



HELPS
LATAM EXPERT

CHILE

SITUATIONAL REPORT

AUGUST, 2024



RANGE

- 05** Severe
- 04** High Risk
- 03** Elevated
- 02** Guarded
- 01** Low

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

3,38/5 **67,61%**

VULNERABILITIES	THREATS
Political	Terrorism
Economic	Organized Crime
Sociocultural	Protestors
Technological	Common Crime
Ecological	Medical
Legal	Environmental
	Cybercrime

GENERAL RISK PROBABILITY IN THE CONTEXT

66,98%

The First part of our proposed methodology focuses on the assessment of vulnerabilities and threats across the country. This approach is comprehensive and multidimensional, encompassing political, economic, sociocultural, technological, ecological, and legal aspects. Furthermore, it considers specific threats such as terrorism, organized crime, protests, common crime, cybercrime, climate disasters, and medical threats.

Data collection is carried out using official government sources, national and international media, and individual testimonials in each country. This approach ensures a broad and diverse view of the region's situation. Data is collected over a 30-day period, allowing for real-time analysis and its progressive evolution. Once the information is gathered, it is classified into different categories of vulnerabilities and risks. Each category is evaluated on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the lowest level and 5 being the most severe. This scale allows for a quantitative assessment, facilitating comparison between different categories.

The purpose of this methodology lies in the need to understand and measure vulnerabilities. Countries are diverse and complex, with a variety of challenges and opportunities. By providing a quantitative assessment, it offers tools for evaluation and decision-making, research, and understanding of the situation in each country.

Lastly, the methodology is dynamic and adaptable. By collecting data from a variety of sources and updating the information every 30 days, it can keep up with rapid changes in the political, economic, and social environment. This is especially important in a region like Latin America, where conditions can change quickly.

The second part of our protective intelligence framework is used to assess and quantify the probability of general risk to any individual or organization in a context, by evaluating the vulnerabilities and threats within the designated area. The scores help in understanding the severity of deficiencies (General Vulnerabilities) and capabilities (General Threats), which then are used to calculate the overall risk probability.

1. **General Vulnerabilities** (measured by the inadequacy of controls)

1.1 Deficiencies in the System (PESTEL) - rated from 1 to 5, with 1 being adequate, 2 having some inconsistencies, 3 being deficient, 4 being very deficient, and 5 being totally ineffective.

1.2 Deficiencies in Response Capacities: Police, Disasters, Medical, Military - rated from 1 to 5, with 1 being adequate, 2 having some inconsistencies, 3 being deficient, 4 being very deficient, and 5 being totally ineffective.

2. **General Threats** (measured by capabilities)

2.1 Information about resources: Numbers, transportation, weapons, equipment - rated from 1 to 5, 1 being unlimited, 2 being high, 3 being medium, 4 being low, and 5 being nonexistent (or unknown).

2.2 Information about: Type of crimes, Years of Experience, surveillance capability, ability to co-opt internal staff - rated from 1 to 5, with 1 being unlimited, 2 being high, 3 being medium, 4 being low, and 5 being nonexistent (or unknown).

GENERAL VULNERABILITIES (INADEQUANCY CONTROLS)

65,83%

SYSTEM DEFICIENCIES

Political

Economic

Sociocultural

Technological

Ecological

Legal

RESPONSE DEFICIENCY

Police

Armed forces

Disasters management

Emergency & medical

RANGE

05 Totally ineffective

04 Very poor

03 Poor

02 Certain inconsistencies

01 Adequate

GENERAL THREATS CAPACITY

GENERAL THREATS (CAPABILITIES)

