

CHILE

SITUATIONAL REPORT

2024 Wrap-Up



RANGE

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

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

2,92/5 **58,57%**

VULNERABILITIES	THREATS
Political	Terrorism
Economic	Organized Crime
Sociocultural	Civil Unrest
Technological	Common Crime
Ecological	Health Threat
Legal	Environmental
	Cybercrime

GENERAL RISK PROBABILITY IN THE CONTEXT

66,60%

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)

73,75%

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

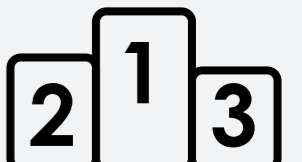
05 Unlimited (or unknown)

04 High

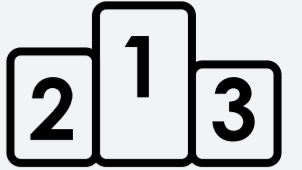
03 Medium

02 Low

01 Nonexistent (or unknown)



VULNERABILITIES	BACKGROUND	HELPS LATAM EXPERT ANALYSIS	SCORE
POLITICAL	The crisis involving Monsalve and its political impact and the Second Round of Regional Governor Elections in Chile.	Two major events shaped Chile's politics: the Monsalve case, exposing governance and security flaws, and the November 24 regional elections. Allegations against former Undersecretary Monsalve and cartel threats highlighted systemic issues, prompting criticism of Gabriel Boric's administration. Meanwhile, elections showed center-left strength in urban areas and right-wing gains in rural regions, reflecting voter concerns over leadership, security, and migration.	3.0
ECONOMIC	Approval of the 2025 budget with significant adjustments and increase in Fuel Prices and Its Impact on Inflation.	Chile's 2025 budget prioritized security and healthcare with increased spending, hiring 1,300 Carabineros, and reducing wait times. However, \$600 million in cuts to infrastructure and culture drew criticism for short-term focus. Fuel price hikes from oil volatility and a weak peso worsened inflation, hitting low-income households. Subsidies eased the impact but raised concerns about sustainability and long-term energy strategies.	3.0
SOCIOCULTURAL	Amendments to the Migration and Immigration Law and Unemployment in Chile and its Sociocultural Impact.	Chile's stricter migration policies, implemented in November 2024, sparked debates over security and human rights, with critics highlighting xenophobia and harm to vulnerable groups. Protests followed. Meanwhile, the 8.3% unemployment rate revealed rising joblessness among women and youth, deepening inequality and frustration. These challenges emphasized the need for inclusive policies to address labor market disparities and social stability.	4.0
TECHNOLOGICAL	Implementation of Chile's National Cybersecurity Plan.	Chile's National Cybersecurity Plan targets critical sectors like energy and banking, emphasizing employee training, advanced threat detection, and public-private collaboration. It aims to modernize infrastructure and foster international expertise sharing. While positioning Chile as a regional leader, concerns over timelines and evaluation metrics persist. Success relies on sustained investment and a nationwide cultural shift prioritizing cybersecurity.	2.0
ECOLOGICAL	Glacier Melting and Reduction of Water Flows in Patagonia and Accelerated Decline of Snow in the Chilean Andes.	Chile's Patagonia glaciers and Andes snow are melting rapidly, reducing river flows vital for biodiversity, energy, and communities. Water scarcity impacts Indigenous populations, agriculture, and tourism, while global glacial melt raises sea levels and greenhouse gases. Despite progress in emissions reduction, Chile needs bold actions, including renewable energy expansion and environmental education, to combat escalating climate crises.	3.0
LEGAL	Investigation of the 'Fire Cartel' in Valparaíso and Enactment of the Tax Compliance Law.	Chile faced significant events in late 2024 that highlighted accountability and systemic reform issues. The investigation into the "fire cartel" revealed an alleged criminal network, including CONAF officials and firefighters, accused of intentionally starting wildfires for profit. The February Valparaíso fire, which claimed 136 lives, exposed weaknesses in oversight and emergency protocols, prompting government measures to prevent similar incidents and reform the volunteer firefighting model.	3.0
AVERAGE SCORE		VULNERABILITY PERCENTAGE	
3		60%	



