FOREIGN INVESTMENT PROMOTION AGENCY InvestChile

Foreign Investment in Chile 2025

Updated to May 2026

INVESTCHILE | JULY 2026

STRATEGY AND INVESTMENT CLIMATE DIVISION

Executive Summary

This document is the first version of the 2025 Annual FDI Report, containing the data and figures available as of the date of this publication. A final version of this report will be released in September 2026.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) forecasts positive global figures for 2024, with 14% growth, though this is limited to developed economies. In this regard, FDI inflows increased by 43% in developed economies, while they fell by 2% in developing economies compared to 2024.[1]

A measure based on income level shows that high-income countries saw a 22% increase in FDI inflows, middle-income economies grew by 4%, and low-income economies experienced a 5% decline.

For Latin America and the Caribbean, UNCTAD forecasts a 22% increase in FDI flows in 2025 compared to 2024. However, preliminary data from central banks indicate 1% growth for a sample of countries that are significant in terms of FDI **(Table 1).** Meanwhile, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) published FDI figures in January 2025 for the first nine months of 2024, which showed an overall 11% increase in inflows compared with the same period.

Announcements of greenfield projects worldwide in 2025 fell by 37% in number, while capital expenditures remained high, similar to 2025. The aforementioned UNCTAD report places special emphasis on the data center industry, highlighting Brazil as the Latin American country with the highest level of investment in this sector.

At the Latin American level, it is estimated that by 2025 the region will see a 28% decline in Capex for greenfield projects and a 3% decline in the number of projects. Brazil is the country with the highest estimated investment in 2025, while Chile ranks third in terms of estimated investment for that year.

M&A and other financial transactions (both of which may include FDI) in Latin America saw a 19% increase in value and remained stable in terms of the number of transactions in 2025. When it comes to venture capital in Latin America, the outlook at the time of this report depends on the organization conducting the analysis. While TTR reports a decline in both the number of deals and the amount invested, another research firm points to a rebound in the region (Latin America Venture Capital Report 2026), with the fintech sector playing a major role.

According to revised figures, in 2025 Chile recorded net FDI inflows of USD 14.513 billion, representing an 11% increase compared to 2024. The most significant component of the 2025 annual FDI flow was the reinvestment of profits, which totaled USD 8.955 billion, while equity investments amounted to USD 5.773 billion.

[1] Global Investment Trends Monitor #50 January 2026 UNCTAD

Furthermore, in 2025, the project portfolio managed by InvestChile totaled 463 initiatives, with a combined value of USD 65.689 billion and the potential to create 20,678 jobs. Please note that these projects are at different stages of implementation and therefore cannot be compared with the official FDI figures published by the Central Bank of Chile.

The Capital Assets Corporation's (CBC) Project Registry estimates private investment for the 2025–2029 five-year period at USD 66.533 billion, of which projects associated with foreign direct investment (FDI) account for 72% of that amount. The CBC estimates that by 2025, total investment will reach USD 8.407 billion, of which FDI accounts for USD 7.080 billion. Going forward, more investment is projected in connection with lithium projects, in which a high level of foreign capital participation is expected.

The energy sector has emerged as the second-largest magnet for FDI in Chile and one of the cornerstones of the country's productive transition. Overall, the available evidence shows that the energy sector is undergoing a phase of structural expansion, with an increasingly sophisticated project portfolio, high levels of renewable energy participation, and an agenda focused on energy storage and green hydrogen that is driving demand for foreign capital and technology.

The global services sector is undergoing a period of rapid expansion, driven by historic growth in service exports, Chile's positioning as a digital hub in the region, and a sustained increase in foreign direct investment in technology infrastructure. In 2025, it established itself as the country with the second-largest number of data centers in Latin America, behind only Brazil.

The agro-industrial and agricultural-forestry sector continues to establish itself as a structural pillar of the Chilean economy and a competitive platform for attracting foreign investment. The 2025–2030 period offers concrete opportunities for new investment projects in high-tech agriculture, agricultural automation, precision agriculture solutions, agro-industrial plants, refrigerated logistics, the circular economy, and advanced food processing.

Finally, the Initial Public Offering (IPO) sector continues to establish itself as one of the pillars of long-term investment and a focal point for attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) in Chile. The 2025–2026 concession portfolio reinforces this vision. Cooperation between the General Directorate of Concessions and InvestChile will be key to promoting these opportunities globally.

Overview

According to the latest data from UNCTAD, foreign direct investment (FDI) flows grew by 14% in 2025, reaching an estimated 1.606 trillion dollars.[2] However, this increase was limited

[2] Global Investment Trends Monitor N°50 (trillion=one million millions)

to developed economies. Specifically, FDI flows to developed economies grew by 43%, while flows to developing economies decreased by 2%. In addition, less developed economies saw FDI inflows stagnate or decline.

However, more than 140 billion dollars is owed due to high cash flows from financial centers. According to UNCTAD, the leading countries in this category were, in order, the United Kingdom, Luxembourg, Switzerland, and Ireland. Excluding these flows, the increase in FDI was 5%. The flow into the European Union increased by 56%. The recipient countries that led this increase were Germany, France, and Italy, driven primarily by cross-border mergers and acquisitions. The United States, the world's leading recipient of FDI, recorded a 2% increase in inflows.

In high-income economies in Asia, inflows declined in Hong Kong, China, and the Republic of Korea, while they increased in Singapore, Israel, and Saudi Arabia. Inflows to China fell for the third consecutive year, while Thailand and Turkey posted strong growth. In Africa, the highlight was the divestment in South Africa.

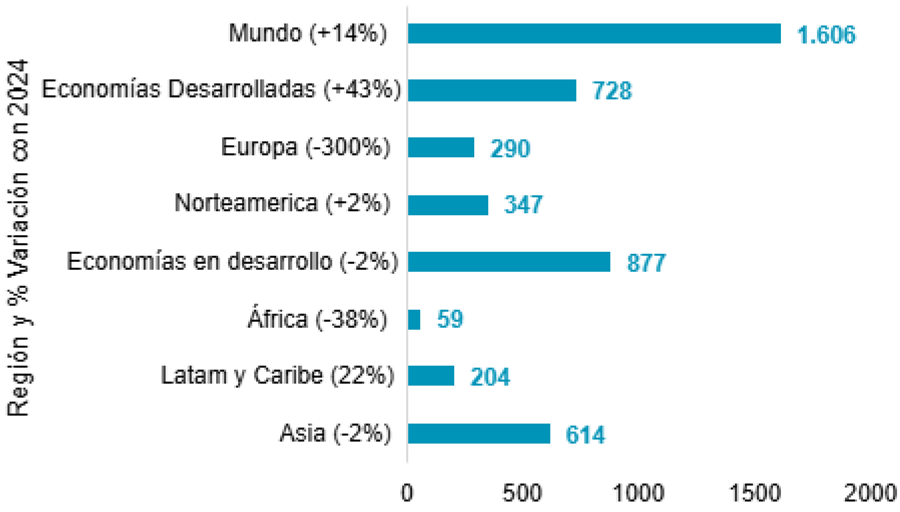
In Australia, FDI inflows declined, with one-third of that decline primarily attributable to mergers and acquisitions.

FDI flows from middle-income economies increased by 4% in 2025, driven primarily by Latin America and the Caribbean, a region that grew by 22%, according to the Trends Monitor. FDI inflows into Brazil rose 42%, and those into Mexico increased 16%.[3] Another notable development in the region is the 42% increase in Guyana, driven by large-scale investment in oil and gas.

The chart below presents the estimated figures to date for FDI flows in 2025, as reported in the aforementioned UNCTAD publication.

[3] Different figures are obtained from the central banks of each country.

FDI Flows 2025
(USD billions)



Source: Monitor #50, January 2026, UNCTAD.

The analysis within each region is not uniform, whether it concerns FDI flows or announcements of new projects. For example, in Asia, FDI inflows to China are projected to fall by 8% in 2025, while Thailand and Turkey recorded strong growth in FDI inflows of 35% and 29%, respectively.

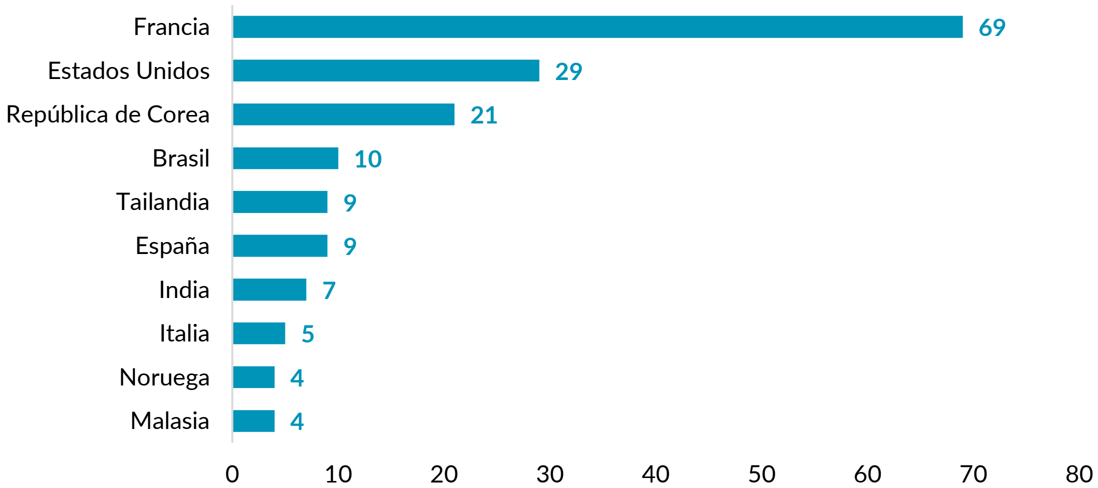
In January 2026, the OECD published FDI figures for the first nine months of 2025, which showed an 11% increase in inflows compared with the same period in 2024—a change consistent with UNCTAD's findings. Total inflows through the third quarter of 2025 reached USD 1,163 billion, a positive comparison to the USD 1.045 billion recorded through the third quarter of 2024.

According to UNCTAD's data, Brazil and Mexico were the Latin American economies that received the most FDI in 2025, with estimated inflows of USD 89,000 million and USD 44,000 million, respectively. Data from the OECD confirms this figure, as it estimates FDI flows as of the third quarter of 2025 at USD 62.795 billion for Brazil and USD 40,905 million for Mexico.

At the sectoral level, announcements of greenfield projects, primarily in industrial sectors, declined by 16%. Despite this decline, the value of greenfield projects remained high, driven primarily by large-scale investment in data centers, artificial intelligence technologies, and semiconductor manufacturing.

The data center industry led the way in foreign direct investment (FDI) in 2025, recording growth of USD 125 billion in greenfield announcements and USD 30 billion in international financing projects. Total investment in data center projects exceeded USD 270 billion, accounting for more than 20% of all investment projects.

Top Recipients of Data Center Investment, 2025
(USD billions)



Note: The data covers the first three quarters of 2025. Source: WIR 2025 UNCTAD.

Greenfield projects in renewable energy declined by 28%, although it remains the largest sector in terms of the number of projects. Investment projects in the extractive and critical minerals industries continued their downward trend in 2025, just as they had in the previous year.

