



HELPS
LATAM EXPERT

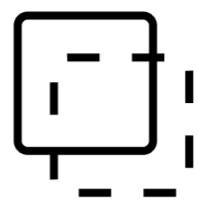


RANGE

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

**LATAM SECURITY
SITUATIONAL REPORT
2024 Wrap-Up**

BACKGROUND



In the final months of 2024, Latin America has been the stage for significant events in the political and security realms, reflecting the region's complexity amidst economic, social, and structural challenges. From protests against insecurity to the rising influence of organized crime, countries have faced situations underscoring the need for effective and coordinated responses.

In Brazil, the investigation into a coup plot led by former President Jair Bolsonaro highlights the persistent tensions between democratic institutions and political polarization. Meanwhile, in Argentina, Javier Milei's government is striving to consolidate financial market confidence and advance structural reforms, facing historical challenges such as inflation and the privatization of key sectors.

In Venezuela, controversial presidential elections have sparked national and international protests, questioning the legitimacy of the results that declared Nicolás Maduro the winner. These tensions underscore the region's ongoing challenge to ensure transparent and fair electoral processes. Uruguay, on the other hand, stands out as an exceptional case of democratic stability, holding elections in a calm environment, although it faces social issues such as poverty and drug-related violence.

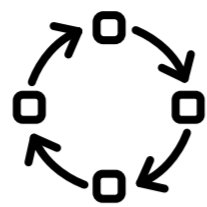
Insecurity has been a central concern in countries like Mexico, where violence linked to organized crime has escalated, provoking diplomatic tensions with the United States over how to address the threat posed by cartels. Ecuador, for its part, faces an internal armed conflict with criminal groups such as Los Choneros, marking a concerning rise in violence in previously safe cities like Quito. In Peru, protests against insecurity coincide with the push for strategic infrastructure projects, such as the Chancay megaport, aimed at strengthening ties with China but raising controversies over its potential military use.

In Chile, states of emergency have emerged as a key tool to combat organized crime, though this strategy has sparked debates over human rights. Similar measures have been implemented in Honduras and El Salvador, where governments have adopted hardline approaches against crime, inspired by Salvadoran President Nayib Bukele's model. While these policies have reduced certain crime rates, they have also raised concerns about their sustainability and potential negative impacts on civil liberties.

In Guatemala, President Bernardo Arévalo has taken a firm stance on the international stage, questioning the results of Venezuela's elections and emphasizing the importance of legitimate democratic processes in the region. Meanwhile, Cuba is currently facing a complex energy crisis, forcing measures such as the suspension of classes across the island due to power outages lasting up to 22 hours a day. This situation is also reflected in other countries in the region, such as Ecuador, Brazil, and Colombia, which have also been forced to impose rationing of electricity and water.

The overall landscape reveals a region marked by contrasts, where insecurity, political disputes, and economic tensions coexist with efforts to strengthen democracies and promote sustainable development. These events highlight the urgency of implementing comprehensive solutions that address the structural roots of these problems, fostering regional cooperation and institutional strengthening. The ability of governments to tackle these challenges will define the political and social trajectory of Latin America in the near future.

