



HELPS
LATAM EXPERT

PERU

SITUATIONAL REPORT

MAY 2025

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

3,15/5

66,00%

VULNERABILITIES

Political

Economic

Sociocultural

Technological

Ecological

Legal

THREATS

Terrorism

Organized Crime

Civil Unrest

Common Crime

Health Threat

Enviromental

Cybercrime

Internal Stakeholders

GENERAL RISK PROBABILITY IN THE CONTEXT

66,00%

RANGE

05

Severe

04

High Risk

03

Elevated

02

Guarded

01

Low

The First part of our proposed methodology focuses on assessing vulnerabilities and threats across the country. This comprehensive and multidimensional approach encompasses 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 is collected 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 is 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 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 assesses and quantifies 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 understand the severity of deficiencies (General Vulnerabilities) and capabilities (General Threats), which are then 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, Armed Forces, Disaster Management, Emergency & Medical—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 Resources: Personnel, Weapons, Equipment, Transportation- rated from 1 to 5, with 1 being nonexistent, 2 being low, 3 being medium, 4 being high, and 5 being unlimited (or unknown).

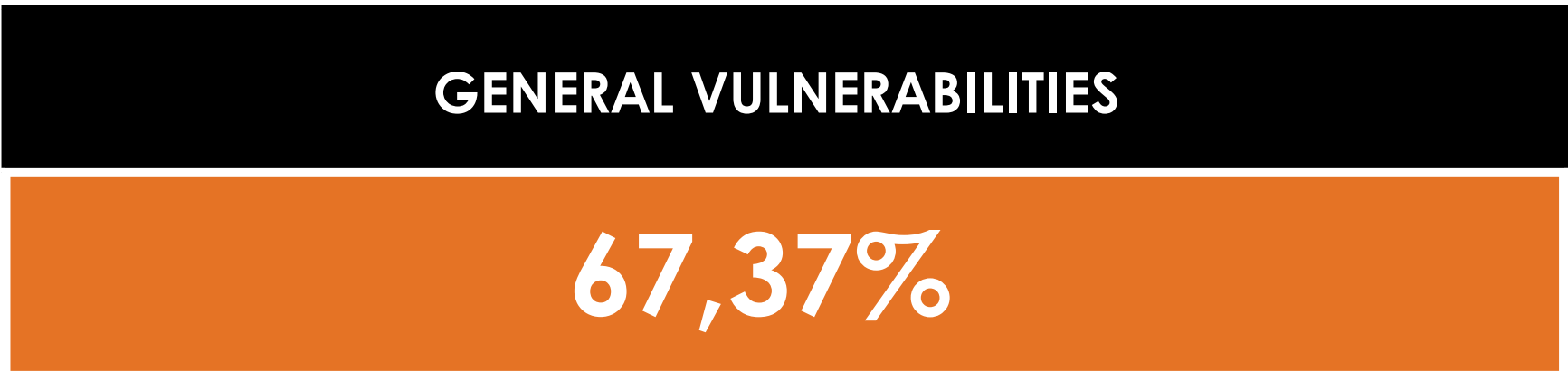
2.2 Information about: Type of crimes, Criminal Resilience, surveillance and Intelligence capability, Ability to co-opt internal staff - rated from 1 to 5, with 1 being unlimited, 2 being high, 3 being medium, 4 being low, and 5 being nonexistent (or unknown).

3. General Risk in the context (Average between CRP, IC, GTC)

In this part of the methodology, a comprehensive evaluation of the overall risk in a specific context is conducted. This evaluation is based on the average of three key components. The first component is Inadequate Controls (IC), referring to security or preventive measures that may be insufficient or not functioning correctly. The second component is the General Threat Capability (GTC), which assesses the potential dangers that threats might pose in each scenario due to their capabilities.

