

COUNTRY READINESS ASSESSMENT 06

Peru: Institutional Readiness, Strategic Infrastructure and Hemispheric Supply-Chain Security

A 50-year readiness architecture for a contested Pacific gateway

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About this series. The Western Hemisphere Readiness Series applies the HRS Readiness Cycle and Strategic Dependency Test to country, sector and regional systems. CRA 06 integrates SRA 01–10 into a Peru-level system-of-systems assessment.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Peru: Institutional Readiness, Strategic Infrastructure and Hemispheric Supply-Chain Security

Peru enters the final quarter of 2026 as the clearest test case in this series of a structural tension the whole Western Hemisphere Readiness Series is built to analyze: a country simultaneously integrated into Chinese-financed strategic infrastructure and newly aligned with renewed U.S. hemispheric security engagement. President Keiko Fujimori was inaugurated on 28 July 2026 — Peru's ninth president in a decade — after a narrow runoff victory, succeeding an interim government that had itself replaced a president censured in February 2026 amid allegations of undisclosed meetings with Chinese business representatives. [1][2][3]

On 10 September 2026, U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio met President Fujimori in Lima, the final stop of a three-country tour that also included Colombia and Ecuador. Fujimori confirmed Peru's accession to the Shield of the Americas coalition. [4][5] Peru subsequently co-signed the 22 September 2026 Joint Statement on Defending Hemispheric Sovereignty alongside the United States and thirteen other governments, committing to the coalition's Economic, Security, and Regional coordination pillars. [14] In an op-ed published in *El Comercio* ahead of the visit, Secretary Rubio wrote that "projects backed by the Chinese Communist Party bypass Peru's legal frameworks and pose risks to transparency and data security," a direct reference to constitutional litigation between Chinese state-owned COSCO Shipping Ports and Peruvian regulators over tariff and regulatory oversight at the Chancay megaport, now pending before Peru's Constitutional Court after COSCO's appeal was admitted in July 2026 following a second-instance ruling in the regulator's favor. [6][15] China's embassy in Lima publicly rejected the characterization, stating that "the Western Hemisphere is nobody's backyard" and citing an estimated US\$30 billion in Chinese investment stock in Peru. [5][6]

CENTRAL HRS PROPOSITION

Peru's readiness challenge is not a binary choice between the United States and China. It is whether Peruvian institutions can apply consistent legal, regulatory and security frameworks to infrastructure and investment regardless of the country of origin — converting a decade of political turnover into durable regulatory capacity rather than case-by-case, administration-by-administration exceptions.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Purpose and Scope

Country Readiness Assessment 06 extends the Western Hemisphere Readiness Series from Brazil (CRA 01), Venezuela (CRA 02), Cuba (CRA 03), Colombia (CRA 04) and Bolivia (CRA 05) to Peru. It applies the HRS Readiness Cycle to Peru and integrates the ten Sector Readiness Assessments into a single system-of-systems framework, consistent with the methodology used throughout the series.

The assessment uses public information available through 24 September 2026. Statements about U.S., Peruvian and Chinese government or state-enterprise positions are identified as such; company statements are treated as representations rather than independent verification. The assessment does not endorse a political party, candidate, or electoral outcome, and takes no position on Peru's internal political disputes or on the underlying merits of the U.S.-China dispute over Chancay.

The intended audience includes U.S. institutions, international organizations, private-sector actors evaluating Peru entry, and Peruvian public and private institutions. The document is a strategic research reference for infrastructure investment, sovereign-to-sovereign engagement, and long-horizon institutional capacity building; project-level decisions require current technical, legal, environmental, financial and security diligence.

CURRENT GOVERNANCE AND POLITICAL CONTEXT

Current Governance and Political Context

Peru has had nine presidents in the decade since 2016. Dina Boluarte was removed by Congress on 10 October 2025 amid a surge in extortion-related violence, including a shooting at a Lima concert days before her impeachment. [1] José Jerí, then president of Congress, assumed the presidency but was himself censured on 18 February 2026, following allegations of undisclosed meetings with Chinese business representatives; Congress installed José María Balcázar as interim president pending elections. [2][7] Keiko Fujimori, daughter of former President Alberto Fujimori (1990–2000, later convicted of corruption and human-rights crimes), won the 7 June 2026 runoff by fewer than 50,000 votes and was inaugurated on 28 July 2026 as Peru's first woman president. [3]

President Fujimori has pursued a dual-track foreign and security policy: courting closer U.S. security cooperation — including consideration of U.S. aircraft alongside French Rafale and Swedish Gripen offers for military modernization — while continuing to protect Peru's trade relationship with China, which purchases an estimated 35–38% of Peruvian exports. [5][6] This report does not take a position on the political merits of the current administration, prior administrations, or the underlying U.S.-China dispute described throughout this assessment.