METHODOLOGY

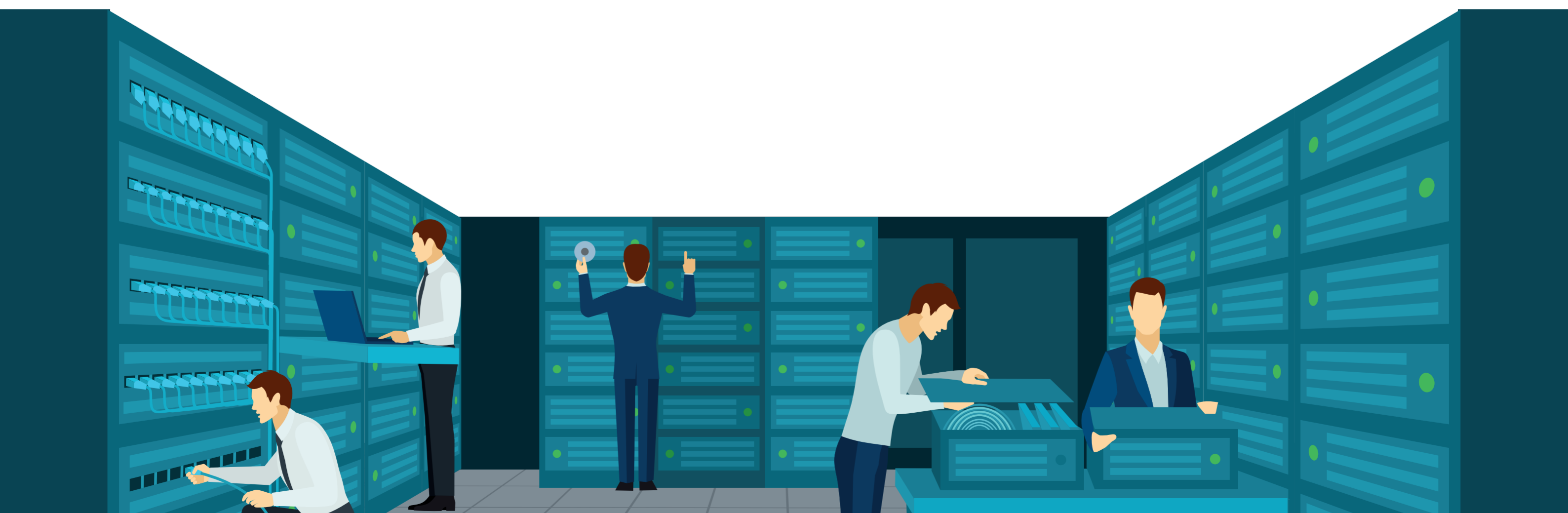


The proposed methodology focuses on the assessment of vulnerabilities and threats across 22 Latin American nations. This approach is comprehensive and multidimensional, encompassing political, economic, sociocultural, technological, ecological, and legal aspects. Furthermore, it takes into account specific 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 15-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 countries and categories.

The purpose of this methodology lies in the need to understand and measure vulnerabilities and threats within Latin America. This region is 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 15 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.



ANTIGUA & BARBUDA



COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

2,54/5

50,95%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	2	Terrorism	2
Economic	2	Organized Crime	3
Sociocultural	4	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	3	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In August, a tropical storm warning was issued due to the approach of a system with cyclonic potential. The phenomenon brought heavy rains, dangerous winds, and storm surges. Authorities urged residents to take precautions and monitor weather updates as the storm continued to intensify along its path. Preventive measures included activating shelters and preparing response teams to mitigate potential impacts.

In October, a new UN initiative aimed to reduce the judicial backlog in Antigua and Barbuda. The project focuses on strengthening the judicial system through training, technology, and additional resources. Part of a broader Caribbean program, it seeks to improve justice access, expedite case resolution, particularly for serious crimes, and restore public confidence in the judicial system.

ARGENTINA



COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

3,15/5

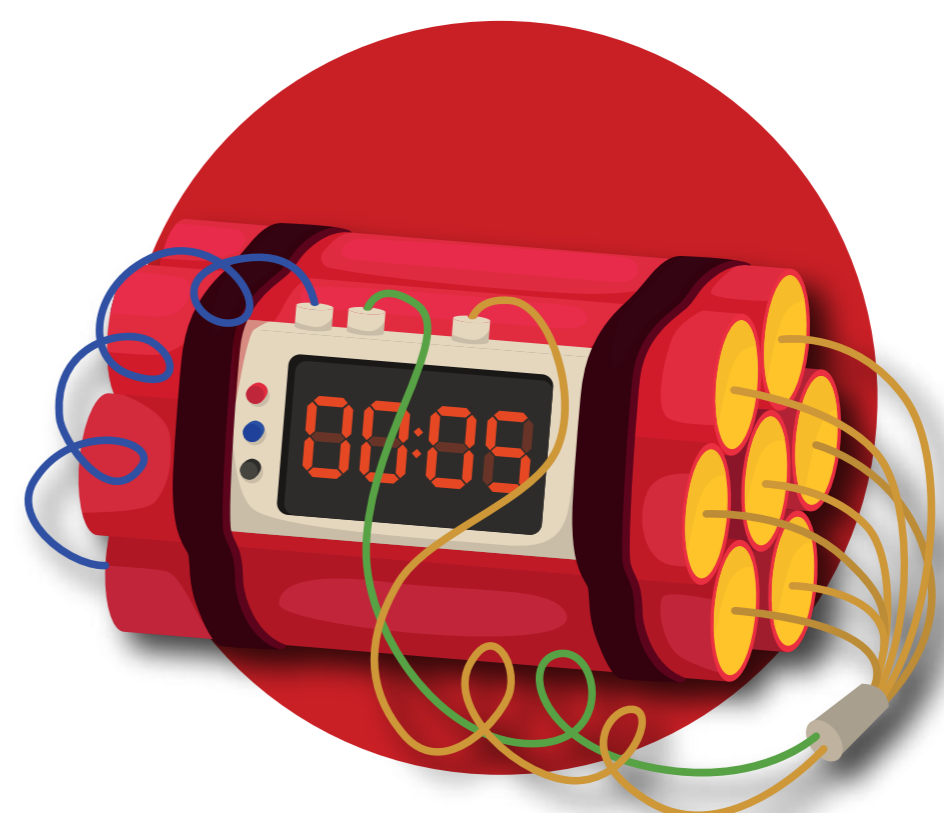
63,09%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	4	Terrorism	3
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	3
Technological	3	Common Crime	4
Ecological	3	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	3

