



HELPS
LATAM EXPERT

BRAZIL

SITUATIONAL REPORT

NOVEMBER 2025

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

2,69/5

53,77%

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

53,77%

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 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 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 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).

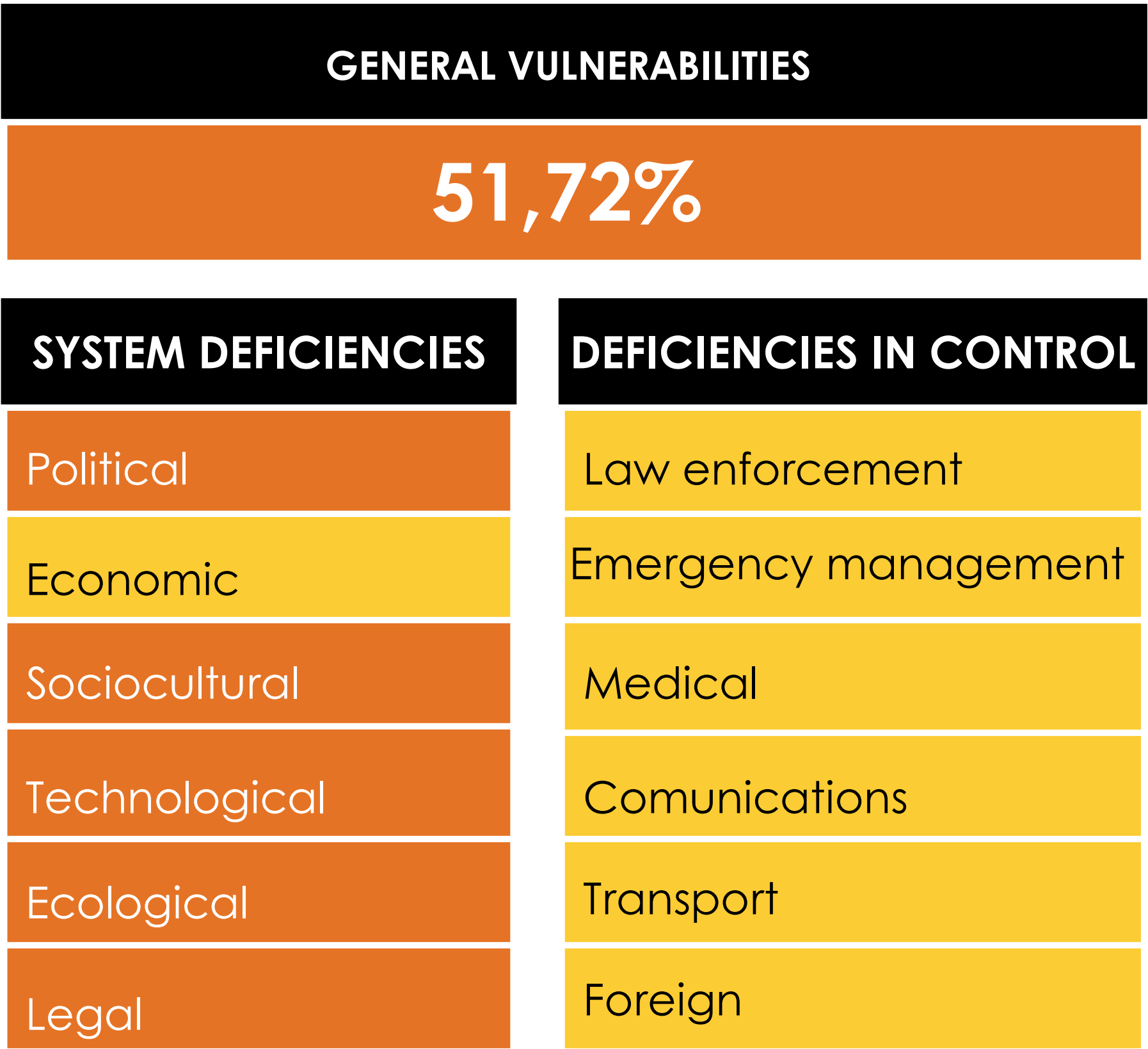
2.2 Information about: Type of crimes, Criminal Resilience, surveillance and Intelligence capability, Ability to co-opt internal staff - rated from 1 to 5, with 1 being unlimited, 2 being high, 3 being medium, 4 being low, and 5 being nonexistent (or unknown).

