

Chile

The Diligent Student of the Latin American Neighborhood

Chile is a country that can be observed, even from space, as an extensive and narrow territorial strip, stretching over more than 4,300 kilometers and encompassing marked climatic and economic diversity. This heterogeneity is reflected in its productive structure, which combines the exploitation of natural resources through mining, fisheries, and agriculture (*Natural resources rents as % of GDP*, NRR, iii.9, rank #125) with a services sector integrated into the international economy. In this context, Chile has historically been characterized as an institutionally consolidated system, with intra-elite contests run on relatively stable rules. The EQx2026 allows for a deeper examination of the extent to which this institutional order effectively translates into sustainable value creation.

In the overall EQx ranking, Chile has seen a declining trajectory over recent years: from rank #30 (2024) to rank #32 (2025) and now down to rank #37 in 2026. This evolution does not point to an abrupt breakdown, but rather to a gradual erosion in the country's relative capacity to convert its institutional advantages into sustained value creation outcomes. This becomes more evident when observing the Sub-Indices. In 2025, Chile combined a Power Sub-Index ranking of #29 with a Value Sub-Index ranking of #38; in 2026, it maintains the same relative level of power (rank #29) but declines in value (rank #43). This suggests that while institutions remain highly effective at constraining power and facilitating productive competition, the prevailing state of affairs does not generate sufficient intra-elite contests to drive value creation.

The analysis by Index Areas reinforces this reading and supplies new insights. In 2025, Chile was well positioned in Political Power (i, rank #31) and Economic Power (ii, rank #27), with stronger results in Political Value (iii, rank #26) than in Economic Value (iv, rank #52). Its 2026 performance suggests some interesting trends: Political Power stays steady (i, rank #29), Economic Power falls (ii, rank #57), Political Value also declines (iii, rank #35), while Economic Value somewhat improves (iv, rank #44). In comparative terms, political elites generate more value than economic elites, yet this advantage has narrowed considerably, with the former creating less value and the latter significantly more. Thus, the political elite

value advantage over economic elites has shrunk from 26 places (ranks 26-52) to just 9 places (ranks 35-44). The state must remain vigilant that its inclusive capacity does not further erode, while economic elites should continue on their ascending value trajectory.

At the Pillar level, Chile retains relatively solid positions in the domains that reflect on institutional makeup. State Capture (i.1, rank #31), Regulatory Capture (i.2, rank #36), and Human Capture (i.3, rank #30) remain in intermediate-to-high ranges, consistent with favorable Indicators related to *Control of corruption* (COC, i.1., rank #21) and *Open government* (OPG, i.1, rank #23). These strengths explain a significant share of the resilience exhibited by the political-administrative system. Thus, the basis for government-led value creation is strong and unique in the region.

However, the EQx also reveals persistent structural distributive limitations, as seen in *Gini coefficient on net national wealth* and *Gini coefficient on income* (GWL, i.1, rank #134; GIL, i.1, rank #114) as well as in *Social Mobility* (MOB, i.1, rank #115). Indicators related to socio-economic advancement systematically appear in lagging positions, while income concentration remains among the highest in the world. These gaps constrain the system's ability to sustain social legitimacy, particularly in the context of slowing economic growth.

In the economic sphere, a pronounced deterioration in the Firm Dominance Pillar (ii.5, rank #96) stands out and illustrates that certain elite coalitions are becoming ever more powerful. This is accompanied by a sustained decline in Labor Value (iv.12, rank #102), meaning that labor elites such as trade unions are becoming more extractive, as is evidenced by weak relative performance in two key Indicators: *Unemployment rate* (UEM, iv.12, rank #119) and *Youth unemployment rate* (YUN, iv.12, rank #119).

Taken together, the EQx portrays Chile as a country with inclusive and coordinated elites and functional institutions, yet also with growing difficulties in translating that stability into sustainable value creation.

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Level 1 - Index

EQx Rank / 151 **37**
Rank change
1 year **-5**
3 years **-6**
EQx Score **53.9**

NextGen Value Creation Barometer (NGVCb)

Quality Elite

44

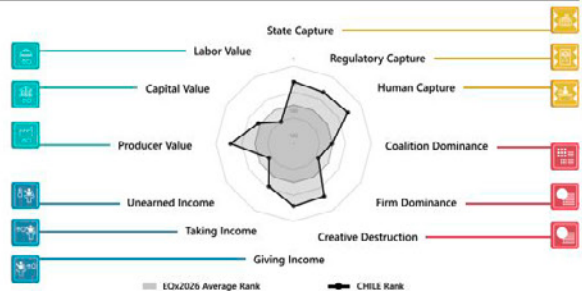
Level 2 - Sub-Indices [x2]
Index Areas [x4]

