efforts to establish a site of memory at Colonia Dignidad.

With the Netherlands, the bilateral relationship also deepened significantly, with green hydrogen as the main axis of cooperation. At the political level, a series of high-level meetings took place: in 2023, President Boric met with Prime Minister Mark Rutte during the CELAC–EU Summit in Brussels, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Alberto van Klaveren held two meetings with his Dutch counterpart, Hanke Bruins Slot.

In 2025, both countries commemorated 200 years of diplomatic relations, an anniversary that included seminars on glacier preservation, collective action on biodiversity and water, the signing of a memorandum on political consultations, and an agreement with the Clingendael Institute in The Hague, in addition to a negotiation workshop at the Diplomatic Academy in Santiago. Within this context, Minister Alberto van Klaveren paid a working visit to the Netherlands.

The entry into force of the Association Agreement between Chile and the United Kingdom in 2021, together with this country’s accession to the CPTPP in 2024, has expanded market access and strengthened economic cooperation. Over these years, the United Kingdom has consolidated itself as the fourth-largest investor in Chile, with a strong presence in key areas such as renewable energy, electromobility, and sustainable mining. Cooperation has also stood out in areas such as critical minerals and strategic planning dialogues.

For its part, the relationship with France showed increasing dynamism, with significant progress in fields such as science, education, artificial intelligence, renewable energies, and ocean protection. The official visits of Presidents Boric and Macron, in 2023 and 2024 respectively, consolidated a shared agenda around feminist foreign policy, the development of clean technologies such as green hydrogen, cooperation on lithium, and collaboration in Antarctica. During his visit to Chile, Presi-



Gabriel Boric, President of the Republic, receives the President of the Spanish Government, Pedro Sánchez, during his official visit to Chile in 2024

dent Macron delivered a historic speech before the National Congress, in which he endorsed Valparaíso's candidacy as the seat of the Secretariat of the BBNJ Agreement and reaffirmed the strategic alliance between the two countries.

In Northern Europe, Chile pursued an active agenda with the Scandinavian countries. In June 2024, President Boric visited Sweden, where he met with King Carl XVI Gustaf, Prime Minister Ulf Kristersson, and the President of Parliament. During the visit, a letter of intent was signed for a bilateral roadmap in seven key areas, along with a memorandum of understanding on smart mobility and road safety. With Norway, a memorandum of understanding on Antarctic cooperation was signed in June 2025, followed by another Memorandum on Cooperation in gender equality in foreign policy in July 2025.

Between 2023 and 2024, Chilean authorities made several visits to Switzerland to strengthen bilateral relations. In March 2023, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Antonia Urrejola met with Swiss Federal Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Ignazio Cassis, addressing opportunities for cooperation in the environment, human rights, and innovation. In July 2023, President Gabriel Boric visited the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) of the European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN) and met with senior officials of the World Health Organisation and the World Trade Organisation.

With Spain, political, economic, and cultural ties were strengthened around key issues such as cybersecurity, the protection of human rights, and feminist foreign policy. In 2023, President Boric signed agreements in these areas during his official visit to Spain. One year later, in March 2024, Prime Minister Pedro Sánchez paid an official visit to Chile, during which new agreements were signed on a fair ecological transition, Antarctic cooperation, and democratic memory. In addition, both countries signed the Renewed Strategic Partnership, an instrument that updates the bilateral relationship and incorporates new priorities for its future projection.

In the case of Belgium, the relationship focused on the defence of human rights and the promotion of a more inclusive multilateral system. In June 2025, Chile received a State Visit from His Majesty King Philippe and Queen Mathilde, during which issues such as democracy, human rights, and multilateral cooperation were discussed. This meeting reaffirmed renewed interest in areas such as green hydrogen and critical supply chains, as both countries seek to advance together in scientific cooperation and sustainable development.

Chile has also promoted democracy through its active participation in multilateral forums and collaboration on global solutions. It has supported international initiatives aimed at resolving conflicts peacefully and in accordance with international law, as in the case of Ukraine.



The Minister accompanies President Boric on an official visit to the Vatican

In 2023, Chile reaffirmed its support for Ukraine’s territorial integrity in a videoconference with President Volodymyr Zelenskyy and offered humanitarian cooperation. In 2024, it participated in the Peace Summit held in Bürgenstock, Switzerland, where it reiterated its commitment to a diplomatic and negotiated solution to the conflict.

In October, President Gabriel Boric paid an official visit to the Holy See, where he was received in private audience by the Supreme Pontiff, Pope Leo XIV. The meeting, held at the Apostolic Palace in Vatican City, addressed various issues of relevance to relations between the two States, including human rights, the role of the Catholic Church in Chile, and the importance of historical memory, as well as shared concerns regarding ethical and global challenges such as the humanitarian crisis in Gaza and the fight against poverty, one of the central themes of Pope Leo XIV’s first apostolic exhortation, *Dilexi Te*.

As part of his working visit to Italy, President Boric participated in a seminar honouring Bernardo Leighton, co-founder and historical figure of Christian Democracy, marking the 50th anniversary of the attack against him and his wife. In addition, President Boric led the Chile–Italy Business Meeting, which brought together Italian investors and aimed to deepen bilateral trade relations and address the main opportunities and challenges surrounding investment between the two countries.

C. North America: strategic alliances in times of transformation

• Chile and the United States: a strategic relationship

Founded on historical ties and shared values, the relationship between Chile and the United States occupies a significant place in Chilean foreign policy. Over more than two centuries of diplomatic relations, both countries have developed broad and diverse cooperation, based on democratic principles, converging interests, and a dynamic agenda in areas such as science, technology, the environment, security, trade, and investment. It is a mature and institutionalised relationship which, over the past four years, has been consistently deepened.

In 2023, Chile and the United States commemorated two milestones that reflect the strength and projection of their bilateral relationship: the bicentenary of diplomatic relations and the twentieth anniversary of the entry into force of the Free Trade Agreement between the two countries. The latter has consolidated itself as a fundamental instrument for energising economic and trade ties, generating opportunities for investment, productive diversification, and cooperation in strategic sectors. Both commemorations reaffirmed the resilient, diversified, and mutually beneficial nature of a part-



The Minister accompanies President Gabriel Boric in his bilateral meeting with US President Joe Biden



Minister Alberto van Klaveren meets with US Secretary of State Antony Blinken

nership that continues to adapt to the challenges and priorities of the 21st century.

In November of that same year, the President of the Republic, Gabriel Boric, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Alberto van Klaveren, undertook a working visit to Washington, D.C., which included a bilateral meeting with the President of the United States, Joe Biden, at the White House. During the meeting, both leaders addressed priority issues on the bilateral and multilateral agenda, such as trade, climate change, and regional and global challenges. President Boric took part in the Americas Partnership for Economic Prosperity (APEP) Leaders' Summit, an initiative of the United States Government aimed at promoting inclusive and sustainable development across the hemisphere.

Subsequently, in October 2024, the seventh round of bilateral political consultations was held in Washington, D.C., led by the Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, Gloria de la Fuente, and the United States Deputy Secretary of State, Kurt M. Campbell. The agenda included cooperation on migration, organised crime, technological investment, energy security, critical minerals, cybersecurity, and Antarctic protection. Both sides reaffirmed their willingness to strengthen bilateral relations and deepen cooperation on matters of mutual interest. In line with this, strategic planning dialogues have proved to be a useful tool for continuing to project the bilateral relationship.

On the economic front, the entry into force, in December 2023, of the Convention to Avoid Double Taxation with the United States constituted a decisive step that will help to stimulate reciprocal investment, particularly in strategic sectors such as clean energy and technological innovation.

Within the framework of the Visa Waiver Programme, joint work has been maintained on a permanent basis, giving rise to continuous information exchange aimed at strengthening verification mechanisms and addressing transnational organised crime. These advances, together with the updating of procedures and the incorporation of new technological tools, have helped to reinforce mutual trust and the institutional response capacity of both countries. This area of cooperation not only had tangible results for Chilean citizens for Chilean citizens travelling to the United States but also reaffirmed the importance of the migration agenda within the bilateral relationship.

In a context marked by the advance of transnational organised crime and its impact on the region, cooperation on security and border control, the fight against organised crime, and migration cooperation assumed a prominent place on the bilateral agenda. Both countries strengthened information-sharing, updated procedures, and the use of new technologies to improve secure mobility and prevent the illicit trafficking of persons, drugs, and weapons. In this regard, the im-

plementation of the Biometric Identification Transnational Migration Alert Program (BITMAP) stands out as a biometric tool designed to improve early detection of risks associated with irregular migration, enabling information exchange between the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Chilean police forces.

Scientific and technological cooperation continues to be an area of great potential within the bilateral relationship. The Vera C. Rubin Observatory, located at Cerro Pachón and funded by the United States National Science Foundation, began operations in 2025, consolidating Chile as a global reference in astronomy. This project, the result of sustained collaboration between scientific institutions in both countries, symbolises the constructive and long-term nature of the Chile–United States relationship, as well as its capacity to generate initiatives with global impact.

• **Chile and Mexico: new forms of cooperation**

The relationship between Chile and Mexico has gained renewed momentum during the government of President Gabriel Boric, building on a shared history of collaboration and solidarity. The excellent state of this bilateral relations has been reflected in reciprocal visits at the highest level. In November 2022, President Gabriel Boric undertook an official visit to Mexico, which included a meeting with President Andrés Manuel López Obrador. In turn, the Mexican President visited Chile in September 2023 to participate in the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the coup d'état, in a significant gesture of solidarity and commitment to the country's historical memory.

On the economic front, June 2024 marked 25 years since the entry into force of the Free Trade Agreement between both countries. On 30th September 2024, a protocol modernising the FTA was signed, incorporating chapters on trade and gender, and on micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, with the aim of adapting the agreement to current challenges and promoting more inclusive and sustainable trade.



Official visit to Chile by President López Obrador in 2023



President Gabriel Boric on a working visit to Ottawa, June 2022

• **Chile and Canada: a shared vision for the future**

In recent years, the relationship between Chile and Canada has experienced notable expansion, driven by a robust cooperation agenda based on inclusive trade, innovation, education and sustainable development. This work has made it possible to project a modern partnership, with an emphasis on political dialogue, economic collaboration and joint action in multilateral forums.

From an economic perspective, the Free Trade Agreement between the two countries, together with their participation in the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership, has helped to energise bilateral trade and facilitate a favourable environment for investment. Canada has consolidated its position as the largest foreign investor in Chile, with a significant presence in key sectors of the national economy such as mining, energy and technology.

At the political level, the working visit of President Gabriel Boric to Ottawa on 6th June 2022 marked a significant milestone. On that occasion, a memorandum of understanding on gender equality and the empowerment of women was signed, strengthening cooperation

between both countries in the area of gender and inclusive public policies. The visit to Chile by Canada’s Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mélanie Joly, on 12th November 2024 reaffirmed the commitment to advance a comprehensive strategic agenda, and during her visit an agreement on cooperation in forest fire management was signed. More recently, within the framework of the APEC 2025 Leaders’ Summit, President Gabriel Boric and Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney signed the update of the Strategic Partnership Framework Agreement between both countries. This agreement allows the bilateral relationship to be projected into a renewed and more comprehensive phase, focused on the global challenges of the present and the future.

Climate change and environmental protection have occupied a central place on the bilateral agenda. In 2024, both nations led for the second consecutive year the Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. They have also strengthened polar cooperation through the signing, in February 2025, of an agreement between the Instituto Antártico Chileno and Polar Knowledge Canada, aimed at expanding Chilean–Canadian cooperation in polar research.



Meeting between Minister Alberto van Klaveren and Saudi Minister of Investment Khalid Al-Falih,

D. Africa and the Middle East: emerging ties

• The Gulf and its projection

Within a foreign policy oriented towards the diversification of alliances and engagement with new regions, Chile has taken significant steps to strengthen its ties with the countries of the Gulf. This reflects the strategic priority Chile assigns to this region, not only as an emerging economic partner, but also as a relevant interlocutor in the construction of sustainable global solutions.

• Saudi Arabia

A key milestone in this process of consolidating Chile's presence in the region has been the Government's decision to reopen a resident embassy in Riyadh, nearly three decades after its closure in 1996.

This decision reflects the shared interest in reactivating diplomatic ties and promoting political dialogue on issues of common interest, and responds to a renewed willingness to cooperate in areas as relevant as renewable energy, green hydrogen and water resource

management. This was underscored by Saudi Arabia's Minister of Investment, Khalid Al-Falih, during his visit to Santiago in August 2023, on which occasion he held a meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Alberto van Klaveren. In addition, a memorandum of understanding was signed with the Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism, aimed at strengthening bilateral economic relations and promoting foreign direct investment. At the same time, the new diplomatic mission in Riyadh has a strategic purpose, as the city hosts the Gulf Cooperation Council, which will facilitate Chile's commercial and investment outreach to the entire region.

• United Arab Emirates

Over the past four years, relations with the United Arab Emirates have also deepened significantly. A tangible reflection of the strengthening of the bilateral relationship was the official visit of President Gabriel Boric in July 2024. During this historic tour, the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) was signed, an instrument that constitutes a milestone in the deepening of economic and trade cooperation between both countries. In particular, the agreement represents a substantial opportunity for Chilean exporters, especially in the food, mining, energy and services sectors



Official visit by President Gabriel Boric to Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (UAE), 29th July 2024



Visit by the Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs to Kenya

- **Qatar**

During this four-year period, Chile has also strengthened its ties with Qatar, a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council. The visit of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Soltan bin Saad Al-Muraikhi, marked a significant step in the bilateral relationship. In his meeting with Minister van Klaveren, mutual interest in strengthening cooperation and trade was reaffirmed. On that occasion, a memorandum of understanding on political consultations was signed, along with a visa waiver agreement for diplomatic, special and official passports.

- **Relations with Africa**

The administration of President Boric has sought to strengthen and expand Chile's presence in Africa, consolidating the country as a reliable partner in the region. Beyond trade, Chile's foreign policy has emphasised solid technical cooperation and active diplomacy as expressions of its commitment to sustainable development and multilateralism. Chile's continued status as an Observer State to the African Union has been key to strengthening dialogue with its members and generating synergies in areas such as governance, climate change and economic development.

Given the high potential for collaboration between Chile and Africa, our diplomacy has placed particular emphasis on knowledge transfer and capacity building. Through various programmes, Chile has shared its experience in strategic sectors such as energy, agriculture and water resource management, promoting initiatives that foster inclusive and sustainable growth across the continent. Chile's interest in expanding its ties with Africa has been reflected in the reactivation of political consultations and in high-level bilateral meetings with authorities from Algeria, South Africa, Kenya, Ethiopia and Morocco.

This renewed dynamism is illustrated by the visit of the Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, Gloria de la Fuente, to Ethiopia, Kenya and South Africa in November 2024, and by the visit of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Alberto van Klaveren, to Morocco. During the latter visit, the Minister participated in the inauguration of the first edition of the Congress of the Future in Rabat, marking the first time this initiative was held outside Latin America. The event brought together leaders, experts and academics from Morocco, Chile and other countries to jointly develop solutions to global challenges and to strengthen bridges between Africa and Latin America. This activity constitutes recognition of Morocco as an important partner for projecting Chile's foreign policy and scientific diplomacy in a region of significant global potential.

4. International Economic Relations

A. Modernisation of agreements and market diversification

The government of President Gabriel Boric has achieved significant progress in the field of international economic and trade. Among these achievements are the modernisation of the Association Agreement with the European Union, the signing of the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between Chile and the United Arab Emirates, and a partial scope agreement with Trinidad and Tobago. In addition, in 2024 negotiations for CEPAs with India and Philippines started, and participation in the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) was further deepened.

Likewise, the agreement with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and the Free Trade Agreement between Chile and Mexico were updated. Alongside these developments, between 2022 and 2025 the Undersecretariat for International Economic Relations (SUBREI) prepared and published an Agenda for the Modernisation of Investment Agreements, balancing the protection and promotion of investment with the State's regulatory autonomy.

During the 2022–2025 period, the Government's emphasis was placed on expanding international economic networks towards markets identified as having potential for diversifying Chile's economic ties. This approach strengthened an agenda for the modernisation of international economic agreements and, through the work of ProChile, in coordination with the private sector, promoted exports in order to deepen the diversification of exporting firms and destination markets.

The agreement modernisation process was preceded by the strengthening of mechanisms and methodologies to assess their economic and trade performance. SUBREI incorporated more sophisticated instruments to estimate impacts and benefits. To this end, it signed a memorandum of understanding with Canada, which included technical-level training to acquire new tools such as advanced econometric models and approaches developed by international organisations, including the International Trade Center, enabling the quantification and projection of potential benefits. Examples of these advances in-

clude the publication of the evaluation of the Free Trade Agreement with the United States and the development of experimental evaluation models for the agreement with the Republic of Korea, among others.

In terms of negotiations, the most significant milestone was the technical conclusion and legislative approval of the Advanced Framework Agreement (AFA) and the Interim Trade Agreement between Chile and the European Union, which modernised the Association Agreement in force since 2003. This modernisation expands market access to 99.6% of Chilean products exported to Europe and incorporates provisions in areas such as the energy transition, digital trade, gender equality and sustainability. It also includes the commitment to establish a permanent court for investor–State dispute settlement, replacing bilateral investment agreements with all European Union countries. This reinforces Chile's commitment to a more equitable and sustainable economy, while consolidating economic ties with one of the country's principal trading partners.

In July 2024, a CEPA with the United Arab Emirates was signed, which entered into force in November 2025. This agreement is a milestone, as it is the first of its kind concluded by Chile with the Middle East and North Africa. In addition, at the beginning of 2024 and with the aim of diversifying Chile's economic relations, ministerial authorities visited Saudi Arabia, Kenya and South Africa. Through these visits, Chile also sought to strengthen ties with the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

Chile signed a Partial Scope Agreement with Trinidad and Tobago in April 2025. This is the first agreement of its kind with a nation of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), marking a milestone in Chile's rapprochement with this region.



Signing of the CEPA between Chile and the United Arab Emirates (UAE)

Network of Economic and Trade Agreements

65
Economies



In line with the priorities of this government, President Gabriel Boric visited India in April 2025, where the start of negotiations for a comprehensive economic agreement was announced.

This agreement will facilitate market opening, tariff reduction and the establishment of modern rules for trade in goods and services, while also promoting bilateral cooperation with India.

Another noteworthy development was the first meeting of the Joint Economic Commission between Chile and the Philippines, held in August 2023 in Manila. During the meeting, the state of the bilateral economic relationship was addressed, common challenges were assessed and mechanisms to strengthen trade and investment were explored, concluding that the negotiation of a comprehensive trade agreement was the best way to achieve these objectives. In December 2024, in Manila, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Alberto van Klaveren, participated in the launch of negotiations for a comprehensive economic agreement. This agreement will further strengthen ties with the member States of ASEAN, a region of high interest for Chile.