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In August, the Argentine Federal Police dismantled a suspected Islamist terrorist cell in Mendoza. The suspects were planning attacks on Jewish community centers. Explosive materials and links to international extremist networks were seized. This operation highlights Argentina's efforts to combat terrorism, strengthen national security, and protect vulnerable communities.

In November, Javier Milei's government removed import tariffs to boost competitiveness and fight inflation. This sparked controversy among industrialists, who warned of negative impacts on local production. The measure aims to attract foreign investment and open the economy to global markets.



BAHAMAS

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

2,83/5

56,66%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	2
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	4
Ecological	2	Health Threat	3
Legal	3	Environmental	4
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In August, The Bahamas' Ministries of Labor and Immigration launched an investigation into alleged misconduct at Freeport Container Port (FCP) Employees reported financial mismanagement, nepotism, and violations of work permit policies, including hiring a Panamanian engineer without permits. The Minister of Immigration confirmed the investigation, and a detailed report is expected soon.

In September, Antigua and Barbuda's Parliament will debate an anti-gang bill to combat organized crime. The bill proposes harsher penalties for gang members, leaders, and recruiters, along with measures to protect communities and promote law enforcement collaboration. This initiative is part of a broader strategy to address growing gang activity.

BOLIVIA

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

3/5

60%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	4	Terrorism	2
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	4
Technological	2	Common Crime	4
Ecological	3	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In August 2024, Bolivia faced a political crisis, with leaders calling for a "national grand agreement" to strengthen democracy, promote dialogue, and address governance and structural challenges in the country.

In October 2024, unions and councils organized a massive march in La Paz, protesting inflation, unemployment, and shortages, demanding government action to alleviate the economic crisis impacting vulnerable sectors and worsening social unrest.

In November 2024, Evo Morales' supporters seized military barracks in Chapare, demanding the release of detained allies, escalating political tensions, and highlighting divisions within Bolivia's ruling Movement for Socialism (MAS).



BRAZIL



COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

3,54/5

70,95%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	4	Terrorism	4
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	3
Technological	5	Common Crime	4
Ecological	4	Health Threat	3
Legal	3	Environmental	4
		Cybercrime	4

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In August 2024, Brazil faced its worst drought on record, impacting water supply, agriculture, and hydroelectric power. Emergency measures were implemented, highlighting the country's vulnerability to climate change and need for resilient policies.

In August 2024, Brazil rescued 532 workers from slavery-like conditions on plantations. The victims were denied wages and basic rights, leading to government actions to intensify inspections and eradicate slave labor practices nationwide.

In November 2024, Brazil hosted the G20 Summit in Rio, where world leaders discussed climate change, the economy, and security. The event emphasized Brazil's growing role in global politics, despite limited consensus.