Material to readiness planning: The February 2026 censure of a sitting president over undisclosed China-linked meetings is a documented institutional event directly relevant to this assessment's Strategic Dependency Test. This report treats it as evidence that dependency-screening and transparency questions are not hypothetical for Peru — they have already shaped the country's recent political history.

01 • PERU 2026 BASELINE

A Country at an Infrastructure Crossroads

Peru's baseline combines chronic institutional turnover, a genuine security deterioration driven by extortion and illegal mining, and an economy structurally integrated with Chinese capital, trade and infrastructure even as Lima pursues closer U.S. security ties. Homicides rose from roughly 1,506 in 2023 to 2,546 in 2024, with extortion becoming a defining feature of urban insecurity; the March 2025 killing of cumbia singer Paul Flores, ambushed alongside his band's tour bus, had already prompted a 30-day state of emergency in Lima, and extortion-driven violence has continued since. [8][9]

China is Peru's largest trading partner, and Peru is the second-largest destination for Chinese investment in Latin America after Brazil, with an estimated US\$30 billion investment stock spanning copper mining, electricity distribution, and the Chancay megaport — a US\$1.3 billion deep-water port, 60%-owned by state-owned COSCO Shipping Ports, that opened in November 2024 and has meaningfully reduced shipping times between South America and Asia. [5][6][10] Chinese state enterprises also hold vertically integrated control across segments of Peru's electricity-distribution sector. [10]

BASELINE CONCLUSION

Peru's readiness priority is to build consistent institutional capacity to screen, regulate and secure strategic infrastructure and investment on a transparent, nationality-neutral basis — reducing both governability risk and the appearance that infrastructure policy depends on which administration, or which foreign partner, is currently in favor.

02 · A DECADE OF TURNOVER

A Decade of Institutional Turnover as a National Readiness Test

Peru's nine-presidents-in-ten-years record is itself a readiness signal: it indicates that no single administration has had the continuity to build durable regulatory institutions for strategic infrastructure, leaving each new government to renegotiate the same dependency questions — with, in February 2026, a sitting president's own undisclosed meetings with Chinese counterparts becoming grounds for his removal.

System	Primary Dependency	Cascading Effect	Readiness Response
Executive continuity	Congressional confidence, coalition stability	Repeated policy reversal; stalled regulatory capacity-building	Institutionalized, administration-independent regulatory bodies
Ports & logistics	Chancay megaport, 60% COSCO-owned	Concentration of Pacific transshipment capacity in a single foreign-controlled asset	Regulatory oversight parity across all port operators regardless of ownership
Electricity distribution	Chinese state-enterprise ownership in key segments	Limited alternative suppliers for grid-critical infrastructure	Ownership transparency; diversified generation and distribution investment
Public security	Police and judicial capacity against extortion and illegal-mining networks	Eroded public confidence; investment-climate risk	Professionalized law enforcement; transparent prosecution

READINESS PRINCIPLE

Institutional continuity for strategic-infrastructure oversight should not depend on which party or administration holds office. Durable regulatory capacity is itself a readiness investment.

03 • HRS METHOD

Peru as a System of Systems

The HRS Readiness Cycle — Detect, Assess, Decide, Coordinate, Deploy, Sustain, Learn — is applied to Peru across infrastructure-ownership transparency, security-institution capacity, and diversified-partnership tracks simultaneously.

HRS Function	Peru Application
Detect	Identify strategic-infrastructure ownership concentration and security-threat indicators early.
Assess	Fuse economic, security and infrastructure-ownership information into a common operating picture.
Decide	Define transparent, nationality-neutral screening authorities for strategic infrastructure.
Coordinate	Connect national government, regional authorities, private investors and international partners.
Deploy	Move capital, technical assistance and regulatory capacity to priority institutions.
Sustain	Maintain regulatory continuity through Peru's recurring political transitions.
Learn	Convert the Chancay dispute and 2026 political transition into durable institutional practice.