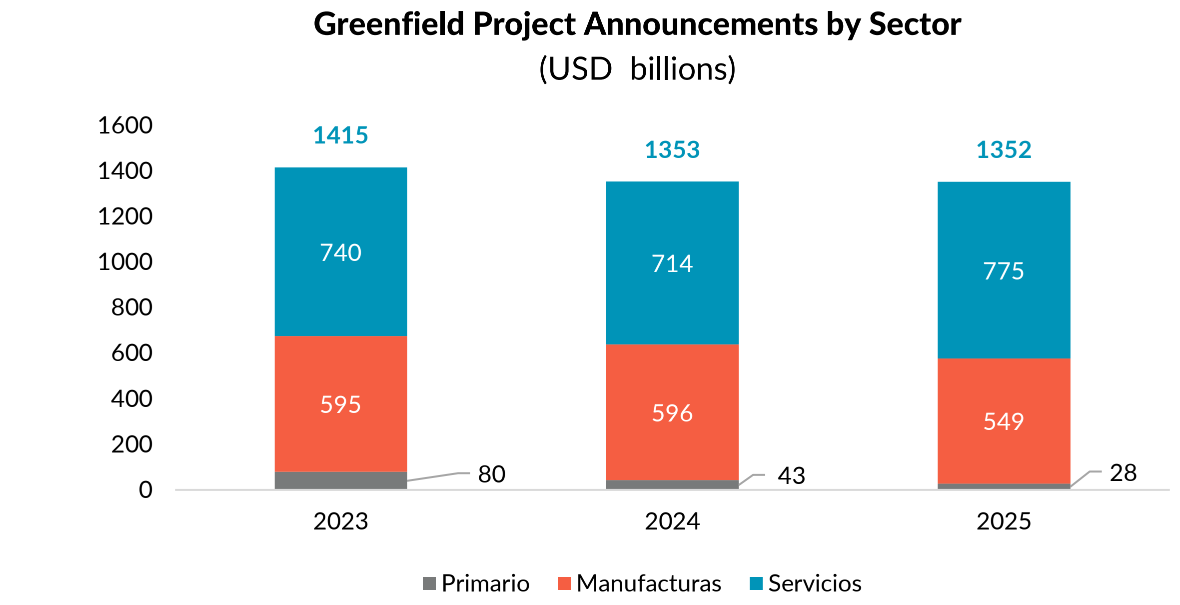
In the infrastructure sector, the number of announcements of new projects fell by 10%, while their value remained unchanged. The decline in volume was largely due to the drop in renewable energy projects, in contrast to the increase in the value of telecommunications projects—primarily data centers—which helped stabilize investment in terms of total amount.

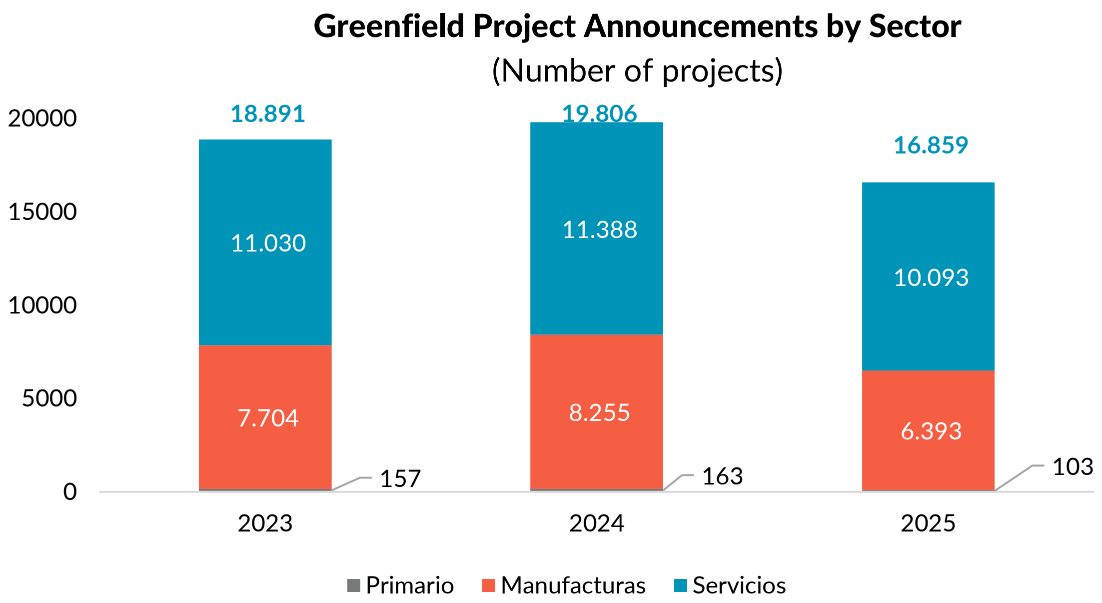
Announcements of investment projects in the extractive industry and critical minerals continued to decline in 2025. The total value of the announced projects fell by 36%, while the number of projects fell by 37%.[4] Across all industries, the total number of greenfield projects fell by 16%; however, the capital expenditures (capex) associated with these projects reached USD 1.352 billion, a figure that ranks among the highest in the historical series, driven by a significant number of megaprojects.

As noted earlier, the major projects announced in 2025 include a major expansion of investment by Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing (TSMC) involving five production plants and an R&D center to boost the production of chips for artificial intelligence.

The following charts show greenfield project announcements by sector.

[4] UNCTAD Monitor #50 January 2026 Annex Table 5





FDI 2025 in Latin America

As of the date of this document's preparation, the 2025 annual figures for foreign direct investment (FDI) flows are available for a group of Latin American countries that account for the region's main FDI flows, according to statistics from their respective central banks (see Table No. 1). The available information indicates that countries with data through 2025 show a 1.3% increase over the previous year, a figure considerably lower than UNCTAD's projection for the region as a whole, which estimates a change of around 22%.[5]

In terms of the size of the flows, Brazil, Mexico, and Chile account for the largest amounts of FDI in the region. In the specific case of Brazil, the volume of investment it receives ranks it

[5] Global

among the world's leading destinations for foreign direct investment, according to OECD figures.

Focus 1. Changes in FDI Flows in Latin American Economies, 2021–2025.
(USD millions)

Country	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change from 2024 to 2025	Change from 2025 to 2021
Brazil	46441	75501	62750	74091	77676	4.8%	67.3%
Mexico	35617	39207	30683	45475	43084	-5.3%	21.0%
Chile	15177	18772	19219	13104	14513	10.8%	-4.4%
Perú	7142	11201	4339	6799	11794	73.5%	65.1%
Colombia	9561	17182	16794	13684	11469	-16.2%	20.0%
Argentina	6658	15206	24757	11644	3134	-73.1%	-52.9%
Uruguay	5165	8810	-5248	-3937	1118	N/A	-78.4%
Total	**125761**	**185879**	**153294**	**160860**	**162788**	**1.2%**	**29.4%**

Source: Central Banks and INDEC for Argentina

In the case of greenfield projects, the region is projected to see a 28% decline in estimated Capex and a 3% decline in the number of projects in 2025, in line with the trend observed globally.

According to the data available for 2025 (Table No. 2), Brazil remains the leading country in terms of committed investment, with a year-over-year increase of 36%. Mexico, meanwhile, has seen a significant drop in Capex but remains the leader in terms of the number of projects. Argentina has seen a sharp decline in estimated capital expenditures (Capex) for greenfield projects (–97%), causing it to drop from third to seventh place in terms of investment amount, despite an increase in the number of projects. Chile, for its part, ranks third in terms of Capex, with 43% growth, and fourth in terms of the number of projects.

Focus 2. Greenfield Projects 2021–2025 in Latin American Countries

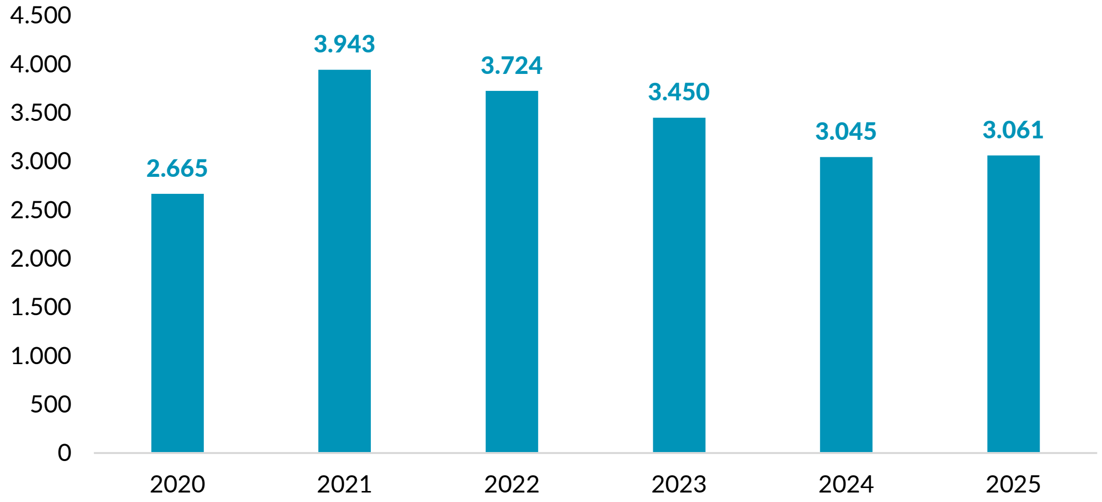
Year	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
Country	**Capex**	**Projects**	**Capex**	**Projects**	**Capex**	**Projects**	**Capex**	**Projects**	**Capex**	**Projects**
Brazil	18732	126	22808	175	33478	191	42998	205	58585	225
Mexico	16548	243	29831	301	16640	317	35327	377	17053	329
Chile	4844	64	3827	75	16382	65	5231	67	7454	70
Ecuador	197	7	217	12	485	12	708	12	2477	17
Colombia	3181	110	1361	110	2843	99	3920	112	2023	107
Perú	1323	31	967	26	1101	24	7679	41	1804	29
Argentina	3577	55	2146	38	9016	27	31898	41	1076	49
Uruguay	653	15	902	22	4508	20	103	12	877	14
Panama	128	10	3423	12	878	18	622	23	832	22
Costa Rica	549	53	1038	74	1103	44	509	43	490	44
Total	**49730**	**714**	**66521**	**845**	**86434**	**817**	**128995**	**933**	**92670**	**906**
Annual variation			**34%**	**18%**	**30%**	**-3%**	**49%**	**14%**	**-28%**	**-3%**

Note: This does not take expansions into account. Source: fDi Markets 2025.

In 2025, the value of mergers and acquisitions (M&A) and other transactions—which may include foreign direct investment (FDI)—in Latin America increased by 18.7% compared to 2024, while the number of transactions remained virtually unchanged (+0.53%). According to the annual Transactional Track Record (TTR) report, sponsored by AON and Datasite, there were 3,061 transactions in the region—including both announced and closed deals—compared to 3,045 in 2024 (Figure 1). In terms of value, transactions totaled USD 119,793 million, compared with USD 100.891 billion the previous year (Figure 2). The reported amounts may include both cross-border and domestic transactions, covering M&A, private equity, venture capital, and asset acquisitions.[6]

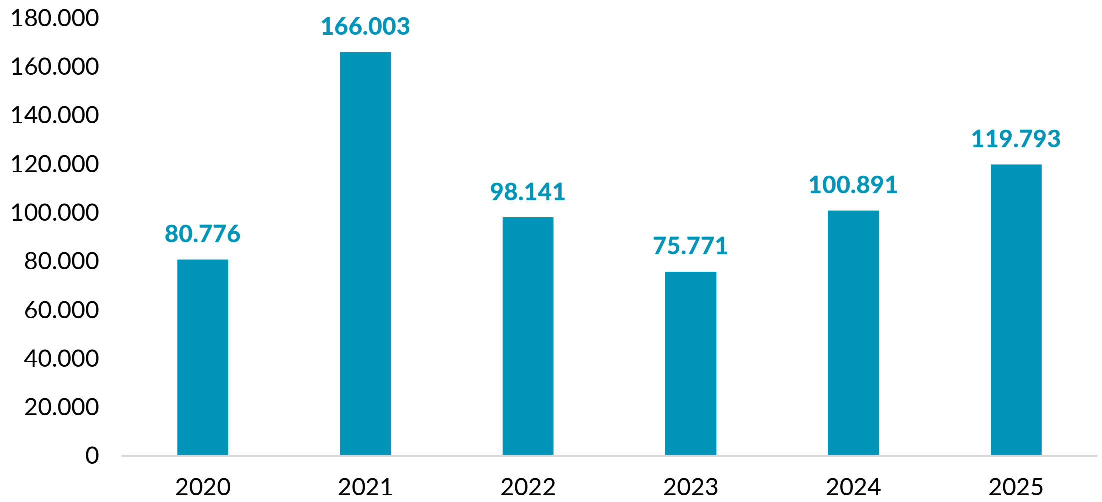
[6] TTR Annual Report: Latin America 2025

Graph 1. Number of Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) and Other Transactions in Latin America, 2020–2025



Source: InvestChile, based on data from TTR.