COLOMBIA



COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

3,45/5

69,04%

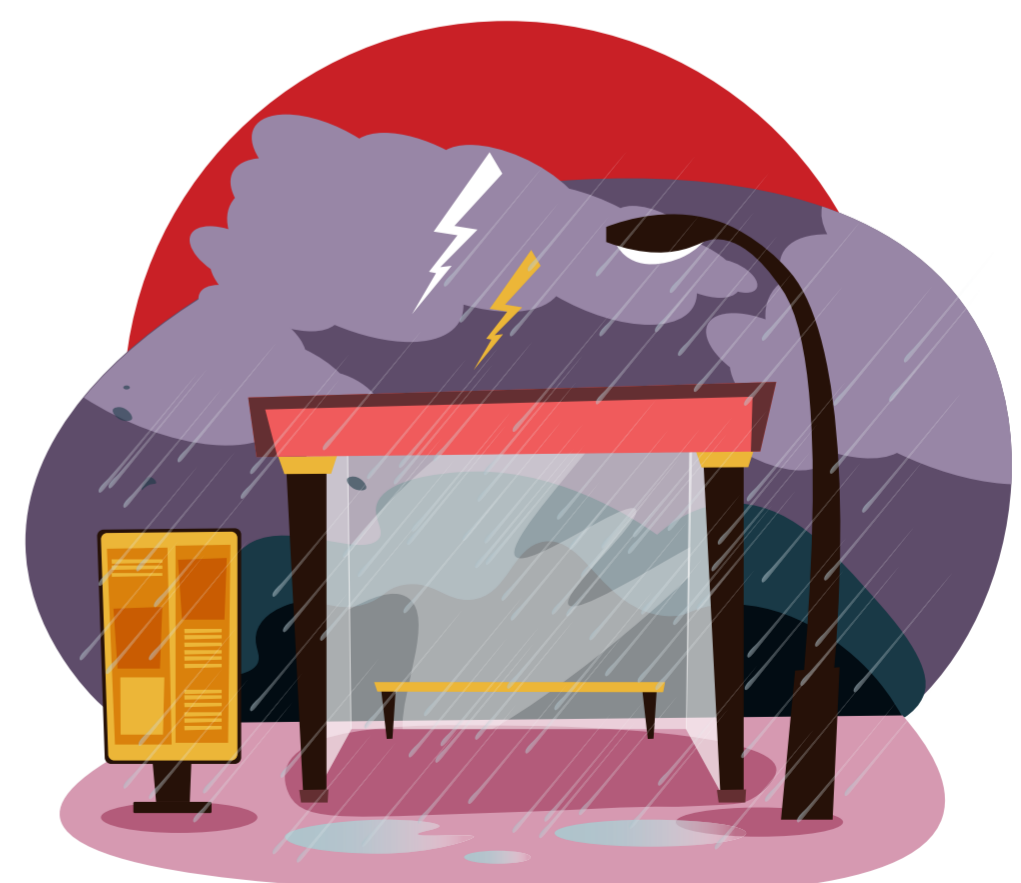
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	4	Terrorism	4
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	3
Technological	3	Common Crime	4
Ecological	4	Health Threat	3
Legal	3	Environmental	4
		Cybercrime	3

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October, President Gustavo Petro launched "Operation Perseus" in El Plateado, Cauca, targeting FARC dissidents. The military operation aimed to regain control, ensure safety, and combat drug trafficking and organized crime.

In September, the National Liberation Army (ELN) attacked a military base in Arauca, killing two soldiers. This escalation raised tensions over ongoing peace negotiations, with President Petro condemning the attack and ordering a military response.

In November, a national disaster was declared in Colombia due to intense rains affecting 46,000 families, causing flooding, landslides, and infrastructure damage. President Petro coordinated the emergency response.



CUBA

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

3,26/5

65,23%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	4	Terrorism	2
Economic	4	Organized Crime	3
Sociocultural	4	Civil Unrest	4
Technological	3	Common Crime	3
Ecological	4	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	4
		Cybercrime	2

*The information may be partial due to the management and secrecy of the government.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October, Cuba faced a severe social crisis with waste accumulation, food insecurity, and water shortages, worsened by an inefficient economic model and deteriorating infrastructure, leading to widespread social discontent.

In November, Cuba implemented a contingency plan to address the energy crisis, requiring large energy consumers to generate 50% of electricity from renewables and restricting office air conditioning, highlighting the urgent need for energy diversification.