The HRS Strategic Dependency Test asks whether any single foreign partner — Chinese, American, or other — could constrain Peruvian decision rights over strategic infrastructure. The test is structural, not directional: it applies with equal rigor regardless of which country is the counterparty.

04 • CHANCAY AND THE DEPENDENCY TEST

Chancay and the Strategic Infrastructure Dependency Test

The Chancay megaport is the clearest applied case for the HRS Strategic Dependency Test in this series. Opened in November 2024 at a cost of approximately US\$1.3 billion, it is 60%-owned by China's COSCO Shipping Ports and has functioned as a regional transshipment hub, including for electric vehicles bound for South American markets. [6][10] COSCO has contested, through Peru's constitutional courts, whether the port's tariffs and operations are subject to oversight by Ositrán, Peru's transport-infrastructure regulator; after losing on appeal in July 2026, COSCO's further appeal was admitted and the case now awaits a ruling from Peru's Constitutional Court — a live legal and regulatory dispute this assessment does not resolve. [6][15]

A parallel dependency question is emerging in subsea digital infrastructure. Peru's international submarine connectivity includes four systems identified by Peru's telecommunications regulator, OSIPTEL: South American Crossing (SAC, 2000), South America-1 (SAm-1, 2001), Fibra Óptica al Pacífico (2020, owned by Bolivia's state operator Entel, with a 1,180-kilometer submarine segment between Ilo and Lurín integrated into Bolivia's international connectivity), and Mistral/South Pacific Cable System (2021); the earlier PAN-AM system (1997) is identified by OSIPTEL as no longer active. Lurín is the principal landing and interconnection concentration point for this network. None of these systems provides a direct submarine link between Peru and Asia, making route diversification and future Asia-facing connectivity relevant resilience questions. In February 2026, the United States suspended the visas of Chilean officials, including the transport and telecommunications minister, over a proposed Chile-China direct submarine cable, characterizing the project as a national-security concern; regional reporting subsequently identified Peru as a possible alternative landing location for a comparable Asia-facing cable. This assessment applies the same Strategic Dependency Test to this question that it applies to Chancay: a direct transpacific cable would reduce Peru's concentration on existing routes, but any landing-station decision — like the port itself — will require transparent, nationality-neutral review of ownership, routing, security and resilience, rather than an ad hoc choice between competing foreign partners. [16][17][18]

Test Dimension	Chancay Application	Readiness Question
Concentration	A single deep-water megaport handles a growing share of Pacific-facing transshipment	What alternate port capacity exists if Chancay access were constrained?
Substitutability	Limited comparable deep-water Pacific alternatives on Peru's coast	Can regional or domestic port investment create genuine alternatives?
Control	60% foreign state-enterprise ownership; regulatory-oversight dispute now before the Constitutional Court	Does Peruvian regulatory authority apply consistently regardless of ownership?
Recovery	Untested: no major disruption event to date	What is the recovery plan if the port's availability or terms change?
Cascading impact	Copper exports, EV-supply-chain transshipment, regional trade routing	How many downstream sectors depend on uninterrupted Chancay access?

HRS PROPOSITION

The appropriate readiness response to Chancay is not renationalization or exclusion of Chinese capital — it is consistent, transparent regulatory application regardless of ownership, paired with genuine alternative-capacity development so that no single port, of any ownership, becomes a single point of failure for Peruvian trade.

05 • STRATEGIC DEPENDENCY MAP

Peru's Critical Capability Network

Capability	Critical Inputs	Failure Consequence	Readiness Response
Strategic ports	Chancay (COSCO-majority) and other Pacific-coast terminals	Concentrated foreign control of Pacific transshipment capacity	Regulatory parity; alternate-capacity development
Subsea connectivity	Four submarine systems identified by OSIPTEL (SAC, SAm-1, Fibra Óptica al Pacífico, and Mistral), with landing and interconnection concentrated around Lurín; no direct Asia link	Concentration of international digital infrastructure around a single coastal node; potential future landing-point decision made without transparent review	Nationality-neutral landing-station screening; route and landing-point diversification
Electricity	Chinese state-enterprise ownership in distribution segments	Limited alternative suppliers for grid-critical infrastructure	Ownership transparency; generation diversification
Critical minerals	Copper mining investment, including Chinese capital	Revenue concentration without broad-based industrial benefit	Transparent screening; domestic processing investment
Security	Police and judicial capacity against extortion and illegal-mining networks	Eroding public confidence; investment-climate deterioration	Professionalized law enforcement; transparent prosecution
Executive continuity	Congressional confidence; coalition stability	Recurring policy reversal; stalled institution-building	Administration-independent regulatory institutions
External partnerships	Simultaneous U.S. security cooperation and Chinese trade/infrastructure ties	Policy incoherence; investor uncertainty	Consistent, nationality-neutral legal and regulatory frameworks