Graph 2. Value of M&A and Other Transactions in Latin America, 2020–2025

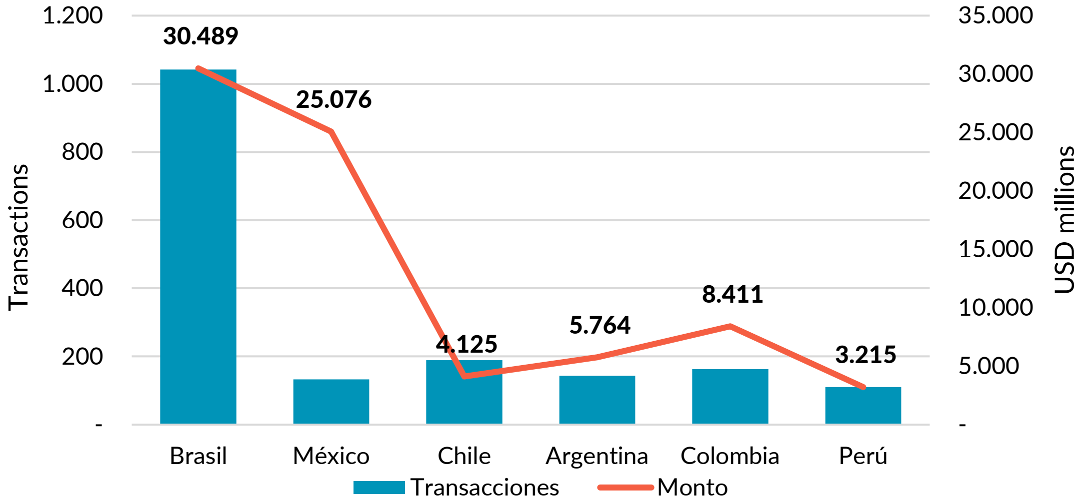


Source: InvestChile, based on data from TTR.

Specifically, with regard to M&A (Figure 3), Brazil and Mexico stand out in terms of value, with USD 30.489 billion and USD 25.076 billion, respectively—well above third-place Colombia, with USD 8.411 billion. In terms of the number of transactions, Brazil leads by a wide margin with 1,042 transactions. Chile, meanwhile, ranks second in the number of transactions (189) and fifth in value, at USD 4,125 million.

As noted earlier, these figures are not limited to cross-border transactions; they also include domestic transactions. In this context, Brazil accounts for a high volume of domestic transactions (1,229) out of a total of 1,877 transactions,[7] which contributes significantly to its leading position in terms of total number of transactions[8].

Graph 3. Mergers and Acquisitions in Latin America by Country in 2025
(includes local operations)

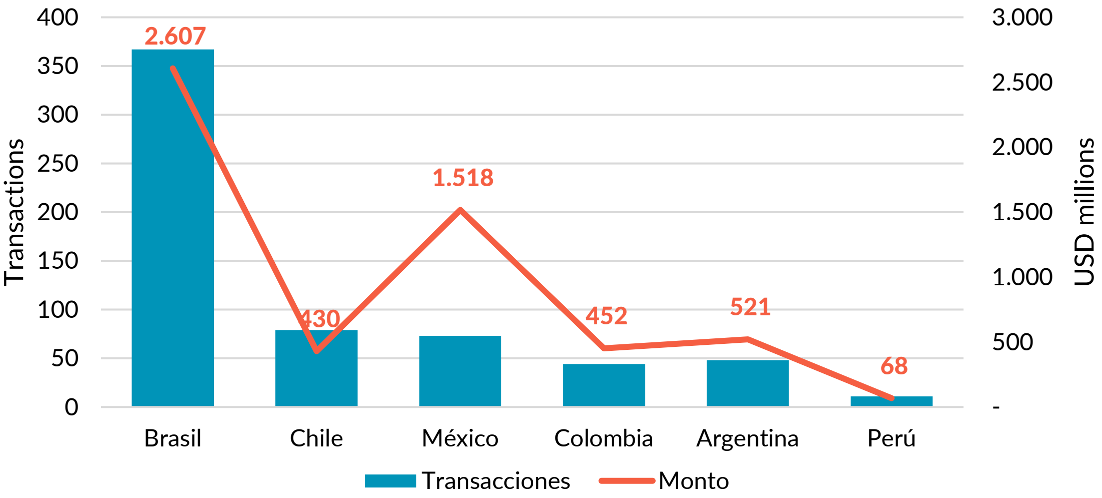


Source: InvestChile, based on data from TTR.

With regard to venture capital, the TTR Report indicates that in 2025 there were 539 deals totaling USD 4.608 billion, representing a decline in both the total amount and the number of deals compared to 2024, when 634 deals totaling USD 5.395 billion were recorded. According to a TTR report, the countries and sectors with the greatest opportunities in the coming years are those in the technology sector, such as data centers and sectors related to the energy transition. As for countries, the report notes that Brazil, Mexico, and Chile are expected to remain in the lead.

[7] All types of transactions are taken into account: M&A, private equity, venture capital, and asset acquisition.
[8] TTR Annual Report: Latin America 2025

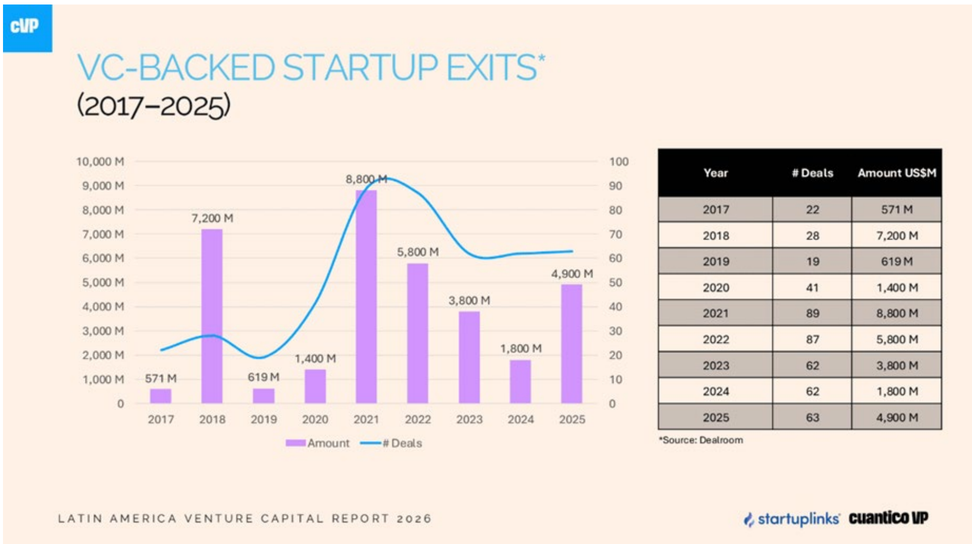
Graph 4. Venture Capital Investment in Latin America in 2025



Source: InvestChile, based on data from TTR.

Other venture capital investment statistics point to a rebound in the region. The table below shows completed transactions involving the total or partial sale of investors' and founders' stakes in a startup, allowing them to monetize the business (exits). According to the Latin America Venture Capital Report 2026, prepared by Cuantico VP in collaboration with Startuplinks, there is a rebound in investment, with a landscape marked by exits and the consolidation of Chile, Uruguay, and Brazil as leaders in the regional VC ecosystem.

The sector that continues to attract the most institutional capital in Latin America is Fintech, which accounted for 61% of total capital with just 29% of the deals, confirming that large investments are going to financial services companies. Payment infrastructure, neobanks, and digital credit continue to be the models that attract the most interest from investors.



Year	# Deals	Amount US$M
2017	22	571 M
2018	28	7,200 M
2019	19	619 M
2020	41	1,400 M
2021	89	8,800 M
2022	87	5,800 M
2023	62	3,800 M
2024	62	1,800 M
2025	63	4,900 M

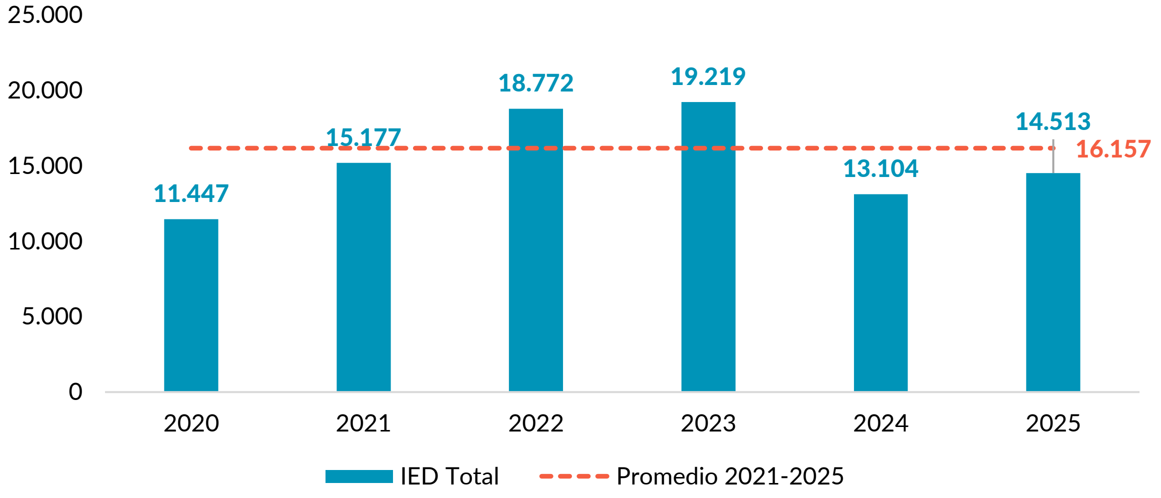
*Source: Dealroom

Source: https://www.startuplinks.world/reportes/latin-america-venture-capital-report-2026

FDI 2025 in Chile

According to revised figures published by the Central Bank of Chile in March 2026, in 2025, there was a net inflow of FDI of USD 14.513 billion, representing an 11% increase compared to the amount recorded in 2024, when FDI totaled USD 13.104 billion. The annual amount of FDI is below the average for the last 5 years, which stands at USD 16.157 billion, and slightly higher than the historical average since 2003, which stands at USD 14.309 million (Figure 5).