In November, Cuba's sugar industry declined sharply, with production estimated at only 300,000 metric tons in 2025, affected by shortages in fuel, labor, and machinery, exacerbating the agricultural crisis.

COSTA RICA

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

2,91/5

58,33%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	2
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	3
Technological	2	Common Crime	4
Ecological	3	Health Threat	3
Legal	3	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

Until September, Costa Rica reported an average of 2.3 homicides per day, with 864 murders projected for the year, a slight decrease from 2023. However, drug trafficking and contract killings still pose significant threats to vulnerable communities. Authorities must adopt more effective strategies to combat violence and strengthen public safety in this increasingly complex environment.

In November 2024, Hurricane Rafael caused severe flooding, landslides, and infrastructure damage in Costa Rica, especially in Guanacaste. A collapsed bridge led to the rescue of 42 people. The disaster highlighted the country's vulnerability to climate change and the need for stronger disaster management strategies.



CHILE

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

2,92/5

58,57%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	2
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	4	Civil Unrest	3
Technological	2	Common Crime	4
Ecological	3	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	2

RELEVANT EVENTS

In October, Chile's economy grew by 2.3%, driven by services and trade, slightly below the 2.5% expected. Goods production increased by 1.7%, with progress in mining and industry. These results reflect a moderate recovery but highlight challenges in meeting growth targets amid a complex global economic environment.

In September, Chile's judiciary faced a crisis due to inefficiency, politicization, and resource shortages. Public trust eroded due to delays, questionable rulings, and external pressure, prompting calls for urgent reforms to ensure transparency and fairness.

ECUADOR

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

4,03/5

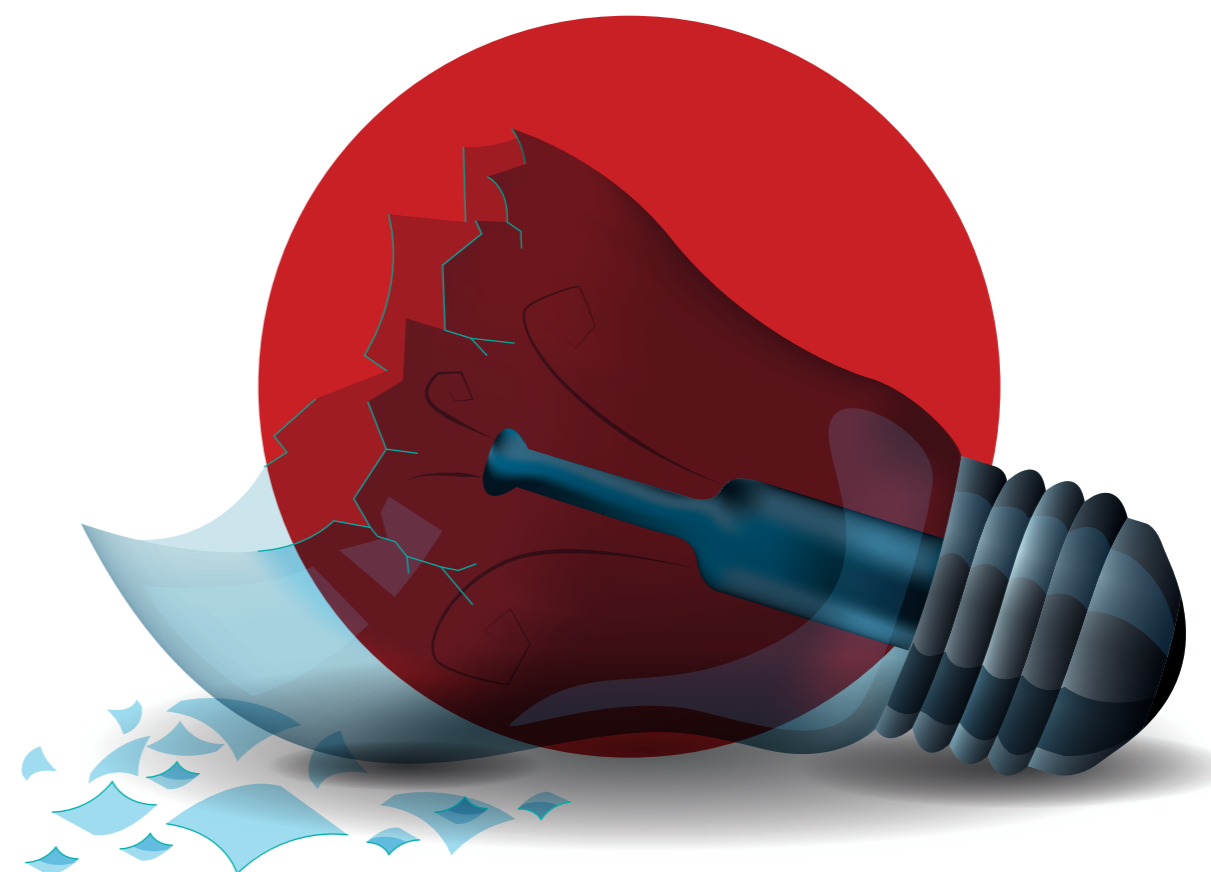
80,71%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	4	Terrorism	3
Economic	4	Organized Crime	5
Sociocultural	4	Civil Unrest	3
Technological	3	Common Crime	4
Ecological	3	Health Threat	4
Legal	4	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	2