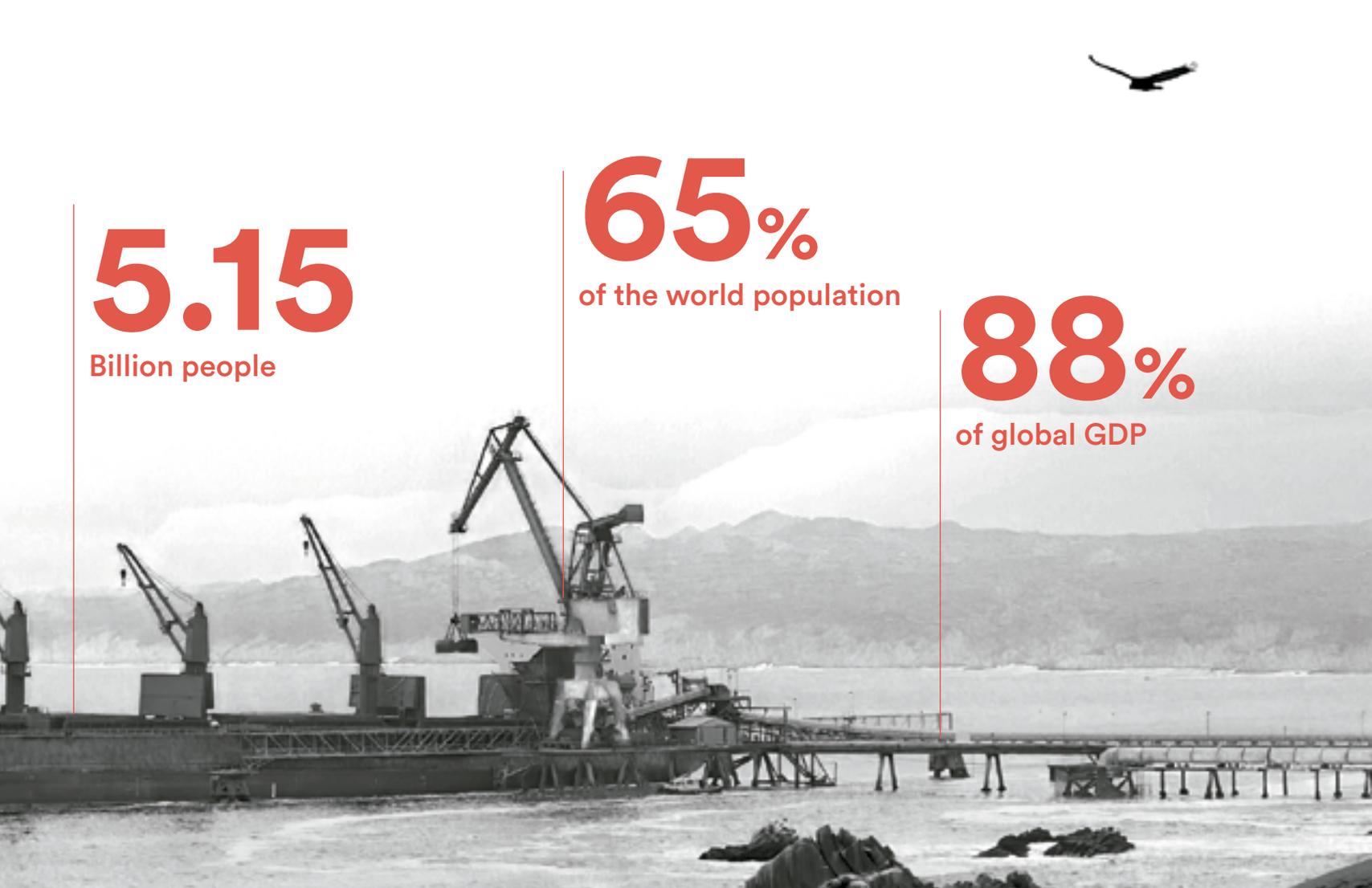
At the plurilateral level, on 21st February 2023 Chile's accession to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) entered into force. Through this agreement, Chile recognises and values the importance that economic and tra-

de alliances have had for the country's growth and development over the past three decades, seeking to secure greater opportunities and spaces to provide collective and rules-based responses to the new challenges on the international agenda.

Indeed, the CPTPP offers opportunities for Chilean agricultural, forestry, fisheries and livestock sectors; facilitates access to Asia-Pacific markets such as Japan, Vietnam and Canada; strengthens regional economic development within the country; and encourages the participation of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in regional value chains. In this same context, the accession of the Republic of Korea to the Digital Economy Partnership Agreement was welcomed.

Another significant advance in Chile's trade strategy was the modernisation of the Free Trade Agreement with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), in force since 2004. Negotiations for this modernisation concluded in September 2024 and it is currently undergoing legislative consideration. In addition to including provisions on environmental cooperation, the agreement updates rules of origin and promotes the participation of SMEs and women-led enterprises in international trade.

Furthermore, the Government has sought to foster and maintain optimal conditions for the development of investment projects, em-



5.15
Billion people

65%
of the world population

88%
of global GDP

phasing sustainable and resilient growth through economic diversification, while ensuring investment protection. The process of modernising International Agreements on Promotion and Protection of Investments (APPI) seeks to balance the attraction of foreign direct investment with the State's right to regulate.

This modernisation aims to consolidate a coherent and updated investment policy by replacing APPIs with investment chapters included in economic and trade agreements. Existing APPIs with Malaysia and the United Kingdom have already been replaced, in accordance with the general provisions of the CPTPP. In cases where no APPIs existed, the investment chapters contained in already signed agreements were used, as occurred with Malaysia. Finally, with regard to first-generation APPIs, progress was made in their modernisation by incorporating more up-to-date standards, as reflected in the agreement with Switzerland, signed in June 2025.

These initiatives reflect Chile's commitment to expanding its markets, adding value, and consolidating a foreign policy grounded in sustainability, equity and international cooperation.

B. Regional integration and multilateralism

In recent years, Chile has consolidated its role within the Pacific Alliance, promoting a modern, dynamic and sustainable model of integration. During the 2023 Pro Tempore Presidency, dialogue among the members was reactivated, strengthening economic cooperation and the bloc's global projection. In 2024, the Alliance reaffirmed its commitment to inclusive development, highlighting the acceptance of Costa Rica as a candidate country, thereby expanding its regional reach. Progress was also made in areas related to youth, MSMEs, entrepreneurship and digital integration, including the creation of the Youth Technical Group, the Public–Private Roadmap for MSMEs and the updating of the digital market. Finally, in May 2025, the Free Trade Agreement between the Pacific Alliance and Singapore entered into force, consolidating the bloc's projection towards the Asia-Pacific. Its legislative approval represented a milestone of this administration.

At the regional level, Chile has strengthened its trade relations with Mexico through the modernisation of the Free Trade Agreement, including new chapters on gender and trade, and on MSMEs. Negotiations were started to incorporate the same new chapters into the Economic Complementation Agreement with Bolivia, which is expected to be signed during the second half of 2025.



Visit by the Undersecretary of International Economic Relations to Saudi Arabia. Meeting with the Assistant Minister of Investment

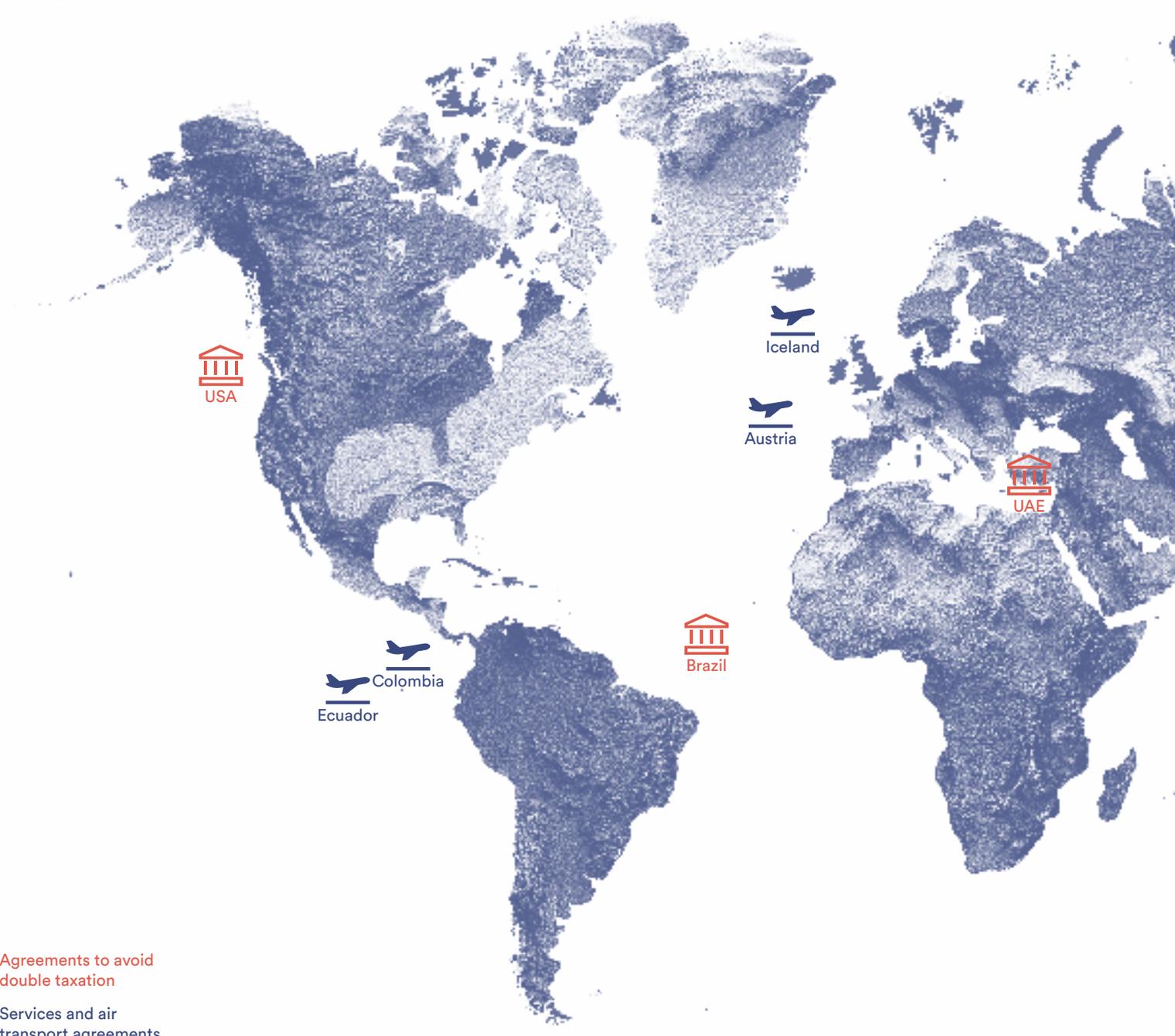


Visit by the Undersecretary of International Economic Relations to Kenya. First meeting of the Chile–Kenya Joint Committee on Trade and Investment



Visit by the Undersecretary of International Economic Relations to South Africa. Meeting with Chilean and South African business leaders and investors

New Agreements in Force



 Agreements to avoid double taxation
 Services and air transport agreements



The country has strengthened its presence in organisations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), the Pacific Alliance, and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). Likewise, Chile has contributed to building consensus in decisions adopted within the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).

At the WTO, Chile has reaffirmed its trade leadership, its commitment to the multilateral trading system and to sustainable and inclusive trade, promoting the removal of barriers and an international system based on predictable and transparent rules. Between 2022 and 2023, it served as co-coordinator, together with the Republic of Korea, of the negotiations for the Investment Facilitation for Development Agreement and proposed the inclusion of provisions on responsible business conduct and anti-corruption, with the aim of improving the investment climate and reducing costs through transparency and international cooperation.

In 2023, Chile completed its sixth Trade Policy Review at the WTO, highlighting its economic performance, trade integration and leadership in digital trade, sustainability, energy transition and trade with a gender perspective. That same year, it submitted its Instrument of Acceptance of the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies, reinforcing its commitment to ocean sustainability and SDG 14.6, and, in January 2024, it hosted a Latin American ministerial meeting prior to the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference in Abu Dhabi, held in February 2024.

Within the OECD, Chile has strengthened its participation through a technical approach that promotes an inclusive and sustainable foreign trade policy. It has advanced in the use of the organisation's metrics and data to support its international position on trade facilitation, market diversification and the defence of the moratorium on customs duties on electronic transmissions at the WTO. Chile was the first Latin American country to host the Annual Conference of the Global Forum on Productivity and the Global Innovation Forum (2023), and in February 2023 it served as Vice-Chair of the First Ministerial Summit on Responsible Business Conduct.



Chile concludes its pro tempore Presidency of the Pacific Alliance

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum constitutes a strategic forum for promoting Chile's economic integration at the regional and Asia-Pacific levels, as well as sustainable and inclusive growth aligned with the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040, which promotes trade and investment, innovation and digitalisation, and balanced, secure, inclusive and sustainable growth.

Chile participates actively in the more than 200 meetings organised annually by the Forum, ranging from leaders', ministerial and senior officials' meetings to committees, working groups and economic and technical cooperation workshops. This includes, from 2022 to date, the participation of the President of the Republic in the Leaders' Meeting, of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Undersecretary for International Economic Relations in the Joint Ministerial Meeting, and in the Trade Ministers' Meeting. This high-level participation helps to reaffirm Chile's commitment to cooperation and multilateralism, deepening relations and opportunities for collaboration with other economies at bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral levels.

Intellectual property, in turn, promotes innovation, sustainable development and integration into global trade. In addition to presiding over APEC's Intellectual Property Experts Group, where it promotes an agenda linking intellectual property with innovation, digitalisation and sustainable development, Chile has recently adopted two WIPO treaties: the Riyadh Design Law Treaty, which harmonises the protection of industrial designs, and the Treaty on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge, which seeks

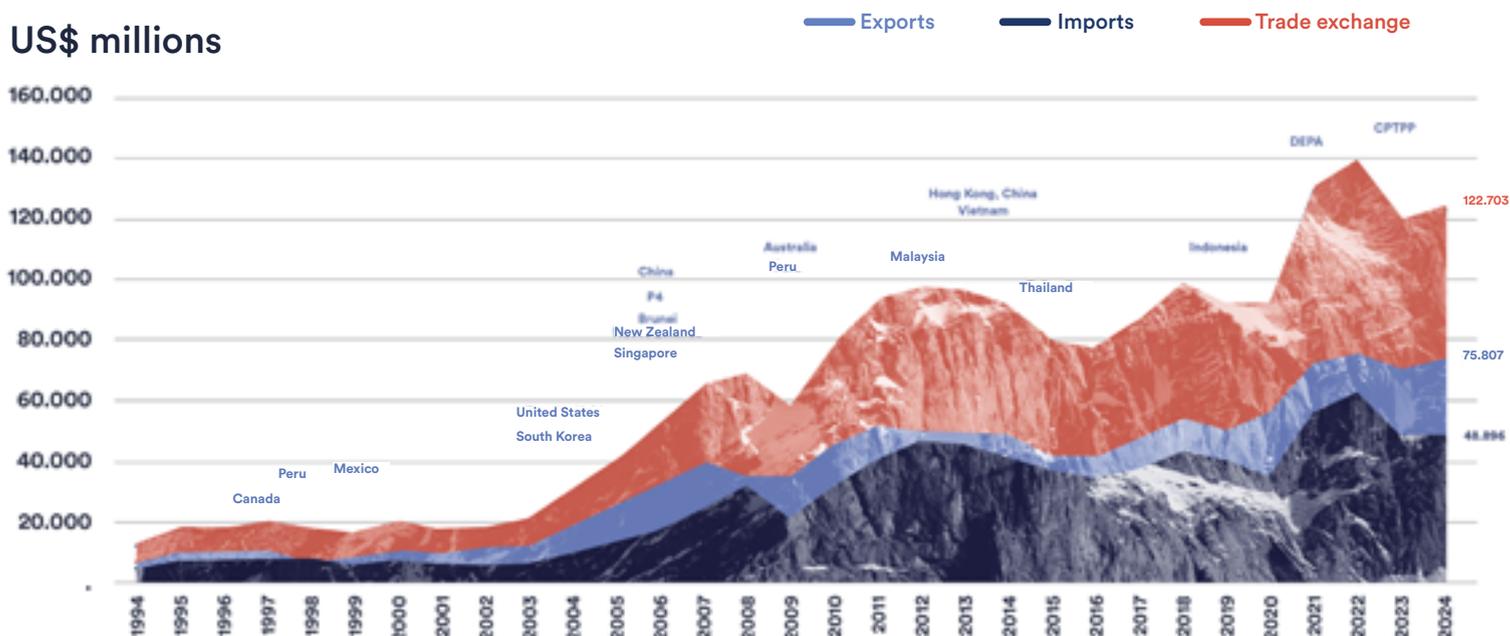
to prevent biopiracy. At the legislative level, SUBREI promoted the legislative processing and approval of four WIPO classification instruments. Accordingly, in July 2025 Chile submitted the Nice Agreement, Strasbourg Agreement, Locarno Agreement and Vienna Agreement with the organisation's Director General.

In July 2023, SUBREI participated in the first Latin America and Caribbean Summit for inclusive, sustainable and equitable global taxation, held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia. With regard to the proposal for a regional tax cooperation platform, with ECLAC as technical secretariat, an inclusive and transparent dialogue on international taxation was promoted in order to identify common positions and strengthen the regional voice in the global debate. At the Summit, a joint declaration was signed creating a space for cooperation and the exchange of experiences. Likewise, SUBREI coordinated Chile's participation in the discussions that led to UN Resolution 78/230 on a future framework convention on taxation.

Chile's active participation has extended to other high-level forums. In October 2023, it took part in the G7 Trade Ministers' Meeting in Osaka, Japan, focused on sustainable economic growth. At this meeting, emphasis was placed on the importance of strengthening supply chains so that developing economies can increase their presence in global markets.

Chile–APEC Trade Exchange

US\$ millions



Source: Directorate of Studies, SUBREI, based on figures from the Central Bank of Chile

Additionally, the invitation extended to President Gabriel Boric to attend the G20 Brazil 2024 Summit positioned Chile on the global stage on issues of global governance, energy transition and social justice.

