



**HELPS**  
LATAM EXPERT

# ARGENTINA SITUATIONAL REPORT NOVEMBER 2025

## COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

**2,49/5**

**49,90%**

### 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

**49,90%**

## 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, including terrorism, organized crime, protests, common crime, cybercrime, climate disasters, medical threats, and internal stakeholders. 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 30 days, 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 five being the most severe. This scale enables a quantitative assessment, facilitating comparisons between different categories.

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 one being adequate, 2 having some inconsistencies, three being deficient, four being very deficient, and five being totally ineffective.

1.2 Deficiencies in Response Capacities: Police, Armed Forces, Disaster Management, Emergency & Medical—rated from 1 to 5, with one being adequate, 2 having some inconsistencies, three being deficient, four being very inadequate, and five being totally ineffective.

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

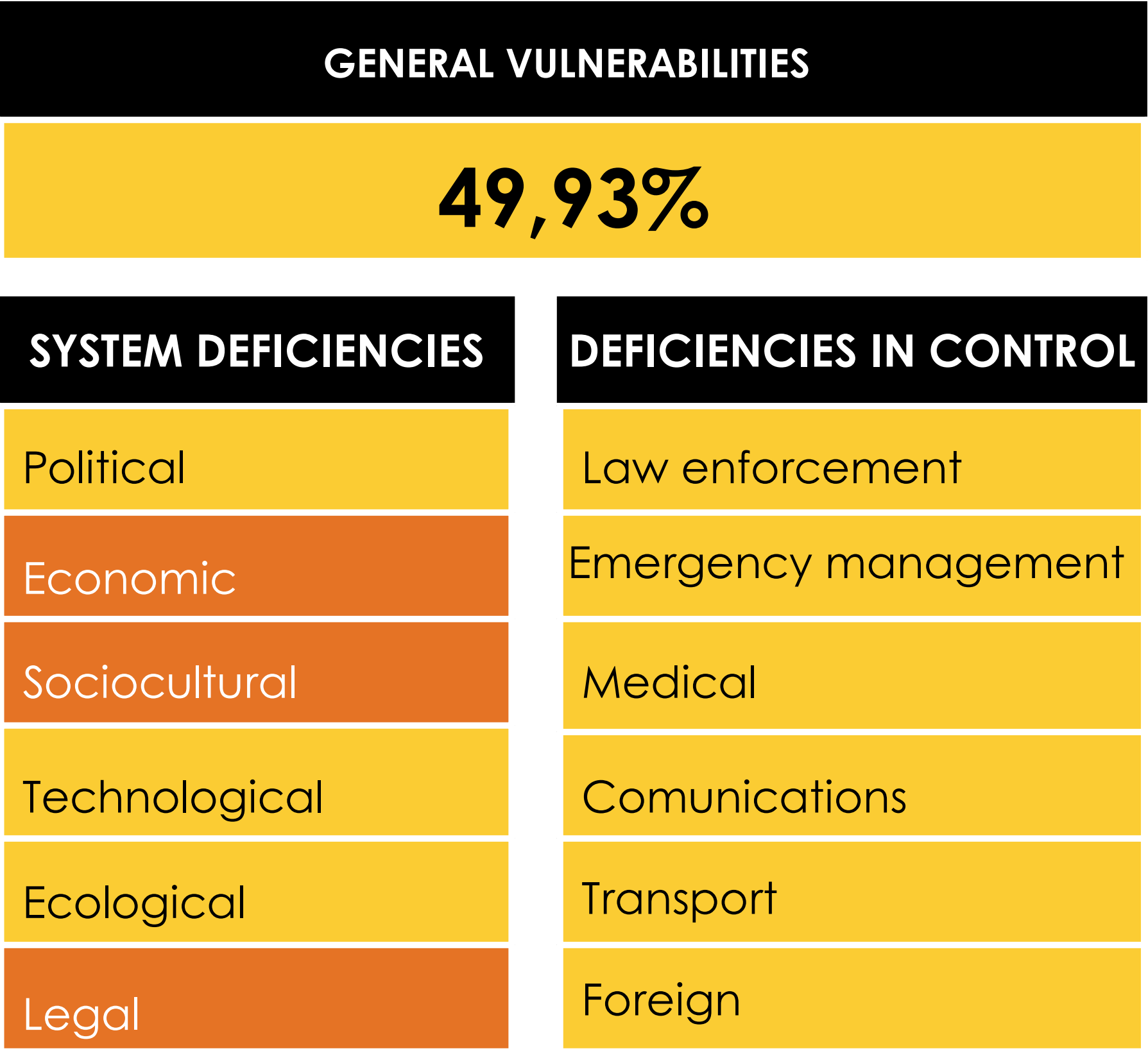
2.1 Resources: Personnel, Weapons, Equipment, Transportation- rated from 1 to 5, with one being nonexistent, two being low, three being medium, 4 being high, and five being unlimited (or unknown).