RELEVANT EVENTS

Since September, Ecuador has grappled with an electrical crisis affecting various regions nationwide. In response, the government has implemented measures such as contracting power-generating barges and importing generators to mitigate blackouts. Technical tests have commenced on the EMRE BEY barge, which is expected to contribute 100 MW to the National Interconnected System over the next 18 months.

In November, a violent massacre at Guayaquil's Litoral Penitentiary left 17 inmates dead and 15 injured. The clashes, involving gunfire and explosions, revealed Ecuador's ongoing prison crisis, marked by overcrowding and gang influence, despite a swift military and police response.



EL SALVADOR

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

2,48/5

49,76%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	2	Terrorism	2
Economic	3	Organized Crime	3
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	2
Ecological	4	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In September, GAFILAT reported that El Salvador faces a medium-high risk of money laundering and terrorist financing. Despite regulatory progress challenges remain, requiring stronger controls, better interagency coordination, and enhanced international cooperation.

In the second quarter of 2024, El Salvador's economy grew by only 1.4%, reflecting moderate economic performance. This limited growth is attributed to a lack of continuity in monetary policies and structural challenges such as low investment and productivity. Key sectors like trade and construction showed minimal growth, while unemployment and informality remain significant issues. The situation underscores the need for reforms to promote sustainable development.

GUATEMALA

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

2,84/5

56,90%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	2
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	3
Technological	2	Common Crime	4
Ecological	3	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

Guatemala's economy grew by 3.7% in Q2 2024, driven by trade, manufacturing, financial services, and construction. Private consumption and investment also contributed. The growth highlights a resilient economy, emphasizing the need for policies promoting stability and investment in strategic sectors to sustain momentum.

In October, President Arévalo launched the 2024 National Security Policy, focusing on crime prevention, well-being, and protecting rights. The policy aims to transform security institutions with transparency, respect for human rights, and accountability.



HONDURAS

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

2,77/5

55,47%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	2
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	3
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	3	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In September, the Honduran Council of Private Enterprise (COHEP) expressed concern over an economic slowdown, rising inflation, and increased country risk. These factors hinder investment and sustainable growth, highlighting the need for policies to stabilize the economy and improve competitiveness amid structural challenges and low confidence in the economic climate.

In November, a physical altercation occurred in the Honduran Congress between lawmakers from the National Party and Libre Party, stemming from disagreements over the legislative agenda. This incident reflects political polarization, hindering key reforms and governance.

MÉXICO

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

3,34/5

66,90%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	4
Economic	3	Organized Crime	5
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	3
Technological	2	Common Crime	5
Ecological	3	Health Threat	3
Legal	3	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	4

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October, President-elect Claudia Sheinbaum assumed office as Mexico's president. However, over 1,300 intentional homicides were recorded since her administration began, highlighting the significant challenge of addressing violence and insecurity, particularly in states like Guanajuato, Jalisco, and Michoacán, with many cases linked to organized crime.