67,5%

INFORMATION

Type of crimes

Criminal Resilience

Surveillance and Intelligence Capacity

Ability to Co-opt Internal Staff

RESOURCES

Personel

Weapons

Equipment

Transportation

RANGE

05 Unlimited (or unknown)

04 High

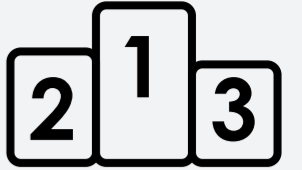
03 Medium

02 Low

01 Nonexistent (or unknown)

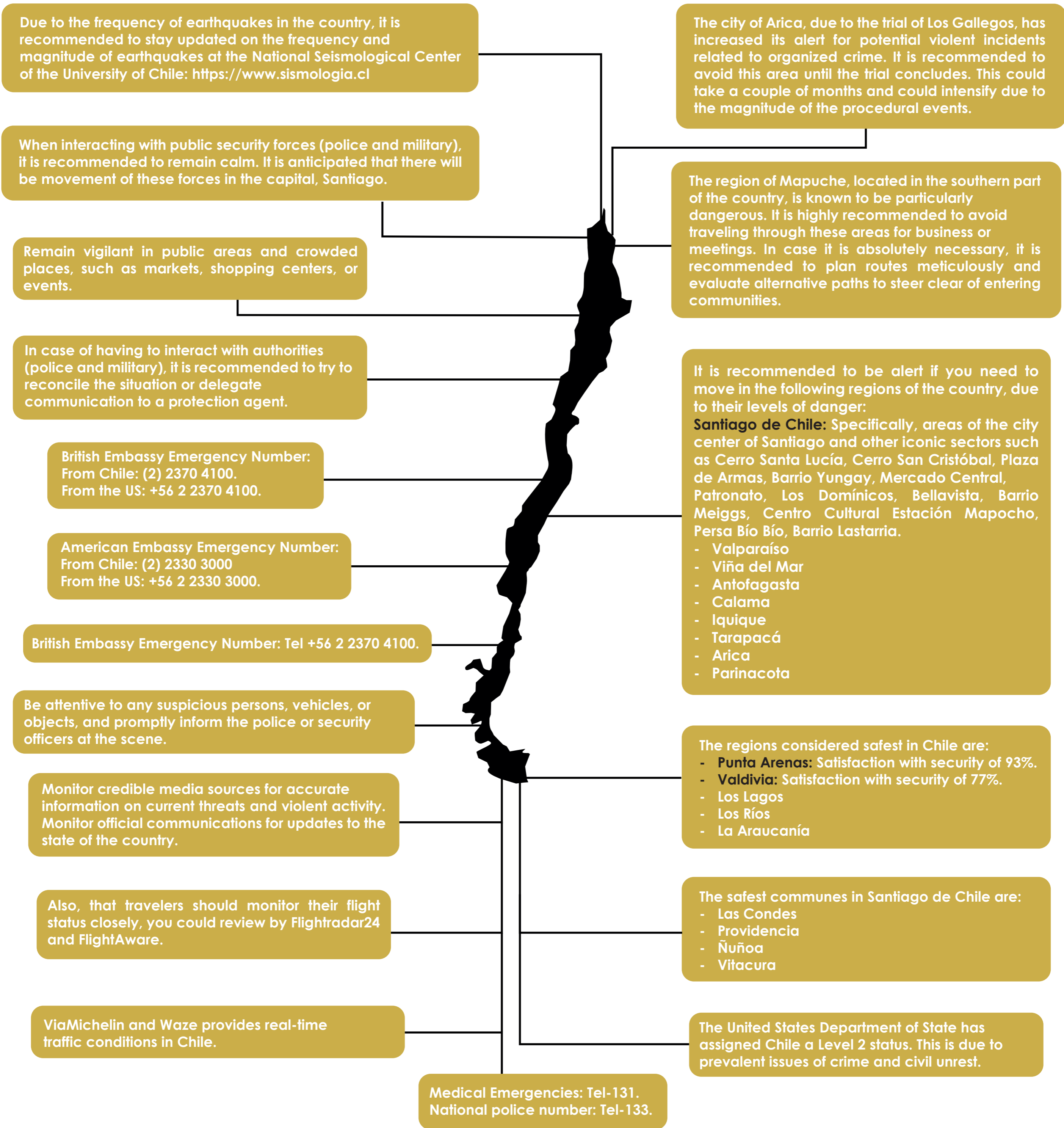


VULNERABILITIES	BACKGROUND	HELPS LATAM EXPERT ANALYSIS	SCORE
POLITICAL	Bachelet's Exit, Coalition Tensions, Security Crisis, and Migration Challenges Strain Chile.	Michelle Bachelet's decision not to run for Chile's presidency creates a political void, challenging the ruling coalition's unity. Internal divisions in the Contigo Chile Mejor pact threaten electoral prospects. Rising homicides and a security crisis in the Metropolitan Region strain the government, while irregular migration in northern Chile prompts debates on militarization and human rights, underscoring the need for effective leadership.	4.0
ECONOMIC	Chile's Inflation and Energy Cost Surge in July 2024 Strain Economy, Raise Social Discontent.	In July 2024, Chile faced economic challenges with a 0.7% rise in the CPI, driven by a 12% increase in electricity rates and a significant rise in kerosene prices. Inflation reached 4.6% over the past year. The Central Bank reported 1.6% GDP growth in the second quarter, but an 8.7% decline in investment signals long-term concerns. These issues could heighten social discontent and pressure the government.	3.0
SOCIOCULTURAL	Chile Grapples with Severe Storms, Infrastructure Failures, and Rising Unemployment in August 2024.	In August 2024, Chile faced major challenges from a severe storm and rising unemployment. The storm displaced nearly 2,000 people, damaged 3,700 homes, and caused power outages for 670,000 customers, exposing infrastructure weaknesses. Unemployment remained stable at 8.3%, with rising female unemployment and difficulties for first-time job seekers worsening social and economic insecurity. These events highlight the need for improved disaster preparedness and targeted policies.	3.0
TECHNOLOGICAL	Chile's Electrical Crisis: Storms Expose Fragile Grid, Demand for Modernization Grows.	In August 2024, intense storms caused a major electrical crisis in Chile, leaving hundreds of thousands without power, especially in Santiago, Valparaíso, Biobío, and La Araucanía. Outages lasting nearly two weeks exposed the fragility of Chile's electrical infrastructure. Criticism targeted Enel and the government, emphasizing the urgent need for grid modernization. This crisis highlights the broader challenges of climate change, demanding investment in more resilient energy systems.	4.0
ECOLOGICAL	Chile Faces Environmental Challenges from High-Altitude Front, Winds, and Swells.	In August 2024, Chile faced severe environmental challenges, including a high-altitude front, intense winds, and abnormal coastal swells. The high-altitude front threatened water management and increased avalanche risks, while strong winds in the Metropolitan Region and O'Higgins caused infrastructure damage. Coastal swells led to erosion and maritime damage. These events highlight the need for improved risk management, infrastructure resilience, and emergency response as climate change intensifies extreme weather.	4.0
LEGAL	Karin Law Enacted: Strengthens Workplace Harassment Protections in Chile.	The Karin Law, enacted on August 1, 2024, in Chile, strengthens protections against workplace violence and harassment. Aligned with ILO Convention 190, it expands employer responsibilities, mandates harassment prevention protocols, and includes protections against third-party violence. The law, named after Karin Salgado, incorporates a gender perspective to respect victims' needs. Its success depends on effective implementation and education to address skepticism and misinformation, aiming to transform workplace culture.	2.0
AVERAGE SCORE		VULNERABILITY PERCENTAGE	
3,33		63,67%	



THREATS	BACKGROUND	HELPS LATAM EXPERT ANALYSIS	SCORE