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

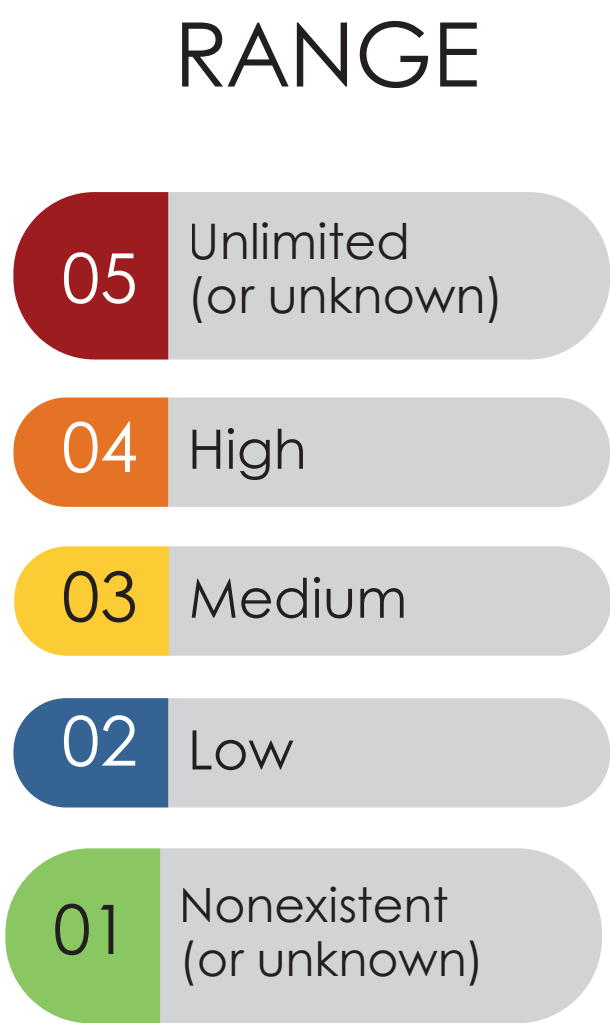
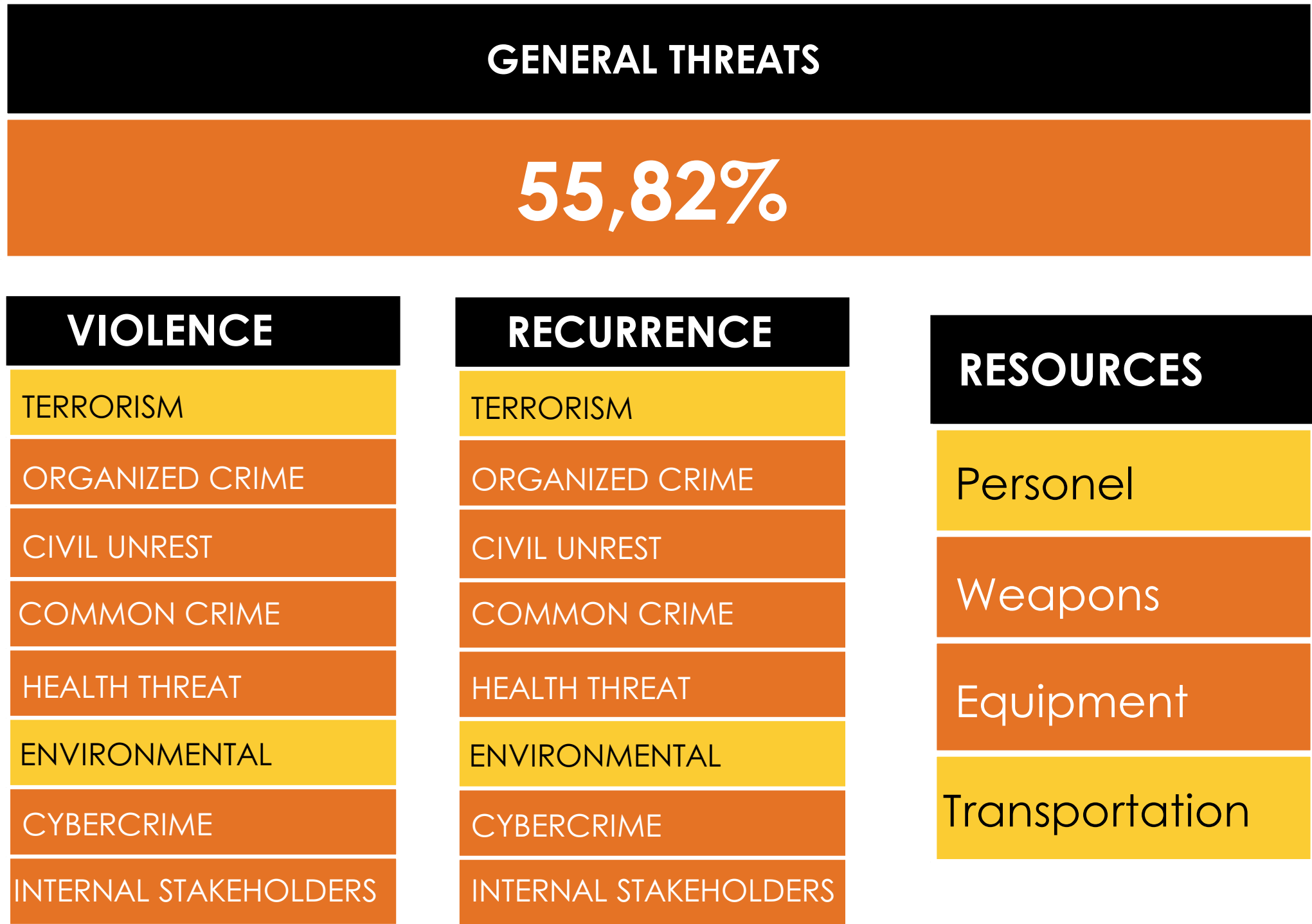
This part of the methodology comprehensively evaluates overall risk by averaging three components: Inadequate Controls (IC), which refer to insufficient security measures, and General Threat Capability (GTC), which assesses the potential dangers posed by threats.