In October, Genaro García Luna, Mexico's former Secretary of Public Security, was sentenced to over 38 years in prison in the U.S. for corruption linked to drug trafficking. Accused of collaborating with the Sinaloa Cartel, he accepted bribes for protection. This case highlights the deep infiltration of organized crime into Mexico's highest government levels.



NICARAGUA

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

3,78/5

75,71%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	5	Terrorism	2
Economic	4	Organized Crime	3
Sociocultural	5	Civil Unrest	5
Technological	2	Common Crime	4
Ecological	3	Health Threat	5
Legal	5	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	3

*The information may be partial due to the management and secrecy of the government.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In September, the Nicaraguan government released 135 political prisoners, sending them to Guatemala before relocating them to the U.S. This move followed negotiations with Washington and support from Guatemala. Most prisoners, critical of Daniel Ortega's regime, expressed gratitude for international mediation and denounced the harsh conditions they faced, underscoring Nicaragua's ongoing human rights crisis.

In November, Daniel Ortega and Rosario Murillo extended the terms of the Army and Police heads from five to six years, consolidating control over Nicaragua's security institutions. Critics labeled this a self-coup, eliminating institutional independence and reinforcing the regime's power. This move raises concerns about increasing state repression and the concentration of power in Nicaragua.

PANAMÁ

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

2,92/5

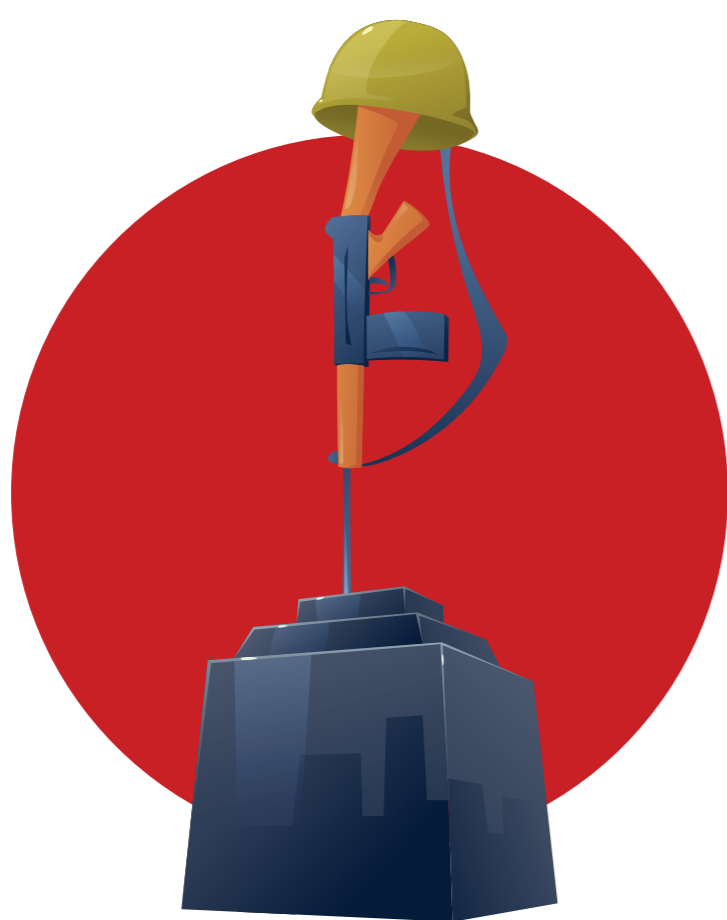
58,57%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	3
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	4	Civil Unrest	3
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	3	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In early November 2024, Hurricane Rafael hit Panama, displacing over 1,097 people and causing at least five deaths. Herrera and Los Santos provinces were severely affected by flooding and landslides. Authorities deployed emergency teams to assess damage, highlighting Panama's vulnerability to extreme weather events and the urgent need to strengthen risk management strategies.

As of September 2024, Panama's National Migration Service reported a 35% decrease in migrant transit through the Darién Gap, attributed to security measures like route closures and increased deportations. Supported by the U.S., these actions may reduce migration but experts warn they don't address root causes and could push migrants toward more dangerous paths.