THREATS	BACKGROUND	HELPS LATAM EXPERT ANALYSIS	SCORE
TERRORISM	Explosion at Internado Nacional Barros Arana (INBA) and Recognition of Terrorist Acts in the Southern Macrozone.	Chile faced critical issues in late 2024. On October 23, a school explosion injured over 30 students, sparking debates on violence in protests and school safety. Investigations followed. In November, President Boric acknowledged terrorism in the Southern Macrozone, citing Mapuche group violence. This policy shift balanced security with dialogue but raised concerns over reconciliation and stigmatization.	2.0
ORGANIZED CRIME	Conviction of "Los Gallegos" Members in Arica Threats Against Manuel Monsalve by Narco Clan Leader Arrest of Suspects in Valparaíso Wildfires Report on the Increase in Foreign Homicide Victims in Chile	Chile faced major challenges with organized crime and corruption. The conviction of 34 "Los Gallegos" members exposed border control flaws despite justice efforts. Threats against former Undersecretary Monsalve by the "Los Marchant" clan revealed cartel influence and protection gaps. Corruption in CONAF, linked to profit-driven arson, underscored institutional weaknesses, highlighting the need for stronger reforms, regional cooperation, and improved crime prevention and emergency management.	4.0
CIVIL UNREST	Student Protests for Better Infrastructure and Educational Conditions Labor Movements and Demands for Better Wages Protests Over the Migration Crisis and Security Demands in Northern Chile Environmental Protests Against Extractivist Projects	Chile's week-long blackout, affecting 60,000 families, sparked protests, exposing infrastructure fragility and deepening distrust in authorities. Clashes highlighted the need for grid modernization and better crisis management. Meanwhile, a national teachers' strike over violence and poor support revealed education sector challenges. Both crises reflect broader issues of inequality and weak government response, threatening Chile's social stability and security if unresolved.	3.0
COMMON CRIME	Rising crime in Chile reflects deepening violence, organized crime, and inequality.	Crime in Chile is increasingly complex and violent. Gang-related homicides, organized robberies, and suburban property crimes expose systemic flaws, fueled by drug trafficking in hotspots like La Legua. Cybercrime, including phishing and ransomware, also surged, targeting citizens and marginalized groups like immigrants. Young gang affiliates with ties to larger networks are key perpetrators. These trends highlight the need for integrated strategies addressing inequality and marginalization to curb crime effectively.	4.0
HEALTH THREAT	Chile issues a health alert for strengthening prevention and vaccination measures.	Chile faced major medical challenges, including dengue outbreaks in the north, respiratory surges in colder months, and rising antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Dengue strained healthcare resources, while influenza and RSV overwhelmed pediatric wards, exposing emergency infrastructure gaps. AMR complicated treatments, emphasizing the need for stricter antimicrobial stewardship. These issues, worsened by rural healthcare inequities, highlighted the urgency of equitable policies and stronger public health infrastructure to address emerging threats.	2.0
ENVIRONMENTAL	Forest Fires and Wildfire Management Drought and Water Scarcity El Niño and Climatic Phenomena.	Chile faced severe ecological threats, including forest fires in Biobío and La Araucanía, worsened by drought, high temperatures, and arson. These fires destroyed habitats, worsened air pollution, and caused economic losses. The "megadrought" exacerbated water scarcity, impacting agriculture and urban supplies. Contaminated water from mining posed health risks. El Niño intensified weather extremes, causing floods in the north and further droughts, highlighting the urgent need for adaptive environmental management.	3.0
CYBERCRIME	Chile surge in cyberattacks underscores growing national cybersecurity threats.	Chile faced escalating cyber threats, with over 6.4 billion attacks recorded. Phishing campaigns targeted individuals and organizations, while ransomware disrupted SMEs and public institutions, including a healthcare company in October. Advanced persistent threats (APTs) used AI to infiltrate networks. Critical sectors like healthcare, finance, and education suffered data breaches and service disruptions. These incidents highlighted the urgent need for enhanced cybersecurity measures across Chile's public and private sectors.	2.0