Taken together, these actions at the multilateral and regional levels reflect Chile's long-standing vocation for trade integration and international cooperation. From the WTO to the Pacific Alliance, including forums such as APEC, the OECD, the G7 and the G20, the country reinforces its leadership in sustainable development, economic governance and the articulation of efforts to address global challenges. In this way, Chile continues to project itself as a reliable partner and a relevant actor in building an inclusive, innovative and environmentally responsible future, reflecting the objective of Chilean foreign policy to construct a trade policy based on inclusive and sustainable development.

C. Trade diplomacy

Through the ongoing dialogue that Chile maintains via its network of 35 economic and trade agreements with the rest of the world, the country advances an agenda that addresses technical barriers to trade, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, and non-tariff barriers faced by Chilean exports. During 2024, significant technical obstacles were overcome with Chile's principal trading partners. With China, the avian influenza emergency was resolved and, thanks to coordinated technical and diplomatic efforts, the market was reopened in October 2024 to Chilean white meats. This

constituted a milestone that strengthened the poultry industry and the national economy.

D. Inclusive trade and sustainable development

• Inclusive trade policy: MSMEs and gender equality

Inclusive trade has become one of the central pillars of the action of the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in line with the feminist foreign policy and the inclusion policies promoted by the Government, a commitment that has been reaffirmed in various multilateral forums. This principle seeks to ensure that trade opening and investment flows generate benefits that are more broadly shared across society, with direct impacts on the economic autonomy of women and their integration into the economy, on the participation of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, and on the recognition of sectors that have traditionally been excluded, such as Indigenous peoples and rural communities.

A first area of action within this agenda has been the establishment of national dialogue instances, conceived as mechanisms to articulate the work of the State, the private sector, civil society and academia. In March 2024, the first Public Sector Inclusive Trade Roundtable was held, with the participation of representatives from ministries responsible for international affairs, MSMEs and representatives of Indigenous peoples.



The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents the seventh edition of the In-Depth Analysis of Women Exporters

That same year, the first Private Sector Inclusive Trade Roundtable was organised, with the participation of micro, small and medium sized enterprises, foundations, trade associations, NGOs, and universities. On that occasion, the initiatives promoted by Chile during its pro tempore presidency of the Pacific Alliance were presented, along with preliminary findings from ongoing studies on inclusive trade. The meeting concluded with a presentation by Imagen de Chile Foundation, including their Chile País de Mujeres brand, which reflects the decision to project the country internationally through the recognition of women’s contributions.

During 2024, these roundtables held their second editions, once again bringing together a private sector roundtable with representatives of business associations, NGOs, academia and civil society organisations, as well as a public sector roundtable focused on exchanges among gender advisers from different ministries. The SUBREI institutionalised a coordination channel linking multiple agencies around a shared objective: to make trade a space for inclusion and equity. One of the most notable outcomes of these national efforts emerged from SUBREI’s research agenda, through the publication of successive editions of the Radiografía de la Mujer Exportadora (In-Depth Analysis of Women Exporters).

A second area of action concerns the modernisation and negotiation of bilateral and regional trade agreements, already outlined in this document, which have incorporated specific chapters on gender and on small and medium-sized enterprises. The 2024 update of the treaty with Mexico is a significant example. This innovation transforms the bilateral relationship into a benchmark for inclusive trade in Latin America, demonstrating that equality commitments can form a constitutive part of regulatory frameworks.

With Brazil, the work plan of the MSME and Entrepreneurs Chapter for the 2024–2025 period incorporated indicators developed by ECLAC to monitor the benefits of the different chapters of the agreement, prioritising follow-up on the Trade Facilitation and Gender chapters. Within this framework, in 2025 the first joint Brazil–Chile study was published to measure the participation of women-led enterprises in bilateral trade.

With Ecuador, implementation of the gender chapter of the trade integration agreement began with the virtual workshop “Gender perspective in statistics: its importance in foreign trade”, which underscored the relevance of having disaggregated data to measure women’s participation in international trade.

The expansion of this perspective is also evident in agreements with other regions. With the United Arab Emirates, a comprehensive economic partnership agreement was signed that included a chapter on trade and the economic empowerment of women, alongside the MSME chapter, while with the European Union the Advanced Framework Agreement, in force since February 2025, incorporated provisions on gender equality and the participation of small enterprises. These advances demonstrate that Chile has moved beyond general declarations towards the crystallisation of concrete commitments, supported by monitoring mechanisms and action plans.

Taken together, all these actions show that SUBREI's inclusive trade agenda constitutes a consistent public policy, with positive impacts at both national and international levels. The challenge now is to ensure that the commitments undertaken translate into concrete and sustainable impacts, particularly in the lives of rural women, Indigenous women and small-scale entrepreneurs, who are those most in need of policies that combine international openness with social justice. Trade, conceived in this way, becomes an effective tool for equity, autonomy and the reduction of structural inequalities.

• **Foreign trade and sustainable development**

Chile's trade policy has been one of the pillars of the country's economic development, contributing to its productive modernisation and international integration. For decades, this strategy was marked by the exploitation of comparative advantages in traditional sectors such as mining, agriculture and fisheries, whose products found in market openness a pathway to expand and consolidate the country as a reliable partner in global trade. Nevertheless, recent changes in the international economy have required a new approach to trade policy. Today, Chile seeks to project itself internationally as an exporting country committed to the ecological transition and productive transformation.

The government of President Boric took on the challenge of aligning foreign trade with sustainability objectives. Aware that trade agreements, investment attraction and participation in international forums are decisive tools for steering productive transformation, an agenda has been promoted to ensure that trade openness contributes to the energy transition, the diversification of the productive matrix, and the country's economic and social resilience. The publication in 2025 of the Trade Policy Aligned with the 2030 Agenda is a clear expression of this effort, illustrating how trade can become a driver of inclusion, equity and sustainability.

This agenda also takes into account other forward-looking analytical documents that project the role of trade policy towards the year 2045. This long-term perspective responds to the need to anticipate global trends and future challenges. Geopolitical tensions, the climate emergency, technological transformation and the reorganisation of

value chains require thinking beyond the immediate context, defining strategic guidelines that provide coherence to State action and guide economic and social actors towards a sustainable and complex development model.

To strengthen the impact of these processes, SUBREI has promoted inter-institutional work with United Nations agencies, particularly ECLAC and UNCTAD, under the coordination of the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Chile. This collaboration enriches the trade and sustainability agenda with specialised analysis, comparative experiences and technical support for inter-institutional governance.

The projection of this agenda is not limited to the preparation of strategic documents or future-oriented reflection. It is also reflected in Chile's participation in the main international forums where the trade and sustainability agenda is shaped. One example is SUBREI's participation in the Joint Working Party on Trade and Environment of the OECD, where Chile reaffirmed its commitment to the transition towards a greener and more sustainable economy.

In the field of multilateral dialogue, Chile has assumed an active role in the efforts led by the International Maritime Organization. SUBREI participates in negotiations and initiatives aimed at meeting the objectives of the revised 2023 strategy on greenhouse gas emissions, which seeks to reduce emissions from international maritime transport. This commitment reflects the understanding that foreign trade cannot be dissociated from its environmental impact and that the maritime routes connecting Chile to the world must be part of the climate solution.

Chile has played an active role in the creation of the Partnership for a Green Economy, facilitating dialogue with New Zealand and Singapore since the establishment of the Joint Working Group in 2024, and hosting the first in-person meeting in Santiago in 2025. Our country has promoted a non-binding instrument with an evolutionary clause, measurable commitments and areas of cooperation such as green trade, sustainable finance and investment, ensuring concrete progress and building consensus to formally launch the initiative on the margins of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Summit 2025.

In parallel, SUBREI has defined concrete sectoral objectives to guide its action. These include support for national strategies on green hydrogen, lithium and critical minerals, as well as the promotion of sustainable fuels for aviation and international maritime transport, accompanied by bilateral agreements such as the memorandum of understanding to establish a Binational Working Group on Lithium and Salt Flats between Chile and Argentina.

These initiatives seek to harness the opportunities offered by key sectors for the global energy transition, positioning Chile as a strategic actor in future-oriented value chains. However, the vision underpin-

Chile's leadership in global exports in 2024



ning them goes beyond the mere expansion of exports and aims to generate local productive linkages, promote quality employment and ensure benefits for the different regions of the country.

The attraction of responsible investment constitutes another essential component. Chile has positioned itself as an attractive destination for foreign direct investment in green and strategic sectors, highlighting the importance of investors respecting the State's regulatory authority and aligning with public policy objectives related to sustainability.

Public-private collaboration has been reaffirmed as a condition for advancing this agenda. The promotion of sustainable exports, the incorporation of international human rights and environmental standards, and raising awareness among productive sectors of the challenges posed by climate change are part of a shared effort between the State and economic actors. SUBREI has also promoted responsible business conduct as a defining feature of Chile's international trade, reinforcing the idea that competitiveness must be compatible with people's well-being and environmental protection.

The path ahead requires maintaining and deepening this effort. Global trends, often complex and uncertain, can become opportunities if Chile is able to anticipate them and act with a State-level vision.

Trade policy is neither an isolated nor a merely technical field, but a fundamental instrument for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, strengthening economic resilience, diversifying the productive matrix and projecting a development model that combines growth with social justice and environmental responsibility. In this direction, Chile is moving towards 2045 with the conviction that its trade policy can and must be a vector for sustainability, equity and structural transformation.

1st

World's exporter

- Copper
- Fresh cherries
- Fresh plums
- Mussels
- Salmon fillets
- Iodine
- Lithium carbonate
- Jack mackerel
- Frozen sea urchins
- Seaweed

2nd

World's exporter

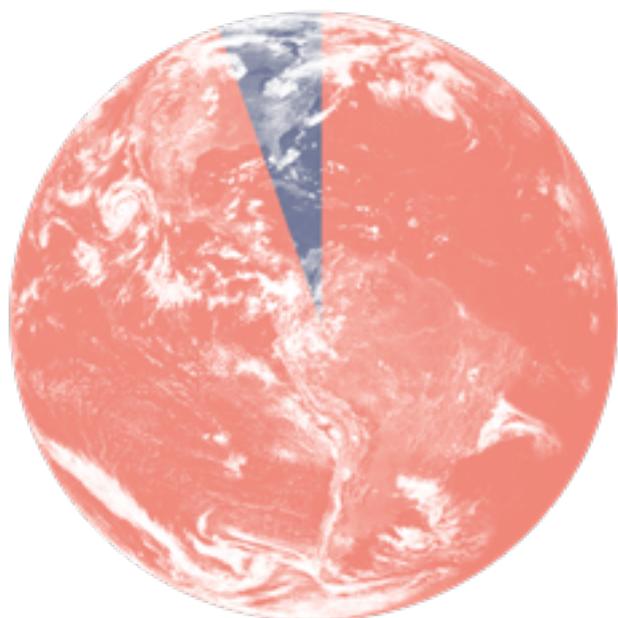
- Lithium hydroxide
- Hazelnuts
- Oat grains
- Lily bulbs
- Dehydrated apples
- Trout fillets

3rd

World's exporter

- Walnuts
- Fresh peaches
- Grape juice
- Steel grinding balls for mineral processing
- Pulp
- Frozen raspberries





95,9%

of Chile's exports are destined for markets with Economic and Trade Agreements (ETAs), including China, the United States, CPTPP, the European Union, Japan, and MERCOSUR, among others.

E. ProChile and its contribution to exports

The Chilean General Directorate for Export Promotion, ProChile, is a key institution in the strategy for the internationalisation of Chilean companies and market diversification. During this period, ProChile consolidated its role as the State's technical body for the promotion of Chilean goods and services, the internationalisation of SMEs, and the promotion of an export offer based on added value, innovation, and sustainability.

With 51 years of experience, the institution has an office in every region of the country and more than 50 offices in 39 of the world's main markets. Through collaborative public-private work with companies and their respective industry associations, ProChile has become a platform that generates a global business network.

In 2024, the country's total exports reached a historic value of USD 100,163 million (including copper and lithium), the highest figure on record, with sustained growth in non-traditional sectors and significant records in export value, product diversity, and services.

The dynamism driven by ProChile and trade promotion instruments have a clear focus: non-traditional exports and services exports.

A total of 8,567 Chilean companies exported goods and services in 2024, the highest number on record. Altogether, these companies

generated 1,167,527 direct and formal jobs, equivalent to 12% of national employment.

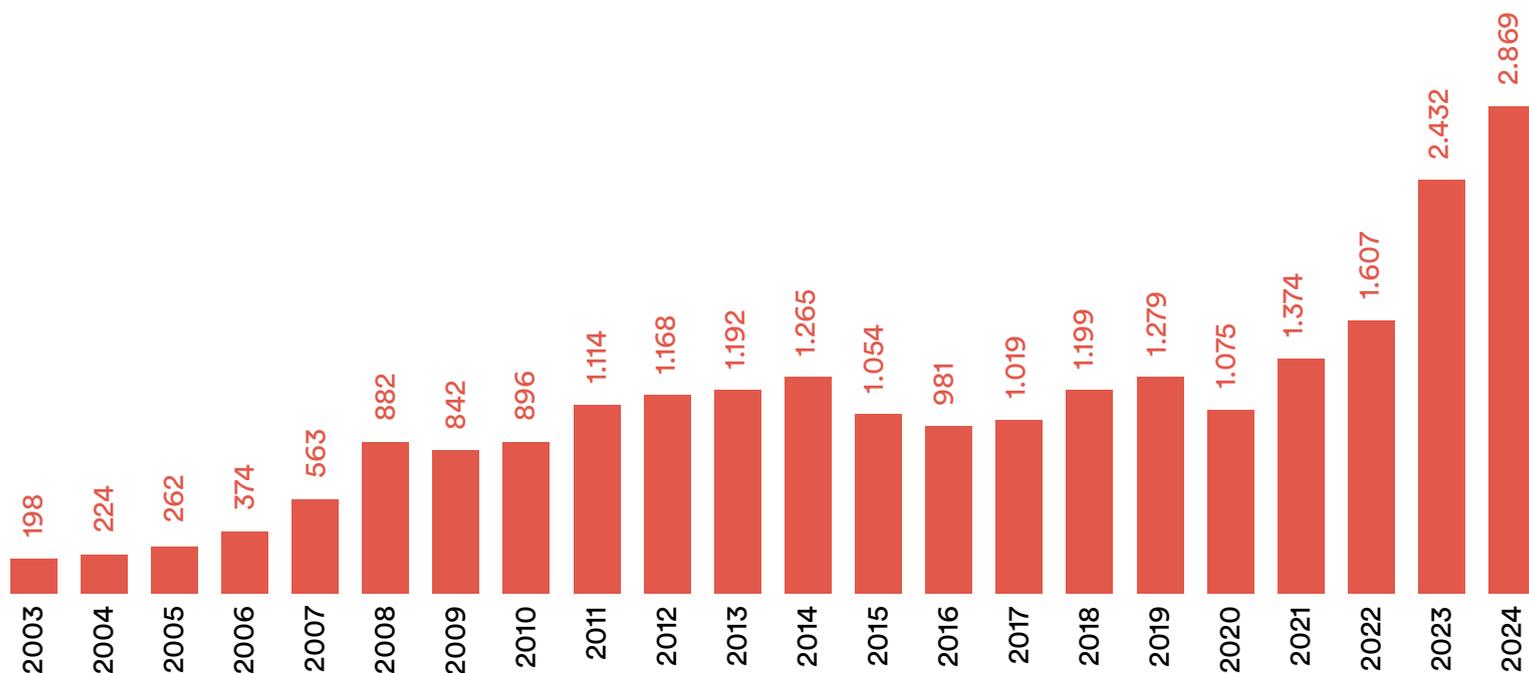
In 2024, 757 products reached record export levels. In addition to copper and fresh cherries, notable products included gold, chilled Atlantic salmon, new varieties of fresh grapes, fresh plums, frozen Pacific salmon, frozen jack mackerel, canned mussels, fresh kiwis, shelled walnuts, bottled white wine blends, fresh nectarines, gearboxes, condensed milk, olive oil, frozen Patagonian toothfish, and frozen asparagus.

• Advances in services exports

Chile has also achieved historic figures in services exports, a sector that continues to gain relevance and represents an intangible industry that generates high levels of employment, develops more highly skilled human capital, and promotes new technologies, creativity, and innovation.

In 2024, services exports reached USD 2,869 million, an 18% increase compared to 2023, the highest value on record. A total of 76 services reached record export values in 2024. Main services include cloud centres, original software design, animated film production, remote monitoring, geological prospecting, R&D in agronomy, technical drawing for engineering and architecture, and environmental engineering consulting, among others.

Exports of services (US\$ millions)



Between January and September 2025, services exports continued to set records, reaching USD 2,317 million, 15% higher than the same period of the previous year.

- **Expo Osaka 2025, Japan**

In 2025, ProChile coordinated Chile’s participation in Expo Osaka 2025, which lasted six months. The initiative concluded with a positive balance: the Chilean pavilion welcomed more than two million Japanese and international visitors—an average of nearly 12,000 visitors per day—and consolidated the country as a relevant actor in an event that brought together more than 160 countries and international organizations.

From its opening, the Chilean pavilion—coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ProChile—involved more than 130 public, private, and civil society organisations, including the country’s two main business associations, as well as more than 80 companies participating in 20 thematic weeks dedicated to strategic sectors such as clean energy, green hydrogen, sustainable mining, tourism, innovation and technology, foods such as fresh fruit, seafood and meats, and areas such as creative industries, astronomy, and resilience.

The Chilean pavilion was awarded the bronze medal in the Thematic Development category for modular pavilions by the Bureau International des Expositions. This recognition adds to those obtained by

Chile at other world expos, such as Shanghai 2010 and Milan 2015, consolidating the country’s track record in these events.

- **Chile Week China: an example of public–private collaboration**

An outstanding example of public–private collaboration is the promotion of agri-food products in Asia, where fruits, wines, and seafood have gained a stronger presence in markets such as China, South Korea, and Japan. Chile Week China, which marked its tenth anniversary in 2025, has enabled the showcasing of Chile’s diverse export offer and the establishment of direct links with key actors from both Chile and China.

Since 2015, more than 2,000 activities have been carried out under this initiative to promote Chilean goods and services in China, with the participation of approximately 3,600 Chilean companies.

More than half of these activities consisted of business agendas or matchmaking rounds, which are at the core of ProChile’s work: connecting Chile’s diverse supply of goods and services with international demand. Over the past decade, Chile Week China has established itself as the most consistent and ambitious export promotion event organised by a Latin American country in this market.



