

CHILE

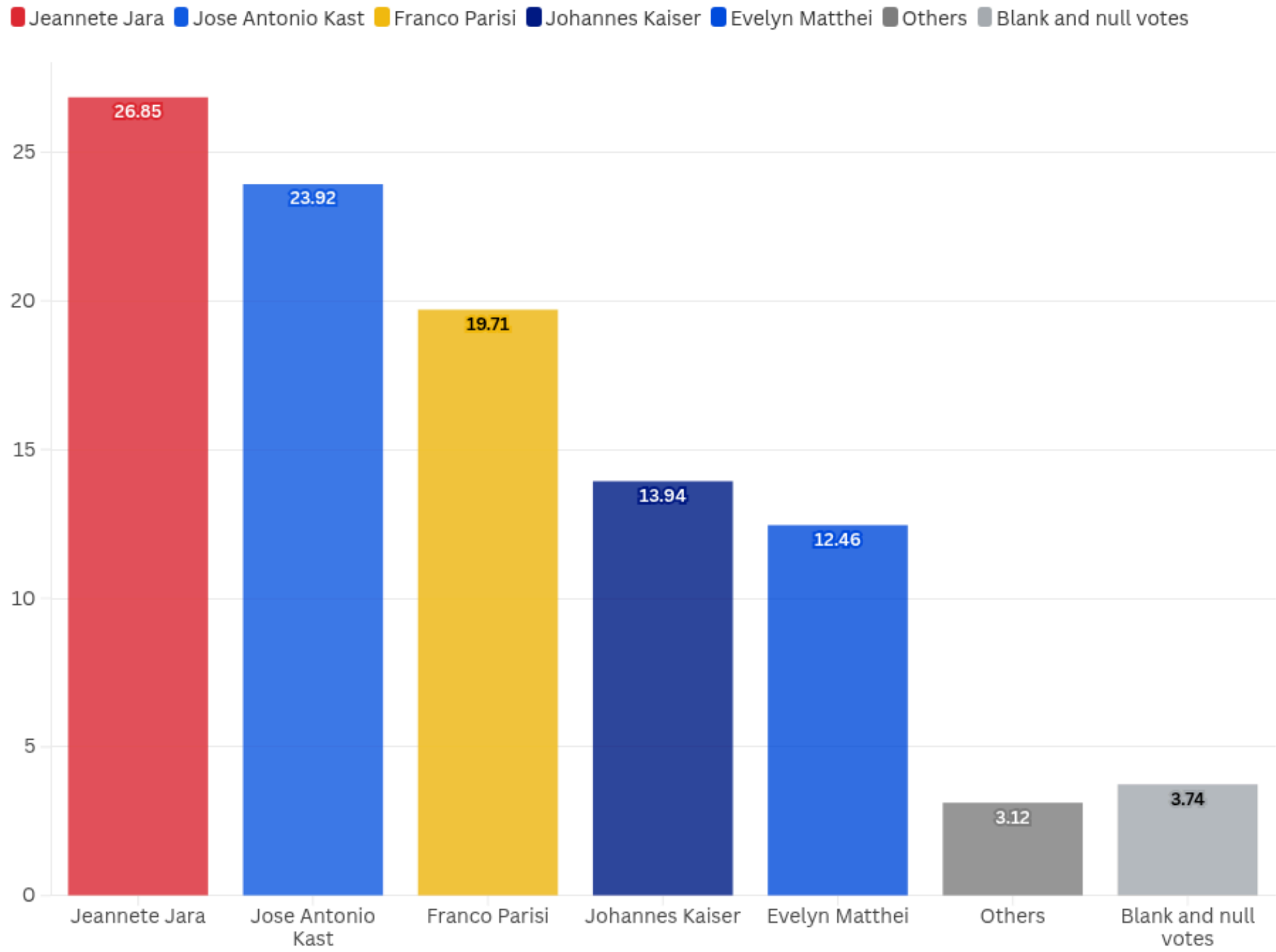
PRESIDENTIAL AND LEGISLATIVE ELECTION 2025 POST-ELECTION REPORT



KEY ELECTION TAKEAWAYS

- This Sunday, Chile held its presidential and legislative elections. Jeannette Jara, the ruling party candidate from the Unidad por Chile coalition, placed first with 26.85% of the vote, followed by José Antonio Kast of the Partido Republicano with 23.92%. Since neither candidate surpassed the 50% threshold, both will compete in the runoff scheduled for December 14.
- Voter turnout was high, reaching close to 85%. The results represent a setback for the ruling coalition: although Jara was the most voted, she did not secure a decisive lead. Kast emerged as one of the main winners of the day, narrowing the gap with Jara and securing the backing of other right-wing candidates for the runoff. Johannes Kaiser (13.94%) and Evelyn Matthei (12.46%), also key right-wing figures, announced their support for Kast, complicating the ruling coalition's path toward the second round.
- Franco Parisi, from the Partido de la Gente, came in third with 19.71% of the vote. His performance, stronger than polling expected, positions him as a pivotal actor ahead of the runoff. Parisi indicated that he will not endorse either candidate in the second round.
- In Congress, all seats in the Chamber of Deputies (155) and 23 seats in the Senate were renewed. The new composition strengthens right-wing forces in both chambers, creating a favorable scenario for a potential Kast victory. The new legislative term will begin on March 11, 2026, alongside the incoming presidency.