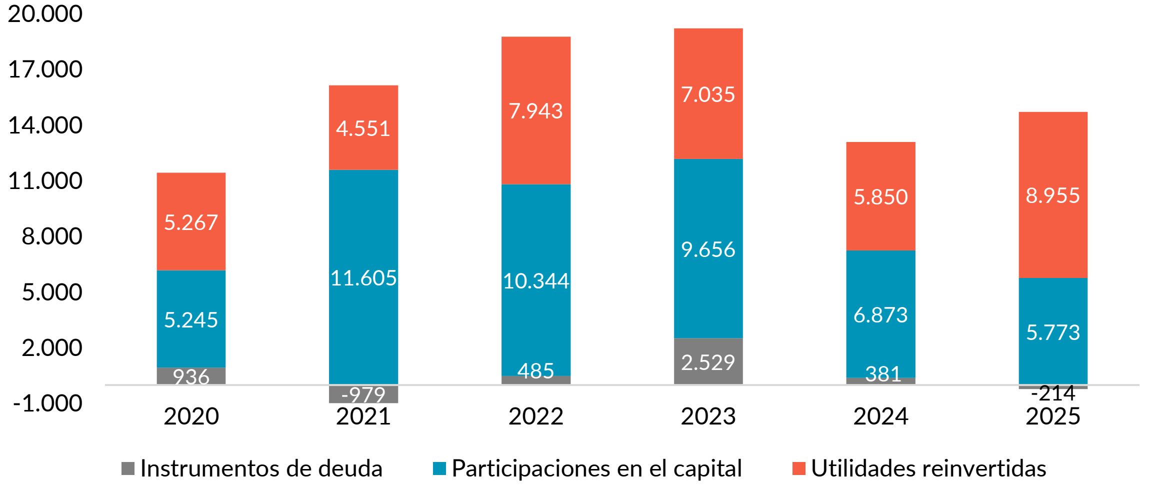
Graph 5. Annual FDI Flows in Chile, 2020–2025
(as of December of each year, in millions of USD)



Source: Central Bank of Chile.

The most significant component of FDI inflows in 2025 was the reinvestment of profits, which totaled USD 8.955 billion. Equity investments totaled USD5.773 million, while related debt instruments totaled a negative USD 214 million (Figure 6).

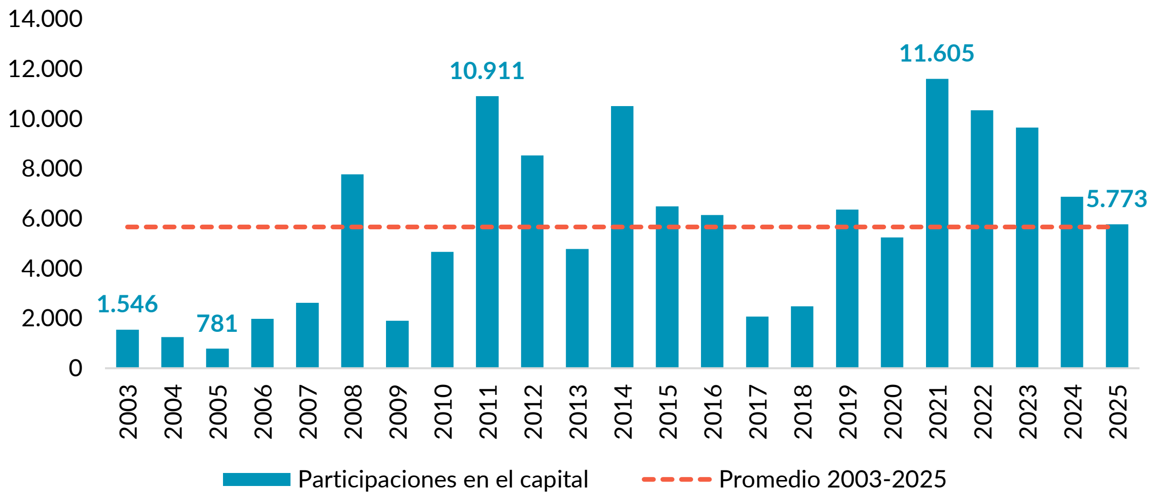
Graphic6. Foreign Direct Investment by Component
(as of December of each year, in millions of USD)



Source: Central Bank of Chile.

As noted, in 2025, equity holdings reached USD5.773 billion, slightly above the 2003–2025 historical average (USD 5.665 billion). The result represents a decline compared to the revenue recorded in 2024 (USD 6.873 billion) and the exceptional figure from 2021. Performance in 2025 suggests stabilization following the volatility of the previous three-year period, with flows returning to levels more in line with the long-term trend (Figure 7).

Graph 7. Equity Interest
(as of December of each year, in millions of USD)

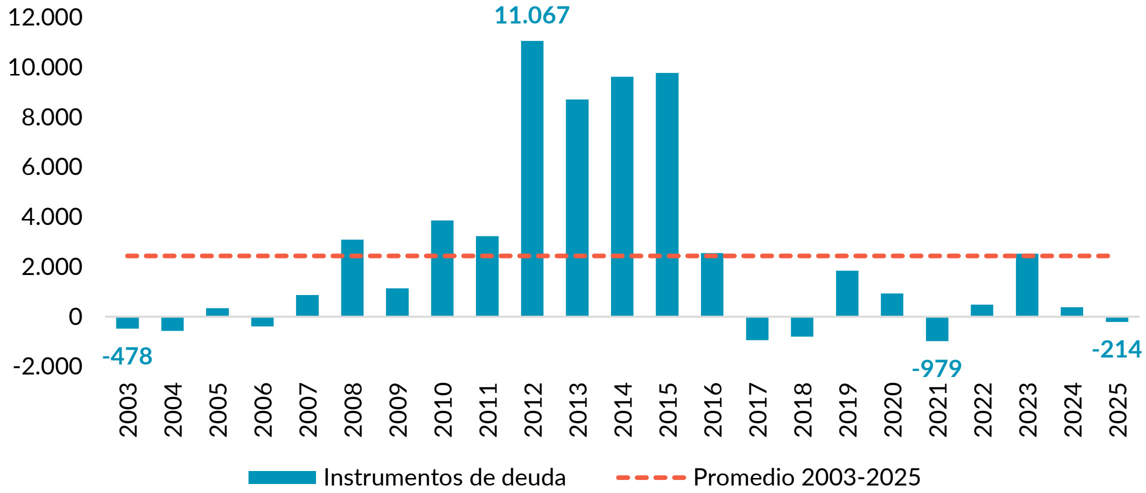


Source: Central Bank of Chile.

Debt instruments closed out 2025 with a negative cash flow of USD 214 million, continuing the downward trend observed in recent years (Figure 8).

Graph 8. Debt Instruments

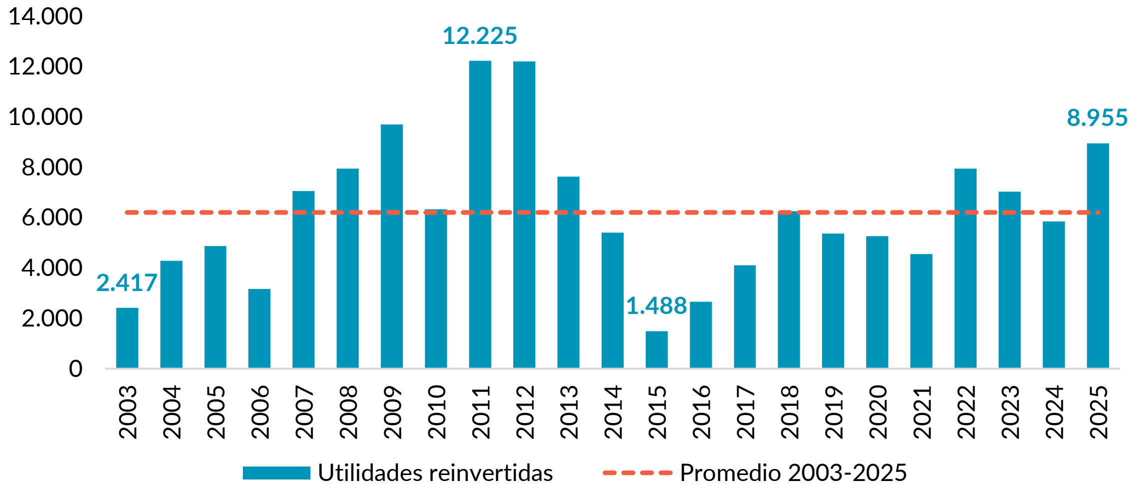
(as of December of each year, in millions of USD)



Source: Central Bank of Chile.

Retained earnings in 2025 totaled USD 8.955 billion, the highest figure since 2012 and significantly above the historical average (USD 6.206 billion). This result reinforces the upward trend that began in 2020, reflecting greater growth in the profits generated by foreign-invested companies and a greater willingness to reinvest those profits in the country. In 2025, this component was the main driver of FDI, highlighting its role as a stable and growing source of financing (Figure 9).

Graph 9. Retained earnings
(as of December of each year, in millions of USD)



Source: Central Bank of Chile.

As for the sectoral breakdown of FDI, in 2024 (the most recent year for which data is available), FDI inflows were led by mining, followed by financial services. Although this amount is lower than the peak reached in 2023, it still represents a significant contribution and shows that mining remains a strategic sector for foreign investors.

In contrast, sectors such as electricity, gas, and water; manufacturing; and transportation and warehousing saw significant declines compared to 2023, contributing to the year's lower overall level of FDI (Table 3).

Focus 3. Foreign Direct Investment Flows by Economic Sector of Destination
(USD millions)

Sector	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Agriculture and Fisheries	564	148	304	800	204
Mining	2,157	5946	6781	9470	6340
Industria manufacturera	-226	207	820	1086	90
Electricity, Gas, and Water	3,860	10278	2564	2065	836
Construction	1,286	763	346	237	297
Commerce	1,077	219	488	2141	464
Hotels and Restaurants	1	2	9	11	1
Transportation and Storage	639	-2320	-270	1071	-59
Communications	-1,603	-368	138	899	139
Financial Services	136	614	3884	-371	2127
Real Estate and Business Services	10	-13	7	21	10
Other services	169	316	-10	-192	-95
Unassigned	3,376	-615	3711	1138	2167
TOTAL	**11,447**	**15177**	**18772**	**18377**	**12521**

Source: Central Bank of Chile. The figures do not match those in Figure 5 due to that entity's policy on revising figures.

In 2024, the stock of FDI in Chile reached USD 285 billion, marking a slight increase compared to 2023. Canada remained the leading investor, with a stock of USD41.840 billion, increasing its share and strengthening its leadership in FDI in Chile, followed by the United States (USD 29,455 million) and the Netherlands (USD 20,232 million), both of which posted annual increases reflecting a steady flow of reinvestment and asset appreciation (Table 4).

Focus 4. FDI Stock in Chile
(main investors, in millions of USD)

Country	2023	2024
Canada	40,216	41840
United States	28,443	29455
Netherlands	19,593	20232
Spain	20,674	19208
United Kingdom	16,232	16205
Italy	14,758	12458
Japan	7,284	7740
Belgium	6,154	6238
Colombia	3553	3304
Brazil	3143	3293
Bermudas	3,008	3016
Australia	2,627	2494
British Virgin Islands	1,798	2103
Francia	2,049	1963
Switzerland	1,921	1873
Sweden	1,681	1807
Mexico	1961	1479
Norway	1,475	1338
Luxembourg	1,141	1109
Germany	1,070	1035
Rest of the world	104,977	107601
Total	**283757**	**285790**

Source: Central Bank of Chile.

In 2025, gross fixed capital formation grew by 7% compared to 2024. This indicator is accompanied by an increase in FDI inflows and a rise in the mining sector's investment project portfolio. The Central Bank of Chile has not yet released sector-specific investment figures; however, data from Cochilco highlights the importance of the mining sector, in which FDI plays a significant role. Similarly, the electricity, gas, and water sector—which has a high level of foreign participation—is a key focus area for the FBKF, particularly in projects involving non-conventional renewable energy (NCRE). Consequently, the increase in investment in 2025 is expected to be driven by foreign direct investment.