Chile Pavilion at Expo Osaka 2025

- **Enexpro 2025: Diversify your market**

The country's main export event, lasting three days, was held in Santiago, Antofagasta, Concepción, and Puerto Montt. In addition to business matchmaking rounds, it included site visits and networking activities focused on key sectors such as agri-food, mining, forestry, aquaculture services, logistics, containers and packaging, health and well-being, and non-lethal defence solutions. The event brought together more than 600 national exporting companies and over 100 international buyers from 27 strategic markets across all five continents. Among the distinguished international guests was Amit Lohani, founder and director of the Forum of Indian Food Importers (FIFI), an organisation with which ProChile signed an agreement to deepen trade relations between the two countries. A total of 2,007 effective meetings were held, projecting business opportunities worth nearly USD 300 million over the next twelve months.

- **Support for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)**

Alongside the diversification of goods, products, and markets, one of ProChile's priorities has been supporting SMEs, given their contribution to job creation and the dynamism of regional economies. Through training, advisory services, and financing programmes, access to international markets has been facilitated. In 2024, ProChile worked with 5,656 companies, 40% of which were SMEs.

These efforts have also promoted diversification of the export offer and strengthened SME competitiveness in areas such as biotechnology, innovation, creative industries, and digital services, among others. This reflects a dynamic productive matrix capable of seizing international trade opportunities.

These achievements are not accidental. They are the result of a consistent export policy and reflect the potential of a country willing to compete in high-quality products and knowledge-intensive services. They also demonstrate that ProChile's support has been decisive in opening pathways for diversification in international markets, particularly in India, ASEAN countries, Europe, the Middle East, Latin America, and in deepening trade relations with inland regions of China and the United States.

The pillars of inclusive trade—with a gender perspective, environmental sustainability, regional integration, and value added for development—are embedded transversally in the institution's strategy.

The results show an institutional model with the capacity to adapt to the challenges of international trade, firmly grounded in public-private collaboration.



5. Chile's environmental leadership in contemporary foreign policy

Over recent decades, Chilean foreign policy has undergone a profound transformation through the integration of environmental sustainability as a cross-cutting and strategic pillar of its international action. This redefinition responds to the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, which places global governance under strain and demands collective and effective responses. In the face of these challenges, Chile's external action has focused on building multilateral consensus, strengthening climate alliances and promoting development models that integrate environmental and climate justice as fundamental principles.

The relevance of this approach lies not only in Chile's high vulnerability to climate change, but also in its conviction that environmental protection and the transition towards low-carbon economies are essential conditions for well-being, regional stability and the country's international projection.

Chile's participation in global and regional environmental forums has been characterised by a systematic approach that places scientific evidence, innovation and international cooperation at the centre of decision-making. In this context, climate diplomacy, ocean protection and Antarctic governance have been consolidated as key instruments to promote sustainable, resilient, and equitable development.

A. Chile's role in the face of the global climate emergency

The multidimensional and global nature of the environmental crisis has placed Chile in a position of particular responsibility and vulnerability. The country's geographical diversity, ranging from the world's most arid desert to Antarctic ecosystems, exposes it to severe impacts such as prolonged droughts, glacier retreat, forest fires, ocean acidification and accelerated biodiversity loss. This condition has transformed the environmental agenda into a priority of foreign policy.

Between 2022 and 2025, Chile has strengthened an environmental diplomacy focused on articulating international responses based on climate justice, scientific evidence, and multilateral cooperation, recognising the interdependence between economic development and sustainability. This vision has materialised through leadership in climate finance proposals, the promotion of the inclusion of oceans within global environmental governance, and the advocacy of more ambitious mitigation and adaptation standards. Initiatives such as the joint work with Germany that helped drive the creation of the Loss and Damage Fund at COP27, and the candidacy of Valparaíso to host the Secretariat of the Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity beyond National Jurisdiction (known as BBNJ), reflect a proactive diplomacy capable of forging alliances and building consensus.

At the national level, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with the Ministry of the Environment, co-leads the process of updating the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) reports, setting targets and commitments for 2035. Since the ratification of the Paris Agreement in 2015, Chile has maintained a tradition of responsibility in the submission of these reports. In 2022, Chile presented a robust NDC focused on methane emission reductions, a fair transition and national climate governance through the Framework Law on Climate Change.

In 2025, Chile took a further step by updating its NDC before the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement. In June of that year, the Council of Ministers for Sustainability and Climate Change approved the final draft of the 2025–2035 NDC, which sets out a roadmap for the coming decade with the aim of achieving carbon neutrality and strengthening national resilience. This new commitment incorporates an inclusive approach that assigns a central role to regional and local governments and reinforces public–private collaboration as a driver of climate action.

This progress was presented by Chile at COP30, held in November 2025 in Belém do Pará, as a reaffirmation of its commitment to

Thematic pillars of the 2025 NDC

Main components of the updated commitment

Adaptation

Water resources management, resilient infrastructure, coastal protection.



Mitigation

Reduction of methane emissions, decarbonisation, energy efficiency.

Just transition and governance:

Territorial approach, regional participation, green innovation.

CHILE AVANZA EN ACCIÓN CLIMÁTICA Y JUSTICIA AMBIENTAL



Chile launches its NDC and National Strategy for a Just Socio-Ecological Transition ahead of COP30

ambitious, fair and inclusive climate action. In this way, the country has sought to align its foreign policy with the commitments assumed at the national level, strengthening its credibility and its capacity to influence environmental governance and sustainable development.

B. Chile's leadership in international forums

On the international stage, Chile has consolidated a reputation for serious and responsible leadership in environmental protection. Its active presence in the main multilateral forums has translated into the coordination of common positions, the promotion of new alliances and the advancement of innovative instruments on climate change and biodiversity.

Among the most significant milestones of this period are Chile's presidency of the Independent Association of Latin America and the Caribbean, assumed in 2025, and its co-chairmanship of the international Climate Club, promoted jointly with Germany. Both instances have been instrumental in advancing the necessary measures to address the climate crisis, through the promotion of fair transition mechanisms, the establishment of common standards for industrial decarbonisation and the facilitation of access to climate finance for developing countries. Together, they reflect the leadership exercised by Chile in international decision-making spaces.

Chile's capacity to position itself as a benchmark in environmental matters has also been reflected in its regional projection. The modernisation of the Association Agreement with the European Union, cooperation on green hydrogen and renewable energies, and the promotion of strategic alliances across Latin America and the Caribbean are tangible examples of an innovative environmental diplomacy committed to regional integration and global action.

• Chile at the United Nations Climate Change Conferences (COP)

Chile's participation in the COP constitutes one of the main pillars of its environmental diplomacy. Through an external action grounded in science, cooperation and climate justice, the country has promoted agreements, alliances and initiatives that strengthen the global response to climate change.

At COP27, held in Egypt (2022), Chile and Germany jointly promoted the creation of the Loss and Damage Fund, a long-awaited milestone that enables resources to be channelled to the countries most vulnerable to climate change. At the same summit, Chile signed the Ambition on Melting Ice initiative together with Iceland and led the creation of the AMI High-Level Group, aimed at raising awareness of the impacts of cryosphere melting and sea-level rise. Through this



Chile leads, together with Canada, the Annual Dialogue on Ocean and Climate Change at the Subsidiary Bodies of the UNFCCC

effort, Chile strengthened the integration of science into international decision-making, enriched the multilateral debate on climate justice and promoted the protection of the most exposed communities.

At COP28, held in Dubai (2023), Chile consolidated its leadership through the installation of a national pavilion in the Blue Zone, showcasing its climate policy portfolio, renewable energy experience and progress in integrating ocean-related issues into the global agenda.

COP29, held in Baku in 2024, allowed Chile to reinforce its action on climate finance, supporting the target of mobilising USD 300 billion annually from 2035 to assist developing countries. In addition, Chile promoted the extension of the gender action plan for a further ten years, drove a regional initiative to reduce methane emissions from landfills and, together with Germany, led the second meeting of the Climate Club. At this meeting, the Global Matchmaking Platform was presented, designed to facilitate access to technical and financial resources to advance industrial decarbonisation and strengthen climate policies worldwide.

Building on this trajectory, Chile played an active role at COP30 in Brazil, engaging in key negotiations on mitigation, adaptation, gender, technology transfer and fair transition. During the conference, the country formally presented its updated Nationally Determined

Contribution and hosted a pavilion highlighting public and private climate action initiatives, reaffirming its commitment to high-impact environmental diplomacy. Through this sustained engagement, Chile reaffirmed its role as a key actor in the global fight against climate change and in the promotion of a resilient and sustainable future.

- **Chile and ocean governance**

Chile's leadership in ocean affairs has been expressed at both regional and global levels, based on the recognition of the interconnection between healthy oceans, climate stability and social well-being. Chile has played a leading role in the negotiation and recent adoption of the Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ). The candidacy of Valparaíso to host the BBNJ Secretariat represents a concrete expression of Chile's commitment to marine governance and effective multilateralism.

Chile's ocean foreign policy has focused on three main pillars: conservation, sustainable use, and science-based governance. Among recent achievements is the creation and consolidation of a network of marine protected areas, positioning Chile as an international reference in marine conservation, with more than 40% of its exclusive economic zone under some form of protection. This leadership has been

Chile: An Oceanic Country

27 million km²
of maritime search and rescue area of responsibility

43% of the EEZ
is under some form
of ocean protection

recognised in forums such as the Our Ocean Conference and the High-Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy, where the country has promoted the integration of ocean health into discussions on climate change, food security, and sustainable economic development.

As part of the global push for ocean conservation, Chile has assumed a leadership role in the early implementation of the BBNJ, notably through its proposal to establish a marine protected area in the Nazca and Salas y Gómez Ridge, one of the most biodiverse regions of the high seas. In 2025, Chile led the first BBNJ First Movers workshop in New York, convening key stakeholders and presenting concrete proposals, reaffirming its commitment to protecting 30% of the ocean by 2030 and to strengthening international ocean governance.

In 2024, Chile organised the Pacific Leaders' Summit for Ocean Protection in Rapa Nui, bringing together scientists and authorities from across the region to discuss effective and inclusive strategies to address marine plastic and microplastic pollution.

Chile has also played a significant role in the negotiation of the International Instrument on Plastic Pollution, advocating for concrete measures to tackle plastic pollution in the oceans and to protect mari-

ne biodiversity. The Chilean approach underscores the importance of nature-based solutions, technological innovation, and scientific and technical cooperation.

• Commitment to environmental governance

Chile's diplomacy has consolidated environmental governance as a cross-cutting priority, integrating sustainability and climate justice into bilateral, regional, and multilateral agreements. The modernisation of the Association Agreement with the European Union included, for the first time, a specific chapter on sustainable development, setting an important precedent for future trade negotiations. Bilateral cooperation with countries leading the energy transition and the circular economy, such as Germany, Canada and Japan, has materialised in concrete initiatives in financing, technology transfer, and capacity-building.

The Escazú Agreement is the first regional environmental treaty in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the first worldwide to protect persons who defend human rights in environmental matters. Chile ratified the Agreement in 2022 and, that same year, co-led—together with Ecuador and Saint Kitts and Nevis—the working group on environmental human rights defenders, which developed an action plan

4000kms
of coastline

Chile is a regional leader
in ratifying the High Seas Treaty, being the second
country in the world to do so



President Boric signs the agreement on the conservation of marine biodiversity (BBNJ):

Chile promotes Valparaíso as host city
for the BBNJ Secretariat



to implement Article 9 of the Agreement. This plan was approved at COP3 (April 2024) and is intended to be implemented through to 2030. It establishes activities with specific timelines and will be assessed at the Forums and Conferences of the Parties between 2025 and 2030. States Parties will carry out certain national actions, in addition to the activities scheduled at the regional level.

Chile participated in the Third Forum on Environmental Human Rights Defenders in Saint Kitts and Nevis in April 2025, where it presented the progress achieved within the working group.

At the Fifth United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA5), held in Nairobi in 2022, Chile co-sponsored the resolution mandating the start of negotiations for a legally binding agreement on plastic pollution and promoted the adoption of key definitions on nature-based solutions.

Chile's active participation in initiatives such as the Escazú Agreement, the negotiation of a binding instrument on plastic pollution under UNEA, and the promotion of nature-based solutions reflects a consistent and long-term environmental foreign policy. These advances demonstrate a State strategy that transcends individual governments and steers international action towards strengthening institutional resilience, integrating science into decision-making and building strategic alliances to address the triple planetary crisis.

• Protection of biodiversity and ecosystems

Chile's commitment to the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems has been a cornerstone of its foreign policy over the past decade. The country has advanced in the adoption of international conservation standards, positioning itself as a regional and global reference in protected areas, marine conservation, and ecological restoration. The National Biodiversity Strategy 2017–2030 has guided national and international action, enabling the adoption of ambitious targets, such as the protection of 30% of terrestrial and marine ecosystems by 2030, in line with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted at COP15.

The consolidation of more than 1.3 million km² of marine protected areas—equivalent to approximately 43% of the exclusive economic zone—represents an achievement widely recognised at the international level, as it significantly exceeds the 30×30 ambition. This policy has been complemented by the promotion of participatory governance systems in island territories and by fostering scientific research to support adaptive and sustainable management. At the continental level, Chile has strengthened the protection of vulnerable ecosystems such as native forests, wetlands and glaciers, through effective coordination between the State, local communities, and private actors.

The designation of Valdivia as a Wetland City constituted a significant milestone for Chile, recognising the ecological and cultural value of one of its most emblematic territories. This distinction, granted within the framework of the International Wetland City Network, positions Valdivia as a reference point in the sustainable management of urban aquatic ecosystems and in the integration of local development with environmental conservation.

Chile has also led conservation measures in Antarctica, strengthening fisheries monitoring and promoting the creation of marine protected areas within the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. At its 2024 meeting, Chile and Argentina once again submitted the proposal for a marine protected area in Domain 1, harmonised with krill fisheries in the Antarctic Peninsula and the South Orkney Islands.

Chile has further advanced the international agenda against plastic pollution, supporting the development of a legally binding instrument under the auspices of the United Nations that incorporates a life-cycle approach and extended producer responsibility.

Chile's foreign policy on biodiversity is grounded in an integrated vision that brings together conservation, sustainable development, social inclusion, and environmental justice. This approach has facilitated the implementation of innovative financing mechanisms, such as debt-for-nature swaps and the issuance of green bonds, alongside the strengthening of institutional capacities to effectively fulfil international commitments. Recognition by the international community confirms the coherence between Chile's domestic policies and its multilateral action.

C. Climate diplomacy and energy transition

Environmental foreign policy is not an isolated initiative, but rather a strategy that positions environmental sustainability and climate justice as fundamental pillars of Chile's foreign policy. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has placed particular emphasis on promoting the country as an actor committed to clean energy.

Within the global energy transition, green hydrogen has emerged as a key element for advancing decarbonisation and fostering sustainable development. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has assumed a central role in the international projection of this energy source, actively participating in the implementation of the Green Hydrogen Action Plan 2023–2030, which seeks to fulfil Chile's international commitment to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.

In this context, Chile hosted the fifth edition of the Green Hydrogen Day in October 2023, a forum that brought together public- and private-sector stakeholders to analyse progress and challenges in the hydrogen economy. Chile's participation in the World Hydrogen Summit

Chile is committed to
biodiversity protection





The designation of Valdivia as a Wetland City constitutes a significant milestone for Chile

2024, the world’s largest and most significant event on hydrogen and its value chain, is also noteworthy.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has supported the signing and implementation of various international cooperation instruments in this field, as part of the Green Hydrogen Action Plan 2023–2030. These include the signing of memoranda of understanding between the Ministry of Energy and the Port of Hamburg in August 2022, as well as the renewal of a similar agreement with the Port of Rotterdam in March 2023. These initiatives reinforce Chile’s commitment to positioning itself as one of the world’s leading exporters of renewable energy by 2030.

In addition, under Brazil’s presidency of the G20, Chile was invited to join the Energy Transitions Group, enabling it to participate in strategic debates on green hydrogen and renewable energy, thereby consolidating its regional and global leadership in this area.

D. Climate cooperation in the Pacific: Pacific Islands Forum (PIF)

Climate cooperation in the Pacific has gained increasing relevance within Chilean foreign policy, particularly through its participation as an Observer State in the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF). This platform has facilitated closer collaboration with island countries through the exchange of experiences in adaptation, disaster management, ocean conservation and climate finance.

Within the PIF, Chile has promoted capacity-building in the monitoring and early warning of extreme events, as well as the transfer of technologies for the sustainable management of marine resources. Scientific cooperation and climate diplomacy have been central pillars of this relationship, reflected in joint seminars, research projects on community resilience, and bilateral agreements in environmental education and risk management.

Participation in the PIF has enabled Chile to highlight the shared vulnerability of island and coastal States to climate change, while advocating for the inclusion of South Pacific interests in international negotiations. The strengthening of these ties is also reflected in support for demands related to climate justice and adequate international financing, recognising the specific challenges these countries face in areas such as migration, food security and territorial loss due to sea-level rise.

This engagement has positioned Chile as a bridge between South America and Oceania, contributing capabilities in satellite monitoring, early warning systems and integrated coastal zone management. Climate cooperation in the Pacific thus reinforces Chile's international profile as a constructive actor committed to resilience and environmental justice at both regional and global levels.

6. Antarctica: challenges and opportunities in Chilean foreign policy

Chile is a country with an Antarctic vocation, grounded in its unique geographical position, a long-standing history of presence and exploration in the southern regions, and the sustained development of scientific, logistical and educational activities that consolidate its role as a natural gateway to the White Continent. This Antarctic vocation has more than a century of development and has evolved in order to adapt to the new challenges that have emerged over time.

Chile is one of the twelve original signatories of the 1959 Antarctic Treaty and has adhered to all the other related agreements which, taken together, constitute the Antarctic Treaty System (ATS). The ATS provides a regulatory framework governing international activity in Antarctica and, at the same time, includes provisions that are directly linked to Chile's objectives regarding cooperation and presence on the southern continent.

At the scientific level, Chile has developed a robust Antarctic research programme that positions it as an international reference. The success of this scientific endeavour has been made possible by sustained international collaboration, which has allowed it to be projected beyond national borders.

The future of Antarctica requires effective cooperation among States. Chile reaffirms its commitment to international cooperation and to the production of scientific knowledge, articulating science, diplomacy and the Antarctic Treaty System in order to conserve and protect the Antarctic environment.

The National Antarctic policy, the leadership of which rests with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, seeks to ensure an effective presence and to protect the country's sovereign rights within the framework of the ATS. During the government of President Boric, progress was made towards this objective through the strengthening of institutional capacity and the consolidation of international cooperation.

The Antarctic foreign policy has also prioritised the promotion of the Magallanes and Chilean Antarctic Region as a strategic hub and gateway to the White Continent, encouraging investment in scientific, logistical and technological infrastructure. The development of the International Antarctic Centre represents a significant step towards consolidating Punta Arenas as a regional platform for Antarctic research and international cooperation.