ELECTION RESULTS



Source: own elaboration based on data from the Chilean Electoral Service

In the first presidential and parliamentary elections held under mandatory voting since its reinstatement in 2022, Jeanette Jara and José Antonio Kast will face each other in a runoff on December 14 to determine who will assume the Presidency for the 2026–2030 term.

Ahead of the runoff, both candidates face challenges in securing a majority. The outlook appears more favorable for Kast, as Johannes Kaiser, the candidate of the Partido Nacional Libertario, and the traditional right-wing candidate Evelyn Matthei (Chile Vamos) have endorsed him. Translated into votes, this support would place the Partido Republicano candidate close to 50% of the vote.

Jara, meanwhile, will need to mobilize support from center-left and centrist voters who either abstained or backed moderate candidates. In her speech on election night, she signaled a more moderate stance, stating that she would incorporate proposals from other candidates, such as Parisi’s call to eliminate the VAT on medicines, Eduardo Artés’s cultural policy proposals, and Matthei’s oncology initiative.

A key segment of the electorate will be the nearly 20% who supported Franco Parisi. This is a politically diverse vote, but one characterized by discontent, anti-establishment sentiment, and strong concerns about security and the economy. In this context, both Jara and Kast will need to appeal to these moderate voters. The candidate who manages to articulate a message that resonates with the grievances and priorities of this group will hold a decisive advantage.

RUNOFF CANDIDATES

Jeannette Jara

Partido Comunista - Unidad por Chile Coalition



Lawyer. A long-time member of the Communist Party, although she has indicated that she would consider suspending her membership if she reaches the presidency. She served as Undersecretary for Social Security during Michelle Bachelet's second administration and later as Minister of Labor under Gabriel Boric's administration.

She represents the ruling coalition "Unidad por Chile."

Her government platform highlights the following proposals:

- Accelerate public and private investment through the creation of a new office dedicated to expediting investment procedures as part of the implementation of the Framework Law on Sectoral Permits.
- Advance a national strategy aimed at making Chile the digital hub of the Southern Cone by 2030, with a focus on bolstering infrastructure and digital capabilities. This includes promoting technology adoption and expanding advanced tech services such as artificial intelligence.
- Advance a tripartite dialogue among workers, employers, and the government to lay the groundwork for adopting a CLP 750,000 (USD 800) minimum vital income before the end of the term.
- Her health agenda includes digitizing the system by implementing an interoperable clinical record available across all care centers and scaling up telemedicine nationwide.
- She further proposes an integrated medicines-access strategy focused on reinforcing the national procurement center, centralizing fragmented purchases, and lowering costs.

