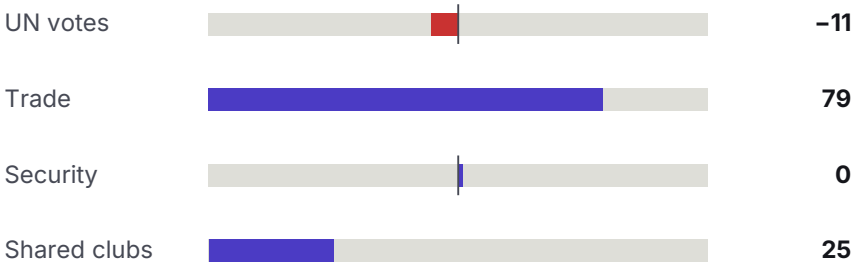
Chile & Bolivia

Bolivia lost its coast, and its own access to the sea, to Chile in the War of the Pacific; they have had no ambassadors since 1978.

+16

Neutral

Relationship index, −100 to +100. Votes and security run from −100 to +100; trade and shared clubs from 0 to 100.

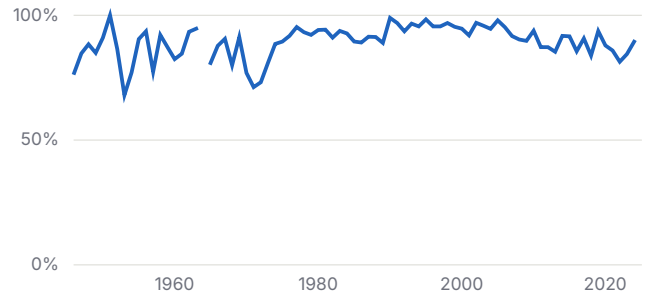


IN SHORT

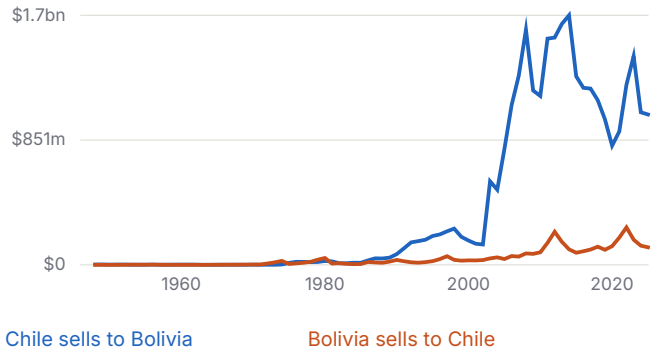
- At the UN their vote agreement is 85% (2022–2024), about average for both of them.
- Trade in goods ($1.3 billion a year) is important for Bolivia, much less so for Chile.
- In its UN General Debate speeches, Bolivia names Chile far more often than the reverse (139 sentences against 31).
- 150,000 people born in Bolivia live in Chile (UN DESA counts place of birth, however long ago they moved).

OVER TIME

Share of recorded UN votes cast the same way

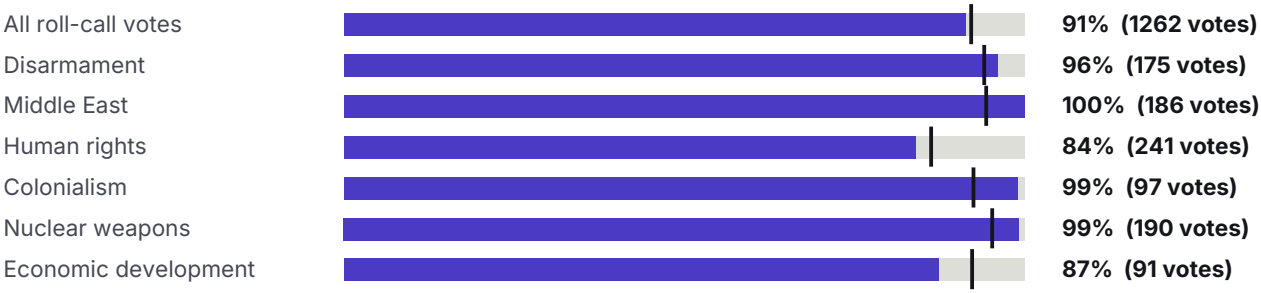


Goods exports each way (US dollars)



VOTES TOPIC BY TOPIC (SINCE 2010)

Most alike on Middle East (100% of votes the same), furthest apart on human rights (84%), against 91% on all votes since 2010.



Bar: since 2010. Mark: all years. Share of roll-call votes on whole texts cast the same way, counted vote by vote; an abstention against a yes counts as a difference. Disarmament, colonialism and economic development count votes up to 2018.

THE FACTS

UN votes	At the UN, the vote agreement of Chile and Bolivia was 85% in 2022–2024. For Chile, Bolivia is the 86th most distant voting partner out of 191; for Bolivia, Chile is the 85th most distant partner.
Trade	Trade in goods between them averaged $1.3 billion a year in 2023–2025: 0.7% of all Chile's trade and 8.0% of Bolivia's.
Words	Since 1946, Chile has named Bolivia in 31 sentences of its General Debate speeches; Bolivia has named Chile in 139.
Security	No armed conflict between the two governments is recorded since 1946 (UCDP, data to 2025).
People	5,900 people born in Chile live in Bolivia and 150,000 born in Bolivia live in Chile (2024, UN DESA).
People	Their national football teams have met 50 times.

HOW SURE WE ARE

UN votes	**High**	253 shared votes on whole texts in 2022–2024, the years the headline share covers. With that many, a share is good to about ±6 points.
Trade	**High**	Goods trade is reported in 3 of the 3 years 2023–2025. Goods only, from customs data (IMF); services and energy pipelines are not in it.
Security	**High**	The Uppsala Conflict Data Program covers every state up to 2025. It counts only conflicts with at least 25 battle deaths a year.
Shared clubs	**High**	The list of tracked groups is fixed; membership is checked by hand.
Index	**High**	As sure as the weaker of its two required parts, votes and trade. Security and shared clubs add to it but never make it surer.

MOMENTS (EDITORIAL CONTEXT, NEVER PART OF A SCORE)

1879	War of the Pacific begins; Bolivia loses its coast
1904	Treaty of Peace and Friendship fixes the border
1975	Charaña meeting: talks on a corridor to the sea
1978	Bolivia breaks off diplomatic relations
2018	The International Court of Justice rules that Chile is not obliged to negotiate access to the sea
2022	The International Court of Justice rules on the waters of the Silala

SOURCES AND HOW TO CITE

UN votes, speeches, mentions and trade: Nations on Record (UN General Assembly voting data, UN General Debate Corpus, IMF International Trade in Goods). Armed conflict: Uppsala Conflict Data Program, version 26.1. Migration: UN DESA International Migrant Stock 2024. Refugees: UNHCR. Football: international results archive (CC0). Every score follows fixed rules written out on /method; AI never sets a score. Independent and non-commercial; not affiliated with the United Nations.

Cite as

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