Focus 5. FBKF by Economic Sector
(figures in billions of $)

Sector económico	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Agropecuario, silvícola y pesca	1.224	1.112	1.023	1.183	1.293	1.257		
Minería	8.114	9.603	7.536	8.923	11.489	12.258		
Industria manufacturera	3.726	4.568	4.740	5.097	4.806	4.505		
Suministro de electricidad, gas, agua y gestión de desechos	4.912	3.998	5.171	5.341	4.894	4.820		
Construcción	1.605	1.938	1.289	1.579	1.683	1.714		
Comercio, restaurantes y hoteles	2.304	2.173	2.292	2.731	2.668	2.694		
Transporte, información y comunicaciones	6.205	6.029	5.031	6.701	6.996	6.498		
Servicios financieros	886	1.338	826	1.155	1.287	1.276		
Servicios de vivienda e inmobiliarios	7.183	7.307	6.020	6.739	6.651	6.673		
Servicios empresariales	1.951	1.804	1.458	1.767	1.821	1.676		
Servicios personales	2.435	2.499	2.325	2.494	2.591	2.440		
Administración pública	3.118	3.252	3.016	3.441	3.114	3.469		
Formación Bruta de Capital Fijo	**43.664**	**45.623**	**40.680**	**47.171**	**49.352**	**49.498**	**48.713**	52.109
Crecimiento a/a FBCF	**6,5%**	**4,5%**	**-10,8%**	**16,0%**	**4,6%**	**0,3%**	**-1,6%**	**7,0%**

Source: Central Bank of Chile.

FDI in priority sectors

InvestChile focuses on attracting new investment projects that have a positive impact on the national economy—both through job creation and the capital involved—and that align with the Agency's core mission of promoting and attracting investment. In 2025, the project portfolio managed by InvestChile totaled 463 initiatives, with a combined value of USD 65.689 billion and the potential to create 20,678 jobs, showing a high concentration in strategic sectors (Table 6).

The energy sector was by far the largest segment of the portfolio in terms of both investment and number of projects, with 129 initiatives totaling USD 38.166 billion, reflecting the growth of renewable technologies, energy infrastructure, and green hydrogen projects. Mining followed, with 33 projects totaling USD14.409 billion, cementing its position as a key sector for attracting foreign capital. Global services played a prominent role with 184 projects, although the total value was lower (USD 5.604 billion), confirming their importance in job creation (4,983 projected jobs). Other sectors, such as infrastructure, food, and miscellaneous, contributed more limited but still significant investments toward sectoral diversification. Overall, the 2025 portfolio shows a strong focus on the energy transition and capital-intensive activities, combined with a services sector that contributes to job creation and geographic expansion.

Focus 6. 2025 Foreign Direct Investment Portfolio managed by InvestChile.

Sector	Projects	Amount (USD million)	Jobs
Food	57	1392	1949
Energy	129	38166	3443
Financial	1	0	2
Infrastructure	22	5572	1560
Mining	33	14409	7728
Miscellaneous	35	545	991
Global Services	184	5604	4983
Tourism	2	2	22
Grand Total	**463**	**65689**	**20678**

Source: InvestChile.

The project portfolio continued to attract a strong presence of investors from developed economies, with the United States standing out in particular, once again leading the way with more than a hundred projects and a total value exceeding USD 19 billion. Denmark, the United Kingdom, and Canada followed, with significant portfolios in terms of committed amounts, reflecting the depth of the ties between Chile and these markets. In Latin America, Brazil stands out with 32 projects totaling USD 2.519 million (Table 7).

Focus 7. 2024 Foreign Direct Investment Portfolio (by country) managed by InvestChile.

Country	Projects	Amount (USD million)	Jobs
United States	112	19090	3875
Denmark	4	11307	1520
United Kingdom	16	7658	3236
Canada	28	7361	3871
China	20	4277	286
Spain	40	3432	686
Brazil	32	2519	1861
Saudi Arabia	2	1400	-
Italy	18	1364	290
Francia	21	1278	486
Norway	8	1115	75
Irlanda	6	1059	68
Germany	12	912	571
Rest	144	2918	3853
Grand Total	**463**	**65689**	**20678**

Source: InvestChile.

The Capital Assets Corporation’s fourth-quarter 2025 project inventory shows a portfolio with a high level of investment (Table 8), in which private projects total USD 66.533 billion for the 2025–2029 five-year period, while projects involving foreign direct investment (FDI) total USD 48.086 billion, meaning that foreign investment accounts for nearly 72% of the total private investment by value.

Mining stands out as the most significant sector, accounting for USD 23.670 million in private projects and USD 22.920 million in FDI initiatives, which translates to a 97% share. Energy ranks second, with USD 20.561 million in private initiatives and USD 17.058 million in FDI, equivalent to 83% of the sector's total, confirming its strategic role in the energy transition.

Sectors such as public works and technology also have a significant presence of foreign investment, with shares of 61% and 80%, respectively, while areas such as manufacturing and real estate show more moderate levels of FDI. Overall, the data reveals a clear pattern: FDI is concentrated in capital-intensive sectors with high growth potential, outlining an investment cycle strongly linked to mining, energy, and strategic infrastructure.

Focus 8. Land Registry Projects: Capital Assets Corporation 2025–2029

	Private projects		FDI projects		FDI Participation by Privates	
Sector	Amount (USD million)	Amount	Amount (USD million)	Amount	Amount (USD million)	Amount
Energy	20561	201	17058	141	83%	70%
Industries	3,152	54	721	20	23%	37%
Real Estate	8,095	290	301	6	4%	2%
Mining	23670	61	22920	50	97%	82%
Public Works	9,076	72	5541	38	61%	53%
Ports	57	4			0%	0%
Technology	1,924	15	1544	14	80%	93%
Grand Total	**66533**	**697**	**48086**	**269**	**72%**	**39%**

Source: Land Registry, Fourth Quarter 2025, Capital Assets Corporation.

Another indicator of new projects currently underway is FDi Markets' estimate of greenfield projects to be carried out in 2025. According to that estimate, Capex would total USD 7.454 billion, reflecting a 43% increase compared to 2024. Although the number of projects rose slightly from 67 to 70, this reversal offset the significant decline seen the previous year (Table 2).

Mining

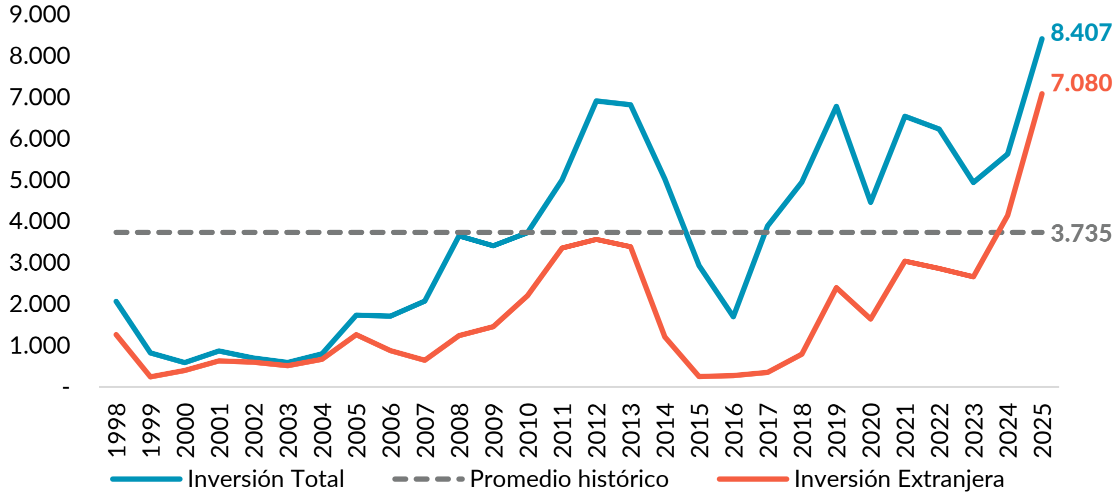
The Chilean mining industry is facing a new cycle of expansion, marked by a sustained recovery in investment and favorable external conditions for both copper and lithium. Estimates from the Capital Assets Corporation (CBC) Land Registry show that mining investment totaled USD 8.407 billion at the end of 2025, well above the historical average (USD 3.735 million) and the levels recorded in previous years, reaffirming the start of an expansionary phase. The disaggregated figures for Gross Fixed Capital Formation from the

Central Bank of Chile, meanwhile, confirm this trend, with 2023 closing at USD 12,258 billion, the highest figure ever reported (Table 5).

This acceleration is also evident in foreign direct investment (FDI) in the sector, which is projected to reach USD 7.08 billion in 2025, one of the highest levels on record. Recent trends reverse the slowdown observed following the copper price boom of the past decade and confirm a recovery trend that began to take hold in 2023.

Graph 10. Mining Investment per year

(as of December of each year, in millions of USD)



Note: We use the estimated investment for the respective year as recorded in the December registry of each year. Source: Compiled by the author based on data from the Capital Assets Registry Corporation.

The projections for the coming years are also optimistic. Cochilco's 2025–2034 mining registry totals USD 104.549 billion, an increase of USD 21.369 billion over the previous registry and the highest figure in the last decade, with copper accounting for 89.8% of total investment. This portfolio consists primarily of brownfield projects (81%), focused on operational continuity, replacement, and capacity expansion, reflecting an industry focused on sustaining and increasing production in a context of deeper reservoirs and more complex operations.[9]

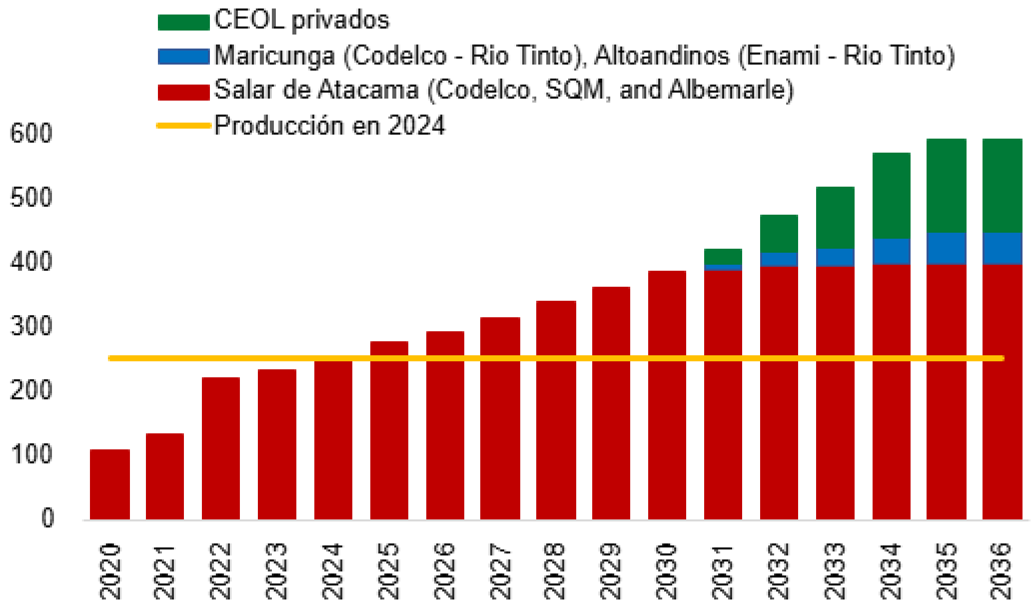
Copper's strong performance is supported by a favorable external environment. The price of the metal has shown an upward trend, averaging USD 452 per pound in 2025 and reaching all-time highs in nominal value.[10] Global conditions—driven by demand related to the energy transition, the electrification of transportation, and green infrastructure—continue to boost the metal's outlook. This environment keeps Chile among the world's most competitive

[9] For more information on the projects, see the Appendices.
[10] Mining Council, based on information from Cochilco and the U.S. Federal Reserve, 2026.

destinations for mining projects, ranking it third globally in terms of attractiveness for copper, nickel, lead, zinc, and cobalt, with strong advantages in geological quality and energy costs.[11]

At the same time, the lithium industry is emerging as a key driver of growth. Chile accounts for 19% of global production and 31% of global reserves,[12] positioning itself as a natural leader in meeting the projected increase in demand for batteries and energy storage. The National Lithium Strategy is driving a key institutional change by designating Strategic Salt Flats (Atacama, Maricunga, and Altoandinos)—projects in which the government, through ENAMI and Codelco, has signed agreements with international companies (Rio Tinto and SQM). The measures outlined in the Strategy aim to more than double production by 2035, with projections exceeding 570,000 metric tons of LCE by 2036 (Figure 11).