The third and final component is the Country Risk Probability (CRP), which considers the inherent risk level in the country based on PESTEL and TOPCMEX measures. By summing these three components, we obtain the General Risk Probability in the Context in the context, providing a comprehensive measure of the risk level to which an individual or entity may be exposed

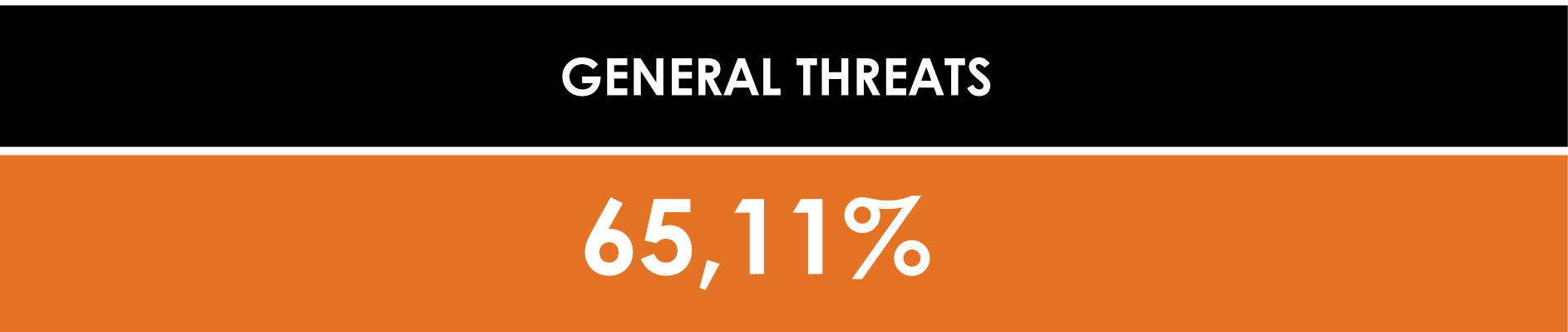
INADEQUATE CONTROLS



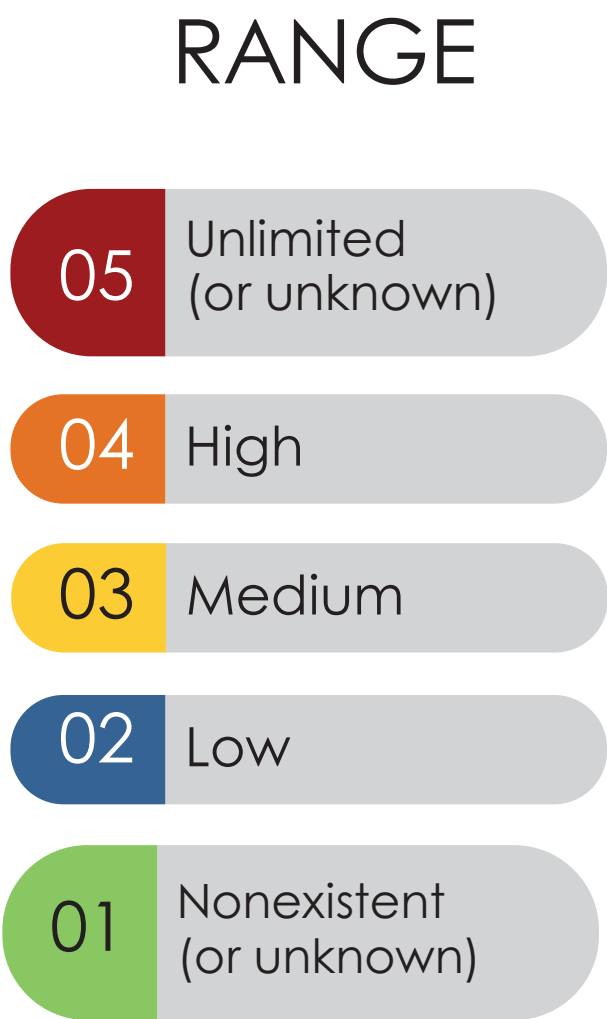
SYSTEM DEFICIENCIES	DEFICIENCIES IN CONTROL
Political	Law enforcement
Economic	Emergency management
Sociocultural	Medical
Technological	Comunications
Ecological	Transport
Legal	Foreign



GENERAL THREATS CAPACITY



VIOLENCE	RECURRENCE	RESOURCES
TERRORISM	TERRORISM	Personel
ORGANIZED CRIME	ORGANIZED CRIME	Weapons
CIVIL UNREST	CIVIL UNREST	Equipment
COMMON CRIME	COMMON CRIME	Transportation
HEALTH THREAT	HEALTH THREAT	
ENVIRONMENTAL	ENVIRONMENTAL	
CYBERCRIME	CYBERCRIME	
INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS	INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS	