PARAGUAY

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

2,85/5

57,14%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	2
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	3
Technological	2	Common Crime	4
Ecological	4	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In September 2024, experts denounced the deep infiltration of organized crime in Paraguay's institutions. Drug cartels have permeated the state apparatus, securing impunity and consolidating power. Corruption and weak controls have enabled this, turning the state into an instrument for trafficking interests. These dynamics severely challenge Paraguay's stability and security.

In October, President Santiago Peña expressed skepticism about a potential trade agreement between the European Union and Mercosur. He highlighted significant obstacles, such as the lack of consensus in Europe and the EU's refusal to recognize Paraguay's sanitary certification institutions. Peña emphasized his government's desire for full integration but lamented the lack of reciprocity in the negotiations, casting doubt on the agreement's progress.

PERU

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

3,45/5

69,04%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	4	Terrorism	3
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	4	Civil Unrest	4
Technological	3	Common Crime	5
Ecological	3	Health Threat	3
Legal	3	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	3

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October, the National Superior Court of Specialized Criminal Justice sentenced former Peruvian President Alejandro Toledo to over 20 years in prison for accepting bribes from Odebrecht in exchange for contracts. This conviction marks a milestone in Peru's fight against corruption, reinforcing the judicial system's commitment to accountability and transparency.

In November, Peru inaugurated the Chancay Megaport, a project financed by China and the first port of its kind in South America. Chinese President Xi Jinping attended the ceremony, marking a significant advancement in the country's logistical infrastructure. This mega port strengthens Peru's trade connections with Asia and bolsters its position as a strategic hub in international commerce.



REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA



COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

2,46/5

49,28%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	2
Economic	2	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	2	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October, the Directorate General of Migration of the Dominican Republic reported exceeding its deportation target, achieving record numbers in repatriating individuals in irregular situations. Most of the deportees were from Haiti, in response to the ongoing migration crisis in the region.

Authorities highlighted the implementation of stricter border controls and verification operations. However, humanitarian organizations have criticized the approach, pointing to potential human rights violations.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO



COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

2,54/5

50,95%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	2
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	2	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In November, Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister Keith Rowley announced the creation of a regional gang database and warrant law under CARICOM. These measures aim to enhance cooperation among member countries to combat organized crime and trafficking, addressing transnational security threats and strengthening the Caribbean's collective response to such challenges.

In September, Trinidad and Tobago's Police Complaints Authority (PCA) reported an increase in deaths linked to police interventions. This raised concerns among citizens and human rights organizations, emphasizing the need for better oversight. The PCA committed to thoroughly investigating these cases and ensuring human rights are upheld in law enforcement actions.



URUGUAY

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

2,39/5

47,85%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	2
Economic	2	Organized Crime	3
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	2	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October, the Central Bank of Uruguay (BCU) projected 3.5% economic growth for 2024, driven by agriculture and services recovery after drought impacts. Inflation remains controlled, supported by stable monetary policy. This growth highlights Uruguay's economic resilience, reinforcing its position as one of Latin America's most stable economies, capable of facing external challenges.

In November, Yamandú Orsi of the Frente Amplio was elected president of Uruguay with 49.8% of the vote, defeating Álvaro Delgado of the National Party. Orsi, former mayor of Canelones, becomes Uruguay's third leftist president, succeeding Luis Lacalle Pou. His victory marks the Frente Amplio's return to power, focusing on social security, the economy, and national unity.

VENEZUELA

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

4,39/5

87,85%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	5	Terrorism	2
Economic	4	Organized Crime	5
Sociocultural	5	Civil Unrest	5
Technological	4	Common Crime	5
Ecological	4	Health Threat	4
Legal	5	Environmental	4
		Cybercrime	5

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In November, Venezuela's National Assembly passed the Simón Bolívar Law, imposing harsh penalties on those supporting international sanctions against Maduro's government, including up to 25 years in prison and property confiscation. Media outlets promoting sanctions face fines and license revocation. The law has been criticized for silencing opposition and strengthening government control.

The Argentine government condemned harassment and threats against Venezuelan opposition figures seeking refuge in its Caracas embassy. Armed deployments and street closures around the embassy violated international law. Argentina called for respect for diplomatic immunity, highlighting increased pressure on opposition figures and the erosion of international protections in Venezuela.



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