RUNOFF CANDIDATES

José Antonio Kast

Partido Republicano



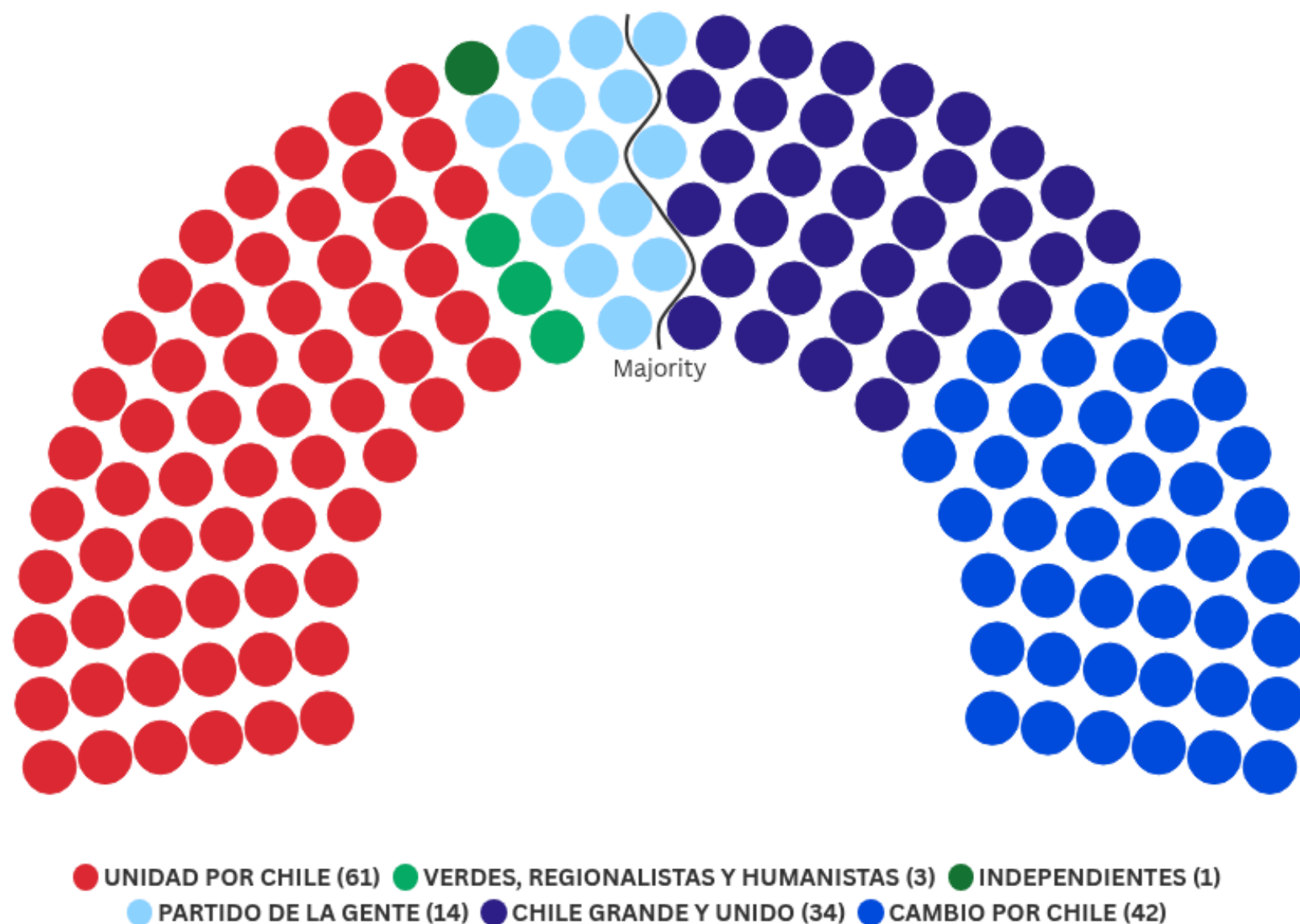
Attorney. He began his public life as a university student leader and spent decades as a member of the UDI, where he held several roles before resigning in 2016. He served as a deputy for three consecutive terms between 2002 and 2018. In 2019, he founded the Partido Republicano, becoming its main political figure.

His government platform highlights the following proposals:

- Advancing regulatory simplification as a driver of investment, focused on removing redundant regulations and improving the efficiency of environmental permitting procedures.
- Lowering the effective corporate tax rate from 27% to 23% for medium and large companies, with an additional reduction —from 23% to an average of 20%— for businesses that hire workers at risk of falling into informality.
- Promoting modern labor legislation that supports adaptable work arrangements and multifunctional contracts, allowing workers and employers to agree on flexible schedules and new forms of productive organization.
- In the health sector, implementing interoperable and auditable systems that safeguard health data as a public good, paired with an expansion of telemedicine and home-based hospitalization for patients with low-complexity conditions.

THE NEW CONGRESS

New Composition of the Chamber of Deputies



Source: Own elaboration.

Legislative elections for the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate were held simultaneously with the presidential race, resulting in a shift in the balance of political forces in Congress.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the right-wing coalitions—such as the legislative electoral pact between Kast and Kaiser represented in Cambio por Chile, and the Chile Grande y Unido pact led by Matthei—secured a total of 76 seats, just two short of an absolute majority. Within this composition, however, the more traditional right represented by Matthei will see its parliamentary presence reduced: while this coalition currently holds around 44 seats, as of March 11, 2026, it will have 34. On the other side, the more radical right will be strengthened, with Cambio por Chile increasing its representation to 42 seats.