At the international level, Chile has strengthened its bilateral ties with other Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, promoting cooperation in scientific matters, information exchange and the joint development of projects aimed at environmental protection. Among its priorities is the promotion of the joint Chilean–Argentine proposal to establish a marine protected area in Domain 1, under the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. This initiative seeks to preserve vulnerable habitats in the face of threats arising from climate change and pressure on marine resources and constitutes one of the most ambitious undertakings of Chilean Antarctic environmental diplomacy.

A. Antarctic diplomacy and international leadership

At the bilateral level, Chile has signed a series of Antarctic cooperation agreements with Finland, Türkiye, France, the United Kingdom, China, Spain, the International Atomic Energy Agency, New Zealand, and India, among others. In addition, in November 2024 Chile signed, for the first time, a governmental agreement on polar cooperation with Estonia. It is worth noting that the agreements with Estonia and New Zealand, at Chile's initiative, incorporate a gender perspective for the first time in polar cooperation agreements.

Chile has pursued an active Antarctic diplomacy aimed at strengthening the ATS, both within the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings and in the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), where it has promoted cooperative solu-





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President Boric and the UN Secretary-General visit Chilean Antarctic Territory



Chile reaffirms its commitment to Antarctica at the Fifth Meeting of the National Section of the Antarctic Treaty System

tions to emerging challenges. Chilean leadership has been reflected both in its ability to articulate common positions with other Consultative Parties and in the nomination of national representatives to key positions within Antarctic institutional structures.

This was exemplified by the election of Ambassador Francisco Berguño as Executive Secretary of the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat for the 2025–2029 period, a development that underscored Chile’s commitment to international governance and to the promotion of an approach grounded in science, cooperation, and peace. In 2022, Dr Marcelo Leppe was unanimously elected Vice-Chair of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research; in 2023, Wendy Rubio was elected Vice-Chair of the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programmes; and Dr César Cárdenas assumed the Chairmanship of the Scientific Committee of CCAMLR. These appointments reflect international recognition of Chile’s long-standing Antarctic trajectory.

Moreover, Chile’s openness to cooperation with Arctic countries reflects a forward-looking and systemic vision of polar challenges, expanding opportunities for scientific exchange and exploring future candidacies to international bodies such as the Arctic Council. This strategy reaffirms Chile’s determination to actively contribute to global polar governance and to consolidate its role as a country with a long-standing Antarctic tradition and vocation.

B. Visits to Antarctica and the international projection of Punta Arenas

Chile’s effective presence in Antarctica has been reinforced through an active policy of official visits and scientific expeditions, which underscore the continuity of Chilean occupation and project the Magallanes Region — and Punta Arenas in particular — as a logistical and scientific platform of hemispheric relevance. During his term of office, President Gabriel Boric visited Antarctica on three occasions, highlighting the country’s commitment to the protection of the White Continent, the development of science in this part of the world, and Chile’s strategic interest in Antarctica.

In November 2023, the President undertook a visit accompanied by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres, in order to highlight the role Antarctica plays in the global agenda. Both leaders called on the international community to strengthen efforts to combat climate change. From the southernmost reaches of the world, the visit underscored the urgency of protecting Antarctic ecosystems, which are essential for the planet’s climatic stability, and the need to reinforce international cooperation to address the environmental challenges affecting both Antarctica and the rest of the world.



Operation Estrella Polar III successfully completes the historic visit of Gabriel Boric, President of the Republic, and his delegation to the South Pole



Operation Estrella Polar III successfully completes the historic visit of Gabriel Boric, President of the Republic, and his delegation to the South Pole

During his most recent visit, as part of Operation Estrella Polar III, a historic milestone was achieved for Chile and for the region: President Gabriel Boric, accompanied by Under-Secretary de la Fuente, became the first South American head of state to visit the South Pole. This expedition reaffirmed Chile's commitment to scientific research and highlighted its logistical and operational capabilities in one of the most extreme and remote regions on the planet. The mission brought together science, diplomacy and national Antarctic strategy — the three pillars underpinning the projection of Chile's leadership in the polar sphere, the strengthening of cooperation with international partners, and the consolidation of its presence on the White Continent as a country committed to sustainability, frontier research, and the preservation of peace.

C. Antarctic science: an instrument of foreign policy

Scientific research conducted by Chile in Antarctica enjoys broad international recognition for its key contribution to generating knowledge to address global challenges such as climate change, biodiversity conservation and the understanding of polar ecosystems. The Chilean Antarctic Institute (INACH) marked its 60th anniversary in 2024, consolidating its position as a leading institution in Antarctic science and in the generation of knowledge on climate change impacts, biodiversity, and the dynamics of polar ecosystems.

Through its National Antarctic Science Programme (PROCien), INACH has undertaken efforts to conduct research and deliver global solutions from the White Continent. This programme comprises 89 projects, funded primarily by INACH and the National Agency for Research and Development. It brings together 465 researchers and 33 national institutions located from Antofagasta to Puerto Williams, reaffirming the decentralised, inclusive and collaborative nature of Chilean scientific diplomacy in Antarctica. This programme has promoted a robust scientific agenda covering strategic areas such as climate change and biodiversity.

This scientific effort has transcended national borders and consolidated Chile as a hub for international collaboration in Antarctic affairs. Each year, PROCien hosts professionals from a wide range of countries — including Germany, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Australia, Canada, China, France, India, Japan, Norway and the United States, among many others — reflecting the high level of recognition and trust inspired by Chile's infrastructure, logistical capacity and scientific commitment. INACH has also sought to strengthen Chilean Antarctic research through closer links with major Antarctic programmes from other countries. Between 2022 and 2025, it participated in joint projects with partners such as Argentina, China and Korea, among others.



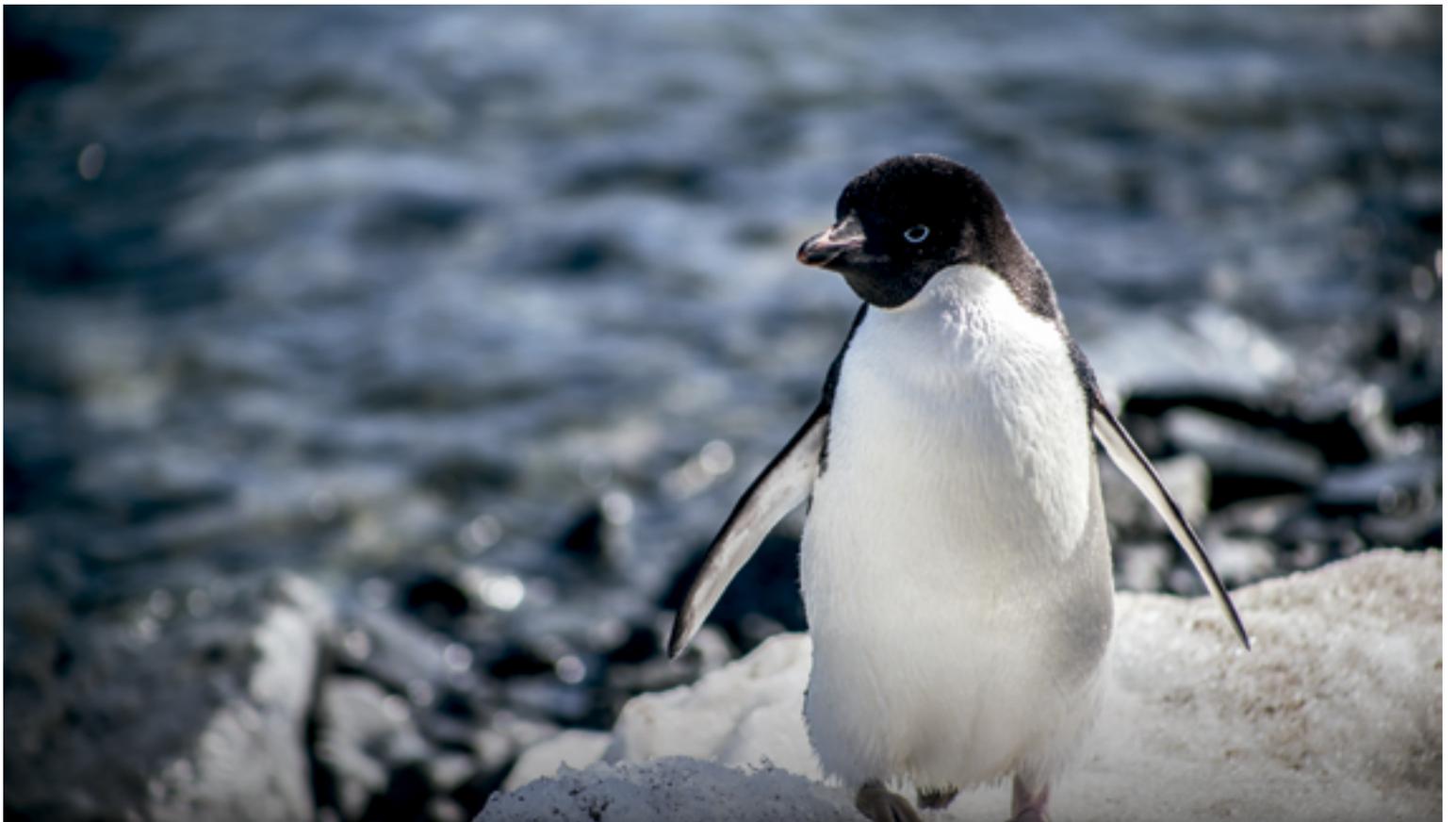


Antartic Science





The Antarctic School Fair, an initiative organised by the Chilean Antarctic Institute



The future of Antarctica depends on the ability of States to cooperate effectively, and Chile has assumed a leadership role in this endeavour. In August 2024, our country hosted the largest international conference on Antarctic science. The organisation of the XI Open Science Conference of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research consolidated Chile as a central hub for polar science. The event brought together more than 1,400 participants and featured 1,600 scientific presentations from 55 countries, reaffirming the country's strong commitment to international cooperation and to the production of scientific knowledge in Antarctica.

Chile's positioning as a relevant actor in Antarctic science underpins its active participation in decision-making within the ATS and in the defence of Antarctic environmental protection. The Chilean approach prioritises evidence generation and cooperation, avoids unilateral approaches and promotes the collective construction of solutions.

D. Protection and promotion of the Antarctic environment

Chile's commitment to the protection of the Antarctic environment is reflected both in its active participation in the main international instruments and in the adoption of national measures aimed at conservation and the rational use of resources. Preserving, protecting and conserving the Antarctic ecosystem has been a historical priority for the country, and during the 2022–2025 period this commitment was further strengthened through concrete actions across scientific, diplomatic, and regulatory domains.

At the multilateral level, Chile has played a leading role in defending the Madrid Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty and in promoting research on the impacts of climate change in the region. An emblematic example of this leadership is the previously mentioned joint proposal with Argentina to establish a marine protected area in Domain 1.

Antarctic biodiversity, as fragile as it is valuable, currently faces growing threats arising from climate change and human activities. Antarctica, in its role as a climatic barometer of the planet, is exhibiting profound transformations: the accelerated retreat of glaciers, the unusual expansion of vegetation on the Antarctic Peninsula, and the spread of invasive species that disrupt unique ecosystems. Aware of these challenges, Chile has prioritised cutting-edge research to understand these processes and to generate mitigation and adaptation solutions.

Chile's commitment to the protection of the Antarctic environment is comprehensive, sustained, and strategic. Through the articulation of science, diplomacy and regulation, the country reaffirms its role as a guardian of the White Continent, contributes to global governance in the face of the climate crisis, and promotes a foreign policy consistent with planetary sustainability.

E. More women in Antarctic science: a gender perspective in foreign policy

The incorporation of a gender perspective into Chile's national Antarctic policy represents a significant advance in its foreign policy, aligning with international standards on equality and non-discrimination. In recent years, and in line with its feminist foreign policy, INACH has actively promoted the participation of women in Antarctic research and governance.

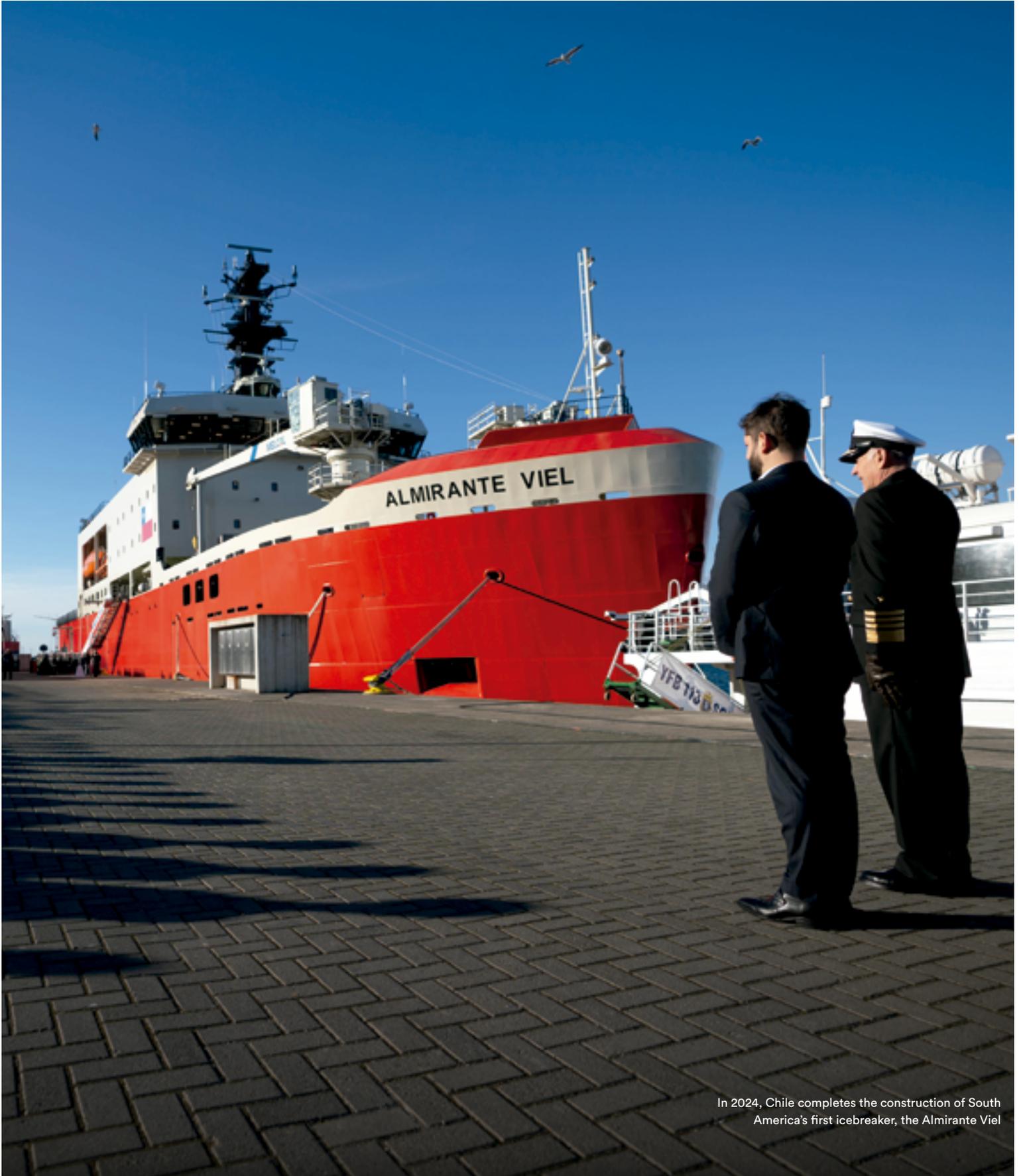
In practice, this has resulted in a significant increase in women leading scientific expeditions, managing logistical programmes and participating in decision-making on Antarctic matters. In 2023, almost half of PROCien projects were led by women researchers; in 2024, this figure rose to 53.8%. In 2024, INACH achieved a goal set in 2020: reaching 50% female participation in an Antarctic Scientific Expedition, when women hired for logistical roles outnumbered men. These changes did not occur by chance. They were made possible through policies requiring the inclusion of women researchers in funded projects and through awareness-raising programmes designed to dismantle structural barriers.

F. Punta Arenas: gateway to Antarctica

Chile's foreign policy has prioritised the promotion of the Magallanes and Chilean Antarctic Region as a strategic hub and the natural gateway to the White Continent. Punta Arenas has consolidated its role as a scientific and logistical platform, strengthening Chile's international standing in Antarctic affairs.

During the administration of President Gabriel Boric, strong support has been given to the development of the International Antarctic Centre (IAC), a flagship initiative aimed at positioning Punta Arenas as a global epicentre for Antarctic matters. The IAC seeks to become a space for the convergence of cutting-edge science, international cooperation, and public education, facilitating interaction between researchers, decision-makers, and the local community. It is envisaged as a key piece of infrastructure for the coordination of high-level scientific and logistical operations, both for Chile and for other countries participating in the Antarctic Treaty System.

The convergence of logistical, scientific, and diplomatic capacities in Magallanes has strengthened international partnerships, fostered South–South cooperation and opened new opportunities for research on climate change, biodiversity and polar dynamics. This projection reinforces Chile's leadership within the Antarctic Treaty System and its capacity to influence regional and global governance.



In 2024, Chile completes the construction of South America's first icebreaker, the Almirante Viel

G. Icebreaker Almirante Viel

In 2024, Chile completed the construction of the first icebreaker vessel in South America, the Almirante Viel. This scientific vessel, developed at the shipyards of the Chilean Navy, underscores Chile's commitment to preserving and protecting the Antarctic territory. This achievement represents a significant technological milestone for Chile and conveys a firm stance on the international stage regarding Antarctic affairs. The construction of the icebreaker Almirante Viel highlights Chile's capacity to lead initiatives in one of the world's most environmentally and geopolitically sensitive regions, and demonstrates the country's commitment to the principles of the Antarctic Treaty System, which promotes peaceful use and scientific research in the region.

This project strengthens Chile's position as a key actor in discussions on the future of Antarctica, by enabling the conduct of essential scientific research aimed at understanding global climate change and its impacts. The incorporation of the icebreaker into the national fleet expands Chile's scientific and technological infrastructure and sends a clear signal regarding its long-term vision in defence, Antarctic policy, and the maintenance of peace and security on the White Continent.

This step forward also reinforces the role of international cooperation. Beyond Chile's strategic interests, the Almirante Viel icebreaker opens new opportunities for collaboration with other countries in scientific projects and logistical operations in the Antarctic region. Accordingly, the Almirante Viel icebreaker becomes a cornerstone of Chile's strategy to project its presence and leadership in one of the most challenging and globally relevant environments on the planet.