06 · SRA 01

Telecommunications & Digital Infrastructure

Peru implementation objective: apply the same trusted-supplier and transparency principles used for Chancay to Peru's telecommunications and digital infrastructure, avoiding both over-reliance on any single foreign supplier and reflexive exclusion of any qualified provider.

Peru implementation — priority actions

- Map telecom-infrastructure ownership and technology-supplier concentration, including Peru's operational submarine-cable systems, landing points and terrestrial backhaul.
- Apply transparent, nationality-neutral trusted-supplier standards to new digital infrastructure, including any future direct transpacific cable landing.
- Diversify international connectivity routes so Peru's data traffic does not depend on any single landing point or transit territory.
- Protect network nodes with resilient, diversified power.
- Strengthen data-security and privacy regulatory capacity.
- Build domestic technical capacity for network operations and cybersecurity.

HRS TEST

For every major project, identify concentration, substitutability, control, recovery time and cascading impact. A second supplier or facility is effective redundancy only when both are not dependent on the same upstream failure point.

Implementation sequence: Ownership and supplier mapping → transparent screening standards → protected power → data-security capacity → resilient national digital backbone.

07 · SRA 02

Data Centers, Cloud & AI Infrastructure

Peru implementation objective: build data-continuity capacity and apply consistent ownership-transparency standards to data-center and cloud investment, mirroring the Chancay dependency-test logic.

Peru implementation — priority actions

- Identify critical government, mining-sector, port-logistics and financial data sets.
- Build geographically distributed backup and disaster-recovery capacity.
- Apply transparent ownership and data-sovereignty standards to new data-center investment.
- Develop domestic technical capacity for data governance and cybersecurity.
- Use AI applications for port-logistics optimization and geological analysis under defined governance.

HRS TEST

For every major project, identify concentration, substitutability, control, recovery time and cascading impact. A second supplier or facility is effective redundancy only when both are not dependent on the same upstream failure point.

Implementation sequence: Critical-data inventory → distributed backup → transparent ownership standards → domestic technical capacity → selective AI applications.

08 · SRA 03

Critical Minerals & Strategic Materials

Peru implementation objective: Peru is a major global copper producer; the readiness priority is converting mineral wealth into transparent, broadly beneficial domestic capacity rather than concentrated, opaque extraction arrangements — including a new coastal copper deposit 106 kilometers from Lima entering drilling in 2026. [11]

Peru implementation — priority actions

- Apply transparent, nationality-neutral screening to mining-sector investment and asset sales.
- Invest in domestic copper-processing and value-added capacity, not raw-ore export alone.
- Formalize and regulate artisanal and small-scale mining to reduce illegal-mining criminal exposure.
- Diversify mineral-export markets and financing partners.
- Build geological-survey and permitting transparency.

HRS TEST

For every major project, identify concentration, substitutability, control, recovery time and cascading impact. A second supplier or facility is effective redundancy only when both are not dependent on the same upstream failure point.

Implementation sequence: Transparent asset-sale screening → formalization of artisanal mining → domestic processing investment → diversified offtake → sovereign long-term mineral policy.

09 · SRA 04

Rare Earths & Western Hemisphere Mineral Security

Peru implementation objective: distinguish confirmed rare-earth and broader critical-mineral potential from exploratory data, applying the same transparency standard used for copper and Chancay.

Peru implementation — priority actions

- Validate rare-earth and critical-mineral geological data through independent survey.
- Avoid single-buyer or single-financier dependency for strategic minerals.
- Develop regional processing and offtake options within Shield of the Americas partner networks.
- Maintain Peruvian decision rights over long-term mineral policy.
- Apply national-security review to strategic-mineral asset sales, consistent with the Chancay precedent.