TERRORISM	Escalating Mapuche Conflict, Anarchist Attacks, and Explosive Threats Undermine Chile's Security.	The Mapuche conflict in La Araucanía has escalated, with the CAM claiming responsibility for an arson attack, reflecting rising violence and the state's challenges in managing the conflict. Meanwhile, an anarchist group burned eight trucks in San Antonio, and a car loaded with explosives was found in Santiago, signaling growing threats from criminal organizations. These events underscore the need for improved intelligence and law enforcement to protect Chile's security.	4.0
ORGANIZED CRIME	Chile faces rising organized crime, prompting task force creation proposal.	Chile is facing increasing security threats, evidenced by the sophisticated Brinks robbery, the Tren de Aragua massacre in Lampa, and criminal activity at the Bolivia-Chile border. These incidents reveal the growing influence of organized crime, including foreign groups like 'Los Pulpos.' A proposed constitutional task force against organized crime, drug trafficking, and terrorism aims to improve coordination, but its success will rely on effective implementation and oversight.	4.0
PROTESTORS	Blackout and teacher strike expose Chile's infrastructure and social tensions.	The week-long blackout in Chile, affecting over 60,000 families, sparked protests and revealed the fragility of essential services, deepening public distrust in authorities. Clashes with law enforcement underscored infrastructure vulnerabilities and social tensions, highlighting the need for grid modernization and better crisis management. Meanwhile, the national teachers' strike on August 7, 2024, due to rising violence and inadequate support, emphasized deteriorating education conditions and broader societal issues threatening Chile's stability.	3.0
COMMON CRIME	Rising crime in Chile reflects deepening violence, organized crime, and inequality.	Chile has seen a significant rise in crime, with varying perceptions across regions. Santiago and Puente Alto report high crime perception, while La Serena and Osorno have lower rates. Crimes like homicides, drug trafficking, and violent robberies increasingly involve extreme violence and sophisticated gangs, often targeting vulnerable groups, including immigrants. This growing brutality reflects deeper socioeconomic issues like inequality and migration, underscoring the need for comprehensive strategies to address the root causes.	4.0
MEDICAL	Chile issues Monkeypox Health Alert, intensifying prevention and vaccination efforts.	Chile has issued a Health Alert for Monkeypox (Mpox) due to a global rise in cases, especially the lethal Mpox clade 1B strain. The Ministry of Health (Minsal) has implemented measures like flexible resource management, quick procurement of supplies, and coordination with state institutions. Vaccination efforts target high-risk groups, including PrEP users and sex workers. This alert highlights the strain on Chile's health system, already burdened by COVID-19, and stresses the need for a proactive response.	2.0
ENVIRONMENTAL	Chile's August 2024 environmental challenges highlight urgent need for infrastructure resilience.	In August 2024, Chile faced severe environmental challenges: a high-altitude front disrupted water management and increased avalanche risks, intense winds damaged infrastructure and caused power outages, and abnormal coastal swells led to erosion and maritime damage. These events exposed vulnerabilities in both urban and rural areas and underscored the need for better risk management, infrastructure resilience, and emergency response, especially as climate change intensifies extreme weather.	4.0
CYBERCRIME	Chile's August 2024 surge in cyberattacks underscores growing national cybersecurity threats.	In August 2024, Chile experienced a rise in cyberattacks, including phishing campaigns and brand forgery. Key incidents involved phishing attacks impersonating Compañía General de Electricidad (CGE) and Tesorería General de la República (TGR), distributing the Mekotio banking trojan, and targeting Fonasa users. Fraudulent websites mimicked brands like Administrador Financiero de Transantiago, Microsoft Outlook, Salomon, and Scotiabank, aiming to steal credentials and spread malware. These events highlight increasing cyber threats and risks to national cybersecurity.	3.0