H. Challenges and future outlook: science, peace and Antarctic governance

Antarctica has become an increasingly attractive global space due to growing geopolitical, tourism, and scientific interests, intensified by the urgency of understanding and responding to the climate crisis. Chile, as a founding country of the Antarctic Treaty System and with a long-standing Antarctic vocation, bears the strategic responsibility of preserving the continent as a territory devoted exclusively to science and peace, preventing its politicisation, militarisation, regulatory fragmentation, and any form of exploitation that could compromise Antarctic ecosystems.

While the ATS has been successful in maintaining Antarctica as a zone of scientific cooperation and free from military disputes, questions have emerged within academic circles regarding its future. In this context, our position has been clear: Chile opposes the exploration and commercial exploitation of minerals and hydrocarbons in Antarctica, in accordance with the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty.

One of the most significant recent achievements has been, as previously noted, the election of Ambassador Francisco Berguño in July 2025 as Executive Secretary of the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat. Looking ahead, priorities include further strengthening national institutional frameworks, consolidating Punta Arenas as a global logistical, scientific, and diplomatic hub, and deepening polar cooperation with Arctic countries and other strategic partners through the development of the International Antarctic Centre.

It is also essential to strengthen national scientific and logistical infrastructure, invest in technological innovation, enhance transport capacities and modernise Chilean bases, in order to ensure that the country's presence on the continent remains effective and sustainable over time.

Tourism in Antarctica has grown exponentially in recent decades. However, this growth entails significant environmental risks. Chile, in its role as a relevant actor within the Antarctic Treaty System, must promote measures that guarantee regulated and sustainable tourism. The implementation of stringent environmental standards and the promotion of good practices within the tourism industry are key challenges in maintaining a balance between economic development and environmental conservation.

To respond effectively to current challenges, Chilean diplomacy must be innovative, flexible, and resilient, always grounded in scientific evidence and supported by strong international alliances. The experience gained and the progress achieved position Chile with legitimacy to continue exercising constructive leadership, to maintain its active contribution to the global governance of the White Continent, to uphold multilateralism, and to help build a sustainable future for humanity.

7. Consular management: assistance and engagement with Chileans abroad

Protecting and strengthening ties with Chilean nationals abroad has been a priority for the government of President Gabriel Boric. The consular area is one of the most direct and closest expressions of Chile's diplomacy. It has stood out for its capacity to respond to international crises and for promoting policies that place human rights, democracy, and social inclusion at their core.

Under the leadership of the Directorate General for Consular Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has expanded cooperation in this area through bilateral, regional, and multilateral mechanisms. The pro tempore presidency of the Quito Process, the South American Conference on Migration, and the Cartagena +40 process have been key milestones in advancing a regional migration agenda, ensuring inclusive and solidarity-based international cooperation.

Over the course of these four years, the modernisation of consular services and the strengthening of bilateral relations have been deepened, with a cross-cutting emphasis on gender equity. The creation of digital platforms such as the website www.consulado.gob.cl, and the implementation of protection programmes for women victims of gender-based violence abroad, have positioned Chile's consular system as a model of inclusion, efficiency, and respect for diversity.

A. Protection and response to international crises

With a strong sense of urgency and operational capacity, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has responded effectively to complex international crises.

In a global context marked by conflicts and humanitarian emergencies, the Ministry has deployed significant efforts to safeguard Chilean women and men and their families in areas of risk and conflict. Timely responses to situations such as the crisis in Haiti, hurricanes in Mexico and the United States, the evacuation from Ukraine in 2022, and the conflict in the Middle East in 2023 exemplify work that combines professionalism, inter-institutional coordination and solidarity.

Since March 2022, sustained support has been provided to Chilean nationals in Ukraine, resulting in the safe evacuation of ten people to Romania. Following the terrorist attack by Hamas on Israeli territory on

7th October 2023, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs coordinated five humanitarian flights operated by the Chilean Air Force, which enabled the evacuation of 326 people from Tel Aviv. These operations, directly instructed by the President, have been complemented by other ongoing actions to protect those who remain in the conflict zone.

One of the most significant operations took place in October 2024, when a special Chilean Air Force flight evacuated 67 people from Lebanon, one of the countries most affected by the conflict. This mission, instructed by President Boric and coordinated by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defence, repatriated Chilean nationals and their family members, as well as ten Peruvian citizens and seven Argentine nationals, reaffirming Chile's solidarity-based vocation towards its neighbours. In addition to its humanitarian dimension, the aircraft transported medical aid to Beirut, donated by the Chilean Government and the Lebanese community residing in the country. This operation demonstrates a commitment that transcends borders and projects Chile as a responsible and cooperative actor in international assistance.

In 2025, the effective consular work in responding to incidents affecting hundreds of Chilean football supporters during the match between Universidad de Chile and Independiente de Avellaneda in Buenos Aires stands out, as well as the actions undertaken to receive a group of 68 Palestinian nationals with ties to Chile, including 36 children and adolescents, who arrived in Chile after being evacuated from the Gaza Strip, in response to the serious humanitarian and security crisis affecting that area.

B. Cooperation on migration and consular affairs

Chile has played a leadership role in the region in the field of migration. It held the pro tempore presidency of the Quito Process during the period 2022–2023, during which particular attention was given to the sustainable development of local communities, regular migration, a protection- and human-rights-based approach, and international cooperation.

In addition, in 2023 Chile assumed leadership of the Cartagena +40 (C+40) process, which resulted in the adoption by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean of the Declaration and Plan of Action



“
As the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, we need to stay up to date with the opportunities and challenges posed by new technologies for public service delivery. With this platform, we are making a qualitative leap in this area, and we will continue to seek innovations to reach citizens in new and better ways.”

Undersecretary Gloria de la Fuente

Chile maintains consular representation in 118 countries

115
career
consulates

for the period 2024–2034. This constituted a significant step forward in the protection, assistance, and provision of solutions for refugees, displaced persons, and stateless people.

Also noteworthy is the work carried out during Chile's pro tempore presidency of the 20th South American Conference on Migration, exercised in 2022. This regional forum seeks to act as a bridge for cooperation in jointly addressing challenges in migration governance.

At the domestic level, particular emphasis should be placed on the contribution of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to defining the country's migration management guidelines. Specifically, this includes its role in the design and drafting of the National Migration and Foreigners Policy, presented in July 2023, which established principles for safe, orderly and regular migration, incorporating human rights, gender, and intercultural approaches, as well as the specific needs of different territories, with the aim of ensuring that migration contributes to the country's development.

In the area of bilateral consular cooperation, special note should be made of the work carried out with Bolivia through the Bolivia–Chile Bilateral Commission for Cooperation on Consular and Migration Affairs, whose first meeting took place in 2023, institutionalising a highly relevant forum for consular and migration dialogue for both countries. In addition, an inter-institutional agreement on cross-border neighbourhood transit was signed between the Ministry of Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and the Chilean Ministries of the Interior and Public Security and of Foreign Affairs. This agreement allows for the implementation of a cross-border neighbourhood transit card for nationals of both countries residing in specific area

Likewise, in December 2024, Chile and Ecuador signed a Consular Cooperation Agreement. This agreement establishes a mechanism for reciprocal consular assistance in third countries where one of the two States does not have diplomatic representation, thereby enabling support in emergencies, administrative procedures, and other essen-



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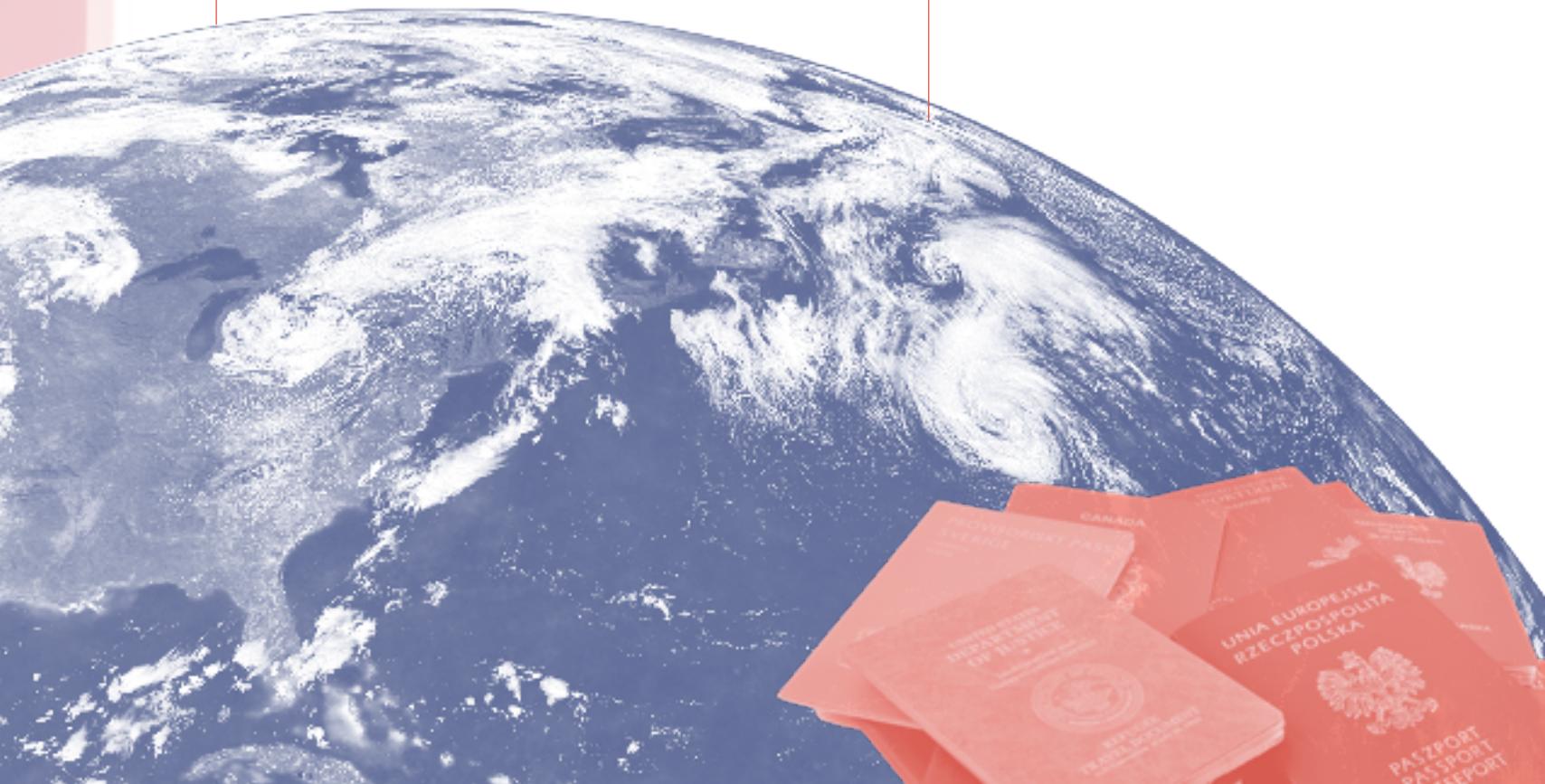
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The reopening of the **Consulate General of Chile in Arequipa** on 1st March 2024 expanded access to consular services for Chilean nationals, as well as for Peruvian and foreign citizens interested in travelling to Chile for work, academic or tourism purposes.

In 2024, within the framework of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations with **Azerbaijan**, Chile officially inaugurated a consular section at its **embassy in Baku**.





Arrival in Chile of a Chilean Air Force humanitarian flight from Lebanon



The Ministry of Foreign Affairs implements a consular strengthening programme to support women experiencing gender-based violence abroad



Ministry of Foreign Affairs team responsible for the national coordination of voting by Chileans abroad



tial services for nationals of both countries. In 2025, Chile signed a memorandum of understanding with Brazil establishing a bilateral commission for cooperation on consular and migration affairs.

C. Improvements in consular management

The modernisation of the consular system has been characterised by technological innovations that streamline processes and strengthen support for Chilean nationals abroad. Tools such as the Consulado Contigo microsite provide access to information, guidance, and support networks overseas. It also offers specific guidance for Chilean women facing gender-based violence in any of its forms. The Voy Contigo mobile application enables users, through geolocation, to immediately locate nearby consulates and assistance centres. The virtual assistant CONI, available 24 hours a day, every day of the year, ensures continuous and accessible assistance from anywhere in the world.

These innovations are complemented by the “Consulate: A Place of Respect” seal, launched together with the Ministry General Secretariat of Government, which reaffirms the institutional commitment to non-discrimination and dignified treatment in every consular interaction. Present in career consular offices, this seal serves as a reminder of the Sta-

te’s responsibility to ensure that every service is delivered with respect, equality and humanity.

D. Santiago 2023 Pan American and Parapan American Games

During the Santiago 2023 Pan American and Parapan American Games, a historic and unprecedented sporting event for Chile, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs played a central role in the diplomatic and consular dimensions of the Games. Through effective inter-institutional coordination, entry permits were managed and direct assistance was provided to the accredited consular corps, facilitating the participation of more than 9,000 athletes from 41 countries, who were able to compete and represent their nations under optimal conditions.

E. Voting abroad

Ensuring that Chilean citizens residing abroad are able to fully exercise their right to vote is a concrete expression of Chile’s commitment to democracy. During the government of President Gabriel Boric, the eighth and ninth overseas elections were held,



Diplomatic pouches used to transport overseas ballots

corresponding to the constitutional plebiscites of 2022 and 2023. The 2022 process achieved a record turnout of 61% of the eligible electoral register, across 119 polling stations in 65 countries.

The organisation and execution of these processes required high-level inter-institutional coordination, led by the Directorate General for Consular Affairs, Immigration and Chileans Abroad, with the participation of more than 60 professionals from various ministerial divisions. This work was supported by the Electoral Service, the Electoral Court, the Chilean Investigations Police, and Carabineros Uniformed Police, involving more than 450 officials at each stage, to ensure elections that were transparent, free, and compliant with current regulations.

In 2025, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs faced a particularly demanding electoral calendar. In the presidential election held on 16th November 2025, the overseas electoral register exceeded 160,000 voters, representing a 20% increase compared with 2023. For these elections, 118 polling stations were deployed in 64 countries.

This work is guided by the principles of political neutrality, protection of the electoral institutional framework, the guarantee of the free and sovereign exercise of the vote, and the security and integrity of the

process. Beyond its operational dimension, voting abroad is now a key consular function and a concrete expression of the State's commitment to the civil and political rights of Chileans living outside the country. Its relevance goes beyond the electoral act itself, strengthening the relationship between the State and its communities around the world and reaffirming that democracy is also built beyond national borders.

F. Pending tasks

Looking ahead, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will continue to modernise consular management through the implementation of an electronic register of Chileans abroad and the digital publication of the Guía del Regreso Guide. It will also continue coordination with the National Statistics Institute to carry out the third register of nationals and will maintain its work with the Ministry for Women and Gender Equity on the implementation of a protection programme for Chilean women who are victims of gender-based violence abroad.

8. Knowledge, citizenship, and culture

A. Science, technology, and diplomacy for the future

Over the past four-year period, the world has witnessed a significant paradigm shift: science and technology have moved beyond a peripheral role as instruments of soft power to become central components of contemporary diplomacy.

In the current geopolitical context, these disciplines are intrinsically linked to global politics, as they play a decisive role in international competition for leadership and technological sovereignty, with implications in both the civilian and military spheres.

At the same time, the spread of disinformation in digital environments challenges the foundations of democracy, weakens public trust, and places strain on global security.

These phenomena are the result of growing global interconnection and complexity, in which challenges emerge rapidly and transcend national borders. States must therefore assume a role in articulating global, collaborative, and future-oriented responses.

• A strategic and humanistic approach

The work of the Division of Science, Energy, Education, Innovation and Astronomy (Decyti) has been characterised by constant adaptation, always guided by the principles that have shaped Chile's foreign policy.

During this period, an ambitious and cross-cutting agenda has been promoted, consistent with a vision of sustainable and comprehensive development. This agenda has incorporated dimensions that reflect Chile's international identity and vocation, such as the democratisation of knowledge, the strengthening of educational ties, the promotion of ethical uses of emerging technologies, and the active defence of the principles of transparency, gender equality, and inclusion across all areas of action. These values have been consistently promoted in the bila

• Science diplomacy: from evidence to impact

During this administration, Decyti consolidated coordinated work with key actors in the national ecosystem, including the Ministry of Science, Technology, Knowledge and Innovation (Minciencia), the National Agency for Research and Development (ANID), the Ministries of Energy, Finance, Education, Transport, and Telecommunications, as well as the Ministry of Economy through Corfo, and the National Council for Science, Technology, Knowledge, and Innovation for Development. This articulation has made it possible to build shared positions representing Chile in multilateral and bilateral spaces, through the promotion of common agendas and the facilitation of access for the scientific community to international networks.

Chile has strengthened its international projection in science, technology and innovation through active and multidimensional science diplomacy.

One of the most significant milestones of this period was Chile's accession as an Associate Member State of the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), a global benchmark institution in particle physics. This achievement was the result of sustained diplomatic and technical work involving Minciencia, Chile's mission in Geneva and Decyti. Beyond its symbolic value, this accession represents a strategic investment in science and technology, opening unprecedented opportunities for the training of advanced human capital, technology transfer and scientific collaboration, with direct impact on sectors such as health, energy and computing.

At the same time, ongoing coordination with ANID has strengthened Chile's presence in highly relevant multilateral platforms such as the Global Research Council, APEC, EU-CELAC bi-regional cooperation, the CYTED programme and ResInfra Plus, among others. These forums have served to highlight initiatives such as Chile's natural laboratories, a country brand that links the territory's unique geography with its potential for frontier research. Chile is also a member country



President Boric and Minister Aisén Etcheverry announce the start of the process for Chile to become an Associate Member of the European Organization for Nuclear Research, CERN.



Chile consolidates its position as a global reference in astronomy

of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology and is represented on its Board of Governors.

At the bilateral level, in recent years Chile has strengthened cooperation through the signing of memoranda of understanding with countries such as China, Brazil and Japan in areas including health, clean energy, information technologies, science and technology, climate change and astronomy. These partnerships include joint research and development initiatives, expert exchanges and active coordination in multilateral settings.

Among these agreements, particular note should be made of the one signed with Japan, which establishes a solid institutional framework to promote scientific and technological cooperation through the implementation of a Joint Committee tasked with monitoring the agreement and addressing key priority areas for both countries.

The first meeting of this committee has already been held, at which a roadmap was defined for the future of this strategic bilateral cooperation.