VULNERABILITIES



VULNERABILITIES	HELPS LATAM EXPERT ANALYSIS	SCORE
POLITICAL	Peru's political sector is relatively stable at the moment. Despite ideological differences among the parties, the current government will remain in office until April 2026. Notably, Peru holds the world record for simultaneously imprisoning the most former presidents. Additionally, the current president, Dina Boluarte, has the lowest approval rating in Latin America, just 3%. She is also facing several constitutional complaints.	69,15%
ECONOMIC	Peru's economic outlook is uncertain. The country's growth largely depends on its mining industry, but it also confronts significant challenges, as it is recognized as the largest exporter of illegal minerals. The newly constructed Chancay mega port has notably decreased shipping times for agricultural exports. Additionally, Peru experienced a 1.5 percentage point loss in GDP due to the recent food crisis.	68,95%
SOCIOCULTURAL	Peru is experiencing a noticeable decline in its sociocultural sector. Organized and transnational criminal gangs have infiltrated society, recruiting many minors to engage in illicit activities. There has been a significant rise in homicides, as well as an increase in extortion across various economic sectors, including transportation. Additionally, Peru has the highest rate of informal labor in Latin America at 70%, which has exacerbated the social divide and contributed to greater social inequality.	72,15%
TECHNOLOGICAL	Peru's technology sector is advancing as it works to improve and establish regulations for AI laws. However, progress is still hindered by weak technological infrastructure. This lack of infrastructure has resulted in phishing being the country's most prevalent cyberattack. Despite the emergence of digital defense technologies, 62% of the cyberattacks recorded in the first three months of the year began with phishing campaigns.	67,75%
ECOLOGICAL	Climate change significantly affects both urban and rural ecosystems. In Peru, the environmental sector is challenged by climate change, particularly in metropolitan areas that lack proper green space planning, leading to rising temperatures compared to other urban regions. Additionally, deforestation in rural areas impacts rivers, the environment, and the entire natural ecosystem of the Amazon, underscoring the government's technological deficiencies in addressing these issues.	66,95%
LEGAL	The legal sector in Peru faces significant challenges, primarily due to widespread corruption that permeates all levels of government, including top public officials and law enforcement agencies, such as the police and military. A recent example of this corruption involved a government official in Puno who accepted bribes from the company responsible for food distribution. This unethical behavior contributed to a mass food poisoning incident affecting several children in various schools across Peru.	69,15%
AVERAGE SCORE		VULNERABILITY PERCENTAGE
3,45		69,02%



THREATS



THREATS	HELPS LATAM EXPERT ANALYSIS	SCORE
TERRORISM	Terrorist threats in Peru are rising rapidly. Explosives, including grenades and dynamite, are being used to target educational institutions. The most recent alert concerning explosives occurred at Alfredo Rodríguez Ballón Airport in Arequipa, though it was a false alarm.	69,07%
ORGANIZED CRIME	Organized crime is on the rise, with criminal gangs increasingly recruiting young people. Key factors driving these criminal organizations include drug trafficking, extortion involving explosives, and territorial disputes. They are now diversifying their activities into areas such as illegal mining, which poses a new challenge to national security. A recent tragic incident in the province of Pataz resulted in the deaths of 13 mine workers.	67,27%
CIVIL UNREST	May 2025 is becoming a month of social unrest in Peru. A national strike is scheduled for May 14, demanding improved working conditions and a strong government response to violence and organized crime.	54,33%
COMMON CRIME	Concerns about common crime continue to rise. In Lima, authorities have stepped up their efforts in districts like San Juan de Lurigancho and Comas, where there has been an increase in armed robberies and micro-drug dealing. Citizens are expressing a growing sense of insecurity and are demanding more decisive action from the police and the government to combat various forms of crime.	66,73%
HEALTH THREAT	The health sector in Peru is facing numerous challenges. Recent deaths linked to inadequate medication monitoring have underscored the system's deficiencies. Addressing alerts for yellow fever and dengue cases is crucial to preventing a potential crisis within the health system. Moreover, many hospitals and clinics are grappling with issues of extortion.	59,47%
ENVIRONMENTAL	Due to deforestation and illegal mining, Peru faces environmental challenges, which harm ecosystems, especially water sources, and may lead to extreme weather events like heavy rains or droughts.	57,00%
CYBERCRIME	The most common cybercrimes in Peru include phishing and ransomware attacks. Recently, the government website experienced a cyberattack that resulted in temporary downtime; however, the government secretary dismissed the attack as a significant threat. Other prevalent scams in the country involve stealing credit card information and spam calls.	68,67%
INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS	Internal threats posed by the police, military, and certain government officials expose the vulnerabilities of the domestic judicial system. Notably, 214 uniformed officers have been investigated, and 14 were prosecuted for their connections to organized crime. Additionally, several judges' corruption enables criminals to exploit the system and evade justice.	61,27%
AVERAGE SCORE		THREAT CAPABILITIES PERCENTAGE
3,15		62,98%