Graph 11. Lithium Production Forecast for 2020–2036
(thousands of metric tons of lithium carbonate equivalent)



Source: Mining Ministry

Overall, the available evidence shows that the Chilean mining sector—led by copper and supported by a growing lithium market—is entering a period of strong investment momentum, with a robust portfolio, improved price outlook, and an institutional framework that facilitates new opportunities. The 2025–2029 period will be crucial for consolidating this expansion, reinforcing mining's historic role as a structural driver of the Chilean economy and the country's leading recipient of FDI.

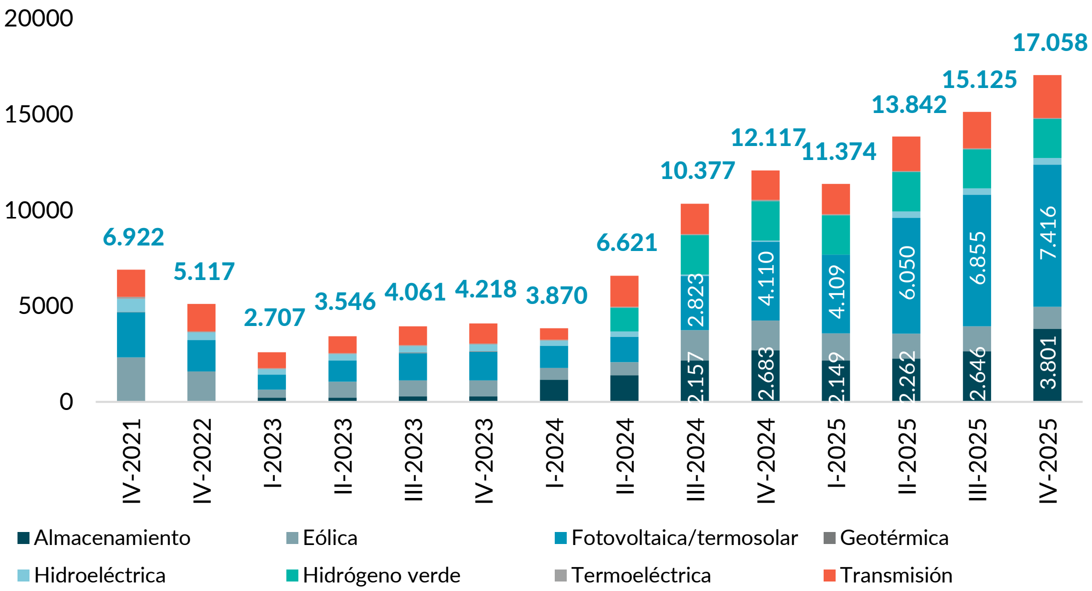
[11] Financial Times Locations, fDi Benchmark.
[12] Mining Council, based on information from the U.S. Geological Survey, Sernageomin, and Cochilco, 2026.

Energy

The energy sector has emerged as the second-largest magnet for FDI in Chile and one of the cornerstones of the country's productive transition. In 2025, the portfolio managed by InvestChile included 129 projects totaling USD 38.166 billion, making energy the sector with the largest amount committed within the foreign investment project portfolio. This momentum is driven by Chile's leadership in clean energy: Bloomberg's Climatescope 2025 report ranks the country as the third most attractive emerging economy for investment in renewable energy and the top one in Latin America.[13]

The CBC's figures confirm this turning point. Investment in energy projects for the 2025–2029 five-year period increased by 41% between 2024 and 2025, rising from USD 12.117 billion to USD 17.058 billion. The momentum comes mainly from photovoltaic and transmission projects, accompanied by rapid growth in energy storage initiatives and the emergence of projects related to green hydrogen. This combination creates a highly capital-intensive investment cycle focused on clean technologies, in which FDI plays a central role in both financing and technology transfer.

Graph 12. Foreign Investment in Energy Projects by Type Over a Five-Year Period - CBC
(USD millions)



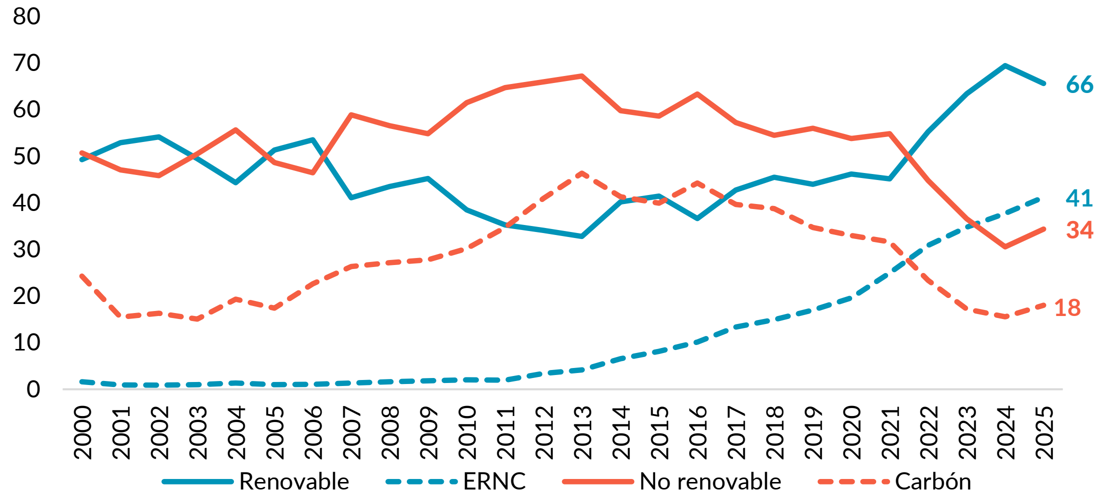
Source: Prepared by the author based on data from Corporación Bienes de Capital.

This new investment cycle is leading to a profound transformation of the electricity generation mix. Total net operating capacity reached 37,763 MW in December 2025, of which 69% came from renewable sources, and capacity is projected to rise to 38,878 MW in March 2026, with renewables accounting for 70% of the total. According to information from the National Energy Commission, electricity generation from renewable sources accounted for two-thirds of the total in 2025, with a positive trend in non-conventional renewable

[13] For more information, visit https://www.global-climatescope.org/results?year=2025&region=global

energy sources (NCREs). In just a decade, the share of renewable energy sources rose from about 10% to more than 40%, establishing Chile as one of the most decarbonized electricity markets in the emerging world.[14]

Graph 13. Share of Electricity Generation by Source Type
(%)



Source: National Energy Commission.

A key element of this process is the deployment of energy storage systems, which are essential for integrating high percentages of variable generation. As of December 2025, 79% of the 2,000 MW target for 2030 has already been met, with 1,584 MW in operation and another 736 MW undergoing testing, which would allow the target to be reached by early 2026.[15] In addition, the storage projects currently underway total 8,560 MW, ensuring that the 6,000 MW target will be met by 2050. This robust pipeline opens up a particularly attractive opportunity for FDI in cutting-edge technology solutions, such as large-scale batteries, hybrid systems, and integrated generation-storage projects.-

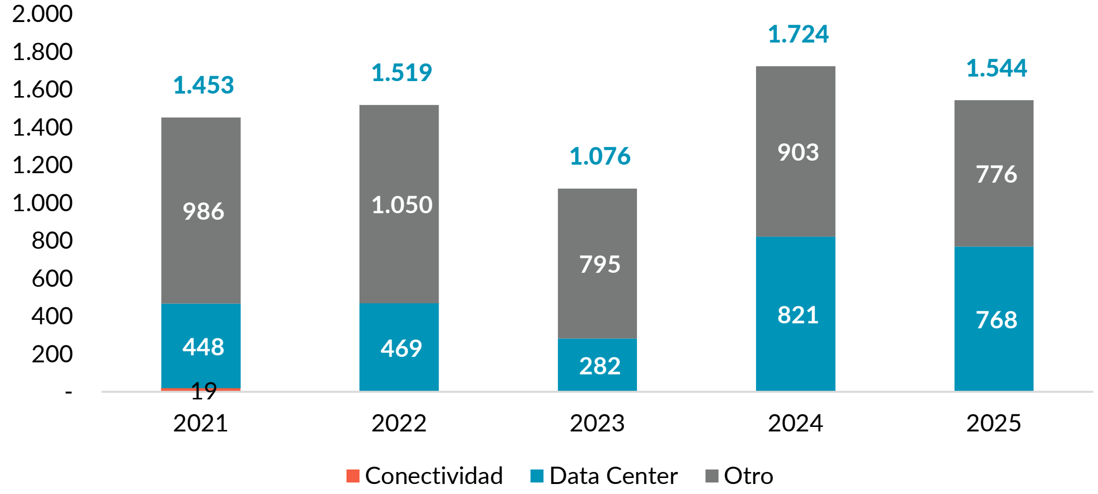
Overall, the available evidence shows that the energy sector is undergoing a phase of structural expansion, with an increasingly sophisticated project portfolio, high levels of renewable energy participation, and an agenda focused on energy storage and green hydrogen that is driving demand for foreign capital and technology. The 2025–2029 period is shaping up to be a critical period for consolidating Chile's position as a regional clean energy hub, anchored in a credible regulatory framework, ambitious decarbonization goals, and an investment portfolio that offers ample opportunities for foreign direct investment in generation, transmission, storage, and green fuels.

[14] E-Book Energía: Proyección y Oportunidades, InvestChile.
[15] Report on Construction and Investment Projects in the Energy Sector, December 2025, Energy Ministry.

Global Services and Service Exports

The global services sector is undergoing a period of rapid expansion, driven by historic growth in service exports, Chile's positioning as a digital hub in the region, and a sustained increase in foreign direct investment in technology infrastructure. In 2025, Chile, with 66 operational projects, established itself as the country with the second-highest number of data centers in Latin America, trailing only Brazil (198 facilities), according to Visual Capitalist's 2026 global mapping. According to CBC figures, all data center projects are linked to FDI, with growth of 192% projected for 2024, underscoring the importance of investment in these types of projects in the country (Figure 14).