HRS TEST

For every major project, identify concentration, substitutability, control, recovery time and cascading impact. A second supplier or facility is effective redundancy only when both are not dependent on the same upstream failure point.

Implementation sequence: Data validation → diversified offtake → regional processing options → sovereign long-term policy.

10 • SRA 05

Energy Security & Strategic Power Infrastructure

Peru implementation objective: Chinese state enterprises hold vertically integrated positions across segments of Peru's electricity-distribution sector; the readiness priority is transparency and diversification, not exclusion. [10]

Peru implementation — priority actions

- Map foreign ownership concentration across generation, transmission and distribution.
- Apply consistent regulatory oversight regardless of investor nationality.
- Diversify generation sources and ownership to reduce single-investor concentration.
- Build regulatory capacity for grid-security and cybersecurity oversight.
- Sequence any new foreign investment review against the Chancay precedent.

HRS TEST

For every major project, identify concentration, substitutability, control, recovery time and cascading impact. A second supplier or facility is effective redundancy only when both are not dependent on the same upstream failure point.

Implementation sequence: Ownership mapping → consistent regulatory application → generation diversification → grid-security capacity → long-horizon energy resilience.

11 · SRA 06

Ports, Logistics & Maritime Infrastructure

Peru implementation objective: Chancay is the central case; the priority is building genuine alternate Pacific-coast capacity and applying consistent regulatory oversight, not reversing the existing investment.

Peru implementation — priority actions

- Resolve the Chancay regulatory-oversight dispute through the Constitutional Court process.
- Develop alternate Pacific-coast port capacity to avoid single-terminal concentration.
- Digitize customs and cargo visibility across all Peruvian ports, regardless of operator.
- Protect port power, communications and customs systems.
- Apply the same regulatory standard to future port investment from any country of origin.

HRS TEST

For every major project, identify concentration, substitutability, control, recovery time and cascading impact. A second supplier or facility is effective redundancy only when both are not dependent on the same upstream failure point.

Implementation sequence: Regulatory resolution → alternate-capacity development → customs digitization → protected infrastructure → resilient, diversified maritime logistics.

12 · SRA 07

Food Security & Strategic Agricultural Resilience

Peru implementation objective: reduce the coastal-highland inequality that Fujimori's narrow, geographically polarized election result reflects, in part through agricultural value-chain investment.

Peru implementation — priority actions

- Invest in highland agricultural infrastructure and market access.
- Diversify agricultural export markets beyond current concentration.
- Expand storage and cold-chain capacity linking highland producers to coastal ports.
- Support smallholder value chains as an alternative to illegal-mining income in affected regions.
- Coordinate food-security investment with the security and mining-formalization tracks.

HRS TEST

For every major project, identify concentration, substitutability, control, recovery time and cascading impact. A second supplier or facility is effective redundancy only when both are not dependent on the same upstream failure point.

Implementation sequence: Highland infrastructure → market access → storage and cold chain → smallholder value chains → resilient, regionally balanced food system.

13 · SRA 08

Pharmaceutical & Medical Supply Chains

Peru implementation objective: build regional health-supply resilience independent of the urban-security disruptions extortion and organized crime have caused in Lima and other cities.

Peru implementation — priority actions

- Establish regional medical stockpoints independent of high-crime urban corridors.
- Strengthen cold-chain resilience nationally.
- Diversify medical-device and medicine suppliers.
- Build local repair capacity for medical equipment.
- Protect health-logistics personnel and infrastructure from extortion exposure.

HRS TEST

For every major project, identify concentration, substitutability, control, recovery time and cascading impact. A second supplier or facility is effective redundancy only when both are not dependent on the same upstream failure point.

Implementation sequence: Regional stockpoints → cold-chain resilience → supplier diversification → local repair capacity → security-protected health logistics.

14 • SRA 09

Advanced Manufacturing & Industrial Capacity

Peru implementation objective: build domestic industrial capacity for copper processing and port-logistics equipment maintenance, converting resource and infrastructure wealth into broader industrial benefit.

Peru implementation — priority actions

- Identify industrial bottlenecks around mining, port and energy-sector equipment.
- Develop domestic copper-processing and value-added manufacturing capacity.
- Establish technical training linked to mining, port-logistics and energy-sector demand.
- Prioritize repair and maintenance capacity for critical infrastructure.
- Measure industrial resilience by domestic value capture, not export volume alone.