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 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



GENERAL THREATS CAPACITY



VULNERABILITIES



VULNERABILITIES	HELPS LATAM EXPERT ANALYSIS	SCORE
POLITICAL	Brazil is currently facing a highly polarized political landscape marked by tensions between President Lula's government and supporters of former President Jair Bolsonaro, who has been accused of attempting a coup. This accusation has sparked significant discontent across various sectors of society, leading to massive demonstrations in cities such as São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Brasília. To navigate this challenging environment, the executive branch is intensifying negotiations with the Centrão (the ruling coalition) to secure support for its economic agenda and to ensure the passage of the 2026 budget.	51,30%
ECONOMIC	In Brazil, the economy is experiencing stagnation. Moderate GDP growth is projected at around 2.2% for 2025, while high interest rates (Selic) are limiting credit and consumption. This stagnation, along with structural youth unemployment, is likely to lead to an increase in common crime—such as robberies, assaults, and express kidnappings—particularly in urban areas, driven by financial needs as the year comes to a close.	48,00%
SOCIOCULTURAL	Brazil is at a critical juncture in its socio-cultural landscape. Government pressure and recent large-scale police operations, such as those conducted in Rio de Janeiro at the end of October, may provoke a violent response from significant gangs like the PCC and Comando Vermelho (CV). This situation heightens the risk of armed clashes within the favelas and increases the likelihood that these conflicts will spill over into commercial and densely populated areas. As a result of these developments, we can expect a rise in extortion, express kidnappings targeting high-value vehicles, and violent robberies of mobile devices, with these gangs adopting increasingly sophisticated tactics.	56,70%
TECHNOLOGICAL	November is usually a peak season for cybercrime. There is an anticipated significant increase in ransomware attacks aimed at the supply chain and manufacturing sectors, especially in São Paulo. In Brazil, AI-driven cybercrime has shown a rise in the use of advanced social engineering techniques, such as deepfakes and voice cloning. Additionally, state digital infrastructure and some utility networks remain vulnerable to DDoS attacks and malware, which could result in localized power and internet outages.	51,10%
ECOLOGICAL	In Brazil, November marks the start of the rainy season in many regions. This time of year brings increased risks of flooding, river overflows, and landslides due to severe weather conditions. On Friday, November 7th, a tropical cyclone made landfall in southern Brazil, mainly affecting the city of Paraná. The hurricane caused heavy rain and strong winds, resulting in significant damage to infrastructure and affecting thousands of residents.	50,90%
LEGAL	The legal landscape in Brazil is undergoing significant changes. The introduction and rigorous enforcement of new laws targeting organized crime and corruption could provoke a violent backlash from groups such as the PCC and CV, who may attempt to resist these measures. The corruption and infiltration of public officials, law enforcement, and the judiciary by organized crime have resulted in an atmosphere of uncertainty and impunity. This situation could create weaknesses in the effective enforcement of the law, particularly due to potential leaks of information.	52,30%
AVERAGE SCORE		VULNERABILITY PERCENTAGE
2,59		51,72%



