POLITICAL RELATIONS: Chile-Russia

THE ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF THE PARTNERSHIP

From symbolic relations to a global strategic partnership

1816

- Initial contact
- Russian frigate in the port of Talcahuano during the Chilean War of Independence

1895-1909

- Diplomatic recognition
- Russian Chargé d'Affaires (1895) and Ministers Plenipotentiary (1909)

1944-1947

- Establishment of relations with the USSR, followed by a break in relations in 1947

1964-1973

- Restored in 1964 with a focus on culture and diplomacy
- Severed by the 1973 military coup

1990

- Redemocratization
- Full recognition and stability

1993-present

- Multilateral era
- High-level visits, consolidation through APEC, and invitations to the BRICS

Previously (until 1990):

- Unstable relationship
- Frequent breakups
- Poor cooperation

Later (1990+):

- Stable relationship
- Institutional cooperation
- Multilateral engagement

Phase 1: Formation and initial contacts 1816–1944	Phase 2 - Upheavals and instability, 1944–1990	Phase 3: Pragmatic cooperation, 1990–present

RUSLAT OBSERVATÓRIO

POLITICAL RELATIONS: Chile-Russia

DIPLOMATIC VISITS

CHILE → RUSSIA



Patricio Aylwin
1993



Ricardo Lagos
2005

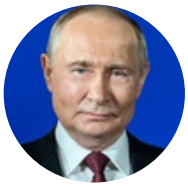


Michelle Bachelet
2008



Sebastián Piñera
2012

RUSSIA → CHILE



Vladimir Putin
2004



Sergei Lavrov
2014

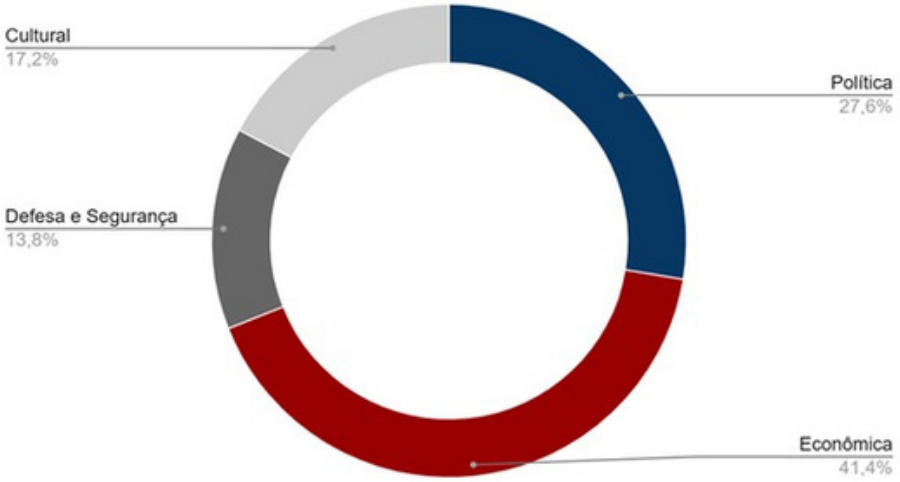
- **Institutional Continuity:** The visits took place under different Chilean administrations (Aylwin, Lagos, Bachelet, Piñera), demonstrating that the relationship transcends ideological orientations.
- **Peak in Visits (2004–2012):** A period of heightened diplomatic engagement and consolidation of political dialogue following the return to democracy.
- **Diplomatic Pragmatism:** Although presidential meetings are infrequent, dialogue is constantly maintained through political consultations and at the ministerial level.
- **Multilateral Focus:** The importance of forums such as APEC and the UN as venues for meetings between officials from both countries.

POLITICAL RELATIONS: Chile-Russia

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Total number of legal instruments: 29 treaties

CHART 1 - DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL AGREEMENTS BY CATEGORY



KEY THEMATIC AREAS

ECONOMIC (41,4%)	Main focus, covering trade, finance, and technical and industrial cooperation.
POLITICAL (27,6%)	Includes visa waivers, Antarctic cooperation, and a strategic partnership.
CULTURAL (17,2%) e SECURITY (13,8%)	Partnerships in diplomatic training, academic exchange, and the peaceful use of outer space.