HRS TEST

For every major project, identify concentration, substitutability, control, recovery time and cascading impact. A second supplier or facility is effective redundancy only when both are not dependent on the same upstream failure point.

Implementation sequence: Repair capability → domestic processing investment → technical training → value-added manufacturing → diversified industrial base.

15 • SRA 10

Western Hemisphere Strategic Infrastructure & Resilience

SRA 10 is the integration layer, converting the ten sector assessments into a Peru-level dependency architecture, with Chancay as the defining test case for the series' Strategic Dependency Test methodology.

Peru implementation — priority actions

- Maintain a national Strategic Infrastructure Ownership Register spanning ports, energy, mining and telecommunications.
- Run Scenario Stress Tests for compound infrastructure-access and security disruption.
- Use Readiness-to-Investment Assessments applied consistently regardless of investor nationality.
- Specify decision rights, recovery time and alternate suppliers for every major strategic asset.
- Coordinate with Shield of the Americas partners on shared readiness and transparency standards.

HRS TEST

For every major project, identify concentration, substitutability, control, recovery time and cascading impact. A second supplier or facility is effective redundancy only when both are not dependent on the same upstream failure point.

Implementation sequence: National ownership register → scenario stress testing → nationality-neutral readiness assessments → regional coordination → integrated long-horizon resilience.

16 • MINERALS-TO-DIVERSIFICATION

A National Conversion Architecture

The diversification model treats copper, port infrastructure and energy investment — regardless of country of origin — as financing and technical anchors within a wider capability program, not as development itself.

Stage	Core Action	Readiness Result
1. Measure	Strategic-infrastructure ownership register; mineral-resource geological mapping	Public baseline and auditability
2. Stabilize	Security institutions; regulatory continuity across administrations	Reduced governability risk
3. Rebuild	Transparent, nationality-neutral screening frameworks	Investment-grade regulatory conditions
4. Industrialize	Domestic copper-processing and technical workforce	Domestic value capture
5. Diversify	Alternate port capacity; diversified energy ownership; agriculture	Lower concentration risk
6. Institutionalize	Administration-independent regulatory bodies	Continuity across Peru's recurring political transitions
7. Adapt	Technology renewal, trade-pattern shifts, demographic change	2076 resilience

HRS ALLOCATION PRINCIPLE

Infrastructure and mineral revenue should be structured so proceeds build durable regulatory and industrial capacity, not absorbed by recurrent expenditure or concentrated in short-term political cycles.

17 • MIGRATION AND HUMAN CAPITAL

Migration, Human Capital & Regional Inequality

Fujimori's narrow, geographically polarized victory — concentrated in coastal areas, with highland voters favoring her opponent — reflects a structural coastal-highland development gap relevant to long-horizon readiness planning. [3]

Priority	Readiness Action	Expected Capability
Regional equity	Infrastructure and investment reaching highland as well as coastal regions	Reduced regional polarization and governability risk
Workforce	Technical training linked to mining, port-logistics and energy-sector demand	Domestic workforce depth beyond coastal urban centers
Rural economic alternatives	Legal value chains as substitutes for illegal-mining income	Reduced organized-crime recruitment base
Urban security	Reduced extortion exposure for workers and small businesses	Improved urban economic confidence

HRS MIGRATION READINESS METRIC

Whether infrastructure and economic investment reach highland and rural regions at a pace that reduces, rather than reinforces, coastal-highland inequality.

18 • SECURITY

Illegal Mining, Organized Crime & Institutional Resilience

Peru's security deterioration since 2023 has been driven substantially by extortion gangs and illegal-mining networks rather than classic narco-trafficking cartels alone, though Peru remains a significant coca-producing country. Homicides rose from approximately 1,506 in 2023 to 2,546 in 2024. [8][9] Fujimori has proposed anti-crime measures modeled in part on El Salvador's approach, and has prioritized U.S. security cooperation, including consideration of U.S. military aircraft for modernization, in her engagement with the Shield of the Americas coalition. [5][12]

Capability	Readiness Investment	Potential Effect
Anti-extortion enforcement	Professionalized police capacity and prosecution against extortion networks	Reduced urban business-climate risk
Illegal-mining enforcement	Formalization and regulation of artisanal mining; enforcement against illegal operations	Reduced criminal financing base and environmental harm
Judicial capacity	Transparent prosecution, including of high-profile political-corruption cases	Investor confidence in rule of law
Shield of the Americas coordination	Peru's September 2026 accession to the coalition	Regional intelligence and enforcement coordination

HRS PROPOSITION

Peru's security readiness depends on formalizing and regulating the informal and illegal economic activity – particularly artisanal and illegal mining – that has become a primary financing base for organized crime, paired with professionalized, accountable law enforcement.