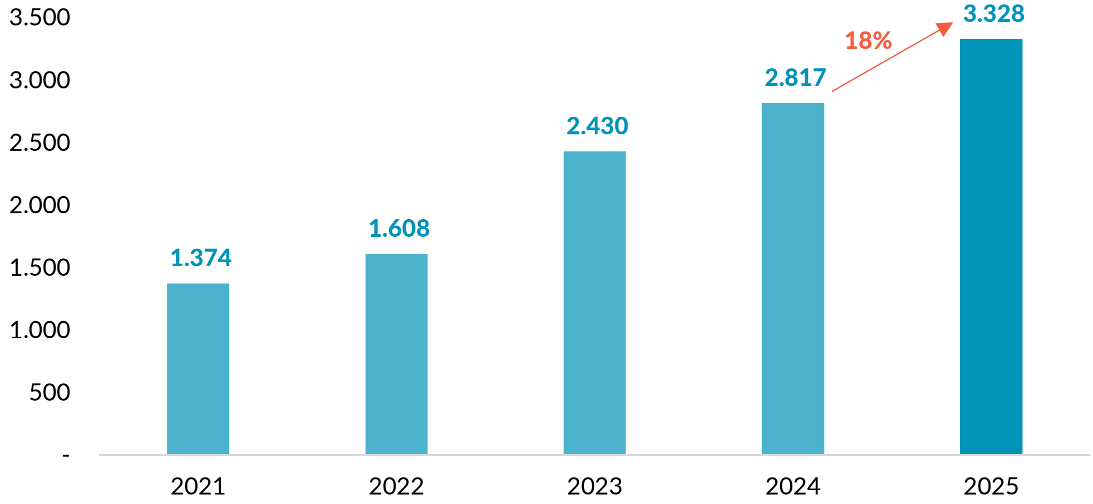
Graph 14. Foreign Investment in Global Services by Type Over a Five-Year Period
(USD millions)



Source: Prepared by the author based on data from Corporación Bienes de Capital.

Exports of services reached a historic milestone, exceeding USD 3 billion for the first time in 2025, with deliveries totaling USD 3.328 billion, representing an 18.1% increase over the previous year. This growth was driven by Computer and Related Services (USD 1.124 billion, +14.6%), Other Administrative Services (USD 884 million, +53.6%), Professional Services (USD 163 million, +11.7%), and Financial Services (USD 128 million, +38.8%).

Graph 15. Trends in Services Exports
(USD millions FOB)



Source: National Customs Directorate.

The sector's dynamism is also supported by a highly favorable investment environment. Between 2020 and 2024, Chile completed data center projects worth more than USD 2.3 billion, and there are currently more than 30 additional projects in various stages of development, with an estimated investment exceeding USD 4 billion.[16] This expansion can be attributed to two structural factors: (i) the availability of renewable energy at competitive prices and (ii) the robustness of the digital infrastructure, which includes more than 62,000 kilometers of deployed fiber-optic cable. Thanks to this development, Chile leads the region in fiber-optic (FTTx) adoption, with 70.2% of fixed connections using this technology, placing it among the top 10 countries globally in terms of penetration.

A major milestone in 2025 was the signing of an agreement between MinCiencia and Desarrollo País to move forward with the creation of a data center campus in Antofagasta, linked to an artificial intelligence campus.[17] This initiative is intended to serve as a catalyst for attracting international investment in critical infrastructure and decentralizing the digital economy. The project is in the initial planning phase, but its design aims to establish a robust public-private governance structure.

The expansion of the data center pipeline, the deployment of high-standard connectivity infrastructure, and the integration of artificial intelligence at the subnational level create a highly attractive environment for foreign investment during the 2025–2030 period,

[16] https://www.minciencia.gob.cl/uploads/filer_public/39/e1/39e1511a-ddf8-4faf-8c7d-7b196cd17d92/guia-_pdata.pdf
[17] For more information, visit https://www.minciencia.gob.cl/noticias/minciencia-presento-guia-de-inversion-para-que-mas-data-centers-se-instalen-en-chile/

cementing Chile’s position as the leading hub for services, data, and technological innovation on the South American Pacific coast.

Agribusiness

The agro-industrial and agricultural-forestry sector continues to establish itself as a structural pillar of the Chilean economy and a competitive platform for attracting foreign investment. According to the 2025 Annual National Accounts, the -agriculture, livestock, and forestry- sector accounted for 3% of GDP in 2024 and 2.5% of GFCF in 2023. In terms of internal composition, fruit growing (37%) and crop farming (31%) account for the majority of value added, followed by livestock farming (20%) and forestry (12%), reflecting a diversified production structure with opportunities across multiple links in the chain.[18]

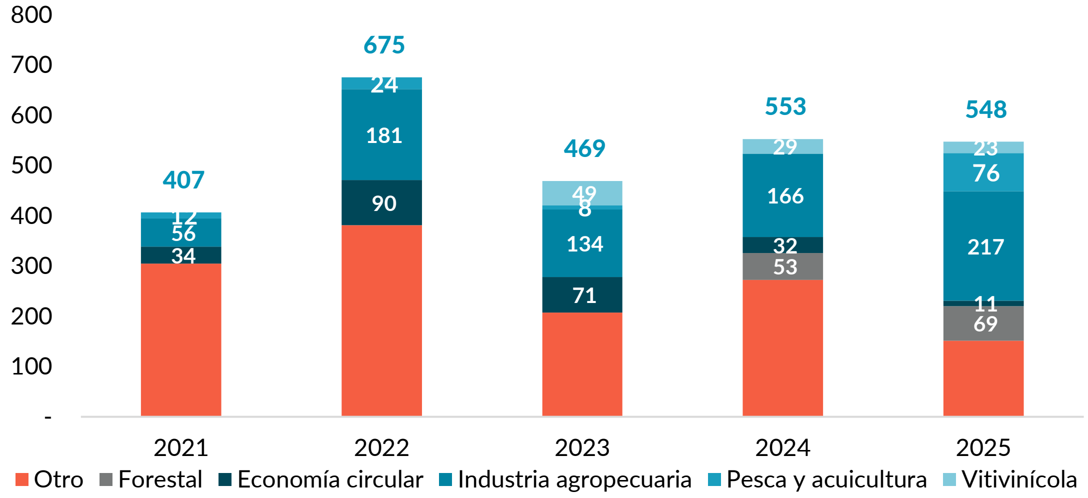
In 2024, food exports exceeded USD 23 billion (+9% year-over-year), cementing Chile's position as one of the leading agri-food exporters in the Southern Hemisphere. This export momentum is linked to growing international demand for fresh produce and high-quality food products, an area in which Chile has earned sustained recognition. The country's trade liberalization—with 33 agreements that provide preferential access to 85% of global GDP—has strengthened this position by allowing it to diversify its export destinations and deepen its relationships with strategic markets. Recent initiatives such as the “Frutas de Chile” brand in the United States, the introduction of Andean papaya, and the growth of Chilean citrus in Japan and India demonstrate how the sector continues to expand its international presence.

Counter-seasonal production, institutional stability, and the availability of competitive renewable energy for agroindustrial processes that are intensive in terms of refrigeration, logistics, and storage make Chile an attractive destination for foreign investment. Added to this is the dynamism of the circular economy, which drives solutions in water management, waste recovery, and energy efficiency, and is reflected in its growing share of the sector’s investment portfolio.

The data in Figure 16 show that projected FDI for the 2025–2029 five-year period in the agro-industrial sectors continues to flow significantly into the agricultural industry, with amounts ranging from USD 130 million to USD 210 million. Added to this is the investment associated with related activities, such as fishing and aquaculture, forestry, viticulture, and the circular economy, creating a pipeline that reaches USD 550 million annually in some periods.

[18] For more information, visit https://www.bcentral.cl/w/contribucion-y-perspectivas-del-sector-agropecuario-silvicola-en-la-actividad

Graph 16. Foreign Investment in Agribusiness by Type Over a Five-Year Period
(USD millions)



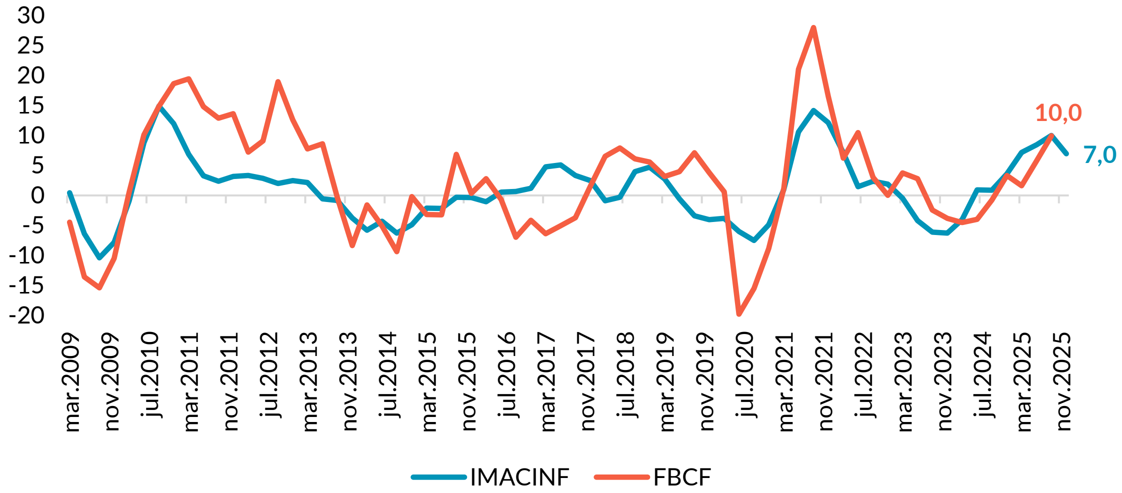
Source: Prepared by the author based on data from Corporación Bienes de Capital.

The 2025–2030 period offers concrete opportunities for new investment projects in high-tech agriculture, agricultural automation, precision agriculture solutions, agro-industrial plants, refrigerated logistics, the circular economy, and advanced food processing.

Public Offering

Finally, the Initial Public Offering (IPO) sector continues to establish itself as one of the pillars of long-term investment and a focal point for attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) in Chile. Following a period of slowdown, indicators point to a sustained recovery throughout 2024 and 2025: the Monthly Infrastructure Activity Index (IMACINF) recorded a year-over-year increase of 7.0% in December 2025, marking 19 consecutive months of positive growth. This improvement is in line with the upturn observed in Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) and with the progress of engineering-intensive projects—particularly in mining and energy—which are beginning to spur growth in civil engineering and nonresidential construction.

Graph 17. Trends in FBCF and IMACINF
(Variation % a/a)

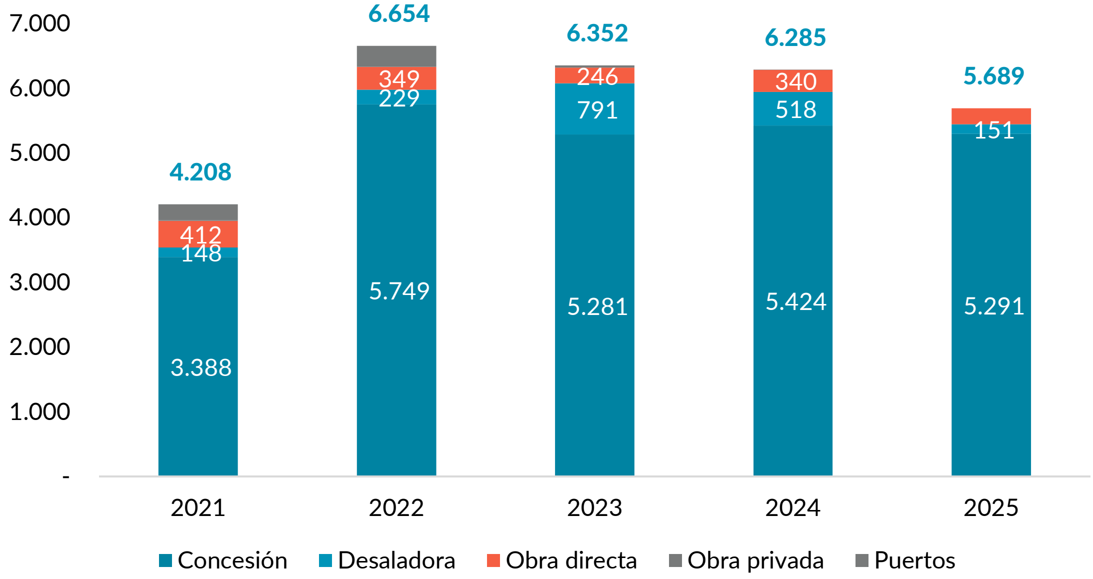


Source: Chilean Chamber of Commerce and Central Bank of Chile.