Power		Value	
Rank / 151	Score	Rank / 151	Score
35	56.1	44	52.8

Political Power (I)		Economic Power (II)		Political Value (III)		Economic Value (IV)	
Rank / 151	Score	Rank / 151	Score	Rank / 151	Score	Rank / 151	Score
29	63.6	43	52.3	29	55.1	57	51.6

Level 3 - Pillars [x12]

	Rank / 151	Score
State Capture	31	60.6
Regulatory Capture	36	65.6
Human Capture	30	64.9
Coalition Dominance	77	50.4
Firm Dominance	96	49.2
Creative Destruction	33	54.3
Giving Income	30	61.6
Taking Income	55	53.4
Unearned Income	96	48.6
Producer Value	29	58.6
Capital Value	72	50.6
Labor Value	102	47.2



Level 4 - EQx Indicators [x148]

	Rank / 151	Score
CCOR	22	84.2
COC	21	82.0
OPG	23	76.8
RTC	43	59.7
EPR	28	76.8
PFD	54	60.7
NIK	1	52.4
PDE	69	50.1
ADE	31	74.8
PCL	35	71.0
WPI	19	82.7
MOB	115	16.3
INE	145	8.5
GWL	134	19.6
GW	21	64.1
GIC	114	28.3
ECR	43	59.8
CGP	22	76.5
REQ	30	72.2
REN	34	64.5
PRI	40	68.1
CRO	57	46.0
INO	27	76.8
GSI	35	67.3
FDP	89	58.1
HRI	34	71.4
AFI	7	80.9
RLI	18	77.2
GIN	28	78.9
WSB	84	51.7
WBL	67	49.9
WMA	109	28.0
IEE	68	57.3
IEO	72	40.3
IVA	114	42.4
HCI	72	45.1
PLIE	7	75.5
MIL	50	63.8
UNI	60	58.6
BSN	16	65.4
CRA	10	70.8
SME	4	72.9
IAM	134	40.4
BIW	40	56.5
FXG	73	24.7
FRG	45	23.3
FRR	16	82.9
ENT	35	56.5
GSE	35	38.5
VCK	26	69.7
VCA	35	47.2
API	35	43.7
APC	73	47.1
RND	62	36.8
EXR	31	63.5
BCD	18	67.1
IWF	29	74.5
LEM	27	79.9
SCI	26	74.1
PTR	61	62.3
EDU	20	76.4
PIS	41	47.4
UNV	41	42.0
GEE	48	62.1
GAR	46	67.1
AIP	33	47.4
OSI	30	74.3
NSI	50	58.4
INT	21	69.1
GHI	24	73.3
FSQ		

	Rank / 151	Score
GPSS		
GEX		
SNT	39	68.2
GNT	84	40.0
REG	87	46.0
CSG	9	74.9
SFA	19	82.8
FLA	1	64.8
FOS	79	44.9
SUB	57	56.5
BKI	1	56.2
HOM	100	32.8
SUI	82	53.7
DTR	75	49.5
DCT	49	64.2
DPS		
HDE	39	40.0
GCI	80	45.6
GEG	8	75.6
CRM	81	50.0
DBT	27	63.1
NRR	125	26.8
GPA	45	44.7
EPI	56	55.8
RES	76	42.1
OLU	63	46.4
DER	101	54.4
FLJ	133	43.0
TLP	56	57.2
CDD	21	61.7
LDG	98	51.7
AIR	58	56.7
HAZ		
WPC	58	51.5
MWR		
FIS	87	51.2
MEI	139	12.1
PAT	26	49.0
FBH	95	48.9
HEI	59	46.5
DEI	20	59.8
FSA	42	67.1
HAI		
RTD	63	45.8
GAJ	34	40.3
AJM	11	46.6
FDS	20	64.4
FDI	23	61.7
FTF	26	69.3
OTB	42	52.3
ERL	49	64.1
TRF	54	66.3
IPM	24	76.6
IPS	23	74.4
DGI	66	55.6
DGS	44	62.6
IXI	90	55.6
DEF	118	52.3
DNI		
FMI	40	63.5
GCF	73	49.5
GOL		
CRY	31	50.5
UNN	30	42.9
UNC	24	38.8
BSG	45	38.9
BSM	41	42.4
LPG	59	48.8
WLP	26	45.0
LFP	73	53.3
LFR	92	54.7
ROD	21	41.8
UEM	119	39.1
YUN	119	33.6
BRN	29	72.3