19 • U.S.-PERU COOPERATION

A Readiness-Based Cooperation Framework

Peru's accession to the Shield of the Americas on 10 September 2026 — the culmination of Secretary Rubio's three-country regional tour — establishes the current cooperation architecture, occurring 200 years after the establishment of U.S.-Peru diplomatic relations. [4][5][13] Unlike Colombia, Peru had not attended the coalition's founding March 2026 summit, joining six months later. [5]

Domain	Illustrative Readiness Objective	Authority / Accountability
Strategic infrastructure	Transparent, nationality-neutral ownership screening	Peruvian regulatory authorities
Security	Anti-extortion and illegal-mining enforcement capacity	Peruvian and U.S. security authorities
Minerals	Diversified copper-sector investment and processing	Peruvian economic and mining authorities
Regional coordination	Shield of the Americas coordination on organized crime	Peru and coalition partner governments

COOPERATION PRINCIPLE

Build systems that remain useful if an administration changes — a near-certainty given Peru's recent history — a commodity cycle turns, or a bilateral relationship with any partner evolves.

20 · 2027–2030

Institutional Stabilization

Objective: build administration-independent regulatory capacity for strategic infrastructure while addressing the extortion and illegal-mining security crisis.

Priority portfolio

- Transparent infrastructure-ownership screening institutions
- Anti-extortion and illegal-mining enforcement capacity
- Resolution of the Chancay tariff-oversight dispute
- Initial alternate port-capacity planning
- Judicial-transparency measures

HRS LONG-HORIZON TEST

Institution-building should be traceable to measurable regulatory and security outcomes that survive the next change of administration.

21 · 2031–2035

Productive Recovery

Objective: move from institutional stabilization to diversified infrastructure and industrial capacity.

Priority portfolio

- Alternate Pacific-coast port capacity
- Domestic copper-processing investment
- Diversified electricity-sector ownership
- Formalized artisanal-mining sector
- Reduced coastal-highland investment gap

HRS LONG-HORIZON TEST

The central transition is from single-asset dependency (Chancay, concentrated mining investment) to genuine infrastructure and ownership diversity.

22 · 2036–2050

Diversification

Objective: reduce structural dependence on any single foreign partner, port, or security relationship.

Priority portfolio

- Diversified port, energy and mineral-investment portfolio
- Multiple international economic and security partnerships
- Expanded domestic manufacturing and processing capacity
- Institutionalized, durable social and regional equity mechanisms
- Regional leadership in nationality-neutral infrastructure-screening standards

HRS LONG-HORIZON TEST

A resilient Peruvian system should continue functioning if one foreign partner's priorities shift, a commodity price falls, or a port's ownership or terms change.

23 · 2051–2065

Renewal

Objective: replace first-generation post-2027 infrastructure before systemic failure, applying updated ownership-transparency and technology standards.

Priority portfolio

- Renewed port and logistics infrastructure
- Renewed electricity-generation and distribution infrastructure
- Updated mineral-processing technology
- Continued security-institution professionalization
- Sustained regional-equity investment

HRS LONG-HORIZON TEST

Long-horizon readiness means avoiding a second generation of infrastructure that reproduces the concentration risks of the first.

24 · 2066–2076

Intergenerational Resilience

Objective: establish a continuously renewing portfolio of Peruvian infrastructure and institutional capabilities.

Priority portfolio

- Effective redundancy across ports, energy and mineral systems
- Diversified international partnerships, applied consistently and transparently
- Recurring national infrastructure-ownership and security stress tests
- Sustained coastal-highland economic integration
- Durable, administration-independent governance institutions

HRS LONG-HORIZON TEST

Build systems that remain useful when governments change — as they have nine times in a decade — commodity prices shift, or great-power competition evolves.