THREATS



THREATS	HELPS LATAM EXPERT ANALYSIS	SCORE
TERRORISM	Terrorism in Brazil is currently on high alert because the US government may designate the PCC (Primeiro Comando da Capital) and CV (Comando Vermelho) as terrorist groups. However, the Brazilian government opposes this unilateral action. This situation could lead to an increase in violent acts by these gangs as a form of protest.	47,47%
ORGANIZED CRIME	Organized crime in Ecuador poses a significant threat to the nation. The First Command of the Capital (PCC) and the Red Command (CV) not only control territories and engage in urban violence but have also enhanced their financial operations. These criminal organizations run extensive illegal businesses and systematically extort individuals and companies to accumulate wealth. The rise in money laundering through shell companies in legitimate sectors, along with their deep infiltration into the legal system and law enforcement agencies, represents a critical danger. This situation undermines the rule of law and poses a significant risk to business operations in the country.	69,53%
CIVIL UNREST	Civil protests in Brazil are typically low-intensity but often lead to significant disruptions, particularly due to road closures. The most recent demonstrations are tied to social and environmental issues, such as shortages of specialized medications and concerns about ineffective climate solutions. An increase in social protests is anticipated in the region during the COP 30 climate conference.	51,27%
COMMON CRIME	Common crime in Brazil is frequently associated with organized crime. The most prevalent crimes occur in tourist areas, where crowds gather and police presence is minimal. The primary offenses include theft, armed robbery, and violent assaults, impacting various regions across the country.	67,47%
HEALTH THREAT	Brazil is facing a complex health situation. Heavy rains could increase influenza cases or trigger outbreaks of endemic diseases such as dengue or Zika. The National Health Surveillance Agency (Anvisa) is set to evaluate a new dengue vaccine developed by the Butantan Institute. One significant concern is the absence of a vaccine for the Zika virus, which has been spreading in Brazil since 2015.	51,07%
ENVIRONMENTAL	The primary threat arises from extreme weather events that directly affect business logistics. This November, the rainy season will intensify, particularly in the southern, southeastern, and some northern regions of the country. Heavy rainfall may cause floods and landslides, leading to road blockages and impassable routes.	49,87%
CYBERCRIME	Brazilian cybercrime is internationally recognized for its rapid adaptation and development of advanced financial malware. A significant increase in the intensity and volume of attacks is expected in November 2025, capitalizing on high transactional activity and network congestion during the year-end shopping season and Black Friday. AI-driven digital scams are likely to create more victims through deepfakes, voice cloning, phishing, and spoofing, leading to the loss of sensitive information for those who fall prey to these illegal activities.	56,87%
INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS	The primary manifestation of this threat is corruption among public officials and law enforcement, which has created significant vulnerabilities for companies operating in Brazil. There is a growing concern that organized crime continues to infiltrate public officials associated with the PCC and CV, which heightens the risk of extortion against businesses.	53,00%
AVERAGE SCORE		THREAT CAPABILITIES PERCENTAGE
2,79		55,82%



RECOMMENDATIONS

To address the risk of systemic corruption, it is essential to have a strong compliance program and to conduct regular integrity audits. Staff, especially those working in logistics and permit management, should receive training on the anti-corruption legal framework. Careful documentation of all payments and transactions is crucial to reducing the chances of lawfare or extortion.

Due to the potential for protests and road closures amid political polarization and the upcoming COP30 in Belém, companies should activate their crisis management protocols to address logistical disruptions. It is essential to establish a direct communication channel with both private and public security forces to obtain real-time traffic updates.

Due to the anticipated increase in cyberattacks during the Black Friday period in November, it is essential to launch an intensive awareness campaign for all staff. This campaign should focus on advanced social engineering tactics, such as deepfakes and phishing, as well as the risks of business email compromise (BEC) targeting executives. Additionally, companies must verify that their logistics partners have updated ransomware protections in place to prevent operational disruptions.