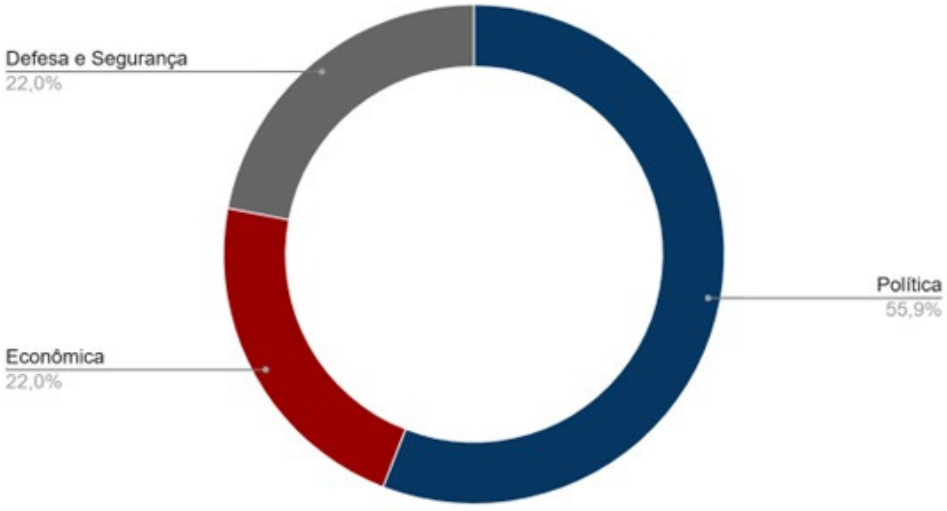
These relationships are pragmatic in nature, focused on gradually building trust and diversifying areas of cooperation.

POLITICAL RELATIONS: Chile-Russia

MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Total number of multilateral treaties: 127 treaties

CHART 2: DISTRIBUTION OF MULTILATERAL TREATIES



POLICY THEMATIC MATRIX

Human Rights (15)	Maritime and Safety at Sea (11)
• Protection of Vulnerable Groups	• SOLAS • MARPOL
Privileges and Immunities (11)	**Environment (7)**
• International agencies	• Climate Change and Biodiversity

Security (22%) and Economic (22%): These complement the political sphere, with a focus on disarmament and logistics

MAP OF COMMON FORUMS

UN	Joint Action on Peace, Security, and Sustainable Development
APEC	Chile and Russia are key economies in the Pacific basin
BRICS+	Chile participated as a guest in 2014 and has been invited again to the 2025 summit in Brazil
CELAC	A permanent mechanism for dialogue between Russia and Latin America
Comixta	Bilateral Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Trade Coordination

POLITICAL RELATIONS: Chile-Russia

THE WAR IN UKRAINE AND THE UN

ALIGNMENT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Chile has taken a clear and assertive stance since the conflict began in 2022. Rather than abstaining, the Chilean government has chosen to align itself politically with the Western international community, using multilateral forums to express its condemnation of the Russian offensive

VOTING PROCEDURES AT THE UN

Date	Organ	Subject of the Resolution	Chile's Vote
Mar/2022	General Assembly	Condemnation of russian aggression	IN FAVOR
Feb/2023	General Assembly	End of the war and territorial integrity	IN FAVOR
Feb/2025	General Assembly	Condemnation of the invasion	IN FAVOR

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Multilateralism: Belief in international institutions as legitimate mediators for peace

Human Rights: Emphasis on the protection of civilians and unconditional respect for humanitarian norms

Peaceful Resolution of Disputes: The position that any resolution to a conflict must respect internationally recognized borders

IMPACT ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

- **Cautious Pragmatism**
- **Diplomatic channels remain open:** political consultations and ministerial exchanges continue.
- **Sectoral cooperation:** dialogues on Antarctic science and education continue.



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POLITICAL RELATIONS: Chile-Russia

INSTITUTIONAL CORE

PILLAR OF STABILITY
Strengthened by the full restoration of ties in 1990, the dialogue has been maintained on an ongoing basis by various Chilean administrations.

BILATERAL MECHANISMS
Of particular note is the Russia-Chile Intergovernmental Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation (Comixta), which facilitates investments and partnerships in technology and energy.

SHARED FORUMS
Coordinated action in key forums such as the UN (peace and security) and APEC, where both collaborate as key economies in the Pacific Basin.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE AGREEMENTS

MULTILATERAL
Commitment to international law, human rights, and the environment.

BILATERAL
Focus on trade, diplomatic facilitation, and technical cooperation.

SCIENCE AND ANTARCTICA
Cooperation in Antarctica as a Strategic Advantage and a Forum for Technological Exchange.

FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

CONSOLIDATION WITHIN BRICS+
Chile's participation in 2025 expands South-South dialogue and global engagement.

INNOVATION AND ENERGY
Potential for expanded cooperation in renewable energy, logistics, and maritime connectivity

GEOPOLITICAL CRISIS MANAGEMENT
The challenge of maintaining relations with Moscow without abandoning a cautious stance.

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