25 • READINESS METRICS

Readiness Metrics and Governance

Country readiness should not be reduced to a single score. Metrics should be tracked by sector, geography and critical function.

Domain	Illustrative Metric
Infrastructure ownership	Share of strategic assets under transparent, nationality-neutral screening
Ports	Alternate-capacity share of total Pacific-coast throughput
Minerals	Domestic processing share of copper exports
Security	Extortion and illegal-mining enforcement trend; homicide rate
Institutional continuity	Regulatory-body continuity across administration changes
Regional equity	Highland-coastal infrastructure investment gap

26 • GOVERNANCE & IMPROVEMENT FRAMEWORK

HRS Peru Readiness Improvement Framework

Cycle	Peru Implementation
Detect	Maintain strategic-infrastructure ownership and security dependency registers.
Assess	Stress-test compound infrastructure-access and security-disruption scenarios.
Decide	Establish administration-independent regulatory decision rights.
Coordinate	Align national, regional, private-sector and international counterparts.
Deploy	Execute institution-building and diversification packages with measurable outcomes.
Sustain	Fund regulatory and security institutions through Peru's recurring political cycles.
Learn	Conduct annual continuity exercises and update assumptions through 2076.

MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLE

The HRS improvement framework should be used as a management system rather than a one-time report — particularly important given the pace of administration change in Peru.

27 • CONCLUSION

Conclusion

Peru's September 2026 position is defined by a structural tension the rest of this series has only approached indirectly: a country whose strategic infrastructure — most visibly the Chancay megaport — is substantially integrated with Chinese capital, even as its newly inaugurated government pursues closer U.S. security cooperation through the Shield of the Americas. A president was removed in February 2026 in part over undisclosed China-linked meetings; his successor's successor has, within weeks of taking office, hosted the U.S. Secretary of State while publicly defending Peru's trade relationship with China.

The HRS opportunity is not to resolve this tension in favor of one partner over another. It is to build the institutional capacity — transparent ownership screening, consistent regulatory application, professionalized security institutions — that allows Peru to engage multiple partners on its own terms, regardless of which administration is in office or which foreign capital is under discussion.

FINAL HRS PROPOSITION

Peru's resilience should be measured by whether its institutions can apply consistent, transparent rules to strategic infrastructure and investment — capable of functioning when governments change, as they routinely do, and regardless of which country's capital is involved.

METHODOLOGY, RESEARCH INTEGRITY AND LIMITATIONS

Methodology, Research Integrity and Limitations

This assessment is an original HRS Resilience Foundation synthesis based on public-source evidence and the Foundation's Western Hemisphere Readiness Series. It integrates the HRS Readiness Cycle, Strategic Dependency Test, effective-versus-nominal redundancy distinction, sector readiness logic and 50-year planning principles.

The assessment does not claim access to classified intelligence, confidential commercial information or privileged government information. Conditions in Peru, U.S. policy, Chinese investment positions, and bilateral relations can change rapidly.

Statements attributed to the U.S., Peruvian, or Chinese governments or state enterprises are presented as their respective positions. Company statements are treated as representations, not independent verification. Scenario propositions are analytical pathways, not forecasts. This assessment does not adjudicate the merits of the COSCO-Peru tariff-oversight litigation referenced herein.

The report is not a political judgment, electoral recommendation, intelligence product, procurement recommendation, legal opinion, engineering certification or investment solicitation. Country conditions are analytical categories, not rankings.

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE READINESS SERIES

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Independent research for institutional readiness, continuity, and 50-year resilience planning across the Western Hemisphere. Research Outputs span Strategic Reports, Policy Briefs, Technical Papers, Sector Readiness Assessments and Regional Assessments, translating public-source evidence into practical frameworks built to remain valid for governments, infrastructure operators, investors, and institutional decision-makers across changes in technology, suppliers, and political leadership.

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Strategic Report 02 — Resilient Infrastructure Investment in the Western Hemisphere

POLICY BRIEFS

Policy Brief 01 — Strengthening Regional Health Emergency Readiness in the Americas

TECHNICAL PAPERS

Technical Paper 01 — Building Resilient Health Supply Chains

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Country Readiness Assessment 02 — Venezuela

Country Readiness Assessment 03 — Cuba

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SRA 09 — Advanced Manufacturing & Industrial Capacity

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