In this context, the 2025–2026 concessions portfolio reinforces this vision, incorporating 15 projects worth USD 8.614 billion, in addition to 9 projects currently out for bid worth USD 3.213 billion. Among the most significant are the Santiago Northwest Orbital Highway (USD 1.747 million); the Valparaíso–Santiago Railroad Concession (Phase 1) (USD 1.320 million); and the Second Route 5 Concession, Collipulli–Temuco Section (USD 1.145 million). Overall, this portfolio covers roads, airports, public transportation, water infrastructure, early warning systems, and social projects, constituting a diversified portfolio that is resilient to economic cycles.

Figure 18 shows that foreign investment in public works remains at high and relatively stable levels, with the concession model dominating by a wide margin, accounting for more than 90% of the annual total. Following the sharp increase in 2022 (USD 6.654 billion), foreign investment in 2025 reached USD 5.689 billion, with concessions accounting for USD 5.291 billion, reaffirming their role as the primary source of financing for public infrastructure. The other categories—desalination plants, direct construction projects, private construction projects, and ports—account for a smaller and more volatile share.

Graph 18. Foreign Investment in Public Works Over a Five-Year Period, by Type
(USD millions)



Source:
Prepared by the author based on data from Corporación Bienes de Capital.

The sector's recovery is already reflected in imports of construction machinery, in higher amounts approved by the SEIA, and, in turn, the CBC's Cadastral Register shows upward revisions in planned investment for 2025 and 2026, driven by mining and energy—sectors that generate direct linkages to road, logistics, port, and urban infrastructure (see Table 8).

Collaboration between the General Directorate of Concessions and InvestChile will be key to promoting these opportunities globally, attracting experienced international partners, financing complex projects, and accelerating the transformation of the country's infrastructure toward standards of resilience, sustainability, and innovation that support long-term productive development.

Final Thoughts

Based on the data collected to date, it is estimated that by 2025, FDI flows will show overall global growth, although this growth will not be uniform across all economies.

For Latin America in particular, figures obtained from central banks at the end of 2025 show slight growth compared to 2024. In the case of Chile, significant growth can be observed. The project portfolio managed by InvestChile and the project data obtained from the Capital Goods Corporation (CBC) point to significant growth by 2025.

Based on the information gathered in this report, Chile's standing in the area of Foreign Direct Investment can be viewed positively. This analysis includes InvestChile's activities in the various priority sectors that are the focus of Chile’s active promotion as a destination for foreign investment.

The large amount of data that has been collected provides a comprehensive overview of the investment opportunities the country offers and shows how coordinated action by various government agencies will enable sustained growth in FDI, thereby strengthening the FBKF—a fundamental element that will lay the foundation for the country’s growth.

The report highlights the importance of renewable energy generation in Chile's energy mix, which is projected to reach historic levels by 2025. A large portion of this generation comes from foreign investment, and future renewable energy projects are driven by foreign investment.

Foreign capital flows, which may include certain FDI transactions such as M&A, have also been the subject of analysis, given that these flows are also an indicator of the country’s strength in the eyes of foreign investors.

More definitive figures will be presented in a report at the end of the year.

Annexes

Focus A1 Register of Mining Projects in Chile, 2026–2037 (Investment > USD 1 billion)

Start-up	Company	Project	Product	Region	EIS	FDI	Investment in MUSD	Stage
2033	El Abra	Expansion	Copper	Antofagasta	No EIS	Yes	7511	Assessment
2031	Codelco, Div. Teniente	New level	Copper	O'Higgins	approved	No	6254	Execution
2032	BHP Cerro Colorado	Hub Replacement	Copper	Tarapacá	No EIS	Yes	5150	Assessment
2032	Codelco R.Tomic	Sulphurs	Copper	Antofagasta	EIS Approved	No	4851	Assessment
2029-2026	Codelco Chile	Various	Copper	Various	NA	No	4786	Execution
2030	Codelco Chile	Chuqui Subterránea	Copper	Antofagasta	approved	No	4429	Execution
2027	Antofagasta Minerals	Nueva Centinela	Copper	Antofagasta	approved	Yes	4400	Execution
2029-2026	Codelco Chile	Tranques	Copper	Various	NA	No	3544	Execution
2034	Goldcorp	Nueva Unión Fase 1	Copper	Atacama	No EIS	Yes	3500	Assessment
2027	Anglo American	Bronces integrado	Copper	Metropolitana	approved	Yes	3300	Assessment
2036	Río Tinto	Salares Altoandinos	Lithium	Atacama	Not submitted	Yes	3200	Assessment
2037	Codelco - SQM	Salar Futuro	Lithium	Antofagasta	No EIS	Yes	3000	Assessment
2027	Teck QB	Increase in grinding	Copper	Tarapacá	No EIS	Yes	3000	Assessment
2032	Codelco Min Hales	Desarrollo Futuro	Copper	Antofagasta	approved	No	2800	Assessment
2031	BHP Cerro Colorado	Reopening	Copper	Tarapacá	No EIS	Yes	2700	Assessment
2027	Pelambres	Operational adaptation	Copper	Coquimbo	approved	Yes	2000	Execution
2031	BHP Escondida	Laguna Seca	Copper	Antofagasta	EIS Approved	Yes	2351	Assessment
2028	Pelambres	VU Extension	Copper	Coquimbo	EIS Submitted	Yes	2000	Assessment
2030	Collahuasi	QB2 integration	Copper	Tarapacá	Not submitted	Yes	1900	Assessment
2031	KGHM	Sierra Gorda	Copper	Antofagasta	approved	Yes	1800	Assessment
2028	BHP Spence	Operational adjustment	Copper	Antofagasta	approved	Yes	1652	Assessment
2035	Cia Minera del Pacífico	Extensión Los Colorados	Iron	Atacama	No EIS	Yes	1350	Assessment
2032	BHP Escondida	Sulfide leaching	Copper	Antofagasta	EI Statement Submitted	Yes	1300	Assessment
2029	Codelco	RT leaching	Copper	Antofagasta	EIS Submitted	No	1300	Assessment
2030	Codelco - Rio Tinto	Paloma Etapa 1	Lithium	Atacama	Not submitted	Yes	1200	Assessment
2028	Zaldívar	Useful Life Extension	Copper	Antofagasta	approved	Yes	1200	Assessment
2027	Anglo American	Dam Removal	Copper	Metropolitana	approved	Yes	1104	Execution
2030	Codelco - Rio Tinto	Paloma Etapa 2	Lithium	Atacama	Not submitted	Yes	1100	Assessment
2030	Kinross	Lobo-Marte	Gold	Atacama	No EIS	Yes	1080	Assessment
2026	Collahuasi	Increase in Capacity	Copper	Tarapacá	approved	Yes	1000	Execution
					Total		84762	
					Total FDI	Yes	56798	67%

Source: Mining Council, February 2026

Focus A2 Power plants under construction associated with FDI
(Investment > USD 100 million)

Project	Owner	Country	Region	Borough	Technology	Investment in MUSD	MW Capacity	Estimated Interconnection Date
Parque Fotovoltaico Cristales	AES Andes	USA	Antofagasta	Antofagasta	Solar	511	400	jun-26
Parque Híbrido Pampas	AES Andes	USA	Antofagasta	Taltal	Wind	384	128	jun-26
Pampa Fidelia Wind Farm Stage 2	Engie	Francia	Antofagasta	Taltal	Wind	379	180	aug-26
Copiapó Solar Power Plant and Storage Facility	Atlas Renewable	USA	Atacama	Copiapó	Solar	300	330	aug-26
Pampa Fidelia Wind Farm Stage 1	Engie	Francia	Antofagasta	Taltal	Wind	266	126	apr-26
Chequenes Wind Farm (Ex-Pemuco)	Engie	Francia	Ñuble	Pemuco	Wind	230	180	apr-26
Caimán Wind Farm Stage 1	Mainstream	Ireland	Los Ríos	Valdivia - Paillaco	Wind	224	146	jun-26
Parque Híbrido Pampas - Wind Farm	AES Andes	USA	Antofagasta	Taltal	Wind	206	220	jun-26
Los Lagos Hydro Plant	Statkraft	Norway	Los Lagos- Los Ríos	Puyehue - Río Bueno	Hydro	173	49	jun-27
Libertad I and II Solar Plant	Grupo Fotones	Spain	Atacama	Freirina	Solar	165	244	jun-26
Aurora Solar PV Park	Zelestra	Spain - Sweden	Tarapacá	Pozo Almonte	Solar	150	187	jun-26
La Pampina Solar Plant	Generadora Metropolitana	USA- Francia	Antofagasta	María Elena	Solar	140	159	mar-27
Libélula PV Plant	Engie	Francia	Metropolitana	Colina	Solar	140	147	mar-26
Alcones PV Park	OPDE Chile	Spain	O´Higgins	Marchihue	Solar	120	90	apr-26
Total						**3388**	**2586**	

Source: Report on Projects Under Construction and Investment in the Energy Sector for January 2026

Focus A3 Storage Systems Associated with Foreign Direct Investment in Construction (> USD 100 million)

Project	Owner	Country	Region	Borough	Technology	Amount in MUSD	MW Capacity	MWh Storage	Connection
BESS Arenales	AES Andes	USA	Antofagasta	Mejillones	BESS Ion-Lithium	356	300	900	feb-26
BESS Elena Stage I	Grenergy	Spain	Antofagasta	María Elena	BESS Ion-Lithium	270	430	3010	feb-26
BESS Libélula	Engie	Francia	Metropolitana	Colina	BESS Ion-Lithium	250	199	960	mar-26
BESS PV Park Aurora Solar	Zelestra Energy	Spain - Sweden	Tarapacá	Pozo Almonte	BESS Ion-Lithium	250	187	935	may-26
BESS Lile	Engie	Francia	Antofagasta	Mejillones	BESS Ion-Lithium	215	140	798	apr-26
BESS Taira	Metlen	Greece	Antofagasta	María Elena	BESS Ion-Lithium	200	124	619	apr-26
BESS Las Salinas	Enel	Italy	Antofagasta	Sierra Gorda	BESS Ion-Lithium	200	200	800	oct-26
BESS Cristales PV Park	AES Andes	USA	Antofagasta	Antofagasta	BESS Ion-Lithium	199	340	1360	jun-26
BESS Parque Híbrido Pampas	AES Andes	USA	Antofagasta	Taltal	BESS Ion-Lithium	199	340	1360	jun-26
BESS Copiapó Solar	Atlas	USA	Atacama	Copiapó	BESS Ion-Lithium	175	233	932	aug-26
BESS La Pamppina	G.M.	USA- Francia	Antofagasta	María Elena	BESS Ion-Lithium	110	159	636	jun-27
BESS Atacama II	AES Andes	USA	Tarapacá	Pica	BESS Ion-Lithium	105	150	600	aug-26
BESS Tamarico	Metlen	Greece	Atacama	Vallenar	BESS Ion-Lithium	100	90	450	apr-26
BESS Sol de Los Andes	OPDE	Spain	Atacama	Diego de Almagro	BESS Ion-Lithium	100	90	449	may-26
Total						**2729**	**2982**	**13809**	