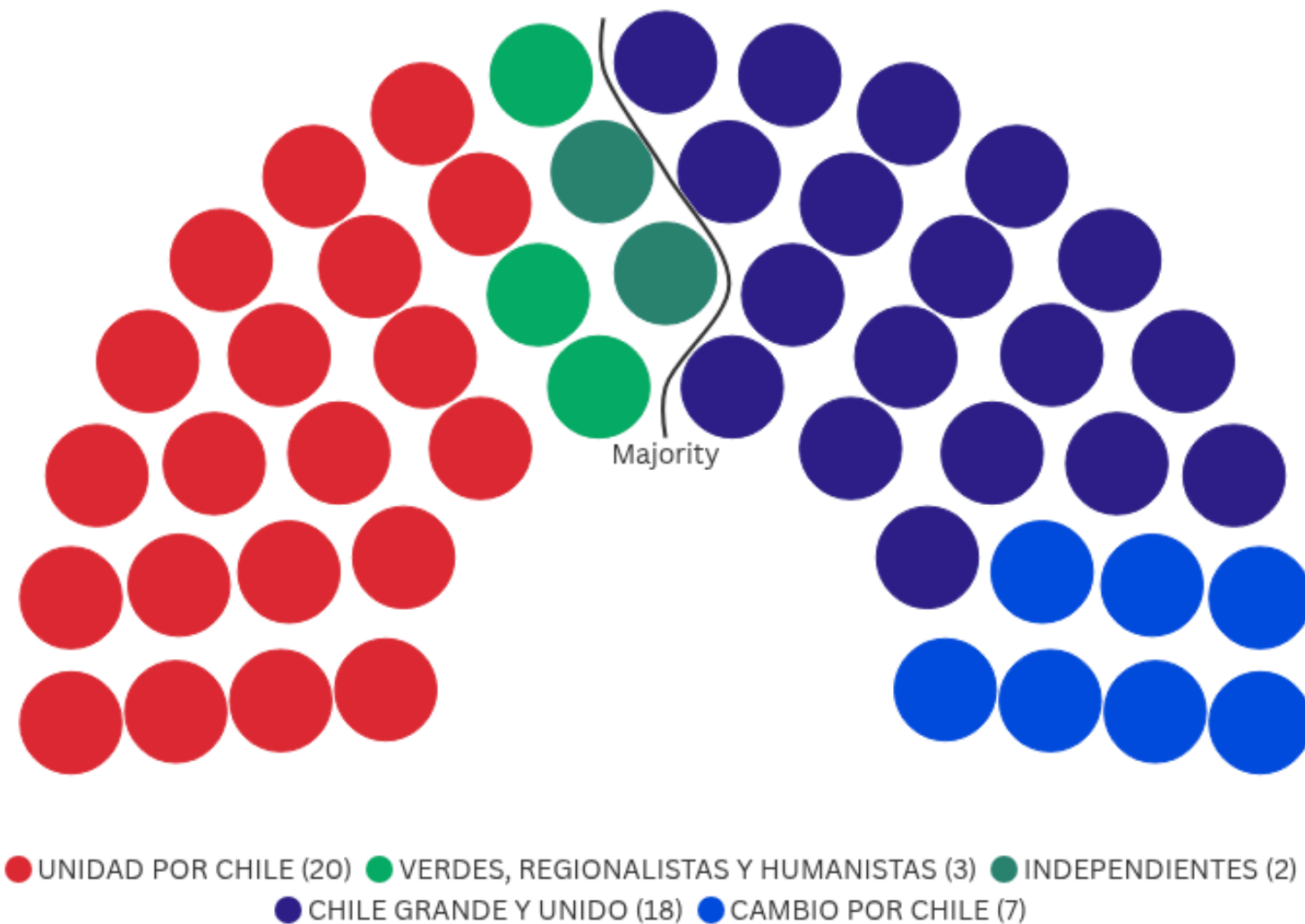
For its part, the ruling coalition Unidad por Chile won 61 seats. Although the election resulted in a loss of representation for some left-wing parties—such as Frente Amplio, which went from 19 to 17 deputies.

The results reflect a Chamber of Deputies that will be polarized between a left-wing coalition and a right-wing coalition, while independent parties lost representation. In the new Congress, they will hold only one seat.

Following the election, the Partido de la Gente, led by Franco Parisi, will be a key player in the upcoming Congress, having secured 14 seats. Since no party or coalition holds a majority, negotiations with this group will be crucial. Parisi has already expressed his willingness to engage in talks with whoever emerges victorious in the runoff.

THE NEW CONGRESS

New Composition of the Senate



In the Senate, 23 of the 50 seats were renewed. The remaining seats will be contested in the next election in 2030. None of the coalitions secured a majority. A notable element is the absence of the Partido de la Gente, which failed to obtain representation in the Senate despite its strong performance in the presidential race.

As reflected also in the Chamber of Deputies, the results show an advance of the more radical right at the expense of the traditional right, with potential implications for the upcoming legislative agenda. The Cambio por Chile coalition (composed of the Partido Republicano, the Partido Social Cristiano, and the Partido Nacional Libertario) increased its representation to 7 seats in total, up from just 1. Meanwhile, the traditional right-wing coalition Chile Grande y Unido secured 5 seats in this election and will hold a total of 18. Together, both coalitions will account for 25 seats—just one short of an absolute majority.

For its part, the ruling coalition Unidad por Chile was defending 10 seats and obtained 11, bringing its total to 20 seats as of March 11. It could also count on support from the Verdes, Regionalistas y Humanistas, who will hold 3 seats. The two remaining independent seats will be decisive for either of the two major coalitions.



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