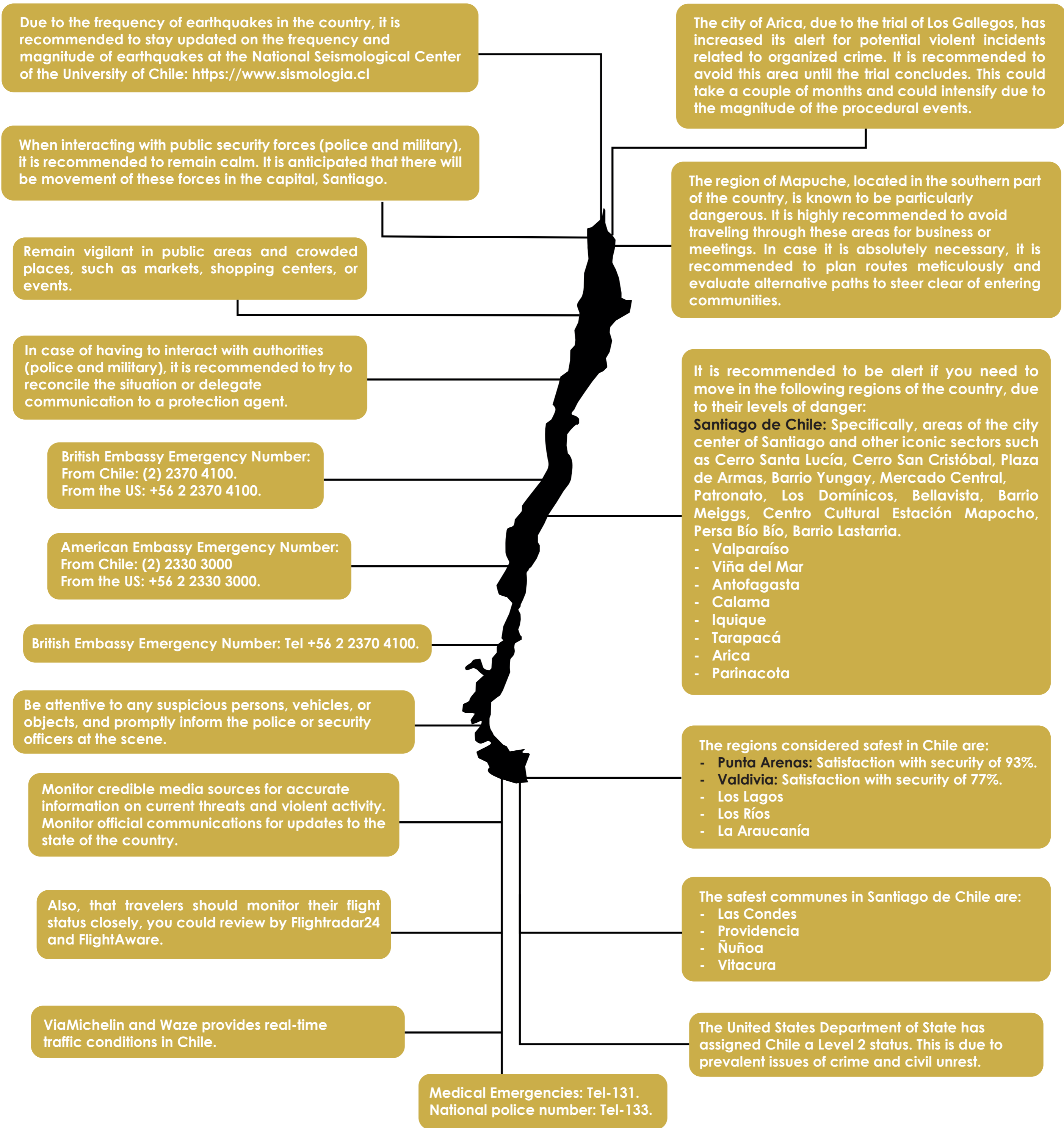
AVERAGE SCORE

2,85

THREATS PERCENTAGE

57,14%







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.



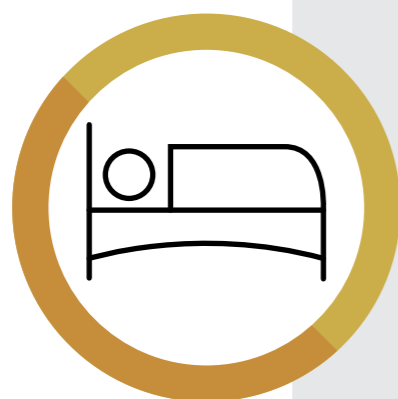
HOSPITALS

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



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