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 one being unlimited, two being high, three being medium, four being low, and five being nonexistent (or unknown).

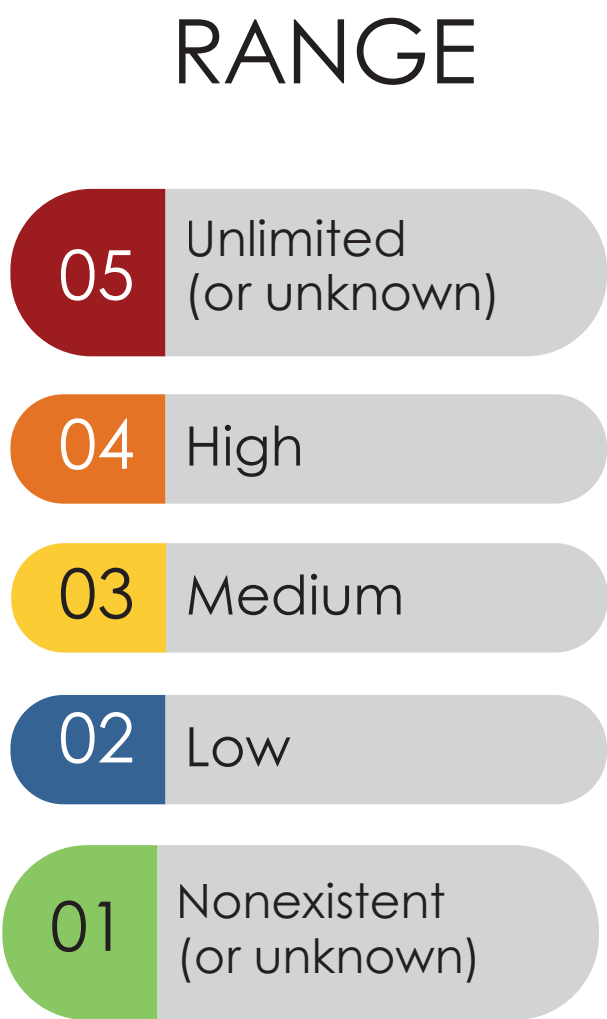
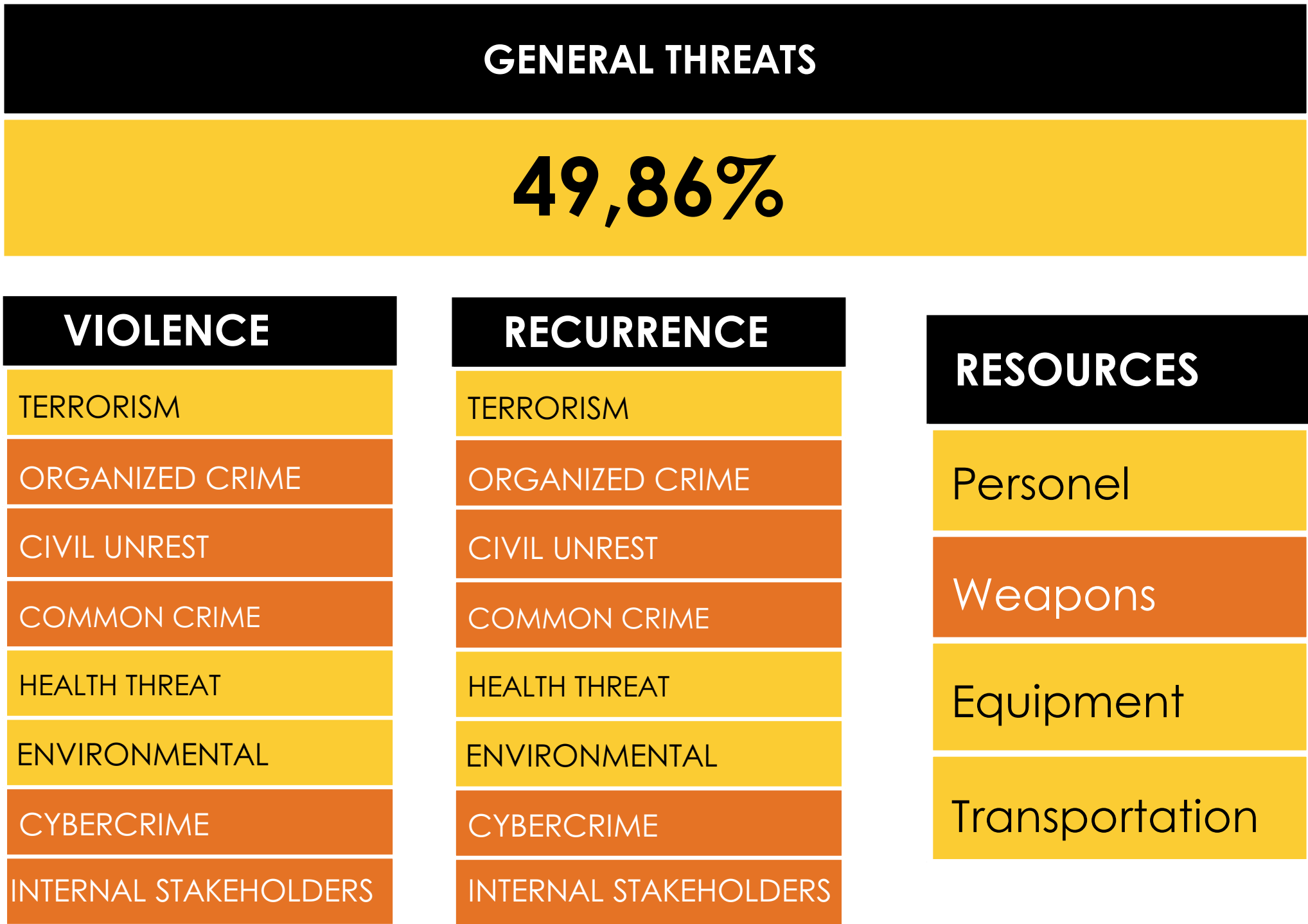
## **3. General Risk in the context (Average between CRP, IC, GTC)**