RECOMMENDATIONS

Organizations must reassess executive protection protocols in response to rising armed robberies and extortions in Callao, San Juan de Lurigancho, and central Trujillo. Key measures include access control, collaboration with private security, and adjusting staff movement based on real-time threats.

Due to rising organized crime and extortion in Peru, especially in transportation, executives and foreign personnel should exercise caution in urban areas like Lima. Use vetted transportation services, and consider hiring trained security personnel for personal safety for off-site meetings in unfamiliar locations.

Peru's economy heavily depends on the mining sector and faces significant challenges due to illegal mining practices. Stay updated on economic trends and their potential impacts on your business operations.

Given the rise of organized crime and extortion in Peru, executives and foreign companies should consult a security advisor before arrival. This assessment should focus on high-crime areas in Lima, potential social unrest, current health alerts like yellow fever and dengue, and possible disruptions from heavy rains or protests.

Include local staff, embassies, and emergency contacts in your communication plan. Take precautions and be aware of health threats like yellow fever and dengue. Recognize Peru's challenges, such as deforestation and climate change. Let's appreciate this beautiful country while protecting its integrity for future generations.



EMERGENCY NUMBERS	Numbers
Police	105
Firefighters	116
Medical Emergencies	106
Civil Defense	119
British Embassy	+51 1 617 3000
US Embassy Asunción	+51 1 618-2000



AIRPORT

Airport	Location	Type	Remarks	Numbers
Jorge Chávez International Airport	Callao / Lima	International	Peru's most important and busiest international airport serves as the main gateway to the country.	+51 1 517-3500
Alejandro Velasco Astete International Airport	Cusco	International	The primary air gateway to Cusco and Machu Picchu has limited domestic and international flights.	+51 84 222601
Rodríguez Ballón international Airport	Arequipa	International	It serves the vital city of Arequipa and the country's southern region.	+51 54 443459 / +51 54 443464



HOSPITALS

Hospitals in Lima, Peru, are operational, although the public healthcare system is under significant pressure. The Hospital Nacional Dos de Mayo is a major public hospital in the capital. In addition, private clinics such as Clínica Ricardo Palma and Clínica Anglo Americana offer a wide range of medical services. The Instituto Nacional de Salud is also crucial in the country's public health research and disease control efforts.



ROADS

Lima, Peru, is known for experiencing heavy traffic congestion, especially during peak hours, which affects commutes within the metropolitan area. Major roads, such as the Carretera Central and the Panamericana Sur, often face significant delays due to the high volume of vehicles. Additionally, localized disruptions can occur because of occasional social protests or roadwork, impacting the flow of goods and people in certain parts of the city.



HOTELS

Hotels in Lima, Peru, offer various accommodations to suit different types of travelers. Notable options include the JW Marriott Hotel Lima and the Belmond Miraflores Park, renowned for their luxury amenities and excellent locations in the Miraflores district. For those seeking a more boutique experience, Hotel B and Atemporal provide stylish and personalized stays in Barranco. For extended visits or business travelers, the Swissôtel Lima and the Westin Lima Hotel & Convention Center offer comprehensive facilities and easy access to commercial areas.



INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY

Peru has undergone significant changes in immigration patterns, primarily due to a large influx of Venezuelan migrants. In 2023, Venezuelans made up over 85% of the immigrant population, exceeding 1.1 million individuals. Other notable groups include Colombians and Ecuadorians but in smaller numbers. While many Venezuelans seek refuge in Peru, it also serves as a transit country for migrants, such as those from Haiti, heading to other South American nations. The government has introduced regularization programs to manage these flows and provide essential services to migrants.

We have Protective Intelligence capabilities in:



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



HELPS
LATAM EXPERT

**Our operations in PERU and all
Latin America 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.
Contact us for a free Latin American capabilities
statement.**



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