AVERAGE SCORE	THREATS PERCENTAGE
3,42	68,57%





AIRPORTS

The airports in Chile are operating seamlessly without any recent disruptions. The Comodoro Arturo Merino Benítez International Airport in Santiago, which accommodates the largest volume of air traffic in the country, has been conducting its operations without any hindrances.

Santiago Airport has commenced the operation of departure flights in the new T2-F building of the International Terminal, completing its activation. The T2-F, which began receiving international arrival flights in April, is now fully operational with 22,000 m² and 10 boarding gates. The building includes new commercial areas and represents a significant increase in the airport's capacity. This project, part of the expansion of the International Terminal inaugurated in 2022, enhances infrastructure for international flights in Chile.



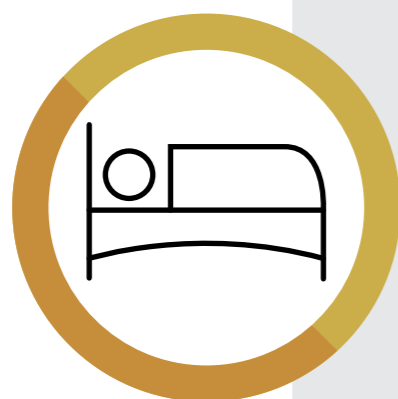
HOSPITALS

Hospitals in Chile are currently operating under normal conditions, despite facing challenges due to the wildfires that have impacted the Valparaíso region. The University of Chile Clinical Hospital is particularly recognized for its infrastructure, equipment, and the high quality of patient care it provides. Also, Trabajador Achs Salud Hospital and San Juan de Dios Hospital are highly recommended for emergencies.



ROADS

The Cristo Redentor International Pass, which connects Argentina and Chile, has been closed due to adverse weather conditions. A protocol has been activated to prevent chaos, establishing 10 containment points to accommodate up to 2,240 trucks. The aim is to avoid a repeat of what happened in 2023, when thousands of trucks were stranded. The pass will reopen when conditions improve and the Pass Coordinator authorizes it. This preventive closure is a common measure in response to bad weather alerts.



HOTELS

The hotels in the country operate normally. It is recommended to locate hotels in the Sanhattan districts to the east of Santiago, Chile, as that is where the financial sector of the city is situated. The best located and safest hotels are The Ritz-Carlton, Renaissance Santiago Hotel, Hotel Radisson Blu Santiago La Dehesa, and MR Hotel Providencia.



INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY

According to reports, around 1.4 million foreigners (residents and non-residents) live in Chile, representing 8% of the country's population. The migration trend towards Chile is expected to increase between 2024 and 2027 by 1.6 percentage points. The primary irregular migration access to Chile is the northern border, so the armed forces have increased their presence there due to the increase in crime in the country.



We are ready to HELP. Our operations in Chile are active 24/07.

Executive Protection - Secure Transportation - Private Investigation

We have Protective Intelligence capabilities in:



If you have specific questions or wish to subscribe to our **IN-DEPTH CHILE-SPECIFIC CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS**, you may contact our Protective Intelligence team at



HELPS
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Our operations are 100% active.

If you need Executive Protection, Secure Transportation, Private Investigations, Risk Management, and Crisis Support, **we are ready to HELP 24/7.**

**Risk is out there, but Helps Latam Expert is here for you.
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