This part of the methodology comprehensively evaluates overall risk by averaging three components: Inadequate Controls (IC), which refer to insufficient security measures, and General Threat Capability (GTC), which assesses the potential dangers posed by threats. 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, providing a comprehensive measure of the risk level to which an individual or entity may be exposed.

INADEQUATE CONTROLS



GENERAL THREATS CAPACITY





VULNERABILITIES



VULNERABILITIES	HELPS LATAM EXPERT ANALYSIS	SCORE
POLITICAL	The political landscape in Argentina is marked by a strengthened Executive branch following its electoral success. This has enabled the government to advance the reformulation of the "Ley Bases" (Omnibus Law), which prioritizes the privatization of state-owned enterprises and economic deregulation. These actions have led to significant social polarization, exemplified by the large mobilization in defense of education and science on November 21. In response, the government has intensified the enforcement of the "Anti-Picketing Protocol," increasing the risk of civil unrest and legislative gridlock.	49,57%
ECONOMIC	The Argentine economy is currently experiencing a technical recession, characterized by a significant decline in consumption and industrial activity, all while striving to maintain a zero-deficit target. The price and public utility rate adjustments have notably increased the cost of living. Wage negotiations have not been successful in countering the high year-on-year inflation, which heightens the risk of weak demand and continues to put pressure on financial stability, despite reports of a monthly slowdown.	51,37%
SOCIOCULTURAL	The sociocultural landscape is heavily influenced by social tensions arising from economic adjustments, which are driving increasing concerns about poverty and inequality. The ability of opposition groups and unions to mobilize suggests a significant risk of social unrest and strikes in major urban areas. Additionally, the ongoing activities of organized crime and drug trafficking, particularly in Rosario, contribute to urban insecurity by escalating violent robberies and extortion, which pose direct threats to both personal and operational safety.	52,37%
TECHNOLOGICAL	Austerity policies have a direct impact on the technology sector, leading to cuts in funding for scientific research and a loss of talent. Despite improvements in connectivity, cybersecurity infrastructure remains vulnerable, with a growing number of cybercrime incidents, including scams and ransomware attacks. This risk is further compounded by the ongoing threat of power outages due to environmental factors.	48,27%
ECOLOGICAL	The environmental context poses a significant risk due to climate change, exacerbated by deforestation and illegal mining. During the rainy season, there is also an increased risk of flooding and landslides in the northern provinces of the country, including Salta, Chaco, Formosa, and Jujuy. Heavy rainfall can lead to rapid surges in rivers such as the Bermejo and Pilcomayo, creating direct logistical challenges that can disrupt supply chains and distribution operations.	46,87%
LEGAL	The legal environment is marked by significant regulatory uncertainty stemming from ongoing political and judicial conflicts over the "Framework Law" and the Emergency Decrees (DNU). Efforts to implement labor reforms and the privatization plan face constant reviews and legal challenges, forcing companies to navigate a volatile regulatory landscape that increases the risk of litigation and raises operating costs. Additionally, the weak enforcement of anti-corruption laws and the absence of consensus on security contribute to persistent dangers of corruption, extortion, and bribery by officials.	51,17%
AVERAGE SCORE		VULNERABILITY PERCENTAGE
2,50		49,93%



THREATS



THREATS	HELPS LATAM EXPERT ANALYSIS	SCORE
TERRORISM	The risk of large-scale ideological terrorism in Argentina is currently low, as there are no reports of direct active threats or significant incidents. The primary use of terror tactics in the country is linked to drug trafficking organizations, which utilize these methods to intimidate rivals and maintain control over their territories.	44,80%
ORGANIZED CRIME	Organized crime represents the most significant threat in the country, with its violent activities primarily concentrated in the Rosario region. These drug trafficking groups possess a high ability to extort, engage in extreme violence, and corrupt officials, which directly affects social stability and business operations in the province of Santa Fe.	53,60%
CIVIL UNREST	Civil protest remains a significant and widespread risk factor, primarily driven by severe fiscal austerity measures and cuts to critical areas such as education. The ability of unions and social movements to mobilize was clearly shown during the massive federal march in November. This situation poses operational risks, including road closures, strikes, and potential urban clashes, due to the enforcement of the "Anti-Picketing Protocol."	51,47%
COMMON CRIME	Crime has increased in Argentina's urban centers, mainly due to rising poverty and inequality resulting from the country's prolonged economic recession. This situation has heightened operational risks, as violent robberies, assaults, and thefts are increasingly targeting both property and individuals, especially in areas with inadequate police presence.	52,13%
HEALTH THREAT	Health threats are closely linked to budgetary pressures faced by the public sector. There is a persistent risk of shortages in specialized medications and a decline in hospital services, which could adversely affect emergency medical care. National hospitals like Garrahan and El Cruce are struggling due to underfunding, supply shortages, and staff reductions. As a result, they have had to cancel appointments, postpone surgeries, and have a diminished capacity to respond to emergencies.	48,93%
ENVIRONMENTAL	Environmental threats, such as floods and landslides, frequently occur during this time of year in several provinces. These events pose significant logistical risks, as they can disrupt supply chains and lead to widespread power outages.	46,67%
CYBERCRIME	Cybercrime poses an increasing threat that exploits weaknesses in digital infrastructure and the underfunding of the scientific sector. This risk has led to a rise in cyber scams, phishing attempts, and ransomware attacks aimed at companies and systems, impacting operational continuity and data security.	50,47%
INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS	Internal threats focus on the corruption of officials within the police and judicial systems, which enables impunity and extortion in the business environment while facilitating the activities of organized crime. Furthermore, budget cuts have resulted in a brain drain of crucial scientific talent, weakening the country's ability to innovate and respond effectively to internal challenges.	50,80%
AVERAGE SCORE		THREAT CAPABILITIES PERCENTAGE
2,49		49,86%





Monitor the healthcare sector for a potential shortage of specialized medications. In your emergency communications plan, include local staff, private healthcare providers, and the embassy or consulate to ensure an effective response to any critical medical needs.