This international momentum has been supported by an active policy of collaborative research calls, in partnership with institutions such as the German Research Foundation, European programmes such as

ERA PerMed, and the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The international presence of national authorities has also contributed to positioning Chile in cutting-edge scientific forums, as demonstrated by the visit in October 2024 of Minister Aisén Etcheverry to the United States and her participation in events such as the World Quantum Congress.

• **Astronomy**

Astronomy is one of the areas in which Chile has achieved undisputed leadership. Thanks to exceptional natural conditions and a sustained State policy, the country has consolidated itself as a global benchmark in astronomical observation. This international projection has gone hand in hand with a firm commitment to international scientific cooperation, the protection of dark skies and territorial inclusion.

This leadership was recently reaffirmed by one of the most significant milestones for the country in recent years: the election of Chile as host of the General Assembly of the International Astronomical Union (IAU) in 2030, to be held in Santiago. The decision, adopted at the General Assembly held in South Africa, favoured the Chilean bid over those of Spain, India, and Australia.



Undersecretary Gloria de la Fuente meets with the ESO Representative in Chile, highlighting Chile's contribution to global astronomy

Chile's candidacy was supported by a highly qualified scientific community, robust academic infrastructure, and an unparalleled projection: by 2030, Chile is expected to concentrate more than 55% of the world's terrestrial astronomical observation capacity, according to the Chilean Astronomical Society (Sochias). The signing of a memorandum of understanding between Sochias and the IAU Presidency formalised this historic agreement and confirmed Santiago as the venue for the most important global event in this discipline. More than three thousand scientists and specialists from across the world will gather to discuss the challenges and advances of the international astronomical regime—an historic occasion that reaffirms Chile as a global platform for science, cooperation and sustainable development.

Beyond the natural conditions underpinning the country's comparative advantage, this achievement was made possible by active and strategic diplomacy. Chile's bid was consolidated through strong international engagement, driven by officials specialising in science diplomacy and supported by a foreign service capable of forging alliances, building trust and positioning Chile in key international arenas. This capacity for articulation was decisive in securing the international backing required to achieve the election.

Chile's participation in the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful

Uses of Outer Space should also be highlighted. Within this forum, Chile has led key events on space sustainability and dark skies, promoted through initiatives developed by Chilean embassies in Austria, Mexico, Romania, Malaysia, El Salvador, South Africa and Azerbaijan. These efforts have helped raise the international profile of Chilean astronomy, foster scientific exchange and strengthen an astronomical diplomacy grounded in a gender perspective, territorial inclusion and multilateral cooperation.

- **Digital cooperation**

In the field of digital cooperation, Chile has actively strengthened its participation in a range of multilateral dialogue and coordination spaces on digital technologies. This commitment is grounded in a foreign policy that promotes and respects human rights in digital environments, a strong multilateral vocation, and the defence of principles such as equality and inclusion, understood as fundamental pillars for the strengthening of democracy in the digital age.

Chile has endorsed and promoted a series of key initiatives. In November 2022, it expressed support for the Declaration for the Future of the Internet promoted by the United States Department of State, reaffirming its adherence to an open, free, global and interoperable

PO BANCO MUNDIAL

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DE AMÉRICA LATINA
Y EL CARIBE



X SEMANA
ENERGÍA



President Gabriel Boric chairs the Meeting of Energy Ministers of Latin America and the Caribbean of Olade



vision of the internet. Subsequently, at the EU–CELAC Summit held in Brussels in July 2023, Chile adhered to the Joint Declaration on a Digital Alliance between the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean, aimed at fostering bi-regional cooperation in areas such as connectivity, cybersecurity and artificial intelligence.

At the regional level, Chile hosted the Summit of Ministers and High Authorities on Artificial Intelligence of Latin America and the Caribbean, organised with the support of UNESCO and the Development Bank of Latin America. During this meeting, the Santiago Declaration was signed—an important milestone highlighting the urgency of advancing a common regional agenda on artificial intelligence that reflects the priorities and challenges of Latin America and the Caribbean. This commitment was reinforced in November 2023 with Chile’s adherence to the Declaration to Strengthen and Advance Cooperation on Artificial Intelligence with countries from Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as its support for the Bletchley Declaration adopted at the AI Safety Summit organised by the United Kingdom.

Chile also participated in the NETmundial+10 forum, convened by Brazil’s Internet Steering Committee in April 2024, which sought to revitalise the multistakeholder approach in the global debate on digital governance. In May of the same year, Chile adhered to the Declaration on Safe, Innovative and Inclusive Artificial Intelligence at the Seoul AI Summit, reaffirming its commitment to the responsible and ethical governance of emerging technologies.

In November 2024, Santiago hosted the IX Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean. On this occasion, the eLAC2026 Digital Agenda and a new Santiago Declaration were adopted, setting out a regional roadmap to deepen the effective use of digital technologies to address development challenges. These commitments are aligned with the principles of the Global Digital Compact, adopted at the Summit of the Future in September 2024.



Chile and the European Union strengthen ties in green hydrogen towards sustainable development

• Education

In the field of education, Decyti works jointly in alignment with the objectives established by the Ministry of Education (Mineduc). Chile has promoted strong internationalisation of its higher technical and professional education, steering its policies towards innovation, technology transfer and sustainable territorial development. This approach has also encouraged the exchange of good practices in multicultural and bilingual education, strengthening relations with international counterparts.

Complementarily, support has been given to the reactivation of the National Commission for UNESCO, reaffirming Chile's role as a bridge between its domestic education policies and its mission to UNESCO in France. At the university level, collaborative initiatives with foreign institutions have been strengthened. Permanent academic forums stand out as spaces for international dialogue and cooperation, and they continue to incorporate new universities.

During the Pro Tempore Presidency of the Brasilia Consensus, which Chile assumed in 2024, the country led the Education Network of the mechanism and organised in Santiago the First Meeting of Ministers of Education, focused on educational equity, rural education and regional integration. Within this framework, Chile proposed the creation of a South American Space for Scientific and Academic Co-

operation, aimed at promoting student mobility and harmonising regulatory frameworks for higher education.

In the area of international cooperation, Chile also organised the Education Ministerial Meeting – Santiago 2024, with the support of UNESCO, the World Bank and other organisations. This meeting brought together more than 30 countries to address issues such as post-pandemic educational recovery and the transformation of education systems. The meeting concluded with the adoption of the Santiago Declaration 2024 and the proposal to create a Regional Conference of Ministers of Education.

At the global level, Chile assumed the co-chairmanship of the High-Level Steering Committee on SDG 4 on Quality Education for the period 2024–2025. The President of the Republic, Gabriel Boric, and the Minister of Education, Nicolás Cataldo, led the plenary meeting in Paris, where measures were discussed to address the global teacher shortage and strengthen school feeding programmes. These actions were highlighted in international forums such as the UN Summit of the Future and the World Education Summit in Brazil. In August 2025, a Global Teachers' Meeting was held in Chile, in collaboration with UNESCO and Mineduc, to promote teachers' participation in the design of education policies.



Minister Antonia Urrejola presents a commemorative edition of “Desolación” by Gabriela Mistral and launches the literary collection “Diplomacia y Letras”

International cooperation was further consolidated with the fourth edition of the Access Academic Forum, held in Stockholm, where more than 170 researchers gathered to address the Sustainable Development Goals. The next edition of the forum—a clear expression of the academic partnership between Sweden and Chile—will take place in Concepción in 2026.

• **Energy**

Our country has consolidated its regional and global leadership in energy transformation through an articulated strategy that combines multilateral action, bilateral cooperation and positioning in strategic forums.

At the multilateral level, participation in bodies such as the G20, the Clean Energy Ministerial, Mission Innovation and the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) has strengthened Chile’s role as a key actor in the transition towards a low-carbon economy. Indeed, in October 2025 Chile hosted the Meeting of Ministers of OLADE, and the country’s integration into the G20 Energy Transitions Group reflected growing international recognition.

In parallel, Chile has pursued an active bilateral agenda with strategic partners such as Brazil, China, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium and Japan, through agreements that promote the develop-

ment of clean technologies, energy efficiency, green hydrogen and sustainable aviation fuels. These alliances not only aim at the decarbonisation of complex sectors such as air and maritime transport but also strengthen green value chains and the logistical infrastructure required to export renewable energy. Notable initiatives include the expansion of the Energy Partnership with Germany, the agreement with the Port of Antwerp on green hydrogen, and memoranda of understanding with China’s National Energy Administration and the United Kingdom’s Department for Energy Security and Net Zero.

Chile has also played an active role in summits and sectoral meetings that have enhanced its international visibility. Its presence at events such as the World Hydrogen Summit, the Asia Pacific Green Hydrogen Conference, the Accelerate Summit in Denmark and Chile Green Hydrogen Day in Germany has consolidated its reputation as a reliable partner in energy innovation. At the same time, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has promoted technical exchanges and cooperation missions in key regions such as Asia-Pacific, Europe and Latin America, focusing on distributed generation, electromobility and solar energy applied to social housing.

At the regional level, Chile has deepened its participation in energy integration mechanisms such as the Andean Community, leading in 2024 the Pro Tempore Presidency of the Andean Electrical Interconnection System, and has advanced binational projects with Peru. It has also de-

monstrated a strong commitment to energy resilience by signing an agreement with the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure, incorporating prevention and climate adaptation approaches.

Taken together, these initiatives reflect a proactive diplomacy aligned with Chile's climate-oriented foreign policy, promoting energy justice, regional security and sustainable development. Chile exports not only clean energy, but also leadership, vision and international coordination capacity on the path towards carbon neutrality.

• Innovation

Innovation is a fundamental pillar for imagining and building the future. One of the most consolidated partnerships in this area is the one linking Chile with the State of Massachusetts through the ChileMass alliance. This platform has emerged as a genuine bridge between the Chilean ecosystem and the vibrant innovation environment of the east coast of the United States. Through ChileMass, high-impact programmes have been promoted, such as ChileMass Teachers, which offered a transformative experience for 13 teachers and student teachers from the Universidad Católica.

One of the most significant milestones was ChileMass Innovation Day, held in October 2023 at the facilities of MIT and the Cambridge Innovation Center. More than 500 people participated in this event, where ten Chilean start-ups had the opportunity to present their projects to investors and key actors from the international innovation ecosystem.

On the other hand, cooperation with the State of California has made it possible to build a solid platform for exchange in areas as relevant as environmental conservation, disaster risk management and the strengthening of human capital in science and technology. Under this partnership, the Chile–California Conservation Environmental Exchange programme was launched, promoting a series of specialised workshops. Among these were the Fog Workshop at the University of California, Davis (May 2024), the Seaweed Workshop at UC, Santa Cruz (June 2024), and the Bird Conservation Workshop in Petaluma (July 2024). These activities enabled the sharing of knowledge, techniques and experiences between experts from both countries, consolidating a binational learning community.

In the area of risk management, the bilateral relationship was further strengthened by the visit of authorities from CAL FIRE to Chile in December 2024. During their stay, they held meetings with key institutions such as Conaf, Senapred and the Chilean Fire Service, and participated in an International Seminar on Forest Fire Prevention and Disaster Resilience, held in Santiago.

B. Cultural diplomacy: identity, cooperation and global outreach

Culture, as an expression of national identity, constitutes a fundamental pillar of Chile's external projection. Through cultural and public diplomacy, the country has promoted dialogue, cooperation, and the exchange of knowledge, strengthening its image and expanding its cultural presence worldwide.

Over the past four years, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Division of Cultures, Arts, Heritage and Public Diplomacy (Dirac), has developed a dynamic and transformative cultural agenda, always aligned with the priorities of foreign policy. A total of 652 artistic projects have already been implemented across multiple areas, including music, cinema, audiovisual arts, literature, visual arts, architecture and heritage, reaching more than 77 million people in 55 countries.

These initiatives reflect the geographical and thematic diversification of Chile's cultural action abroad, with a particular emphasis on strengthening ties with Latin America and promoting regional cooperation.

Cultural diplomacy has also become a space for innovation and cross-cutting approaches, by incorporating the principles of sustainable development, gender equality and the protection of human rights as core elements of its management. From this perspective, culture connects with the major issues on the international agenda, promoting a more inclusive and collaborative diplomacy that expresses Chile's diversity, creativity and values within the international system.

• Visual arts and architecture

Cultural action in the fields of visual arts and architecture was carried out through Chile's presence in various international and regional circuits. The national pavilion at the Venice Art and Architecture Biennale and Chile's participation in the Ars Electronica media arts festival in Linz, Austria, marked significant milestones during the period. With the support of Dirac, Chilean artists also stood out in highly prestigious Latin American forums, such as the São Paulo Biennial, the MUFF Photography Festival in Montevideo and the Colombian Image Festival. Between 2022 and 2025, 86 projects were implemented in this area, with significant growth in 2024, a year in which 34 initiatives were carried out. Within this framework, the publication *Nuestras voces: mujeres de poder* (Our Voices: Women of Power), by photographer Viviana Urrea, was released. This work, exhibited in various countries, seeks to recognise and highlight the important role of women in Chilean diplomacy.

Chile inaugurates its pavilion at the 60th Venice Art Biennale with a project on identity and diaspora



CICLO DE CINE DOCUMENTAL POR MUJERES

ELLAS *solo* QUIEREN DOCUMENTAR

2 AL 7 DE SEPTIEMBRE

CINETECA NACIONAL MÉXICO

19:30 HRS



"PIONERAS Y DUPLAS": LAS REALIZADORAS EN EL
DOCUMENTAL CHILENO



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MÉXICO



CINETECA
UNIVERSIDAD de CHILE



Corporación Chilena
del Documental



INSTITUTO
NACIONAL DE
CINE
DE CHILE



• Literature and bibliographic heritage

Chile was present at high-profile literary events such as the Guadalajara International Book Fair, the Seoul International Book Fair, and the Frankfurt Book Fair. Thanks to an intersectoral effort, our country was selected as Guest of Honour Country for the 2027 edition of the Frankfurt Book Fair, a distinction that opens new opportunities to promote and disseminate the richness of Chilean literature.

As part of the Diplomacy and Letters collection, works by renowned Chilean writers such as Gabriela Mistral (*Desolación*), Pablo Neruda (*Crepusculario*), and Alberto Blest Gana (*El Loco Estero*) were published, with the aim of disseminating their cultural and diplomatic legacy.

Through the Programme to Support Translation for Foreign Publishers, 84 titles by 74 Chilean authors were translated into foreign languages, including Indigenous languages such as Nahuatl, Quichua or Quechua and Northern Sámi, among others. This expanded the dissemination of national works through an editorial policy that prioritised cultural and linguistic diversity.

In addition, works by Chilean authors were published in languages of particular relevance to Chile's international projection, such as Arabic, Mandarin Chinese, Finnish, Vietnamese, Thai and Italian. In total, 193 projects were carried out in this area between 2022 and 2025, with 2025 being the year of greatest activity (66 initiatives).

Furthermore, the launch of Dirac's Translating Chile platform in October 2025 represents a significant step forward in the internationalisation of Chilean literature and in strengthening cultural diplomacy as an expression of foreign policy. This initiative, which centralises information on translations and facilitates access to funding for foreign publishers, reflects the country's commitment to expanding the dissemination circuits of its artistic creation and to positioning Chile as an active participant in global cultural exchange.

• Film and audiovisual sector

A total of 144 projects in film and audiovisual media were carried out, based on a curatorial strategy that combined contemporary and classic cinema, together with thematic catalogues on memory, gender, and human rights for international programming. Likewise, cinematographic works linked to key episodes and figures in Chile's cultural history—such as Gabriela Mistral, José Donoso and Pablo Neruda—were disseminated.

In 2024, commemorative exhibitions and film cycles were held in connection with the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Chile and Argentina, as well as screenings focused on other memories and narratives, including themes

related to the rights of the LGBTIQA+ community. This diverse curatorial approach made it possible to build a Chilean film programme with identity, depth, and international resonance, reaching audiences in more than 70 countries.

In 2025, the exhibition *Ellas solo quieren documentar* (They Only Want to Document) was launched, the first major retrospective dedicated to women in documentary cinema. It will bring together nearly 30 female filmmakers over the following three years in three Latin American countries, with the aim of strengthening cultural ties.

In addition, Chile reinforced its commitment to international cooperation in the audiovisual field by signing co-production agreements with countries such as Costa Rica, Spain, Peru, Ecuador, Uruguay, India, and Brazil, consolidating a collaborative network for the global circulation of Chilean cinema.

• Music

Throughout the period, music continued to be a fundamental pillar of Chile's cultural diplomacy. With the support of DIRAC, 352 Chilean musicians participated in performances, festivals and international collaborations, projecting the diversity and quality of Chile's musical landscape across different regions of the world.

In 2024 alone, 121 national artists took part in music initiatives supported by Dirac, with notable performances in Germany (Mahani Teave, with participation in *Classical:NEXT* and *JazzAhead!*), France (concerts at the Embassy), the United States (Chilean Jazz Week in Washington, D.C., and a KEXP session), Peru (participation in the *Selvámonos Festival*, *Rima que Rima*, and the first edition of *SIMUC* in Peru), and Colombia (*BOOM Bogotá*), among other activities. In addition, significant events included the participation of Quique Neira in *Reggae Month* in Jamaica, Chile's presence at *WOMEX* (Manchester, England), and the *Festival of Baroque Music of the Chiquitos Missions* in Bolivia.

• Performing arts

Chilean performing arts also enjoyed a strong international presence during this period, with performances at various festivals and venues reflecting the country's creative diversity. 86 projects were carried out in this area over the four-year period, with a peak of 28 initiatives in 2024.

In the field of contemporary dance, Chile's participation in the *International Dance Trade Fair Tanzmesse*, in Düsseldorf, Germany, became one of the most significant milestones of 2024. Particular acclaim was given to the work *Develar*, by dancer and choreographer Daniella Santibáñez, produced by Víctor Silva, which was enthusiastically received by specialised audiences at the *Tanzhaus*. In Italy, the renowned Chi-





“Frames”, the contemporary dance work that captivated Italian audiences

lean dancer and choreographer Rodrigo Chaverini was applauded for his performance *Frames*, presented at the closing of the *Mirabilia 2024* International Circus and Street Performance Festival.

These achievements were the result of sustained, long-term management that positioned Chilean dance and theatre as cultural ambassadors on high-profile international stages. These achievements reflect the consolidation of an active cultural diplomacy, which recognised the relevance of the performing arts as a vehicle for dialogue and international projection.

- **Handicrafts, design, and heritage**

This area experienced notable growth between 2022 and 2025, increasing from four initial projects to twenty in the final year. In total, 55 projects were carried out, positioning design, handicrafts and heritage as key cultural expressions in Chile’s international projection.