Organizations should adopt a zero-tolerance policy against extortion and enhance their supply chain security to address the significant risks of cargo theft and express kidnapping posed by organized crime. It is essential to conduct thorough due diligence audits of all logistics partners, particularly those operating near ports or in areas under the control of the PCC and Comando Vermelho. This is vital to prevent criminal infiltration and the potential for money laundering through front companies.

In light of increasing urban violence and the risk of express kidnappings, executives and high-profile individuals should utilize executive protection services and armored transportation in high-risk areas such as São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. Additionally, health protocols should be revised in anticipation of the rainy season, with a focus on preventing seasonal outbreaks.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS	NUMBERS
Police	190
Firefighters	193
Medical Emergencies	192
Civil Defense	191 / 199
British Embassy	+55 61 3329 2300
US Embassy Brasilia	+55 61 3312-7000



AIRPORT

Airport	Location	Type	Remarks	Numbers
São Paulo / Guarulhos (GRU) International Airport	Guarulhos, São Paulo	International	The largest and most modern airport in Uruguay handles most of the country's air traffic.	+55 11 2445-2323
Rio de Janeiro–Galeão (GIG) International Airport	Ilha do Governador, Rio de Janeiro	International	It is the country's second-largest airport and a key access point for Punta del Este, with traffic peaking during the summer months.	+55 (21) 3398-4526
Brasilia (BSB) international Airport	Lago Sul, Brasilia	International	This bi-national airport has a runway across the Uruguay-Brazil border, offering domestic and international flights mainly to Brazilian cities.	+55 (61) 3364-9000



HOSPITALS

The Brazilian healthcare system is primarily organized through the Unified Health System (SUS). Chronic issues such as overcrowding in emergency departments and long waiting lists for surgeries and specialist appointments persist. These problems are worsened by the increasing rates of urban violence, which put additional pressure on trauma services.

In São Paulo, the main public referral hospitals include the **Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina da USP (HCFMUSP)**, one of the largest hospital complexes in Latin America. For executives, expatriate staff, and travelers with international insurance, a network of elite private hospitals provides the fastest and highest-quality care. The most prestigious private hospitals that should be prioritized in emergency plans include:

- In São Paulo: **Hospital Israelita Albert Einstein** and **Hospital Sírio-Libanês**.
- In Rio de Janeiro: **Quinta d'Or Hospital**, **Barra d'Or Hospital**, and **Copa d'Or Hospital**.



ROADS

In Brazil, traffic congestion poses a significant operational risk, particularly impacting distribution logistics in major metropolitan areas such as São Paulo—especially on the Pinheiros and Tietê ring roads—and Rio de Janeiro. Consistent delays during peak hours directly affect delivery times and productivity. In addition to urban challenges, road infrastructure outside cities is highly susceptible to critical disruptions from environmental factors. The rainy season, which intensifies in November, increases the risk of flooding and landslides on key federal highways that connect production regions to ports, such as BR-116. These disruptions can lead to temporary logistical blockages, significantly raising operating costs and increasing the risk of cargo theft during stoppages.



HOTELS

Brazil offers a diverse and sophisticated selection of luxury and executive accommodations in the São Paulo Metropolitan Region, where business activity is concentrated. Internationally branded hotels with strict security protocols are the preferred choice. Notable options for executives seeking premium services and proximity to financial centers include the **Grand Hyatt São Paulo**, **Palácio Tangará** (Oetker Collection), and **Hotel Unique**. All of these hotels provide enhanced security and strategic locations. For short stays or logistical trips, hotels near São Paulo-Guarulhos International Airport (GRU) are ideal. In Rio de Janeiro, high-end hotels like the **Belmond Copacabana Palace** and **Fairmont Rio de Janeiro Copacabana** offer an excellent combination of security, beachfront location, and access to business areas in a high-risk urban environment. Choosing such accommodations minimizes vulnerability to both common and organized crime.



INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY

Brazil is a key origin, destination, and transit point for migration flows in South America, hosting many immigrants and asylum seekers, mainly from Venezuela (via Roraima) and Haiti. This situation creates security and management challenges in border areas, particularly in the North and the Amazon, where porous borders facilitate irregular transit and expose migrants to exploitation and humanitarian issues. The presence of vulnerable migrants can lead to social tensions and increased resource demands, impacting security in the neighboring states of Venezuela, Colombia, and Peru.

We have Protective Intelligence capabilities in:



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



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statement.**



+593 99 810 4457



admin@latam.expert



www.latam.expert