Due to the high risk of organized crime and common delinquency in urban areas, particularly in Rosario, staff and executives should use verified transportation services and avoid showing valuables. For off-site meetings or sensitive transfers, consider hiring specialized security to reduce the risk of robbery or extortion.

Due to significant regulatory uncertainty caused by the Basic Law and the Decree of Necessity and Urgency (DNU), as well as ongoing corruption among public officials, companies must enhance their compliance and due diligence programs. It is essential to avoid any practices that could be perceived as bribery or kickbacks, as the risks—both legal and reputational—remain high.

Enhance defenses against cybercrime by regularly updating security systems and providing staff training to recognize phishing attempts and ransomware threats. Additionally, create business continuity plans that address the risks posed by prolonged power outages, which remain a concern due to infrastructure instability and environmental hazards.

Organizations should assess and modify their mobility protocols in the City of Buenos Aires (CABA) and provincial capitals due to the frequent civil protests and the enforcement of the "Anti-Picketing Protocol." It is advisable to consider alternative routes and flexible schedules to reduce the impact of road closures and minimize operational risks to the supply chain.



EMERGENCY NUMBERS	NUMBERS
Police	911
Firefighters	100
Medical Emergencies	911 / 107
Civil Defense	103
British Embassy	+54 11 4808-2200
US Embassy Buenos Aires	+(54)(11) 5777-4354



AIRPORT

Airport	Location	Type	Remarks	Numbers
Jorge Newbery (AEP) International Airport	Buenos Aires	International	It is the busiest airport in Argentina in terms of passengers. Its central location makes it more convenient for regional flights.	+54 9 11 3987-4150
Ingeniero Ambrosio Taravella (COR) International Airport	Córdoba	International	It is the third-busiest airport in Argentina and serves as the primary airport for Córdoba, the country's second-most populous city.	+54 351 475-0881
Ministro Pistarini (EZE) International Airport	Buenos Aires	International	The main airport offers a range of services and transportation options. Arrive three hours early	+54 11 3987-4150





## HOSPITALS

Hospitals in Argentina are currently operational, but the public health system is facing significant challenges, particularly due to budget constraints. While the country maintains a free healthcare system, it struggles with resource limitations and potential shortages of specialized medications. Protests by medical staff regarding low wages are common, reflecting ongoing tensions within the sector. Notable public hospitals include Garrahan Hospital and José de San Martín Clinical Hospital in Buenos Aires, as well as Centenario Provincial Hospital in Rosario. In contrast, leading private clinics, such as Otamendi Sanatorium and German Hospital, offer a broader range of services, quicker care, and better access to specialized medications, making them the preferred choice for many patients.



## ROADS

Congestion is common in large urban centers like Buenos Aires and Rosario, particularly during peak hours on critical routes like General Paz Avenue, resulting in significant delays. However, the greatest logistical risk arises from civil unrest, which often leads to road closures and mass demonstrations amid social tensions. These disruptions pose a more serious threat to executive mobility and the supply chain than heavy traffic does.



## HOTELS

Argentina provides a wide range of accommodation options to suit all budgets, from luxury hotels to business stays. In Buenos Aires, the Alvear Palace Hotel and the Four Seasons Hotel exemplify downtown luxury. For business trips or extended stays, the Hilton Buenos Aires and the Sheraton Córdoba Hotel offer comprehensive amenities and easy access to shopping areas. For a more boutique experience, top choices include Home Hotel in Buenos Aires and Legado Mítico in Salta.



## INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY

Argentina remains a primary destination for vulnerable migrants, with significant communities of Venezuelans, Bolivians, and Paraguayans. However, in 2025, the government implemented immigration reforms that tightened the criteria for admission and residency, emphasizing the importance of legal and safe migration. The new policy introduces stricter border controls and limits access to public health services and free university education for individuals without permanent residency. It also requires proof of health insurance for entry into the country.

We have Protective Intelligence capabilities in:



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



**HELPS**  
**LATAM EXPERT**

**Our operations in ARGENTINA 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.**



**+593 99 810 4457**



**admin@latam.expert**



**www.latam.expert**