In 2023, a project was launched to incorporate Chilean handicrafts into embassies and diplomatic residences as showcases of the country’s culture and traditional crafts. In 2024, this initiative was implemented in 25 residences across the Americas, Asia and Europe, featuring pieces created by artisans from the Los Ríos Region.

Among the high-impact heritage initiatives supported by Dirac were *Bordando: Mujeres creando historias* (Embroidering: Women Creating Stories) (Lima, 2024), featuring arpilleras from the Museum of Memory and Human Rights and the MSSA, as well as works by Dani Negri; *Chile en Flor*, by Pola Marré (Puebla), with 26 copper jewellery pieces and educational activities; and *El Baúl de Violeta* (Brasília and São Paulo), which presented the life and work of Violeta Parra in an accessible and engaging way.

- **Commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the coup d’état**

In 2023, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the coup d’état, Chilean embassies, missions and consulates abroad, with the support of Dirac, organised a wide range of cultural activities to highlight the importance of art and culture as means of fostering reflection on historical memory and human rights.

These activities included art exhibitions, literary publications, concerts, theatrical performances and film screenings in various countries across all five continents. One of the main initiatives was the publication of the book *Solidaridad* (Solidarity), a work that brought together more than 120 posters from 23 countries, with the aim of acknowledging and thanking the many international actors who denounced abuses and supported the Chilean people in their struggle against the dictatorship through cultural expression.

9. International cooperation for development

In a world marked by increasingly complex and interconnected challenges, Chile has demonstrated that international cooperation for development is an essential component for projecting its foreign policy abroad and strengthening development within the country.

Over the past four years, the Chilean Agency for International Cooperation for Development (Agcid) has promoted an ambitious and innovative agenda deeply connected to the priorities of the twenty-first century. Climate action, gender equity, technological innovation, institutional strengthening, and human capital development have been the guiding pillars of work aimed at sharing Chilean experience with the world and bringing to the country knowledge, resources and partnerships that enhance national development.

South–South and triangular cooperation lie at the heart of this strategy. Through these modalities, Chile has built bridges with Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa, Asia and Europe, based on solidarity, mutual respect and horizontality. As part of this strategy, the country has promoted a wide range of projects with regional and global reach; awarded scholarships to thousands of professionals; developed clean technologies; strengthened institutional capacities; and responded in a timely manner to humanitarian emergencies.

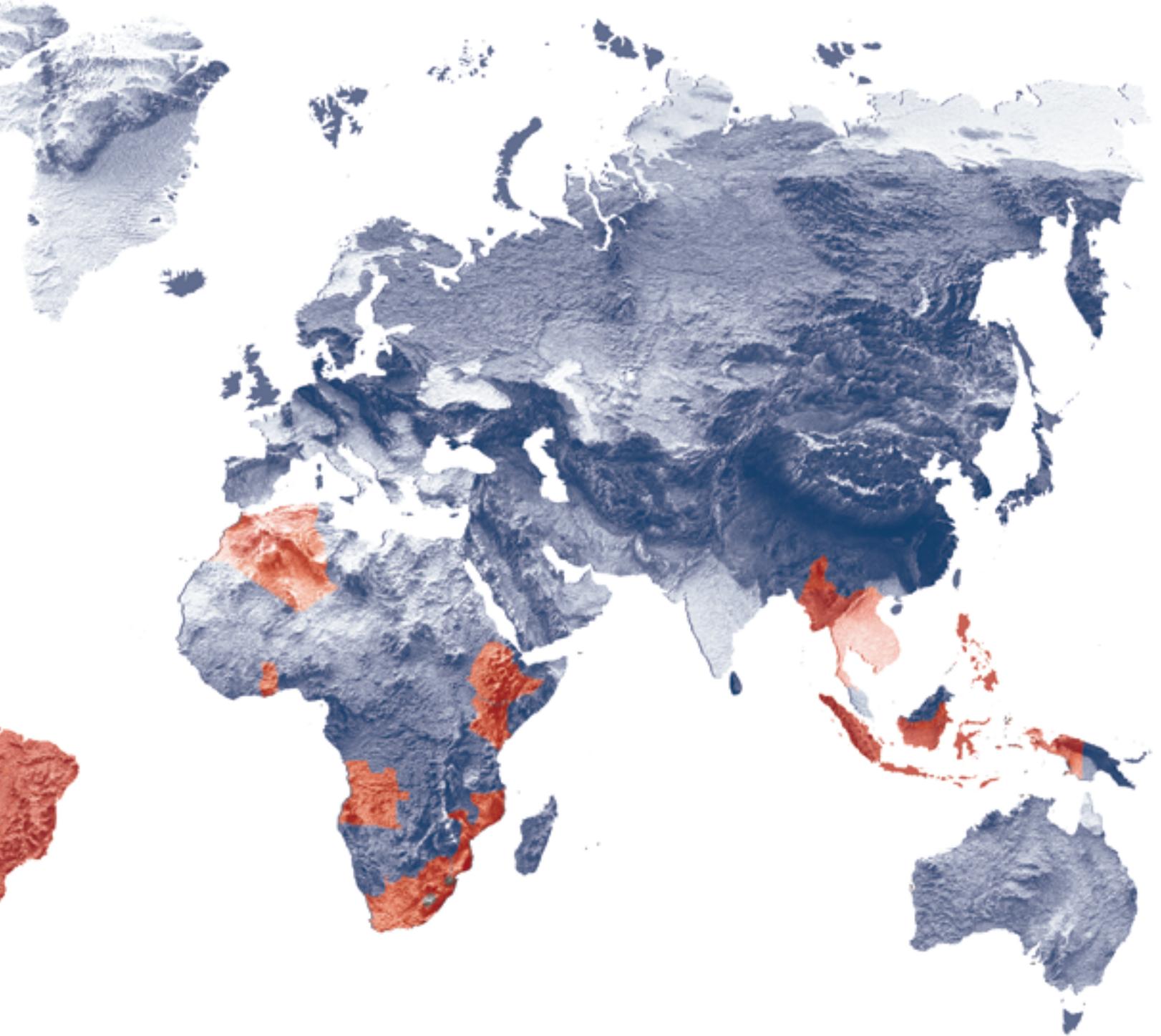
A. South–South and triangular cooperation

• South–South cooperation

Between 2022 and 2025, South–South cooperation promoted by Agcid operated in support of the country’s foreign policy, aligning with the objective of strengthening ties with neighbouring countries, consolidating regional coordination spaces and projecting the country’s presence towards other regions of the world.

During this period, Chile conducted 244 South–South cooperation initiatives, prioritising countries in Latin America and the Caribbean,





Presence of Chilean cooperation worldwide, 2025

while also expanding its presence in Africa and Asia. The main beneficiary countries were Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Guatemala, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Mozambique, South Africa, Morocco, Palestine, Indonesia, and Thailand. This demonstrates a cooperation policy based on solidarity, mutual respect, and joint work free from conditionality.

In thematic terms, South–South cooperation focused on areas such as social development, institutional strengthening, the environment, and gender policies. Projects were carried out in areas including care for older persons, prevention of violence against women, local disaster risk management, energy efficiency, family health and nutrition, among others.

With regard to human capital development, undergraduate and post-graduate scholarships, international courses and diploma programmes were awarded to professionals. Between 2022 and 2025, Chile granted more than 2,300 scholarships. Latin America and the Caribbean were the main destinations, although coverage in Africa and Asia increased steadily.

The Cross-Border Scholarship Programme has been a valuable tool for professional training in border areas. Between 2022 and 2025, 62 scholarships were awarded to students from Peru, Bolivia and Argentina, through agreements with institutions such as the Universidad de Tarapacá and the Universidad de Magallanes.

Agcid has also promoted cooperation with neighbouring countries. Technical and political ties with Peru, Bolivia and Argentina were strengthened, and more than one hundred projects were implemented with these countries in areas such as social development, institutional strengthening, productive development and the environment, combining bilateral, triangular, decentralised and some region-wide modalities.

Noteworthy examples include initiatives with Argentine subnational governments on innovation and territorial governance, and cross-border integration projects in health, education, and mobility with re-

gions of southern Peru. In the case of Bolivia, experiences were developed in social and gender policies, including joint actions with UN Women. This cooperation has been characterised by its ability to adapt to local dynamics, strengthening the role of municipalities, regional universities, and decentralised public services, in full harmony with the integrative vocation of Chilean foreign policy towards its immediate surroundings.

- **Triangular cooperation**

Between 2022 and 2025, the triangular cooperation in which Chile participates grew steadily and consolidated itself as a strategic instrument to articulate efforts with international partners and benefit third countries, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean. During this period, Chile worked with at least thirteen triangular partners, including Germany, Spain, Japan, Mexico, Switzerland, the United States, Brazil and the European Union, implementing a total of 29 projects under this modality.

Among the most significant projects is the Chile–European Union Joint Fund for Triangular Cooperation, which has financed initiatives focused on institutional innovation, environmental protection, and the fight against climate change in various countries of the region. Through the Regional Fund with Germany, initiatives were implemented in rural development and public management in Central America.

Also noteworthy is the continuity of the Chile–Japan Triangular Partnership Programme, centred on disaster prevention and territorial resilience, as well as Chile’s participation, together with Spain, in projects aimed at strengthening institutional capacities in the Caribbean and the Andean region. These experiences reflect Chile’s capacity to act as a bridge country, mobilising technical and financial resources in alliance with traditional donors and projecting a model of horizontal, solidarity-based cooperation oriented towards sustainable development.

Humanitarian assistance through Fondo Chile

US\$ 1.372.255

Total humanitarian assistance
(2022-2025)



15 Projects

for cooperation and humanitarian aid. These projects have supported Cuba, Bolivia, Palestine, Ukraine, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Jamaica, Grenada and Tonga.

Priority themes in recent Fondo Chile calls

- > Rural education
- > Digital empowerment for older persons
- > Youth and peacebuilding
- > Women's empowerment
- > LGBTIQ+ rights
- > Agroecological transition
- > Sustainable small-scale fisheries
- > Regenerative tourism
- > Science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM)
- > Maternal health
- > Indigenous defence matters
- > Teaching innovation



• Fondo Chile

Through Fondo Chile (Chile Fund), the country has channelled humanitarian assistance to populations affected by wars, conflicts, socio-environmental disasters, and health emergencies. Between 2022 and 2025, in addition to assistance provided to Gaza and Ukraine, emergency relief funds were granted to Cuba, Haiti, Tonga, Saint Vincent, Grenada, Jamaica, and Bolivia, for a total amount of USD 1,300,000. These actions demonstrate that Chile is an actor capable of mobilising concrete responses to humanitarian crises and of contributing to the stability and protection of the most vulnerable populations.

Fondo Chile has also served as a platform to open spaces for international cooperation together with new actors, particularly civil society organisations. This openness has diversified the capacities involved and strengthened the territorial reach of Chile's actions. In 2023, a call was conducted exclusively for this sector, under which three projects implemented in Peru, Argentina and Paraguay were selected. In the 2024 call, participation expanded to eight projects led by civil society organisations, three by public institutions, and one by a university. 75% were implemented in South America, 17% in the Caribbean, and 8% in Africa.

International cooperation adapted to the challenges of today's world requires the construction of broad and diverse partnerships. Through mixed funds, regional programmes and bilateral or multilateral agreements, Agcid has articulated a cooperation network that includes partner countries, international organisations, agencies of the United Nations system, and subnational governments. These partnerships have made it possible to complement technical and financial resources and to align initiatives with shared priorities and with the develop-

ment plans of partner countries. Experiences such as the Fondo Chile–Mexico, the Mixed Fund with Spain, and joint initiatives with JICA and the European Union illustrate how Chile projects its knowledge, strengthens South–South and triangular cooperation, and contributes to a more effective and inclusive international cooperation aligned with the challenges of the 21st century.

• Fondo Chile - México

The Fondo Chile–Mexico (Chile–Mexico Fund) was created in 2006, within the framework of the Strategic Partnership Agreement between the Republic of Chile and the United Mexican States (AAE). It constitutes an innovative initiative between two countries with similar levels of development that pool resources and capacities to promote bilateral and triangular projects for the benefit of their peoples and of third countries in the region.

Between 2022 and 2025, the Fund financed more than 40 projects, including three of a triangular nature, which contributed to social development; institutional strengthening and modernisation; protection of the environment and natural resources; promotion of science and technology; safeguarding of cultural heritage; and the advancement of gender equity, among other priority areas. Likewise, during this period, and with the aim of advancing the incorporation of a gender perspective in South–South cooperation, gender markers and evaluation criteria were integrated into the submission of new projects, thereby granting cooperation a distinct seal of inclusion and equity.

This Fund is an effective and innovative cooperation instrument, standing out as a key mechanism for articulation from the South and for the South. It has also demonstrated its capacity to promote capacity development, fostering knowledge transfer, joint learning, and the ge-



neration of solutions adapted to shared challenges. In this regard, it constitutes one of the pillars of the bilateral relationship between Chile and Mexico, reflecting the shared commitment to consolidating modern, effective and inclusive cooperation, with a forward-looking vision and fully aligned with the principles of South–South Cooperation.

B. Cooperation received by Chile through Agcid

During this period, Agcid has played a central role in articulating and managing international cooperation aimed at national development. Chile is no longer a traditional recipient of official development assistance; however, the Agency has successfully adapted, renewed its instruments and strengthened its capacity for dialogue with international partners. This capacity for adaptation has made it possible to maintain a significant flow of cooperation in strategic areas for the country, aligned with the challenges of the 21st century. Such cooperation has reached different regions of the national territory, consolidating a model that not only prioritises thematic impact, but also recognises the diversity and specificity of local contexts.

Chile has made progress in cooperation related to the energy transition and sustainability. A landmark initiative within this strategy was the launch in Chile of the Partnership for Market Implementation (PMI), in partnership with the World Bank and the Ministries of Energy and the Environment. This initiative, which is key to the development of an efficient carbon market, positions Chile as a regional benchmark in decarbonisation.

The environmental dimension has played a prominent role in the cooperation received. Processes of decarbonisation, energy innovation, and climate management have been promoted, with direct impacts on regional governments, cities, and rural areas. Examples such as the CALAC+ programme and joint work with Switzerland and Germany have built capacities in electromobility and energy efficiency, under a comprehensive, technical, and decentralised approach.

In the field of green hydrogen, Chile has consolidated its regional leadership. With the support of the Euroclima LAC programme, as part of the Team Europe: Renewable Hydrogen Development in Chile project, thirty national professionals took part in a specialised diploma programme that strengthened their technical capacities in this strategic area. In addition, the Green Hydrogen Explorer, developed jointly with Spain, has become a key tool for project planning and for advancing towards the goal of carbon neutrality by 2050.

Significant progress has also been made in sustainable water management. In November 2024, together with the European Union and through the Chile–EU Joint Triangular Cooperation Fund, a pioneering salt flat monitoring system was launched in South America, with the participation of Argentina and Uruguay, to assess the impact of

the lithium industry on Andean aquifers and generate strategic information for decision-making.

Institutional modernisation has been another core area of work. Through triangular modalities and mixed funds, such as those managed with Mexico and Spain, projects have been developed to strengthen local governments and regional services in territorial planning, digital innovation, and participatory governance. Regions such as Coquimbo, Los Lagos, Arica and Parinacota have seen their capacities enhanced as a result of these efforts.

Human capital training has been a cross-cutting priority. Scholarship programmes, short courses, and specialised technical assistance have enabled public officials and national professionals to access training in clean energy, public policy, data science and human rights, with support from partners such as Japan, Germany, Mexico, and the European Union. These initiatives not only foster individual development but also strengthen the technical capacities of public institutions across the country.

With an inclusive approach, Agcid has integrated gender equality and social inclusion into the cooperation received. This has been reflected in the inclusion of gender clauses in agreements, as well as in projects that promote women's economic autonomy, the recognition of Indigenous peoples, and the inclusion of migrants and persons with disabilities. Many of these experiences have been developed together with community organisations, subnational governments, and regional universities, extending the reach of cooperation beyond the central State.

Concrete examples illustrate the diversity and relevance of these efforts: the strengthening of regional productive development policies with a gender focus in the north; nature-based solutions for water management in the south; and the digitalisation of municipal services in lagging areas. All of these initiatives demonstrate how cooperation directly impacts the quality of life of communities from a territorial and sustainable perspective.

Beyond the results of individual projects, Agcid has contributed to building a cooperation architecture aligned with national interests. Through strategic partnerships, innovative mechanisms such as the Chile–Mexico Fund or the Triangular Fund with Germany, and planning and evaluation tools, the Agency has ensured a steady flow of cooperation towards areas where the country faces its greatest challenges.

In sum, the cooperation received by Chile between 2022 and 2024 has been an essential instrument for advancing national development. It recognises territorial diversity, articulates State and non-State actors, and transforms international knowledge, techno-



logy and resources into local and institutional capacities. In times of ecological transition, complex social challenges, and new civic demands, this form of cooperation —contextualised, strategic and collaborative— is reaffirmed as an indispensable tool for Chile’s future.

C. Challenges of Chilean international cooperation

During the 2022–2025 period, the international cooperation for development managed by Chile has expanded in coverage, diversified thematically, and consolidated and extended strategic alliances, reflecting an active agenda aligned with the objectives of foreign policy. Looking ahead, the challenge is to deepen the country’s multilateral vocation, expand collaboration with a more diverse network of partners, and create conditions for increasingly innovative, inclusive, and sustainable cooperation.

Agcid’s role on the regional and international stage has been significant. Between 2021 and 2025, Chile held the presidency of the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South–South Cooperation, leading efforts to promote technical coordination mechanisms, the exchange of experiences, and institutional strengthening across Ibero-America. From 2025 (and to 2027), Chile assumes the presidency of ECLAC’s Regional Conference on South–South Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean, reaffirming its commitment to regional cooperation based on the principles of horizontality, mutual ownership, and sustainable development.

At the global level, Chile’s participation as an observer in high-level forums such as the OECD Development Assistance Committee, the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in Seville, and meetings organised by ECLAC, CAF, SEGIB and bilateral cooperation agencies, has helped project the image of a responsible, technically solid country committed to multilateralism.

Priorities are focused on strengthening development partnerships, expanding cooperation with Africa and Asia, consolidating gender and environmental approaches across all actions, and reinforcing mechanisms for evaluation and systematisation of experiences. All of this is consistent with a foreign policy that recognises international cooperation as a strategic component for inclusive development, climate action, and the construction of lasting ties with the world.



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Special contributors

Benjamín Aguirre, Verónica Rocha, Francisco Aránguiz, Verónica Arqueros, Walter Luzio, Viviana Urra, Rodrigo Pinto, Javiera Figueroa, and Aldo Crispieri.

